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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

NOVEMBER 1961, Vol. 52, No.

A Survey, Publisher's Viewpoint,

Library Considerations and Lawyer's

Analysis of THE COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION

Ford Motor's Aeronutronic Division Library

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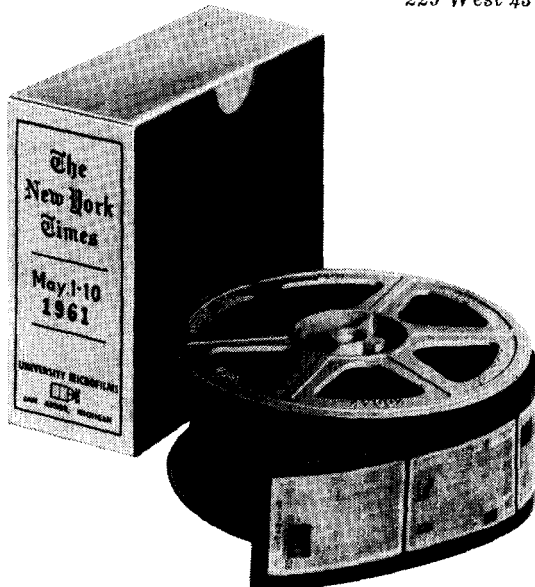
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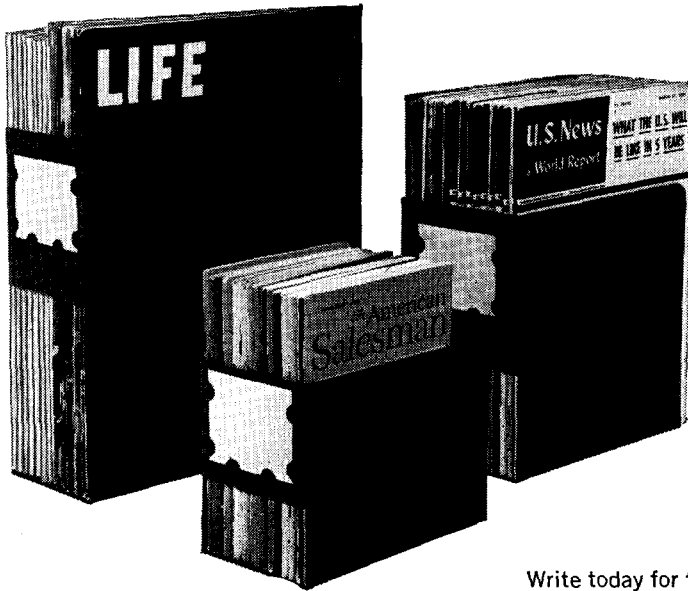
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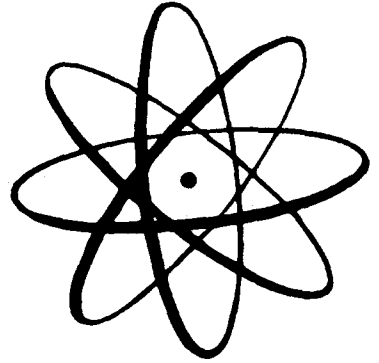


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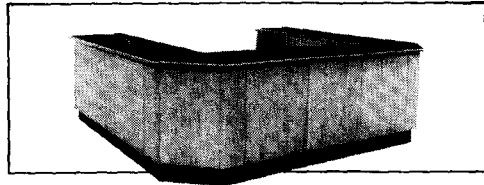
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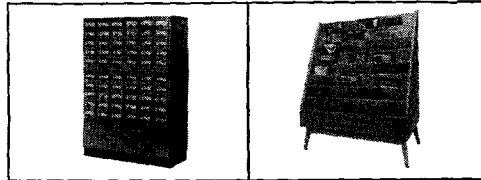
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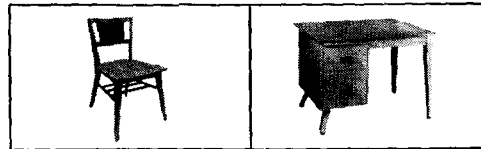
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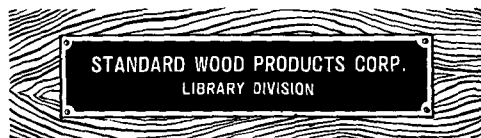


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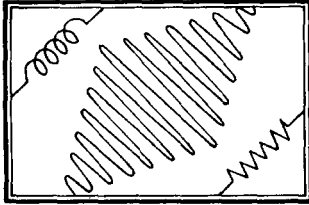


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Special Libraries Association

Volume 52, No. 9

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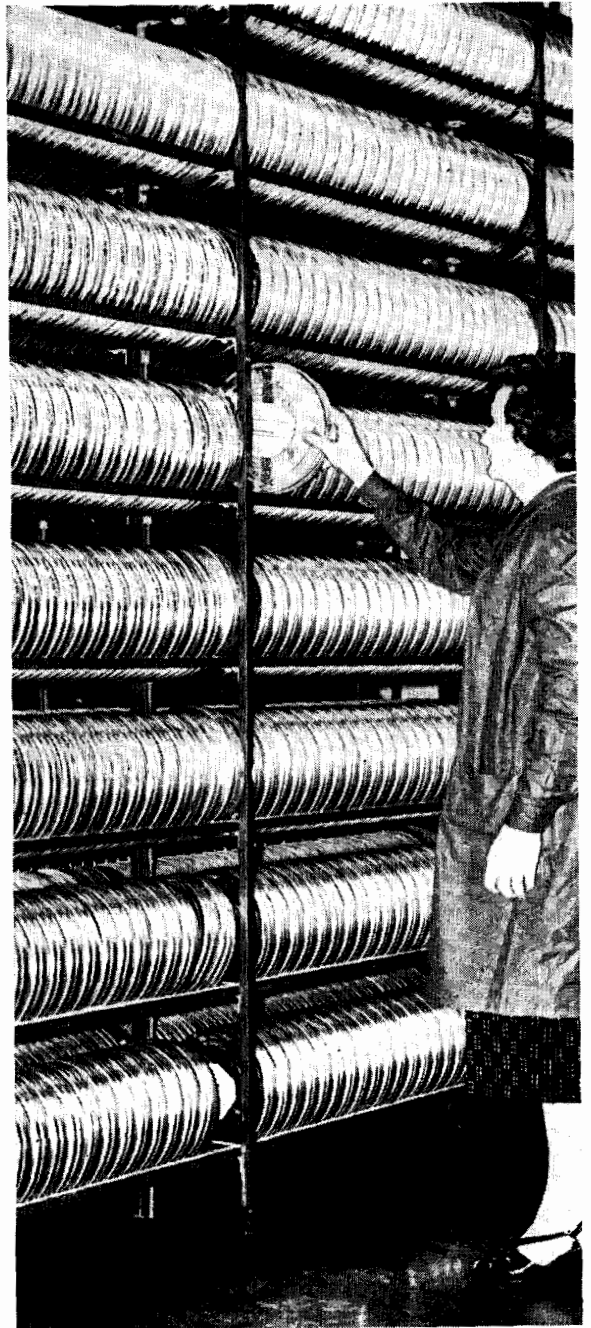
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What is happening in the copyright field is going to affect authors, owners of copyrights, publishers, libraries and the research field in general. It isn't limited to any one small group. . . . This panel was planned for two specific purposes: first, to find out exactly what is involved in the Copyright Law Revision, how it affects special librarians, how it affects users of libraries and how it affects research efforts in the world in general; and second, what, if anything, librarians can do to facilitate the use of information.

ROSE VORMELKER, Moderator*

Summary of Copyright Positions

ALBERTA L. BROWN, Former Librarian

The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan

THE FIRST PART of this paper is a history of copyright itself, and the second part is a discussion of the studies that have been made in the matter of the revision of the Copyright Law.

Definition and History

"Copyright, under the law of the United States, consists of a group of exclusive rights given for limited time to the authors or proprietors of original literary, dramatic, artistic or musical writings. As the name implies, copyright includes the exclusive right to copy an author's work, and to prevent others from copying or publishing it without permission. Ownership of a copyright also carries with it exclusive right to translate the work, to dramatize or arrange it, and to change it into other versions. The exclusive rights to perform or present a work in public and to reproduce it on mechanical instruments, are granted subject to certain conditions and limitations.

"A half-formed concept of literary protection was recognized in a few isolated instances before the end of the Middle Ages, but the first formal grants of exclusive publishing rights did not take place until the

late 15th century. . . . For the most part the early 'right of copy' consisted of a license from the sovereign to an individual printer, giving him a monopoly in the publication of a particular work.

"In England this development did not serve to protect the rights of authors or publishers; rather it created a source of revenue for the crown and became an effective tool in the field of censorship. After much controversy Parliament enacted the Statute of Anne in 1710, which, instead of granting perpetual rights as had been the previous custom, limited copyright protection to a maximum of 28 years. The new law provoked a controversy as to whether the earlier perpetual common law copyright had been destroyed or whether it would continue to exist after the statutory term of protection had expired. The courts determined that upon publication, the common law copyright was destroyed and the author or proprietor must rely on the statute for any rights he might claim. The present copyright law of the United States is a direct descendent of this Statute of Anne, and the fundamental principal of relying on the statute is recognized in our law.

"Following the American Revolution, most of the states enacted copyright laws patterned generally after the Statute of Anne. The need for federal legislation governing both patents and copyrights was soon recognized, and Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution grants

* The following three papers were presented at a panel discussion on "Copyright Law" at the SLA Joint Chapter Regional Meeting sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter and held at Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1961.

Congress the power 'to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.' The first federal copyright statute, which was enacted in 1790, covered maps, charts, and books, and gave copyright protection to authors and proprietors upon compliance with certain formalities. A term of 14 years was provided, with the privilege of renewal for a second term of 14 years.

"During the 19th century a number of successive copyright statutes were enacted in the United States. Taken as a whole, they demonstrate three unmistakable trends in the development of the copyright law. First, the subject matter of copyright protection was gradually enlarged from books, maps, and charts to include prints, musical compositions, dramatic compositions, photographs, and works of fine arts. Second, the maximum term of protection was extended from 28 to 42 years. Third, the scope of protection granted by copyright was broadened from the exclusive rights to perform a dramatic work publicly, to translate and dramatize a work, and to perform a musical composition in public.

"Early in the 20th century a strong movement for general revision of the copyright laws began to gain momentum. Technological advances, changing concepts, and other factors made some provisions of the earlier statutes ambiguous, inadequate or obsolete. . . . Congress ultimately passed the Act of March 4, 1909, which in almost all of its essentials, is the present copyright law of the United States. Changes in the original law of 1909 now make the maximum term of protection in the United States 56 years; copyright actually lasts for 28 years and may be renewed for another 28 years. Upon the expiration of a copyright all exclusive rights end, and the work enters the public domain.

"After the First World War, the growing market for American works abroad emphasized the shortcomings in the international copyright relations of the United States and gave impetus to a broad movement to have it adhere to the International Copyright Convention, commonly known as the Berne Convention, to which most of the European

countries and a number of important countries in other parts of the world were parties."¹

Revision for Adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention

After World War II, with the further expansion of the foreign market for United States copyright material, a movement for more effective international copyright relations was again revived. The problem revolved largely around the Berne Convention to which the United States would not subscribe.

The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations dealing with the Universal Copyright Convention stated:

"The United States has found it impossible to subscribe to the Berne Convention because it embodied concepts at variance with American Copyright Law. These concepts involved such matters as the automatic recognition of copyright without any formalities, the protection of 'moral' rights and the retroactivity of copyright protection with respect to works which are already in the public domain in the United States. This revival of copyright under the retroactivity doctrine would have worked considerable prejudice to American motion picture, music, and publishing houses. . . . Finally it was claimed that Berne's protection of 'oral' works, such as speeches, would have conflicted with Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which refers only to 'writings' as material to be protected."²

This new effort was directed at preparing a new international convention to which both the member countries and the nonmembers of the Berne Union might adhere. Unesco undertook a survey of the international copyright relations of all the countries of the world, assembling information from them by means of questionnaires. Out of this came a proposal for the preparation of a new Universal Copyright Convention and the formulation of basic principles for such a Convention. An Intergovernmental Conference was held in Geneva in 1952, at which time the Universal Copyright Convention was drafted in final form. The new Convention was signed by 40 countries, including the United

States, and was open to adherence by other countries as well.

General Revision of the Copyright Law

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress under an authorization by Congress has undertaken a program of studies looking forward to a general revision of the Copyright Law (Title 17 of the U.S. Code). These studies are being circulated to a panel of consultants appointed by the Librarian of Congress for their comments and views. They are all available for general distribution to interested persons from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, and the following material was extracted and paraphrased from Studies 1-20.

STUDY NO. 1: THE COMPULSORY LICENCE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT LAW

This study refers to the mechanical reproduction rights in the field of music. The summary states: A review of the testimony contained in the hearings and the reports reveals the fact that a number of attempts were made to eliminate or extend the compulsory license provisions. Each attempt, however, provoked considerable controversy. The development of radio and other electronic devices for the recording and reproduction of sound provided the motivation behind many of the proposals, while economic conditions affecting the phonograph industry exerted a counterbalancing influence.

Conflicts arose between the creators and the users. The principle of compulsory license was attacked by the authors because it restricted their bargaining power; the benefits derived from the statutory royalties went to the music publishers as copyright owners, rather than to the authors; and the copyright owners frequently found their works being exploited by unscrupulous, financially irresponsible recording manufacturers. That the subject of compulsory license is a controversial one may be deduced from the fact that a great number of bills were introduced in the 68th to the 80th Congresses and a comparatively small number were ever reported out of committee or voted upon by either House.

STUDY NO. 2: THE DAMAGE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT LAW

This study treats two related studies: 1) damages for copyright infringement, and 2) costs and attorney's fees. The first subject includes the questions of compensatory and statutory damages and profits. The second treats the award of expenses incurred in the prosecution of an infringement action or in the defense against such action. Despite several legislative efforts at revision, the provisions on damages and costs are still substantially the same as those of the Copyright Act of 1909.

STUDY NO. 3: DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

The origin of the provisions concerning duration of copyright in the various copyright statutes in the United States is the Statute of Anne, enacted in England in 1710 and referred to earlier in this discussion. Later English and United States Laws took divergent courses. The duration of English copyright is for the life of the author plus 50 years; in the United States the duration is for 28 years with the privilege of renewal for 28 years. There are several basic issues to be considered in connection with duration:

1. Date from which the term is to be measured
 - a. Date of publication (present law)
 - b. Date of creation
 - c. Date of first public dissemination
 - d. Date of registration
2. Length of term
 - a. Present law allows 28 years with renewal of 28 years
 - b. Unqualified single term or a qualified single term

STUDY NO. 4: DIVISIBILITY OF COPYRIGHTS

Every major bill to revise the Copyright Law first enacted in 1909 has included provisions for divisibility. Copyright has been called the metaphysics of the law. Its details are now embalmed in a statute that is 50 years old. The theory of the indivisibility of copyright is a technical refinement, grafted onto this structure, which affects the transfer of the rights granted under copyright.

When copyright consisted solely in the right to multiply copies, transfers were generally of the entire copyright; as long as the

rights and the uses of copyright material remained few, the problems incident to transferring one of a bundle of rights were of little consequence. The present difficulty arises from the fact that a theory enunciated during the period of a limited number of rights and uses of copyright material has been applied to the great proliferation of rights and uses that have developed since the turn of the century. The concept of individuality tends to force all sales or transfers of copyrights or rights in copyrights into one of two molds: 1) assignment, a complete transfer of all rights, or 2) license, a transfer of any portion of those rights.

The periodical situation has been complicated by the problem of copyright notice. At present the author is rarely the first copyright proprietor in the case of periodicals or music, nor is he always the copyright proprietor in the case of books. The control of rights is an important bone of contention between authors and publishers.

The *Author's League Bulletin* says: "The author as creator of the property is fundamentally the person properly entitled to the ownership of all the rights therein. The idea that ownership of copyright should properly vest in any person other than the creator, is an anomaly and is repugnant to common sense; and its existence is an error in our American jurisprudence."

It is conceivable that a reconciliation of the divergent points of view of the author and publisher might be worked out on a practical industry basis, but divisibility would seem to make it necessary to specify in the law who the initial copyright owner is.

STUDY NO. 5: THE UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION OF SOUND RECORDINGS

At the present stage of their technological development, sound recordings ordinarily embody three distinct contributions:

1. The contribution of the authors. This includes the musical or literary works performed on the record, together with the contributions of various secondary authors such as arrangers, translators and editors.
2. The contribution of the performers. This includes the contributions of all the various instrumental musicians, singers, actors or

speakers whose particular performance is captured on the record.

3. The contribution of the record producer. This includes the contributions of the sound engineers, directors and other personnel responsible for capturing, editing and mixing the sounds reproduced on the record.

Since authors are covered elsewhere in the Copyright Law, this Study is concerned with unauthorized use of recorded material.

STUDY NO. 6: NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

Among the basic conditions for protection provided in the United States Copyright Law, perhaps the most important is the requirement for a copyright notice. To secure and maintain copyright in the United States, the copies of a work published in this country must bear a notice in the form and position specified in the statute. Publication of a work without the prescribed notice results in the permanent loss of copyright protection and places the work in the public domain. This concept of notice as a condition of copyright has been embodied in United States law almost from the very beginning of federal copyright legislation. Of the countries that today are large producers of copyrighted material, the United States is practically alone in making notice a condition of copyright protection for all types of published works.

There are opponents and proponents for notice of copyright. The opponents say it is anomalous, anachronistic, useless, unjust and oppressive. The proponents support the idea saying it is socially desirable, it is in accord with the United States theory of copyright and it fits the United States.

In essence, the arguments for and against a notice requirement may be said to revolve around two opposing aims—on the one hand to assure all authors the benefit of copyright protection for all of their works and to give prospective users a readily available starting point for determining the ownership and duration of copyright when a claim is asserted; and on the other hand to facilitate the dissemination of works by allowing free use of works in which no claim to copyright is asserted.

STUDY NO. 7: PROTECTION OF UNPUBLISHED WORKS

"Before publication an author has, in the fruits of his intellectual labor, a property as whole and as inviolable as that which exists in material possessions; . . . he has supreme control over such productions, may exclude others from their enjoyment, may dispose of them as he pleases."³

These absolute rights in an unpublished work are recognized and protected in the United States by the common law and continue perpetually as long as the work remains unpublished unless, for certain classes of unpublished works, the owner voluntarily chooses to secure statutory copyright by registration in the Copyright Office. It is the accepted rule of law that the property right the author has under the common law is terminated by publication of the work. After publication, rights in intellectual works must be defended under the copyright statute. However, the term publication is not defined clearly in the statute, and this lack of clarity leads to difficulties.

Three alternatives have been suggested in the solution of the problems involved:

1. Continue the system of the present law, whereby statutory copyright may be obtained for unpublished works by voluntary registration, with all unpublished works not registered being left to protection under the common law.
2. Make the statute applicable to all works when publicly disseminated in any manner, with works not disseminated being left to the protection of the common law.
3. Make the statute applicable to all works from their creation without regard to publication or public dissemination, with common law being eliminated.

STUDY NO. 8: LIABILITY OF INNOCENT INFRINGERS OF COPYRIGHTS

Copyright infringement consists of interference with any of a variety of rights, and judges may resort to a number of remedies. Such interference may be intentional, negligent or accidental. Questions arise in the case of the so-called innocent infringer. Should one who copies, performs or sells a copyrighted work unintentionally and in the ex-

ercise of due care be considered an infringer at all? Should the remedies against him be limited?

STUDY NO. 9: THE OPERATION OF THE DAMAGE PROVISIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW

This is a supplement to Study No. 2 discussed above, The Damage Provisions of the United States Copyright Law.

STUDY NO. 10: FAIR USE OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS

"Fair use may be defined as a privilege in others than the owner of the copyright, to use the copyrighted material in a reasonable manner without his consent, notwithstanding the monopoly granted to the owner by the copyright."⁴ The summation of the issues involved in the problem state:

1. Should a statutory provision concerning fair use be introduced into the United States law?
2. If so:
 - a. Should the statute merely recognize the doctrine in general terms and leave its definition to the courts?
 - b. Should the statute specify the general criteria of fair use? If so, what should be the basic criteria?
3. Should specific situations be covered? If so, what specific situations?

STUDY NO. 11: WORKS MADE FOR HIRE AND ON COMMISSION

The problem considered in this Study is, what person should be considered the author or first copyright owner in the following situations: 1) a work made by an employee in the course of his employment by another person, and 2) a work made by one person under a commission at a fixed fee for another person.

STUDY NO. 12: THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE COMPULSORY LICENSE IN THE COPYRIGHT LAW

This Study deals with copyright problems in the area of music where the compulsory license and statutory fee pertain. Since this is not of immediate importance in the fields

of science and technology, the Study is not discussed here.

STUDY NO. 13: JOINT OWNERSHIP OF COPYRIGHT

The problems of joint ownership considered here relate to the situation in which two or more persons together own the same right or rights in the same work. In this situation, single copyright is owned by two or more persons jointly, no one of them being the sole owner of the particular right involved. A perusal of this Study indicates that the major problems fall in the area of co-ownership in the field of music.

STUDY NO. 14: REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT

The registration of copyright had its roots in the Statute of Anne enacted in 1710. However, at an early date registration in England fell into disuse, and the copyright of books was conceived to attach on publication without formality. The British have never had a strong public registration system, which suggests that an effective copyright law does not stand or fall on public registration.

In the United States the trend has been in the opposite direction, in the persistence of registration and other formalities.

STUDY NO. 15: THE RECORDATION OF COPYRIGHT ASSIGNMENTS AND LICENSES

The assignability of copyright has always been accepted in Anglo-American jurisprudence. It thus appears particularly necessary to consider, in any revision of the law, provisions for a system of recording documents pertaining to the ownership of copyrights in order to: 1) permit the copyright owner to enjoy the benefits of constructive notice afforded by an effective recording scheme and 2) furnish the prospective purchaser or user with reliable records of copyright ownership.

STUDY NO. 16: LIMITATIONS OF PERFORMING RIGHTS

The "performing rights" in this study are considered to include the right to perform dramatic and musical works but also the corresponding rights to deliver nondramatic

literary works and to exhibit motion pictures. Since this is somewhat removed from the area of science and technology, the Study need not be discussed further.

STUDY NO. 17: USES OF THE COPYRIGHT NOTICE

This subject is discussed under two headings: 1) commercial use of the copyright notice and 2) use of the copyright notice by libraries. This latter use is of interest to special librarians. The results were obtained by the use of a questionnaire and showed conclusively that copyright was important, and essential to bibliographic work.

STUDY NO. 18: MISCELLANEOUS COPYRIGHT PROBLEMS

These cover the following:

1. Remedies other than damages for copyright infringement
2. Authority of register of copyrights to reject applications for registration
3. False use of copyright notice
4. Copyright in territories and possessions of the United States

STUDY NO. 19: PHOTODUPLICATION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS BY LIBRARIES

Photocopying has become an indispensable aid to persons engaged in research, and libraries are able to provide an indispensable service by furnishing such persons with material that has been reproduced. In general the justification for photocopying of copyrighted material would seem to be founded on the doctrine of "fair use" mentioned earlier. Two general alternatives are suggested as a solution to this problem: 1) provide by statute for the making and supplying of photocopies for purposes of research and study and 2) leave the matter to the working out of practical arrangements between libraries and research groups on one hand and publisher and author groups on the other.

Fair use and photocopying are both discussed at greater length by another member of this panel, William S. Budington.

STUDY NO. 20: PROTECTION OF WORKS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

Three alternative bases are suggested for

adoption if a new Copyright Law should be written:

1. Retain the present basis of protecting only those works of foreign authors that meet specified conditions.
2. Extend protection to the works of all authors regardless of their nationality.
3. Extend protection to the works of all authors regardless of their nationality, except as the President by proclamation may withhold or restrict protection as to the works of nationals of any particular country.

Conclusion

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief of the Copyright Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress has said: "In the past the impact of the librarian upon copyright legislation has not by any means been negligible. While this is so, it must be admitted that the librarian has tended to wear blinders which focused his attention upon one problem to

the exclusion of all others. This danger is present today by virtue of the current widespread concern with fair use, particularly with respect to photocopying. The library administrator who limits his interest to this topic may indeed help to solve it constructively, yet have little or no effect upon more fundamental issues."⁵

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A Publisher Looks at Copyright

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Chemical Abstracts, Columbus, Ohio

ANYBODY WHO TENDS to discuss any phase of copyright law and its revisions soon comes to the conclusion that it is better to classify it as schizophrenia compounded. As we are all aware, the Copyright Law, as Miss Brown has pointed out very neatly, as it now exists, was adopted only after a very extended and bitter fight between the camps of those who produce the copyrighted material and those who like to disseminate it. The many attempts to effectuate a major revision of existing copyright statute have all been frustrated by attempts to satisfy the needs and protect the interests of these same opposing groups. As stated in an article on copyright revision from *31 New York University Law Review*, printed in 1956: "These bills have all failed to pass, which can be attributed more to fear of incurring the displeasure of various interest groups or fear of the impracticability or undesirability of a

particular extension of the law than to the fear of constitutional barriers."¹

What is true for the information field in general is even more true in the operation of the American Chemical Society and *Chemical Abstracts* in particular. In the remainder of my remarks, I will refer to either the Society or the Service, but any statements I make can be considered as applying to either or both.

ACS as a Publisher

Under the Congressional charter by which the Society is organized, one of the duties of the Society is the encouragement and dissemination of information in the field of chemistry. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Society has become one of the largest publishers of scientific material in the world. As I think most of us are aware, *Chemical Abstracts* in itself has become one of the

most comprehensive and extensive periodical publishing efforts in the world—and this without considering its indexes.

The publication of the journals of the Society is a multimillion-dollar effort, in spite of the fact that much of the work of preparation is done by volunteers for only a nominal consideration. Needless to say, on this publishing phase of the Society's work, it is firmly on the side of the composers, authors and original publishers and insists upon adequate copyright protection for its efforts. It is simply beyond consideration that the Society should release these publications for unrestricted copying without compensation or for what it might consider inadequate compensation.

An example of the direct result of insufficient control over the use made of *CA* occurred during the first year persons subscribing to *Chemical Abstracts* under the single-member rate were required to sign a pledge that they would use *CA* only for their own purposes and would not release the copy to another person or party for more than two years. At that time the drop in the restricted single-member subscriptions and the corresponding increase in the unrestricted subscriptions was so great that it was noted and commented about by untrained clerks in the subscription office in Washington. Obviously, a significant number of persons had been taking undue advantage of the lower rate to misuse the privilege.

With rapidly increasing rates made necessary by the exploding world-wide growth of chemical research publications and the higher costs of production, the problem is multiplied many times. Any decrease in revenues caused by unauthorized copying of the journals could rapidly result in the collapse of the publishing ventures. This is particularly true of *Chemical Abstracts*, which involves about 40 per cent of the publishing budget of the Society.

The Society has received hundreds of requests for permission to copy parts of *CA*, ranging from a limited number of individual abstracts to significant percentages of the total number of abstracts. Many of the requests have been for permission to make multiple copies for distribution to the gen-

eral public for some purpose of the applicant. Until 1956, the Society uniformly refused such requests. However, at that time a schedule of rates was established for licensing the use of published abstracts. But, because of the Society's policy, this licensing schedule was not highly publicized until 1960. When the change was announced, the established rates were sufficiently high that, for most purposes, it would probably serve the would-be copier better to subscribe to additional copies. Even in such cases, permission is generally restricted to internal use. Frankly, *Chemical Abstracts* couldn't survive otherwise.

ACS as a Disseminator of Information

The schizoid tendencies of publishing and education with regard to Copyright Law are directly present in the Society in the *Chemical Abstracts* services. The services are dedicated to the rapid dissemination of chemical information in spite of the sometimes delayed publishing schedules. As long as the services were limited to the publication of *CA* and its indexes, the problem was ignored. They were in favor of strict enforcement of the Copyright Law. However, it could be argued, and was, that *CA* by its very existence violated the Copyright Law with every publication. This was answered by a statement in *American Jurisprudence* on the subject of copyright: "Copyright is not the right to an idea but to the words or symbols by which the idea is expressed or conveyed to others."²

The attitude of *Chemical Abstracts*, with the approval of the ACS General Counsel, (parenthetically I might add that the ACS General Counsel, Elisha Hanson, was one of the experts to whom the 20 studies to which Miss Brown referred was sent for comment, and his comments are usually found somewhere in the back of each of those studies) is stated that as long as *CA* takes only the basic idea, or rather so much of it that it would be necessary for the interested reader to inquire further, and does not involve extensive copying of the original material, the abstracting portion of the *CA* services constitutes a "fair use" of this

original material. The big problem affecting not only *CA*, but, I suspect, many other organizations, was raised by the Society at the same time as the above decision. This was the problem of photocopy, and the decision of the General Counsel was frankly unfavorable to *CA*'s then current practice and to the practice fostered and encouraged by most libraries.

One of the first of the nonabstracting services provided by *Chemical Abstracts* was that of providing photocopies of individual articles to subscribers who paid for the service by purchasing coupons from *Chemical Abstracts*. This part of the program was started in 1946, with the actual photocopying being handled by the United States Department of Agriculture Library. However, because of legal rulings and interpretations by the Attorney General's office in 1956, the USDA Library informed *Chemical Abstracts* that it would no longer be able to provide for the service on such a basis, although they intended to continue to do photocopying on an individual order basis.

While *CA* was attempting to arrange for an ultimate source of photocopies, the General Counsel was questioned as to legality of the operation in the first place. His opinion was that under the present status of the law, even providing single copies of copyrighted material for research constituted infringement and violation of the statute. Further, it was his opinion that such infringement was by its very nature willful and made *CA* subject to penalties for willful violation, virtually a criminal proposition.

A similar ruling blocked the plan whereby *CA* proposed to photocopy articles from individual journals received by it and to send the photocopies to abstracters, in preference to the original, to use in preparing the abstracts. It was felt that such a procedure would result in material lessening of the postage costs, cut losses, greatly improve and increase the speed of abstracting and improve the accuracy, since photocopies of the original would then accompany the abstract throughout the editing and indexing procedures. Since the use would be strictly internal, it was felt that this would not violate copyright or would at worst be within the

so-called "fair use" doctrine. The ruling of the General Counsel, though, was to the contrary. He held that this also would constitute infringement.

Fair Use

At this point, I am going to digress slightly and go into this oft-quoted term, "fair use." "Fair use" is defined by statute or convention in almost every country. However, in the United States there is no statutory provision for using copyrighted material without the permission of the holder of the copyright. The courts have permitted a certain amount of what they term "fair use," which might be defined as a privilege to use the copyrighted material *reasonably*, without the holder's consent—and I emphasize that term *reasonably* because that has a specific connotation to a lawyer. When lawyers speak of something being reasonable, they mean they're going to draft 12 people off the street and set them in a box and let them decide, "Is this a 'fair use' or isn't it?" That is what is meant by "reasonable" in a courtroom.

All the doctrine says, in effect, is that the holder may be deemed to have consented to a certain amount of use of the material, and by so consenting, the use is no longer an infringement. Certainly in the field of science, no one would object to the use of the results reported in one paper as part of the basis for another paper. In fact, research is often defined as "plagiarism from two or more sources." Copying data, sentences or even paragraphs with proper citation and acknowledgment is not questioned. The problem arises from the copying of whole pages and articles. It is this that is believed to be infringement, even when done for private use.

To return now to the problem in relation to *CA*, it is significant that the Library of Congress, the home of the Registrar of Copyrights, has established as a policy that even single photocopies made in lieu of sending the article or journal in question, will not be made without the permission of the copyright holder, with some specified

exceptions, and then only when the purchaser assumes full responsibility for any infringement. Taking the position of the General Counsel as the probable official position of the ACS, any copying of articles without the expressed permission of the holder of the copyright is infringement.

Possible Solutions to Photocopying Problem

The problem then becomes, "What should be done?" Certainly no one would deny the paramount need for greater and more rapid dissemination of scientific information. Further, no one would deny that it is financially prohibitive to expect any scientist or group of scientists—or even most libraries for that matter—to attempt to subscribe to even the most important journals available in all of the pertinent fields of science. On the other hand, the contention that unrestricted copying should be permitted is completely untenable, since the immediate loss to the publishers of the material would rapidly force them out of business. Among the proposals that have been introduced for changes in the Copyright Law are 1) compulsory licensing, such as is used in the music recording industry, 2) voluntary licensing, such as is represented by ASCAP and BMI and 3) gentlemen's agreements under the law as it now stands.

I believe, frankly, that the Society would oppose compulsory licensing, at least in the form now known in the recording industry. Using that industry as an example, the record manufacturers are unhappy, feeling that the royalty is too high, and most of them make their contracts calling for cheaper licenses. On the other hand, the composers and authors feel that the royalty is too small. They point out, and reasonably, the decrease in the value of money since the royalty amount was set up by statute in the early part of the century—that amount being two cents per record. A lot has happened to two cents since 1909! Also, the royalties ultimately received are greatly lessened, since they are used to provide funds for policing the program, and with the compulsory provisions, policing is almost an automatic concomitant. The mere problem of setting a reasonable scale of royalties for compulsory

licensing of photocopying, other than a simple per-page charge, would be almost impossible, since who can define the value of any given publication?

Voluntary licensing might have a point in its favor but would depend upon an overwhelming majority of the publishers and copying facilities joining in the venture. This would also require something of a policing organization, collecting royalties, handling accounting problems and distributing funds on an equitable basis.

I believe, however, the best system, and the one that would be favored by the Society is something of a gentlemen's agreement similar to that used by the British. If it were written into the code as an amendment to obviate antitrust problems, it would not only apply to signatories but also to foreign journals protected in the United States by the Universal Copyright Convention. It would have the advantage of allowing reasonable copying without royalties and would protect against some of the multiple copying now done in the absence of traditional decisions limiting "fair use."

The British system considers it reasonable, and not an infringement, to make single copies for research purposes under the following stipulations. The recipient is given notice that he is liable for the infringement of copyright by misuse of the copy and that it is illegal to use the copy for any further reproductions. The organization making and furnishing the copy does so without profit to itself. Proper acknowledgment is given to the publication from which the copy is made. Not more than one copy of any excerpt shall be furnished to any one person. In addition, they require that the person purchasing such a photocopy state in writing that it is purely for private study or research and recommend the use of reprints, for which payments usually are made, in preference to making the photocopies. This type of use shall constitute what a person in the United States would term "fair use," without the necessity of wholesale revision of the basic statute.

The problem of statutory change deserves mention here since it becomes a problem of, "Does one take hold of the head or the tail

of the tiger?" If the statute attempts to spell out in detail what can be done, the courts immediately construe the statute to mean that this, and only this, can be done. This stifles attempts to improve techniques or else fosters attempts to evade the statutory limitations. On the other hand, if the statute spells out what can't be done, it still remains for the courts to determine what can be done, and the problem of litigation is faced again. I believe from the statements of the General Counsel, the Society would take the position that the fewer the changes, the better, on the theory "better the evil we know than that that we know not."

Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems

Pertinent to this position is the work done by the Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems Affecting Communication in Science and Education, the CIPC Group, under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, Chairman of the Council on Library Resources, and Dr. Meyerhoff, President of the Scientific Manpower Commission. This group has held two meetings in an attempt to formulate some type of general policy on copyright that could be acceptable to composers and publishers and also to libraries and information industries.

As a result of the first meeting, a study group under Dr. Hoffman formulated a report that discussed all the proposals, reasonable or not, which had been put forth, in an effort to come up with an optimum solution. This report, circulated prior to the second meeting, provided the basis of discussion during this second meeting, which was held in May 1960. It is significant, in view of the broad basic interest represented on the CIPC, that the optimum solution was believed to be some form of voluntary agreement, possibly combined with a voluntary licensing program administered by a nonprofit organization.

The CIPC in its second meeting agreed on two points worthy of mention here. The first was a statement of the basic problem. They pointed out that the interest protecting the field of the arts was directly opposed to the primary interest of science, which is, of course, the communication of the basic idea,

rather than protection of the method by which the idea is communicated. Within the field of science then, the problem is how to communicate. As stated in the committee report, the situation is not a struggle between scientists on one hand and publishers on the other. It's a struggle mainly within science. The scientist and educator is trying to create, and the scientific publisher is trying to do the same. But he is trying to carry on a non-profit-motivated activity while operating in an economic system based on competition for profit. Since he must protect his economic returns from the publication, and he has no other means of protection, he copyrights. About 50 per cent of scientific publications are copyrighted. It is this attempt to retain some form of revenue for scientific publications, rather than copyright, that is the main struggle.

The CIPC also came to the interesting conclusion that single-copying agreements are not the answer to the problem. They feel that if a solution can be obtained for the multiple copy problem, the solution to single copy issues will be included. They do not feel that the problem can be avoided any longer. The technique is now available whereby only a single copy of a publication need be made. The remainder of the demand could be met by mechanical reproduction methods currently available. The questions that must be answered as they view them are 1) the mechanism of operating a licensing organization, 2) the rates to be charged, 3) allocation of funds to be distributed, 4) extent of photocopying to be allowed, 5) what to do with out-of-print books and finally 6) copyright renewal.

I want to make one point on that last consideration. The holder of a copyright may not be the one permitted to renew. The only person permitted to renew a copyright under the statute is the original author or composer, or his heirs if he's dead. So it may be that ACS could publish an article, and when it came time for renewal of the copyright on that individual article, it would have to check back to find out who the man was, or his heirs, to obtain a renewal on it. This is a problem in the statute.

I believe that the CIPC Group has made

some progress and that it may be possible to formulate an acceptable program. The suggestions made in the first meeting were generally oriented to the view of the manufacturers of facsimile equipment. However, during the second meeting this view was not as evident. In fact, it was obvious in the second meeting that CIPC was aware of the critical needs of the publishers and that any program proposed would take these needs into consideration. The Society was directly represented in the second meeting. One of the points made by the Society's representative was that the decline in journal subscriptions directly corresponds to the increase in the use of facsimile equipment. However, the Society is aware that the use of such equipment is going to continue to increase and is trying to adjust to the situation. I

believe that if the CIPC comes up with a workable solution to the photocopy questions, the Society will support the CIPC.

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AUTHOR'S NOTE: Since the preparation and presentation of this material, the Congressional Committee studying copyright revision released, as a final report, a proposed comprehensive revision of the 1909 Statute. This proposal includes provisions to permit single photocopies to be made by libraries under specific restrictions as to use. This author believes that the Society could approve this proposed revision.

Using Copyrighted Material

WILLIAM S. BUDINGTON, Associate Librarian

John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois

WHEN I FIRST saw the line-up for this program, I began to wonder what kind of a prizefight was going to take place. I feel that *CA* is poised on one hand, and I've been chosen as the antagonist to a type of dragon (or the reverse, as the case may be). I feel very much like a layman rushing in where obviously a lawyer fears to tread.

I think there are several points I might reiterate here. One is the distinction between the right to copy and the fair use. These are two areas where there is trouble. The right to copy is legally set down in the statute. "Fair use," is merely based on decisions, and it is an extremely flexible thing. This is what makes it so hard to argue, because there are no specifics about which to argue except that it's all wrong, and as the representative of an institution that breaks the law approximately one-half million times a year, I can't be particularly fitted to step forth.

I think it behooves us as librarians to take a broader view for, as Miss Brown pointed out in quoting from Mr. Rogers' article, there's a lot more to the Copyright Law Revision than whether one can copy something

or not. Librarians are indebted to the Copyright Law for more than providing them the imprint date, publisher's name and place. They recognize, of course, that if it were not for the Copyright Law, publishers would not publish and many writers would not write. This is probably not true insofar as writers in the scientific field are concerned; but it is true, as Dr. Dorward stated, on the publishing side. Another aspect of the Copyright Law, and one that librarians have quite often failed to appreciate, is that it is due to the Copyright Law in the first place that they have most of their bibliographic services today. The *Catalog of Copyright Entries* as it first was issued was the only source in the United States of bibliographic information about publications, and for many years it constituted the only source for finding out what existed. From this was developed, of course, the *U. S. Catalog, Cumulative Book Index* and *American Book Publishers Record*; still today, the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* is a primary source for information about music, about drama and about non-book materials. So librarians owe the

Copyright Law, and those that uphold it, a considerable debt.

Fair Use

I think, too, the interest of librarians is one of sympathy for their users. We have great concern for intellectual endeavor and advancement. We want to help the people whom we serve and we realize that they offer and have as many problems as we.

In a recent issue of the *AAUP Bulletin*, there is a very eloquent plea titled "Let's Make Fair Use of Fair Use."* It tells about a writer who had a great deal of trouble securing permission to use short quotations. He suddenly realized that he didn't really have to ask permission because he was making "fair use," that it was an allowable "fair use" by and large, as established by decisions over the years, and that every time he asked a publisher for permission, he lost his right to "fair use." The pleas only tended to make publishers feel possessed of more power than they really had.

Library implications, as far as taking advantage of "fair use" are concerned, are probably not very frequent except in the photocopying field. Librarians may possibly turn out annotated lists occasionally in which the annotations consist of a quoted portion of a work. If this is the case, they have to consider whether or not they are making "fair use." There are many considerations as to what "fair use" may be. Some of these have been set down, and in the materials we three panelists have all been reading assiduously, there have been spelled out eight considerations as to what "fair use" may mean: 1) the type of use being made of the copied material; 2) the intent with which this copy is made; 3) the effect on the original work when one quotes from it; 4) the amount of one's labor involved (if it takes a lot of time to copy something, one is presumed less culpable than if he can do it very quickly. In other words, if you write it out by hand, that is fine; if you snap a picture, it's not so good); 5) the benefits gained by this copying; 6) the basic nature of the work that is

copied; 7) the amount of material copied; 8) the relative value of original material.

Justice Storey, one of the outstanding people in this field in the past, boiled it down to three primary thoughts: 1) what are the objects of the selection; 2) how much is taken, and what is its basic value; and 3) the most important point of all, the degree to which one's use of copied material may prejudice the sale, diminish the profits or supersede the objects of the original work. Dr. Dorward has recognized that this is ACS's primary concern and that it is desperate for sufficient support. Librarians certainly have every reason to sympathize with that concern.

Another interesting aspect brought out in some of the material we have studied is the matter of competition between the original work and the work containing the copied material. If one is using a quotation in a competing scientific work, it may be that "fair use" is quite allowable. The effect of the competition is mitigated if it's a scholarly scientific piece of work. There was an interesting decision between the Henry Holt Publishing Company and Liggett-Myers Tobacco Company, in which the latter lifted three sentences from a Henry Holt publication and used it in a small pamphlet advertising its products. This was found to be a substantial infringement, despite the fact that it was only three sentences out of an entire textbook. It did constitute about one-twentieth of the pamphlet itself. If those three sentences had been used in another scientific book, there would have been no question for that would have been "fair use," in spite of the fact that the publication competed with the original work. In this case, Liggett-Myers was obviously using the copied sentences for commercial purposes and for its own gain. There was no question that use of these three sentences was bad.

Copyright Renewal

Another interesting point concerns renewal of copyright. It is a fact that 90 per cent of all copyrighted material is not renewed after the 28 years. Only ten per cent is renewed for the other 28 years. I'd be interested in CA's position on this. Is any-

* HOUGHTON, D. E. Let's Make Fair Use of Fair Use. *AAUP Bulletin*, vol. 47, no. 1, March 1961, p. 56-9.

thing older than 1933 in the public domain? I suspect not, but it might be.

Photocopying Considerations

Of the specific implications of library usage of copyrighted material, the first, of course, and the obvious one, is photocopying. When librarians copy, many of us use such phrases as a "single copy for private scholarly use." Whether it's a company doing the copying or an individual, it's very difficult to decide what is "private, scholarly use." The definitions of all these terms goes into the determination of what is "fair." Mr. Dorward has said those 12 men on the street play an important part here, for there are many decisions in the courts from which some guidance can be gained.

Multiple copying by industry is a sensitive point. Can a company copy abstracts from *CA* or any other copyrighted source, run off 200 copies of these and circulate them around? I don't think there's any question at all of this being fair use; obviously, it is not. If a lawyer is asked, he can give only one answer—"It's wrong." It's considered this way in Germany, where some steps have been taken to try to define what constitutes "fair use," and how to allow copying to permit wider dissemination of information. There, personal use is definitely specified as not including professional and trade purposes. In other words, "industry" is not personal use, in spite of the fact that only one person in a company is making such use—it's still company use. Therefore, in 1958 an agreement was reached between the German Publishers Association and the German Industrial Association stating that articles less than three years old, or copyrighted material less than three years old, can be copied in multiple fashion on the payment of various royalties. These are fixed, and the copier knows how much it's going to cost; if it's less than three years old, you pay your money and copy your material. If it's older than three years, there are no royalties and one may go ahead and copy as freely as he wants.

In Britain in 1956 a Copyright Act was set up. Copying there is essentially restricted to articles. For all intents and purposes, one

is allowed to copy from books only when the librarian does not know who the copyright owner is and he can't find out through some reasonable effort. So, essentially, all one can legally do there is copy from articles, providing one signs all the necessary statements. For books, permission from the copyright owner is necessary.

It's interesting to note, too, how far the discussion of "fair use" has gone in Great Britain. There has recently been comment and discussion of what is called "Public Lending Right in Libraries," in which libraries may be asked to pay a royalty every time they lend a copy of a book. Evidently not very many librarians in Britain have been aware of this, because they certainly haven't made much noise about it. The MP who has been pushing the scheme is a very prolific writer. The Royal Society recognized the problems in this area and has set out an agreement of a number of the scholarly publishers in Great Britain called Fair Copying Declaration. This provides that there may be single copies for private study, which must be made by a nonprofit agency, and that they may not be sold or otherwise reproduced.

In considering library copying, people tend to think in terms of a charitable institution, working overtime at night to help the poor scholar along. Actually library copying is a commercial operation—there's no getting around that. The statements libraries issue and ask people to sign, stating that they understand all this and take the responsibility, still do not relieve the library of the responsibility for having done the copying. The library will take the rap if anybody does and must pay the damages. The agreement is not between the fellow who signs the library statement and the copyright owner. The only thing these statements do allow is the possibility of the library collecting damages from the person for whom it made the copy.

It's particularly important to remember how many different uses of copying there are likely to be in the future, particularly with the growth and improvement of copying devices and when much old material is now turning to dust, being exchanged, going to University Microfilms or being micro-

copied by libraries themselves. What are libraries going to do with those microcopies in the future? They *may* be beyond the realm of copyright, but many of them may still be copyrighted and not in the public domain. If a reader comes to a librarian, nine times out of ten he may end up making a copy for him. If there is a free 3M Reader-Printer in the reading room, how many times an hour does that button get pushed, and what is the library's liability? In the future library materials may be in considerably different physical form than they are now, and the liability in photocopying is going to be much more hazardous.

Effect of Copyright on the Compilation and Publication of Bibliographies

Crerar Library does a considerable amount of bibliographic compilation—not necessarily for publication, although there is some publication. Are we, or are we not, hampered by the fact that abstracts in many of Crerar's subject fields may be copyrighted? I think it is not a serious problem for several reasons. First of all, we prepare abstract bulletins and provide clients with abstracts on a current basis. "Current" means current with a capital C. We have to do the abstracting, of course, from the original publication. I think this is true in many individual libraries, company or otherwise, where author abstracts may be used. There are a number of journals that recognize this use of author abstracts as an important use. *The Journal of Applied Physiology*, for example, has on its masthead page the statement, "All rights reserved. However, the abstract appearing at the beginning of each article may be reproduced in any form, or translated without specific permission, and without any additional credit line." Go ahead and use it; it's free, it's yours, and let's get this information out as fast as we can.

Another factor in Crerar's work is that the abstracts it prepares for individual clients usually have to satisfy a very specific need on his part, and in many cases are slanted abstracts. They do not fairly represent the entire content of the article as *CA* does. We take a particular part of an article and bring

that out in the abstract for this particular use. Therefore, the abstract is prepared from scratch.

Retrospective searching and compilation of bibliographies is a little more relevant to the use of copyrighted abstracts from *CA* and other sources. Recently I went down to our bibliography section and scanned through current issues of abstracting services. I checked about 50 of them and found that about 60 per cent of them are not copyrighted. Of those that were copyrighted, two-thirds were foreign. A surprising number were from Great Britain and Germany. The problem thus may not be as serious as we think; if copied abstracts are essential to a library's operation, there are plenty to be had. Obviously, sources must be acknowledged. Crerar's own publications are not copyrighted and use may be made of its abstracts at any time.

There is also the saving fact that, in spite of the copyright restrictions, "fair use" is defined as copying the theme or the idea rather than the expression. I don't want to appear to point out short cuts or other sly maneuvers, but one can rewrite abstracts and not break copyright. There are times when librarians may be faced with this necessity.

Single Copy Photocopying Recommendation Approved

The Joint Libraries Committee on Fair Use in Photocopying has recommended that "it be library policy to fill an order for a single photocopy of any published work or any part thereof." A full report from this Committee, which included summaries of the studies of the photocopying practices of six representative libraries undertaken with a grant from the Council on Library Resources and the legal opinion of counsel, was published in the May-June issue of *Special Libraries*, p. 251-5. During the summer the recommendation was approved by the four associations represented on the Committee: Special Libraries Association, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries.

Copyright Office Recommendations for a New Copyright Law

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THE TIMELINESS of Copyright Law Revision is reflected in a Presidential message to Congress:

Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression; they omit provision for many articles which, under modern reproductive processes, are entitled to protection; they impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public.

These were not the words of John F. Kennedy. Rather, they were transmitted to Congress in 1905 by Theodore Roosevelt. They led to the enactment four years later of a statute that has remained the core of United States copyright law to the present day. Yet, the ironic cycle of human affairs makes each of President Roosevelt's words presently applicable to our 52-year-old law.

Revision of this Copyright Law is now in prospect. (See VARMER, *The Copyright Law Revision. Special Libraries*, April 1961, vol. 61, no. 4, p. 185-8.) Culminating a six-year program of valuable studies of law and practices by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, a *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U. S. Copyright Law* was made available during the summer. The *Report* was submitted to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House not as "the final word" but rather as the "present thinking" of the Register and his staff. It differs from the 34 legal and factual studies on which it is based, by making specific recommendations on all

significant issues. These recommendations do not include draft language. They are designed to stimulate public discussion and the submission of views that will assist the Copyright Office in the drafting of a bill for introduction into Congress. This article is written in the hope that librarians will accept this invitation.

Because of their pivotal nature, as well as their interest to librarians, the provisions dealing with notice, registration and unpublished works have been selected for concentrated treatment. Intentionally omitted is any discussion of fair use and photocopying by libraries since this has been and is being subjected to specialized treatment in this and past issues of *Special Libraries*. The reader is urged to secure from the Copyright Office at the Library of Congress the summary of selected recommendations entitled *Recommended Revisions of the U.S. Copyright Law of Special Interest to Libraries* and read it in conjunction with this article.

The Register's *Report* is noteworthy in at least two respects. First, it is a remarkably well-written, concise and thoughtful document. The reader cannot fail to appreciate the distillation of thinking and delicate balancing of considerations it represents. Second, the *Report* does *not* make a clean break with the past. In leaving many features of present law undisturbed, it avoids change merely for the sake of change. Even more significant in this respect, is the preservation of the basic philosophical framework of United States law in the face of the different approach taken by the rest of the world. Although it is believed that further consideration might be given to extending the recommendations in several respects, it would seem that they represent essentially sound suggestions well-adapted to the situation in the United States.

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Notice Requirements

A basic premise of our law is that copyright should not flow automatically from the creation of a work. Accordingly, unless an author wishes to secure copyright, the work enters the public domain. This philosophy has given rise to a system whereby: 1) the author must claim copyright by using a prescribed copyright notice upon publication of his work; 2) the claim must be registered in a government office; and 3) protection endures for a stated period after the making of the claim. Although the *Report* suggests substantial modification or refinement of the notice, registration and duration provisions, this framework remains unimpaired.

A decision to preserve, in any form, the so-called formalities of copyright is likely to be criticized by proponents of the automatic copyright system characteristic of the laws of most foreign countries, including the more than 40 members of the Berne Union. Literary property, this group argues, should be accorded protection against unauthorized appropriation in accordance with the general rules of property and should not be subjected to discriminatory requirements such as the giving of notice of a claim of copyright or the registration of that claim.

The critics of a notice requirement accurately point out that this provision keeps the United States law out of step with foreign statutes. Moreover, it is often argued that the informative function of notice, with respect to the identity of the copyright owner and date of expiration of copyright, is illusory. Most significant, however, is the charge that a notice requirement leads to unintended forfeitures of copyright.

The Register's *Report* meets this major objection to the present notice provisions by recommending a number of specific mitigating modifications of the present requirements. These cover inadvertent omission of notice from even a large number of published copies and an erroneous or omitted name or year date. Satisfied that the chief objection to a mandatory notice is thus answered, the Register views the effect of such a notice requirement as extremely salutary. In addition to making freely available the great mass of published material for which

an author does not seek copyright, the notice is said to furnish significant information as to the copyright status and ownership of a work.

The key recommendations of the Register's *Report* in this area are:

1. A notice of copyright should be required to be so placed in all published copies of a copyrighted work that a reasonable inspection will reveal it. The notice should consist of the word "Copyright" or symbol ©, the name of the copyright proprietor and the year of first publication. (Although the *Report* recommends elsewhere that the statute should be extended to cover works disseminated by means other than published copies, the notice is recommended only for such copies.)

2. Inadvertent omission of notice from published copies does not invalidate copyright if only a few copies are involved or if registration is made and an explanatory statement is filed no later than one year after the publication. Innocent infringers misled by the omission are not liable for an infringement begun before actual notice of registration and cannot be enjoined from completing the infringement unless reimbursed for their outlay.

3. Certain presumptions are provided where the name of the proprietor or year date is omitted or erroneous, but copyright is not invalidated thereby. Where, however, the year date is more than one year later than the year of actual first publication, a statement showing the correct date and the circumstances of the error must be filed within one year after the publication of copies bearing the later date.

The requirements of a showing of "inadvertence" in omitting notice reinforces the position that notice should be mandatory and not merely permissive. Yet, it should be noted that omission of two of the three elements of the notice is not fatal, apparently even if such omission was *not* inadvertent. Thus, in the absence of a name or date associated with the notice, "it should be presumed that, for the purposes of the notice: (a) The author named in the copy, or the publisher if no author is named, is the copyright owner. (b) The imprint or issue date

in the copy is the date of first publication."

The full significance of these presumptions is not altogether clear; illumination, here as elsewhere, must perhaps await specific draft language. But the applicability of the presumptions "for purposes of the notice" would at least protect the copyright owner against attack by an infringer. Presumably, the absence of an imprint or issue date or even the name of an author *and* publisher would not invalidate copyright.

The result of this system would thus seem to be virtually complete copyright protection through use of the word "copyright" or symbol ©.

The virtue of this system is apparent to those who have grappled with the deceptively simple concepts, "the name of the copyright proprietor" and "the year of first publication." The former has caused a great deal of difficulty because of commercial practices which result in different persons holding different rights under a copyright. The year of first publication is often troublesome in the case of new versions of earlier works. The "proprietor" problem is perhaps most dramatically illustrated by contributions to periodicals and the "year" problem, by comic strips. The Register's *Report* adverts specifically to both of these problems by its recommendation that "a single notice in a collective work should be a sufficient notice for the work as a whole and for each of the component works, including those previously copyrighted."

This over-all approach toward the requirement of notice appears generally desirable. In view, however, of the procedures excusing omission of name or date, it would seem that the recommendations could be taken a step further with two desirable results: simplification of the system and greater accommodation of the Berne system critics. Rather than providing a seemingly mandatory set of elements, the statute could provide that notice may consist of anything that actually affords notice that copyright is being claimed or is reasonably calculated to do so. This would be extending the philosophy of the location of the notice (borrowed from the Universal Copyright Convention) to the elements of the notice itself. In order to combine this

flexibility with assurance to proprietors of at least one certain example of a reasonable notice, it could be provided that a properly placed use of the three elements recommended by the *Report* shall in any case constitute a proper notice. This latter provision would also have the effect of encouraging achievement of the informative purposes of notice and of satisfying, with respect to protected foreign nationals, our obligations under the Universal Copyright Convention.

The system recommended in the *Report* requires resort to registration records in order for the user to be certain that inadvertent omission of notice has not been cured. This of necessity severely reduces the usefulness of the notice, or more accurately, the absence of notice, as a reliable guide of copyright status. With little greater hardship on users, registration itself could also be deemed a reasonable notice of copyright within the meaning of the proposal set forth above. To reduce the possibility of an inchoate copyright hovering over free and complete use of works, a time limit could be placed on registrations accorded this curative effect. This limit could properly be one or two years after publication without adequate notice. Of course, no liability should attach to uses prior to such registration nor should the term of protection be extended by a late registration.

It is believed that the other incentives for registration to be discussed below will encourage early registration. An additional incentive could be permitting a user of a work published without reasonable notice to complete his use begun before registration, even though the proprietor is willing to reimburse the user for whatever he spent before the property was registered.

The proposals made above would eliminate the difficult concept of inadvertence and give a proprietor a second chance. They would also comport with the original purpose of notice, *i.e.*, to prevent innocent violation of copyright. They would, however, depart from a formalistic formula unless the proprietor chooses to use it. If he does not, he may use any reasonable method of informing the public of his claim, including timely registration.

Registration

Needless to say, registration records afford more complete information and a more permanent record than a copyright notice. In addition, registration permits a procedure for deposit of copies in the Library of Congress and enables the Copyright Office to check for proper compliance with the law and assist the public and the courts in construing the law. It is, however, generally agreed that failure to register should not invalidate copyright. This is the approach of present law.

On the other hand, the value of an effective registration system suggests the need for stronger incentives than are presently provided. The latter include evidentiary value of a certificate of registration as well as the necessity of a certificate for suit which, however, can reach infringements committed prior to registration. Accordingly, the *Report* proposes making certain remedies against infringers dependent on registration. Thus, an award of the infringer's profits and the extraordinary "statutory" or unproven damages presently available would be inapplicable to an infringement commenced before registration. An injunction against future infringements would be within the discretion of the court. The same would be true for an injunction of an infringing undertaking commenced before registration and the impounding or destruction of infringing articles that would be available only if the infringer be fully reimbursed for his outlay. Thus, the only remedy on which the proprietor could rely in the absence of registration is the award of actual damages. This rule is mitigated by allowing a grace period of three months after dissemination (in any form, not merely distribution of copies) in the United States or six months after dissemination abroad.

With regard to the applicability of the Universal Copyright Convention to this proposal, the *Report* states: "It would comport better with the spirit of the U.C.C., if not its letter, to continue exempting foreign works covered under the convention from the consequences of failure to register. These works should therefore be excluded from the proposed limitations on the remedies for infringement of unregistered works."

In addition to the foregoing, the Register recommends that:

1. Prima facie or presumptive effect be given to the certificate of registration if registration is made within one year after public dissemination of the work. Otherwise, the probative weight is left to the discretion of the court.
2. Refusal of registration by the Copyright Office should not preclude suit for infringement (as it would under one recent decision) where the applicant deposited the required copies, application and fee.
3. The statute should expressly recognize the authority of the Register to refuse registration, subject to review by the courts, of any claim he finds invalid.

This entire set of recommendations seems generally desirable. The related recommendations concerning deposit of copies, a subject which may be of special interest to librarians, would seem to involve little controversy. The modifications recommended do not seem major and are mainly directed at permitting the Register of Copyrights, with the approval of the Librarian of Congress, greater flexibility as to deposit requirements.

Dissemination vs. Publication

In the above discussion it was noted that dissemination of a work, over and above the public distribution of copies, is recognized in the *Report*. Actually, dissemination has been accorded considerable significance in the *Report* in several other contexts. It is used as the line of demarcation between works which should, in the view of the Copyright Office, be protected under the new statute on the one hand, and under the common law on the other. In addition to this role at the inception of copyright, dissemination is suggested as the point from which the term of protection should be computed.

Under the present law, "publication" is the boundary between works which must rely on the statute for protection and those which may rely on the common law (or alternatively be voluntarily registered under Section 12 of the statute). For "published works," the federal statute, as the sole source of protection, specifies its conditions,

limitations, duration and the remedies for its enforcement. It is accordingly surprising that only a partial answer can be given to the questions, 1) what are "published works?" and 2) what constitutes "publication?" What is clear, however, is that the technical meaning of publication is rooted in books, the historic subject matter of copyright.

A book is published when copies are publicly distributed or offered; it is at this point that the federal statute comes into play. The selection of this point can be explained in part by the fact that, according to the common law, the public disclosure of a literary work achieved by general distribution of copies of the work terminated protection. The federal statute was enacted largely to continue protection for a limited time beyond such disclosure.

Public disclosure of a copyrightable work is hardly limited today to the general distribution of copies of the work. This is due to 1) the gradual expansion of copyrightable material to include such things as music, drama and works of art, printed copies of which may not be available; and 2) technological developments such as motion pictures, phonograph recordings, radio and television. The definition of publication has imperfectly kept pace with these developments, thus creating inequities and uncertainties. For example, a Broadway drama or television play may be considered unpublished unless copies of the script have been publicly distributed. And there is considerable confusion as to whether phonograph records are "copies" of the work recorded and whether their general distribution amounts to "publication."

In view of the foregoing, there seems to be general agreement that publication, as traditionally understood, does not furnish a satisfactory boundary between the operation of federal and state law. The reasons for this conclusion may be summarized as follows:

1. Publication is an uncertain concept. This is extremely dangerous for authors if they must, on the pain of forfeiture of all copyright, comply with formalities upon "publication" to secure federal protection.

2. Distribution of printed copies no longer constitutes the sole, or even the principal, means of disseminating works. Differences in the medium of exploiting a work should not deprive an author of federal coverage.

3. No disseminated and commercially exploited works should receive the perpetual protection that the common law accords.

Accordingly, the Copyright Office is clearly correct in recommending abandonment of the historically limited concept of publication. One can hardly quarrel with modernizing this concept by providing for federal coverage of works disclosed to the public by any means. It is possible that the recommendations might profitably go a step further by providing that *all* copyrightable works, whether disseminated or not, are covered by the federal statute.

Unpublished Material

The Copyright Office admits having "given considerable thought" to this suggestion. The *Report* considers as "over-balancing" the reasons for preserving "the common law protection in undissemated works until the author or his successor chooses to disclose them." Thus, it is stated that the right of privacy with respect to undissemated material would be violated by the time limit on protection necessarily required by the Constitution for the federal statute to be applied. To throw all private papers into the public domain after a fixed period might induce holders to destroy them. Moreover, the essentially private and local interest in these works negates any federal concern justifying exclusive federal jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding this philosophy, the *Report* makes two suggestions that would expand the function of the statute with respect to undissemated works. First, it is recommended that the option of securing statutory copyright by registration be extended to *all* disseminated works, as contrasted with the present provision, which permits such registration only in the case of certain types of unpublished works and excludes from this privilege nondramatic literary material. Second, the *Report* recognizes "that, after some period of time, the need for privacy diminishes and private papers may become valu-

able sources of information for historians and other scholars." In order to balance the interests of scholarship and privacy, the *Report* makes the following recommendation:

"When any holder of a manuscript has made it accessible to the public in a library or other archival institution:

"a. The institution should be permitted to supply any applicant with a single copy of the manuscript for his use in research.

"b. The manuscript should be subject to fair use.

"c. *The manuscript material should go into the public domain when it is fifty years old and has been in the institution for more than ten years, unless the owner of the literary property rights has registered a claim of copyright which is still subsisting. With respect to manuscripts placed in an institution before the effective date of the new law, this rule should not become applicable until ten years after the effective date.*" [emphasis added]

Since this recommendation would be unnecessary if all works were brought under the statute, we may profitably examine first the reasons supporting such a result. At the outset, the arguments emphasizing the right of privacy and local interest do not seem to justify the introduction of an essentially new concept—dissemination—as the touchstone of the basic question of over-all coverage of a new statute. A lesson should perhaps be learned from the history of the concept of publication. Translation of this concept today into "dissemination" may still not fulfill the needs of the future.

Perhaps even more serious are the uncertainties that are likely to result from hinging vital consequences on an act that can be as ephemeral as a performance. Moreover, the potentiality of dissemination is always present and will often be the source of controversy. Where plagiarism has taken place, the work probably has been disseminated by the copyist, and the work would no longer in fact be "private."

The prospect of upsetting our valuable federal-state balance by means of this change in the Copyright Law does not appear great. It should be noted that even under the present situation, state law determines many col-

lateral issues concerning published works. For example, state law has recently been applied to determine whether the copyright in a movie reverted to the owner of copyright in a novel by virtue of the agreement granting motion picture rights. Even if all infringement suits are transferred to the federal courts to be determined by federal procedure and the substantive provisions of the federal copyright statute, the states would continue to determine such questions as interpretations of contracts, heirship and other aspects of ownership, foreclosure of mortgages of copyright and so on. And of course questions concerning ownership or possession of manuscripts as well as common law rights outside the realm of copyright (unfair competition, right of privacy, etc.) will remain state questions.

The uniform rules of literary property possible under a comprehensive federal statute appear to be a positive advantage. This type of intangible property may at any moment be transmitted around the world. This may explain the strong and growing interest in the international aspects of copyright. The dimensions of protection should not vary within the United States on the basis of what may be fortuitous state contacts.

The uniformity possible under the proposed statute would also permit a more reliable fulfillment of the undertaking of the United States under the Universal Copyright Convention that "there shall be means of protecting without formalities the unpublished works of nations of other Contracting States." Moreover, the existence of a single system of protection would be in harmony with the general treatment of the problem throughout the rest of the world. It should be noted that some of the countries providing for unitary copyright protection, such as Switzerland, Germany, Mexico and Canada also have federal systems of government. While the legislative powers of the central government in these countries may cover wider areas than is true in the United States, it nevertheless appears that a dual system of copyright protection has not been considered essential to a federal system.

A very important policy consideration not yet mentioned seems to weigh in favor of

bringing all copyrightable works under the federal statute. A cornerstone of federal constitutional policy concerning copyright is the time limitation to be imposed on authors' rights. To the extent consistent with providing an incentive and fair return to authors, our philosophy has been in favor of placing works in the public domain after some reasonably long period of protection. It is argued that this consideration does not apply with equal force to letters or diaries that an author chooses to keep private. It is believed that the policy is applicable to undissemminated works for the following reasons: 1) the public interest, from a historical point of view, in old private papers outweighs the minimal property interest of remote heirs of the author or the possible personal embarrassment of such heirs or other persons; 2) the impracticality after a long period of time of determining and locating persons from whom permission under copyright might be obtained; 3) many undissemminated works may be of lasting literary artistic or musical value (this class of works may include a novel as well as a letter); and 4) the possessor of the manuscript has considerable powers of control in any event.

Most of these reasons are recognized in the recommendation by the *Report* of an exception in the case of manuscripts placed in libraries. In fact the *Report* notes that "authors who place their manuscripts in the possession of other persons take the risk that those persons, even when not authorized to disclose the manuscripts, may in fact do so." Some risk of disclosure is present even when the author keeps the manuscript himself. And as indicated above, where plagiarism is committed—the only practical situation in which the issue under discussion is relevant—dissemination has in fact taken place.

It is difficult to believe that authors rely on their perpetual common law protection for privacy rather than on physical control of the manuscript. Moreover, the right of privacy would itself apply to any improper disclosures. Doubts as to the effectiveness of such physical control, rather than changes in the law of literary property, would seem to be a more likely cause for destroying a manuscript.

Finally, it should be noted that the Copyright Office agrees that even if the federal statute exclusively covers only disseminated works, there should be provision for electing to enjoy federal protection by voluntary registration. It is true that such registration, especially if accompanied by a deposit of copies, may be deemed a type of "dissemination" of the work. But it may be questionable to draw lines on the basis of the broad policy considerations and then to permit the lines to be crossed merely by the decision of an individual that he would rather have federal than state protection.

Conclusions

The foregoing discussion has focused upon the provisions recommended by the Register of Copyrights with respect to notice, registration and unpublished works. Those who have concerned themselves with copyright revision have continually been struck with the interdependence of many key features of any proposed law. Registration must, of course, be integrated with provisions for recording assignments. It is also clear that "fair use" is a dimension of the rights granted to the proprietor in the first instance and that the question of infringement is often dependent on the definition of copyrightable subject matter.

Perhaps less apparent is the relation of the important question of duration of protection to the provisions discussed above. For example, arguments for using the death of the author as the base point from which to measure the term becomes more convincing where all works are automatically copyrightable than where a system of notice and registration provides ready access to such other dates as publication or other dissemination. Without attempting to explore further this type of interdependence, in the context of either the Register's recommendations or the possible modifications suggested above, it may be useful to offer some form of summary of the more significant changes recommended in the *Report*; this is accordingly accomplished in the appendix.

As intimated at the outset, many of these changes reflect considerable refinement of concepts and resolution of present uncertainties. Fewer make dramatic substantive

changes. Only two or three mark historic departures from traditional United States Copyright Law. It is certain that groups having various interests would characterize the importance of particular recommendations in different ways. There should be little question, however, that adoption by Congress of the Register's recommendations *in toto* would result in a substantially more effective and equitable Copyright Law.

Appendix: Significant Recommended Changes

1. Elimination of the "compulsory license" provisions relating to mechanical reproduction of music.
2. Elimination of the exemption of coin-operated machine renditions of music from payment of public performance royalties.
3. Elimination of the requirement of domestic manufacture of books and periodicals.
4. Extension of protection to foreign and domestic works on the same basis with a proviso for Presidential exceptions, conditions or limitations on works of nationals of any country.
5. Conditioning certain remedies against infringement on registration.
6. An assignment by the author is valid for only 20 years unless it provides for continuing royalties, rather than a lump sum.

7. Inception of copyright upon dissemination in any form.
8. Relaxation of notice provisions to prevent unintended forfeiture.
9. Extending renewal term of copyright by 20 years for a total of 76 years. Where a disseminated work is later published and copyright is not renewed, protection ends 28 years after publication.
10. Renewal merely extends the term without affecting ownership of rights and can be effected by application during the last five years of the original term.
11. Free public libraries may supply researchers with single copies of articles or of reasonable portions of publications or, where the copy does not appear available from the publisher, of an entire publication.
12. Maximum statutory damages, which may be awarded in the court's discretion, should be increased to \$10,000.
13. Manuscripts deposited in free public libraries are subject to special provisions, including time limit on protection.
14. Sound recordings should be protected against unauthorized duplication under copyright principles, but detailed recommendations are deferred pending further study.
15. Divisibility of copyright ownership is expressly recognized.
16. A central government agency should be empowered to authorize exceptions to the prohibition against copyright in government publications.

Council on Library Resources Grants

The Council on Library Resources awarded a two-year, \$125,100 contract to William J. Barrow, of Richmond, Virginia, for establishing and maintaining a laboratory for research on problems relating to the preservation of books and other library materials. The new laboratory will be housed at the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, and will work exclusively on Council projects. Performance standards for library bookbinding, techniques for adhesive bookbinding for library use, use of a spray to deacidify books to retard or halt deterioration, the relationship of storage conditions to natural aging of books, permanence-durability properties of coated papers and performance-durability of microfilm and adequacy of existing criteria for these materials are to be investigated.

A \$25,194 grant for development of archival boxes, which will provide safer storage for valuable papers in libraries, archives and historical societies was made by the Council, and the project is co-spon-

sored by the American Library Association and the Public Archives Commission, State of Delaware. The Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, will do the research involved, investigating boxes now in use and seeking to develop a box that will be fire resistant, moisture resistant and have reduced acidity and insect repellancy.

Two grants, totaling \$24,480, were made to the Library Technology Project for evaluation of library-type record players and of methods and equipment for producing full-size, hard paper copies from microtext.

The Council has awarded \$13,200 to the Music Library Association, to assure American representation in the great bibliography of early music now being prepared under international auspices. The Music Library Association and the American Musicological Society co-sponsor the United States Joint Committee which is responsible for organizing contributions to *Musical Sources (Repertoire International des Sources Musicales)*.

Planning the New Library: Ford Motor Company's Aeronutronic Division Library

L. H. LINDER, Manager, Technical Information Services

Aeronutronic Division, Ford Motor Company, Newport Beach, California

AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT of the \$33,000,000 research and development center built by the Ford Motor Company for its Aeronutronic Division in Newport Beach, California, is the library, which serves personnel of this Division. The library is the visible manifestation of much of the work carried on by the Technical Information Services Department, which seeks to achieve its maximum potential through a proper integration of facilities, resources and services. We believe we are reaching this goal at Aeronutronic because of the foresight and wisdom of top management, the cooperation of support and user groups and the dedicated efforts of the Technical Information Services staff.

Aeronutronic History

Aeronutronic was formed May 9, 1956 and incorporated as a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company under the name Aeronutronic Systems, Incorporated. Actual operations began July 1, 1956. In that same year, the organization began work for the Air

Force on Project "Farside," a missile spaceprobe launched at Eniwetok in October 1957. This missile, fired from a balloon, reached an altitude higher than any other vehicle of that time. Since then, Aeronutronic has steadily expanded its activities, capabilities and facilities in the missile, space, electronics, propulsion and weapons fields. Its successful growth was recognized by the Ford Motor Company in July 1959 when it was merged with the Ford Motor Company and given divisional status. The Newport Beach facility, consisting of nearly 1,000,000 square feet of floor space in ten separate buildings, was begun in 1958 and is now more than 98 per cent complete.

Preliminary Planning

The value of library and technical information services to research and development groups has been well recognized by American business and industry. Aeronutronic is no exception in this. Following the decision to build a permanent facility in Newport Beach, California, initial plans were made



View of lounge showing comfortable chairs and tables. This room also contains 400 current periodicals.

Aeronutronic Division

Reception area.
Reference section and
staff work area
are in the background.



Aeronutronic Division

providing for an allocation of nearly 5,000 square feet of floor space for library purposes. A single library was contemplated, and it was decided to place it in an area convenient to most users. Accordingly, the library now occupies a most desirable location near the center of the complex of buildings, adjacent to the Division cafeteria and dining rooms in the Central Services Building.

The internal arrangements, lighting, decoration and utilization of this space were determined jointly by the Facilities Planning and Design Staff, the interior design firm of Carroll Sagar and Associates of Los Angeles and the author. Management and Division support groups cooperated to aid in achieving an attractive, comfortable and efficient library.

The key phrase in planning the library has been functional flexibility. With the exception of the vault walls, which are permanent, nearly everything can be moved about easily. Recessed telephone and electric power outlets dot the floor, and additional power outlets are spaced along the baseboard of the perimeter so as to provide maximum flexibility in the placing of desks or equipment for work or study purposes. All book shelving units and study carrels are free-standing. Insofar as possible, equipment and furniture is of modular design, to make combinations of units simpler and to provide for future expansion. In this respect, the equipment reflects the over-all planning of the building

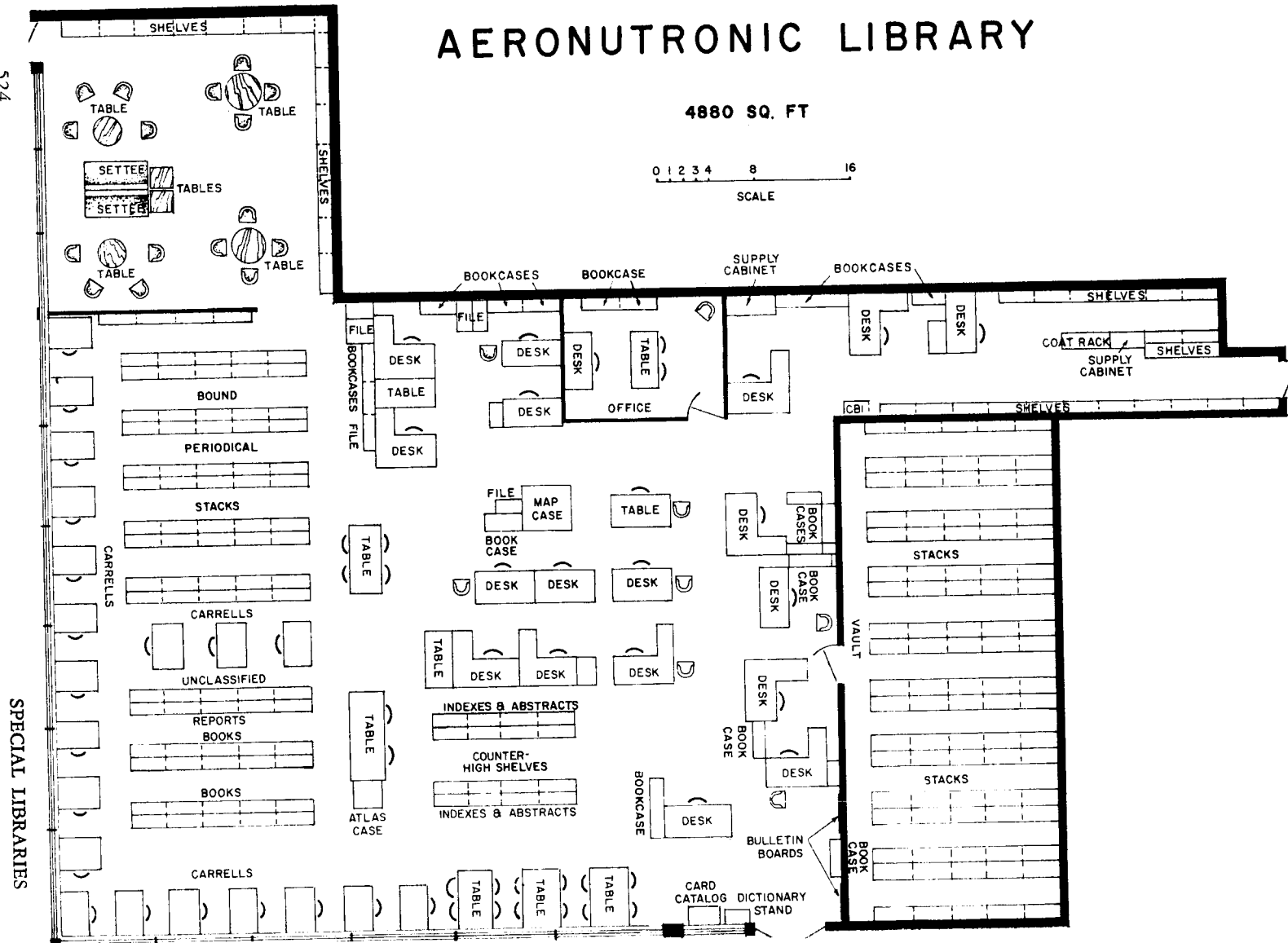
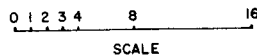
in which all parts are on the modular plan. During an occupancy of a year and a half, this feature has proved its worth whenever staff workspace, stacks or reader service areas have had to be adjusted to meet changing needs. It is anticipated that as the Division grows to its planned complement of 5,000 employees, the present quarters will prove to be adequate to meet most needs without reducing services or resources from their present level. Traffic flow patterns, determined in part by certain fixed features such as the location of the main entrance and vault of the library, are adjustable in the same manner as the work and study areas.

Floor Plan

Basically, the library may be thought of as occupying a large rectangular room 50 x 83 feet. At one end of this room, near the northwest corner, is a 10 x 20-foot extension of this space. A door at the end of this area provides direct access to a main corridor leading to the rest rooms and cafeteria. Near the southwest corner of the rectangle is another extension 23 feet square. This room, reached through a large archway, is the library's lounge and current periodicals room. The main rectangle, as is apparent from the floor plan, is used for the following functions: reception-circulation, reader-study area, reference services, stacks, a vault for classified materials and staff work area. Of the total space available, approximately 700

AERONUTRONIC LIBRARY

4880 SQ. FT



SPECIAL LIBRARIES



Aeronutronic Division

Twenty of these study carrells are placed along the windows in the stack area.

square feet are utilized for study carrells and tables, 530 square feet for the lounge and current periodicals room, 430 square feet for reference and circulation purposes, 735 square feet for storage of classified materials, 1,150 square feet for book and periodical stacks and 1,335 square feet for staff work area. The stacks will be expanded somewhat as our resources increase in quantity, but this will be achieved without seriously intruding on the other functional areas.

Reader and study space has been allocated to areas near the card catalog and circulation-reception desk, reference area and stacks containing books, unclassified reports and bound periodicals. These are favored areas since they are adjacent to the windows by the patio entry and south windows overlooking Newport bay. In the lounge and current periodicals room over 400 current issues of journals and other serial publications received on subscription are displayed. Comfortable chairs, sofas and tables provide seats and study space for 20 users. Forty more users may also be seated in the library, half at the study carrells referred to earlier and half at study tables located by the stacks and reference books.

Stacks, study carrells, the dictionary stand, card catalog cabinet, atlas case, study tables and the circulation desk are "New Life" library furniture supplied by the John E. Sjöström Company of Philadelphia. All this furniture is hardwood with a walnut finish. Carrells, study tables and the circulation desk have attractive and practical vinyl tops

in a mottled beige. Chairs used with the carrells and study tables, by Knoll Associates, Inc., of New York, are in contemporary style, covered with Oxford grey wool and black Naugahyde and have foam rubber cushions. All furniture in the lounge area, as well as the framed serigraph prints on the wall, are decorator-selected to harmonize with the interior. This furniture is of modern design and includes two brown and black cloth covered settees, four deep lounge chairs upholstered in tan leather, four armchairs upholstered in gold nylon, eight armchairs upholstered in black wool and Naugahyde, two round walnut conference tables and several low occasional tables. Off-white planters, an area carpet and large ashtrays of enamel on copper complete the decor of this room.

Desks and chairs in the staff area are finished in matching shades of brown and black. Desk tops of tan Textolite closely match the color of the vinyl table tops in the reader areas. The entire area is air-conditioned, and the ceiling is covered with acoustic tile. Lighting is from recessed fluorescent fixtures keyed to accommodate present and future stack aisles.

The draperies are light oatmeal, and the general color scheme, decoratively speaking, is pleasantly warm, stressing brownish tones with accents of black throughout. This has proved to be quite compatible with the function of the library and has offered users a variation from the greys, greens and blues predominant in most of the other buildings at this facility.

Special Equipment

In addition to the furniture described above, the library also has a considerable amount of metal equipment such as filing cabinets, special shelving for technical reports and cabinets for large maps and charts. With the exception of the multi-level circulation desk, all desks utilized by staff members, as well as four matching tables available for use in the staff work area, are of metal, manufactured by Steelcase Inc., of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Standard four-drawer filing cabinets of both letter and legal size are used for vertical file material,

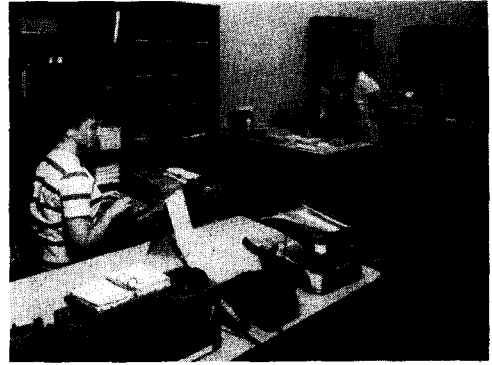
selected Division and Technical Information Services publications, correspondence and other records. There are also two similar cabinets, each with 11 shallow drawers, which are utilized for records of ASTIA reports on hand, an index to NASA publications, ASTIA Microcards and short lengths of microfilm. A somewhat larger cabinet, specially equipped, contains over 4,000 3¼ x 4-inch classified glass slides.

Two supply cabinets and a large three-section map and plan case used for large maps and aeronautical charts are standard office or drafting room items. Six low metal bookcases and 28 high metal bookcases are used mainly in the staff work area to hold materials in process, bindery preparations, the collection of professional journals in the field of library science, United States government publications, duplicate materials, sorted incoming mail, individual collections of professional books and certain other items. All of the above equipment and waste baskets and desk trays are finished to match the walnut color of the wood furniture.

Two Microcard readers and a microfilm reader-printer are available for use in the reader and staff areas. Normally these are self-service items, but staff members help a user whenever necessary. A low padded stool on swivel casters is kept in the reference area for the convenience of those wishing to be seated while examining items on lower shelves. A Xerox 914 office copier has been ordered and when installed, will make possible quick, convenient copying facilities for users. At present self-service equipment of this type is in an adjacent building, but by having it in the library the elimination of special charge records and the labor costs associated therewith will offset the cost of this equipment. Book trucks of both wood and metal of varying sizes and a tape recorder, utilized in translating, complete the inventory of special equipment.

The Vault

The vault, entered by way of a metal door equipped with an approved combination lock, is 18 x 41 feet. In this space, 90 single-faced sections of 90-inch high Verti-File shelving have been installed in parallel rows



Aeronutronic Division
Book and journal cataloging, mail sorting and book orders are handled in this area.

on 4 foot 6 inch centers. Since this shelving is 12 inches deep, aisle widths are minimal. Vertically, each section contains eight shelves; thus approximately 10 inches of free space is allowed between the top of each shelf and the bottom of the one above it. Because Aeronutronic reports and proposals and most other technical reports are printed on 8½ x 11-inch sheets, it is possible to utilize these Verti-Files most efficiently by shelving all reports fore-edge down. When this is done, a single filled section presents to the eye an almost solid mass of paper from the floor to the top of the section, and little space is wasted either above or behind the reports. Five vertical dividers supplied with each shelf maintain the reports in upright position whenever a shelf is partially filled. Fluorescent lighting installed above each aisle supplies excellent illumination. A small metal book truck and two step stools with spring loaded casters are kept in the vault for the convenience of the staff.

Resources

Although library services were initiated in 1957, the growth of resources such as books, journals and reports has been greatest in the last two years. The book collection is now approximately 9,300 volumes and includes a number of the major reference works in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering. In addition to these volumes, a considerable number of "retention" or extended loan items have been purchased and cataloged for the use of various departments.

The back files of journals and other serials now amount to 2,800 volumes exclusive of reference sets of abstracting and indexing tools. Technical reports, including the stock of Aeronutronic reports and proposals, exceed 36,000. The classified and company-confidential reports are shelved in the vault, while most external unclassified reports are currently shelved in the general stack area. In addition to the foregoing there are a number of smaller collections such as vertical file material, selected United States government publications and about 1,350 maps and aeronautical charts.

Services

Services properly supported by resources and facilities are probably the library's most important asset. We strive constantly to stress this attitude in dealing with all who use the library. Lending policies, while formalized to the extent of having definite loan periods established for books, reports and journals, are as flexible as possible. Reference materials, which do not normally circulate, may, with justification, be borrowed for short periods. In the utilization of resources the multi-disciplinary approach is stressed as much as possible. Dr. Lloyd P. Smith, the Director of the Research Laboratory, is, with others, a strong advocate of this view. We seek to implement this in many ways. For example, in the regular acquisitions list, items are not arranged by subjects but instead are listed alphabetically in main entry order. Experience has shown that short lists of high quality items are read carefully by users. By such reading, they encounter material not only of value to them in their field of prime interest, but they also learn about useful items in other disciplines. The requests based on these lists will support this statement. Concurrently with the issuance of each new list, books and reports listed are displayed so that users may examine them and reserve loans. Broad usage of materials is encouraged in yet another way. After a study of the information needs of Division personnel, the values derived by users from regular exposure to total serial holdings, and the relative costs of routing and central display, it was decided with the

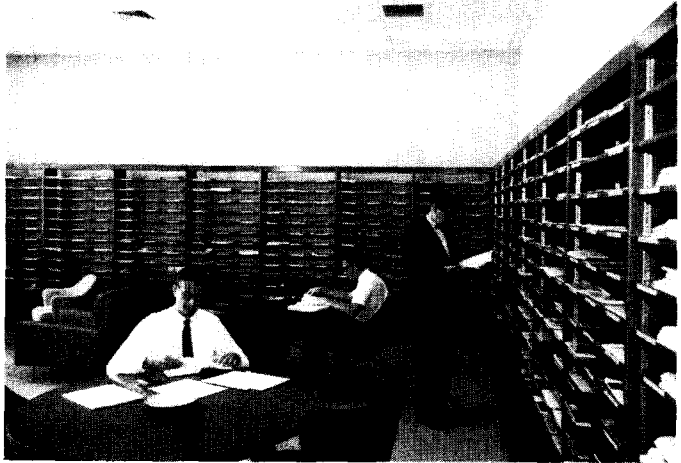
concurrence of the Library Advisory Committee not to route current journal issues. Instead, current issues are kept in the lounge until they are replaced by succeeding ones. This procedure serves well, due partly to the library's central location and nearness to the Division cafeteria—a circumstance that encourages users to visit its lounge on the way to or from lunch.

The library currently receives 38 indexing and abstracting services, and, whenever applicable, these are searched fully by both users and staff. The aim is to combine the library staff's speed and skill in searching indexes with expert scientific and technical judgment provided by the user. This pooling of talents results in a team effort beneficial to all. The Technical Information Services also issues a complete loose-leaf book-form listing of Aeronutronic reports, descriptive literature about our resources and services and regular listings of scientific and technical meetings of interest to our personnel.

The book catalog is conventional in most respects. The Library of Congress system of classification and Library of Congress cards are utilized whenever available. Author and title entries are filed in one alphabet and subject entries in another. In the subject file, however, the typing of subject headings on all cards has been eliminated in favor of typing them once on full-cut guides placed ahead of cards relating to each subject. In addition to saving time and money at the time of preparation, only the guide need be retyped and tracings modified when a change of subject headings is required.

Technical reports are currently shelved in accession number order, listed on cards by source and assigned descriptors based on the ASTIA Thesaurus of Descriptors. Code numbers representing descriptors used are assigned to random access cards in the Termatrix system, and the numbers of appropriate reports are then drilled into the cards. At the present time approximately 2,400 reports are listed and provided with descriptor terms ready to be recorded on the cards. As this system is applied to the total report holdings, it is anticipated that it will give greater speed of access to the content of the literature, greater specificity in analysis and more logic

One portion of the lounge and periodicals room. Periodical shelves are free-standing.



Aeronutronic Division

functions for each dollar spent than if this were done by other means.

The library attempts to provide for all reasonable needs for technical information. Material needed by more than a single individual or department is generally acquired on the Technical Information Services budget and made available on an equal basis to all personnel. When books, journals or reports are required for an extended period of time by an individual or a department, "retention" copies may be obtained. The cost of these is borne by the department concerned, and the signature of the department manager is required for this action. The library acquires the items, catalogs them and sends them to the requestor on a "retention loan" basis. This procedure provides for centralized acquisition and bibliographical and physical control of technical information, yet does not limit a department when in its judgment it has need for retention copies. If a staff member has a retention copy of an item, this is returned at the time of his termination, and it may be reassigned to another.

During the school year, 1960-1961, the library was open on alternate Tuesday evenings for the use of high school science students and others who might be interested in using unclassified resources. This service proved to be very popular and was a stimulating experience for all who participated in it. A commendation from the Orange County Industry-Education Council and considerable

favorable newspaper publicity also resulted from this effort. During the current year this service is continuing.

In achieving the foregoing, the Technical Information Services has been guided by its basic objective, "the provision of an integrated, comprehensive information service for engineering, management and scientific personnel." This objective has received management approval and is implemented through an appropriate statement of responsibilities. The functions derived from these responsibilities are as follows:

1. TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS PROCUREMENT AND PROCESSING (selection, acquisition, descriptive cataloging and subject analyzing, including classifying and indexing, of books, serials, reports, charts, microcards and microfilm)
2. LIBRARY LENDING SERVICES AND FACILITIES (circulation and interlibrary loan services plus reading and study facilities)
3. RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICES (literature searches, information interpreting, information scouting, seeking technical data, abstracting and specialized aid in the use of information sources and indexes)
4. INTERNAL REPORT SERVICES (storage, organization, dissemination, control and release of Aeronutronic reports)
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND TRANSLATION SERVICES (compilation of subject bibliographies and provision of custom translations)

6. DIVISION ARCHIVES (a single, organized repository of Division publications and related materials)

7. LIAISON ACTIVITIES (with other technical information centers and with project groups within Aeronutronic)

It is evident that performance of the above functions is affected by such things as

facility planning, office layout, lighting, equipment, decor and related items. Management has been appreciative of this and accordingly has provided wise counsel and good support in the creation of the library. Services and resources have developed within such a climate, and the future is faced with the confidence that there is a good base for later developments.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR AERONUTRONIC LIBRARY

Total square foot area	4,880
Staff	19
Professional (1 position vacant)	7
Nonprofessional	12
Employees served at location	3,100
Average number of users per day (including telephone)	210
Volumes and bound and unbound periodicals as of September 1, 1961	12,100
Current periodical subscriptions	463
Technical reports (including Aeronutronic reports)	36,000
Date of completion	April 1960
Planned by Facilities Planning and Design Staff, consultants and librarian	
Special facilities or equipment: Microfilm reader-printer, Microcard readers, Xerox 914 office copier, large map and plan case, Termatrix equipment for information storage and retrieval	

Division Subscription Bulletins

THE DIVISIONS of Special Libraries Association keep their members informed of Division business, officers, committees, Convention plans and the like. Many go beyond this and include valuable reference materials, evaluations of books and services, results of research studies, annotated lists of articles, new serial titles, bibliographies and feature articles reflecting a truly professional attitude. For this expanded coverage a subscription price may be charged to nonmembers or even to members of a Division.

The table included each year in the November issue of *Special Libraries* highlights information on these subscription bulletins. This year, further information is given explaining the features more fully and going into the history of some of the bulletins.

Advertising

Advertising Division Bulletin. The *Bulletin* in 1960-61 had the theme, "International

Focus." As a result, three special supplements were issued which give basic reference sources for Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France, The Netherlands and Germany. These supplements are available to the public at \$1 or the set of three for \$2.50; checks are payable to the Advertising Division, Special Libraries Association. These reference guides furnish valuable information to anyone interested in economic conditions, marketing and distribution problems or vital statistics of the countries covered.

Exhibit Books. This is not listed in the table, since it represents three books of forms available on a rental basis. Book I, *Correspondence*, has stationery and memos, labels and stamps, question and assignment records, form letters and order forms. Book II, *Circulation*, has periodical record forms, routing slips, overdue notices, charge forms and pockets, catalog cards, mount sheets and

DIVISION SUBSCRIPTION BULLETINS

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

DIVISION	TITLE	EDITOR	COVERAGE	FORMAT	ISSUES A YEAR	PRICE	PAY CHECK TO AND SUBSCRIPTION FROM
ADVERTISING	<i>What's New in Advertising and Marketing</i>	Dorothy Ravneberg Foote, Cone & Belding 247 Park Ave. New York 17, N. Y.	Advertising, media and marketing publications; consumer surveys and bibliographies; pre-publication announcements; analyses of important books, services and periodicals	9 pages mimeo	10	\$3.50 members \$5.00 nonmembers	Advertising Division N. Terry Munger J. Walter Thompson Co. 420 Lexington Ave. New York 17, N. Y.
ADVERTISING	<i>Advertising Division Bulletin</i>	Mary Margaret Regan Young & Rubicam, Inc. 285 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y.	Report from chairman; Committee reports; want lists; news of members and membership changes; membership directory by name, firm and area; notes on publications of interest	4-15 pages mimeo	4-5	Free to members \$2.00 nonmembers	Advertising Division* Pauline E. Lybeck Television Bureau of Advertising 1 Rockefeller Plaza New York 20, N. Y.
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	<i>The Reminder</i>	Mildred D. Donohue Technology & Science Dept. University of Maryland Library College Park, Maryland	News notes, official notices, original articles	45-50 pages Multilith or mimeo	4	Free to members \$2.00 nonmembers	Biological Sciences Division Mildred Donohue See under Editor
BUSINESS AND FINANCE	<i>Business and Finance Division Bulletin</i>	Leonard J. Macmillan Book Purchasing Dept. Boston Public Library Copley Square Boston 17, Mass.	Division news; book reviews; bibliographies; articles; project reports; business services evaluation	20-30 pages photo-offset	4	\$3.00	Harriet L. Taylor Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Business Library 99 Church St. New York 8, N. Y.
GEOGRAPHY AND MAP	<i>Geography and Map Division Bulletin</i>	George Dalphin Dartmouth College Library Hanover, N. H.	Division news; book reviews; bibliographies; articles; membership lists; project reports	30-35 pages Multilith	4	Free to members \$4.00 nonmembers	Robert C. White Map and Geography Library University of Illinois Library Urbana, Illinois
INSURANCE	<i>Insurance Literature (formerly Insurance Book Reviews)</i>	Ruby E. Fangemann 16 Stuyvesant Oval New York 9, N. Y.	Annotated listings of current literature of all types in the field of insurance	4 pages offset	10	\$3.50/yr. \$6.00/2 yr.	Agnes Brite, Librarian New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. 501 Boylston St. Boston 17, Mass.
PICTURE	<i>Picturescope</i>	Mrs. Minna Breuer 143 Melrose Albany 3, N. Y.	Division news; bibliographies; articles; book reviews; membership list; project reports; abstracts	12-13 pages Multilith	4	Free to members \$2.00 nonmembers	Picture Division, SLA Mrs. R. Krystyna Dietrich 2796 Selgwick Ave. New York 68, N. Y.
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY	<i>Sci-Tech News</i>	Frank G. Bennett IV 13513 Cheltenham Dr. Sherman Oaks, California	Division and Section news and annual reports; bibliography digest; documentation digest; new serial titles; editorials and articles; letters to the editor	32-80 pages printed	4	Free to members \$1.00 nonmembers	George E. Halpern Business Mgr. Sci-Tech News The Martin Co. Baltimore 3, Maryland
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY	<i>Scientific Meetings</i>	Gertrude Bloomer The William S. Merrell Co. Lockland Station Cincinnati 15, Ohio	Forthcoming conventions, expositions and symposia, arranged by name of sponsoring organizations; chronological index	Various pages offset	3	\$4.00	Scientific Meetings Joan M. Hutchinson 140 Normandy Drive Painesville, Ohio
S-T PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION	<i>Unlisted Drugs</i>	Winifred Sewell 335 Howard Ave. Rockville, Md.	List of new drugs and compositions with reference to source	11-13 pages photo-reduced Multilith	12 plus semi-annual, cumulative annual index	\$10.00	Pharmaceutical Section Elizabeth S. Eaton Mead Johnson & Co. Evansville 21, Ind.
S-T PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION	<i>COPNIP List</i>	Theodore Treible, Librarian Scientific Information Div. The Norwich Pharmacal Co. P. O. Box 191 Norwich, New York	Listing of current free industrial or institutional pamphlet material of an informative nature	5-6 pages mimeo	4	\$3.00	Pharmaceutical Section Reginald W. Smith Business Mgr.—COPNIP List Wyeth Laboratories Radnor, Penna.

cross-reference sheets. Book III, *Library Literature*, has statistics sheets, bibliographies, library publicity brochures, manuals, policy memoranda and departmental reports. The charge is \$3 monthly for each to members of the Advertising Division, \$4 for nonmembers, with an additional charge of \$1 a week for each book kept thereafter. Checks payable to the Advertising Division should be sent to Miss Catharine Lynch, Librarian, American Broadcasting Co., 7 West 66th Street, New York 23, N. Y.

Biological Sciences

The Reminder. This is a news bulletin for members of the Division. It contains primarily short, original articles descriptive of various libraries and of new techniques. Official Division notices and directory data are also furnished. The editor has a file running back into the early 1950s.

Business and Finance

Business and Finance Division Bulletin. Besides features noted in the table, this bulletin brings news of members and informs them of meetings, workshops, courses and institutes of particular interest. This publication combines the best features of separate bulletins of the former Business Division and Finance Division.

Geography and Map

Geography and Map Division Bulletin. Designed for those concerned with cartographical and geographical materials, the *Bulletin*, in addition to providing important new book and map lists, also serves as a forum for the exchange of recent news, ideas and techniques in the handling of these materials. Original articles are carried on research problems, mapping programs, classification systems, historical studies, subject bibliographies and descriptions of collections. The *Bulletin* first appeared in November 1947; it appeared semiannually thereafter for six years and has appeared quarterly since 1953. Numbers 1 through 16 (April 1954) are available on microfilm from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress. Numbers 1 through 30 are indexed in No. 32 (April 1958). Current issues are

known to be indexed in *Library Literature*, *Current Geographical Publications*, *Surveying and Mapping* and *Bibliotheca Cartographica*. A cumulative index is planned.

Insurance

Insurance Literature (formerly *Insurance Book Reviews*). Features of this bulletin include sections on casualty insurance and allied lines, fire and marine insurance, general insurance, health insurance, life insurance, social security and gerontology. Each section is compiled by librarians in the special field. There are also special articles about insurance from noninsurance periodicals including law and medical journals, selected foreign and United States government periodicals and popular magazines. Frequently attached are lists of duplicate materials available and items wanted by members. An annual index is planned starting in 1961.

Before November 1961, this publication was entitled *Insurance Book Reviews*. It was published quarterly and distributed free to members of the (then) Insurance Group, starting in the 1930s. In the mid-1940s the present publishing schedule of ten issues a year on a subscription basis was undertaken. Principal credit for establishing this program goes to Mrs. Angelica Blomshield (now Mrs. Hovey) of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Blomshield served as volunteer editor, but since her retirement in 1960, the editor has been paid. The Division maintains a special fund to support this publication since subscriptions do not meet the full cost. Free copies go to editors of the insurance trade press and to a select list of foreign insurance people.

Picture

Picturescope. As there is no other publication that records developments in the field of pictorial documentation, picture research, the use of pictures as documents and the organization of such pictures, this newsletter's main function is to keep its readers abreast of news in this field. Frequent mailings of leaflets and flyers published by special collections are featured. Each issue re-

ports on new or unusual picture sources, and from its pages stemmed the popular SLA publication, *Picture Sources: An Introductory List*. Indexed in *Library Literature*, it is now in use in library schools throughout the country. Particularly gratifying is the number of paid subscribers outside the immediate library field.

Science-Technology

Sci-Tech News. This official bulletin of the Science-Technology Division is intended to keep members informed on the latest and most pertinent bibliographies, documentation articles and new serial titles (with abstracts for each). It includes information articles, reprints from Chapter bulletins, guest editorials and articles on how to solve mutual problems. Begun in 1947 as *Ye Alchemical Almanack*, frequency and coverage have varied over the years. A popular feature during most of its history has been "Selected Abstracts," now carried as "Documentation Digest."

Scientific Meetings. Where known, the following information is given for each meeting: inclusive dates, city and meeting hall, theme, sponsor, literature reference to advance program or abstracts of papers or to more complete information, person to contact for further information. Started in 1957 as a cooperative project of the Science-Technology Division, it carried at first only a list of United States and foreign organizations with the meetings they were sponsoring. A chronological index and plentiful cross references to symposia and jointly-sponsored meetings were soon added to increase the value of the basic list.

Pharmaceutical Section

Unlisted Drugs. This promptly describes new experimental and commercial products from American and foreign sources as they are encountered in the scientific literature and includes experimental numbers, trade

names and generic and other trivial names. The data supplied for each entry include the name or names, constitution, manufacturer, action, dosage and source from which the information was taken. Newly found names of drugs are considered "unlisted" and suitable for inclusion in *Unlisted Drugs* if they do not occur in the latest editions and supplements of some 15 standard sources. The publication is issued in loose-leaf form, and individual items may be clipped and pasted on 3 x 5 cards.

Unlisted Drugs was established in January 1949 as a cooperative enterprise of a number of pharmaceutical libraries. All back issues are available as well as cumulated indexes for volumes 1-8 and 9-10. Five-year cumulative indexes are scheduled starting with volume 11.

COPNIP List. This records current information pamphlet material issued by manufacturers in the pharmaceutical and related industries and by trade associations or foundations supported by them. It covers material having value in the pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary fields, and in the aspects of chemistry, physics, technology or management related to these fields. Titles that are not self-explanatory are supplemented with a brief descriptive note, and tables, graphs, illustrations and bibliographies are indicated when present. House organs, trade lists and certain types of advertising literature are not included.

COPNIP List was started in 1953 to fill a long-felt need of pharmaceutical, chemical and medical libraries and by numerous business organizations whose work is related to the pharmacomedical interests. The title is the abbreviation of Committee on Pharmacomedical Nonserial Industrial Publications of the Pharmaceutical Section of Special Libraries Association.

LOIS W. BROCK, Division Liaison Officer
Librarian, General Tire and Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

SLA Sustaining Members

CHEMCELL LIMITED, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

EDITOR'S NOTE: This, and the 114 Sustaining Members listed in previous 1961 issues of *Special Libraries*, includes all applications received through October 27, 1961.

Association News

Fall Board Meeting

The Fall Meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Gramercy Park Hotel in New York City on September 28 and 29. A number of Association Committee Chairmen presented proposals and supplied information on continuing projects, while several Chapter and Division officers listened in on the open sessions. On the evening of September 28, Stechert-Hafner, the well-known book selling and publishing firm and the Association's landlord, was host at a dinner party for the Board and professional members of the Association's staff.

Recommendations of Executive Secretary

Bill M. Woods, Executive Secretary, outlined four specific recommendations, all of which were approved by the Board and action taken to implement them:

1. **Membership Drive.** The Membership Committee was instructed to organize an Association-wide membership campaign aimed at increasing the number of Active, Associate, Affiliate and Student members.
2. **Participation in ALA Conferences.** It was agreed that the Association should continue to participate in ALA Conferences and other national library association meetings.
3. **Policy on Status and Image.** The Public Relations Committee was asked to consider Association policies and procedures in librarian status and image instances and to ask the Advisory Council to discuss the problem at its Mid-Winter Meeting so that the Board might receive some guidance in formulating a policy.
4. **Consultation Service Review.** A review or study of the Consultation Service is to be made by a committee of Executive Board members. This study will seek to define the desirable extent of participation at the individual, Chapter and Association levels to determine the cost of the Service to all concerned and to assess its short- and long-time value and objective.

Executive Board Actions

The Foundation Grants Committee Chairman, Robert W. Gibson, Jr., reported that a request for funds to support the compilation and preparation of a second revised and expanded edition of *Translators and Translations: Services and Sources* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation. A single proposal for compiling library statistics has been forwarded to the Council on Library Resources, Inc. by ALA, a project in which SLA would cooperate. The Council is still considering support of a study of the cost of interlibrary loans to special libraries and a study of standards for special libraries. A fourth request for funds involves an exchange of tours of American special librarians to Soviet special libraries and then a tour of Soviet special librarians to American special libraries. The Association has asked the State Department's Exchange of Persons Program to consider such tours in its current negotiations with the Soviet Union and at the same time has requested the National Science Foundation to underwrite the exchange. The Committee also is working on several other projects that will require support from fund-granting organizations, primarily one for the SLA Loan Collection of Classification Schemes and Subject Heading Lists.

As requested by the Board in June, the Public Relations and Publications Committees have been studying the purpose, name, format, frequency, distribution and costs of the *SLA Bulletin*, and both recommended that beginning in 1962 the *Bulletin* be discontinued as a separate newsletter. Instead the "Association News" section of *Special Libraries* will be published as a supplement to the journal. It will appear as a four-page insert on colored paper and will be stapled into the center of the journal where it may be retained for binding and permanent reference or pulled out and filed separately. For the same amount now required to issue three *Bulletins* a year, four "Association News" supplements can be printed, and the dis-

tribution will be increased by over 1,200, for all journal subscribers will also receive it regularly. These recommendations were approved by the Board.

The Chairman of the Copyright Law Revision Committee, Chester Lewis, reported that copies of "Recommended Revisions of the U. S. Copyright Law of Special Interest to Libraries," prepared by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, had been sent to all Chapter Presidents and Division Chairmen with an accompanying memo urging them to study and discuss the recommendations with their memberships and to convey to him opinions regarding the survey. To further guide the Association in formulating definite recommendations on the Copyright Law Revision, a program on copyright is tentatively being planned for the 1962 Convention in Washington.

The Board approved the appointment of James V. Jones, Director of the St. Louis University Libraries, as Chairman of the 1964 Convention, which will be held in St. Louis, June 7-11, 1964.

The possibility of contracting for 100 square feet of exhibit space in either the Hall of Education or the Pavilion of American Industry at the New York World's Fair 1964-1965 was discussed at length, and it was finally decided not to participate, chiefly because of the enormous expense involved.

A brief memorandum received from the Placement Policy Committee reported that Chapter Presidents had been requested to send their advice and opinions about the future policies and operation of the Association's Placement Service to the Committee. Since no Chapter meetings were held during the summer, suggestions and comments will be assembled during the late fall.

John P. Binnington, Head of the Research Library, Brookhaven National Laboratories, Upton, Long Island, New York, was approved as the editor of the forthcoming *Handbook for Special Libraries*.

Upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee and its Chairman, Dr. Paul Wasserman, the Board approved a general operating budget for the 1961-1962 Association year of \$155,120. A budget of

\$65,912 for the Translations Center was also approved.

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee, Katharine L. Kinder, Chairman, recommended that a single, abbreviated document combining the present Constitution and Bylaws of the Association be submitted to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting at the Convention in Washington. At this time it is not anticipated that any changes in the membership requirements will be made.

A progress report on the Translations Survey was discussed by the Board. The final report will be prepared under the direction of the Translations Activities Committee, Elizabeth Walkey, Chairman.

Other Board actions included the appointment of an ad hoc committee to study the need for membership statistics, Mrs. Jeanne B. North, Chairman; a request that the Finance Committee and the Division Liaison Officer continue to study Division finances; preliminary approval of the Illinois Chapter's project to revise *A Brief for Corporation Libraries* with a new work to be entitled *Special Libraries: A Guide for Management*; preliminary approval of Rosemary Neiswender's *Guide to Russian Reference Materials: SLA Bibliography No. 4*; and the appointment of an ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of Winifred Sewell to study possible publication by the Association of the Sci-Tech Division's serial, *Scientific Meetings*.

H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award Theme

The H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award for 1962 will be given to the Chapter that conducts the most effective program of building up a closer mutual relationship between the special libraries and the library schools in its area. The purpose is not primarily one of recruitment but rather to acquaint students and library school faculty members with the services and techniques of special librarianship and in turn to learn what library schools are and can do to improve the education of special librarians. Each entry should include a brief typewritten summary of the Chapter project as well as a visual display of the materials used and the

results achieved. Chapters intending to compete for the Award must notify the Executive Secretary before April 1, 1962.

Fourth Eleanor S. Cavanaugh Scholarship

At the recommendation of the Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee, a fourth Eleanor S. Cavanaugh Scholarship of \$1,000 has been awarded to Almuzaffar A. G. Khan, the Senior Librarian of the Council of Scientific Industrial Research in Karachi, Pakistan. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is the official research agency of Pakistan and is responsible for the government's laboratories and for coordinating the research efforts of the country. Because of her long interest in and concern with international affairs, it seemed fitting to give the first Cavanaugh Scholarship for a foreign student to a man who has been appointed to one of the most important library positions in his own country. The grant will enable Mr. Khan to work for his master's degree at the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where he can receive basic training in American library techniques and have an opportunity to observe the operations of American research libraries. In 1954 Mr. Khan graduated from Muslim University, Aligarh, India, and five years later earned his library science degree there. Before joining the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, he served as Librarian of Jinnah College, where he instituted classification and cataloging procedures, open shelves and a regular loan system, all innovations in his country.

Public Relations

The Public Relations Department has recently issued for the first time the *SLA Public Relations Newsletter*, a mimeographed item intended to serve as the prin-

cipal medium for improving the Association's internal public relations programs and as a clearinghouse for Chapter and Division Public Relations Committee Chairmen. It was accompanied by a complete list, which can also be used as an order form, of the Association's display pieces and printed exhibit materials. Anyone wishing to be added to the mailing list for the *Newsletter* should notify the Public Relations Director.

Presidential Chapter Visits

This fall President Eugene B. Jackson will visit the following Chapters:

- Montreal—October 16
- New York—October 17
- New Jersey—October 18
- Philadelphia—October 19
- Greater St. Louis—October 30
- Indiana—November 1
- Minnesota—November 3

Additions to SLA Official Directory

The following appointments should be added to the Official Directory 1961-1962, which appeared in the September 1961 *Special Libraries*:

TRANSLATIONS ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, TRANSLITERATION SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: Rosemary Neiswender, The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California.

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY TOOLS FOR NURSING REPRESENTATIVE: Mrs. Barbara Coe Johnson, Harper Hospital Library, Detroit, Michigan.

Mid-Winter Meeting

The Mid-Winter Meeting of the Executive Board and Advisory Council will be held at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan, February 15-17, 1962.

Report on IFLA and FID Meetings

FOR THE THIRD YEAR in a row, the SLA President has been able to represent North American special librarianship at the International Federation of Library Association's Council meeting. The librarians of

Scotland were the exemplary hosts on this latest occasion in Edinburgh, September 2nd-7th, during the final week of the Edinburgh Festival. Officers of library associations in such fields as public, national, university,

parliamentary, rare books and children's work far outnumbered the hospital, agricultural and other subject-based librarians.

The principal contribution made in the name of Special Libraries Association there was by serving as an information source—names of "opposite number" special librarians, unusual sources of information, the prospect for exchanges of industrial special librarians (not too favorable), and the probable impact of proposed IFLA recommendations. The main IFLA business was conducted through meetings of sections and committees with their findings being routinely approved in plenary session by the Council.

The sessions of the International Association of University Libraries and the Committee on Periodical and Serial Publications were the most pertinent. IATUL recommended to universities the inclusion of both an introductory course in the use of the library and another on bibliography in the third year. An international teletype code for use among librarians was to be extended, and application for a UNESCO grant was to be made in support of a three-weeks' seminar for mature technical university librarians with the locale being in Delft, The Netherlands. A project for the collection of information on all European technical library research projects would also be established there if suitable financing is obtained.

The periodicals group planned to ask the International Union of Publishers to print a "curriculum vitae" inside their journal covers, supply abstracts in a common language at the head of articles written in a

less common one, avoid changes in titles and titles composed of initials. They also asked that proceedings of congresses be included in special lists in national bibliographies.

SLA members are more familiar with the International Federation of Documentation (FID) through its publications. SLA Past President Burton W. Adkinson, NSF, became FID President in succession to Alexander King. SLAer Karl Heumann, NRC, became Vice-President representing North America and SLAer Dake Gull, GE, is Chairman, U. S. National Committee for FID and led the American delegation.

Several hundred people were registered for the meetings in Caxton Hall near London's Westminster Abbey, September 7-15th, so it would be impractical to list all known attendees. Aslib was in charge of local arrangements. Sessions on linguistic problems and mechanical storage and retrieval attracted the most attention. Titles of general sessions included "Highlights on Recent Developments in Documentation," "Scientific and Technical Information," "Economic and Managerial Information" and the "Efficient Use of Information." Although certain papers lacked vitality and originality, they encouraged hallway conferences which are among the most valuable contributions afforded by international meetings anyway.

A travel grant from the National Science Foundation made possible my attendance at the preceding meetings and at the concurrent Eighth Anglo-American Aeronautical Conference at the Royal Aeronautical Society.

EUGENE B. JACKSON, President, 1961-62

Have You Heard . . .

Storage and Retrieval

The FMA FileSearch system is a compact system for automated information and retrieval. A FileSearch library will fit in a small office, without special environmental conditions or power connections, can be operated by clerical personnel and is economically priced. The system is composed of a recording unit and a retrieval unit. The

recording unit is a Flexowriter typewriter, 35mm planetary camera with code recording unit, recording table, lights and controls. The retrieval unit is a film transport, automatic code reader, request card reader, output viewer and hard copy printing unit. All are combined in a desk-size assembly. The recording unit photographs files of documents along with their coded descriptions in

the form of opaque spots. These are stored on microfilm. FileSearch searches documents at the rate of 6,400 pages a minute, documents are displayed on a viewing screen and hard copies are automatically printed if desired. For further information write FMA Inc., 142 Nevada Street, El Segundo, California.

Medical Library Association Appointment

Mrs. Helen B. Schmidt, formerly Assistant Director of Midwest Inter-Library Center, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Medical Library Association, with new headquarters in the Palmolive Building, Chicago.

Washington State Library School

Graduate courses of instruction in library education have been added to the Center for Graduate Study at Hanford, operated by the University of Washington in cooperation with Washington State University and Oregon State University. The Center serves as a link between the University and one of the major atomic plants in the nation, and it is supported by an annual grant from the Atomic Energy Commission and by student fees. Credits earned at the Center may be applied, under certain conditions, toward degree programs at the University of Washington and the two cooperating institutions.

Aerospace Research in Japan

Under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, a team of five United States experts, directors of major United States abstracting and indexing services, is conducting a survey of Japanese concepts and methods of handling scientific information. The group visited Japan in June to explore Japanese principles and procedures in generating and disseminating scientific information. A primary purpose of the survey is to develop closer cooperation, along voluntary, nongovernmental lines, between the Japanese scientific-technical community and that of the United States. Representatives to the survey are from *Chemical Abstracts Service*, *Biological Abstracts*, *Engineering Index*, *International Aerospace Abstracts* and *Meteorological and Geostrophysical Ab-*

stracts, all members of the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, founded in 1958 to advance scientific progress.

Letters to the Editor

The selection of letters in the July-August issue of *Special Libraries* concerning the training of librarians should produce a lot of worthwhile discussion, and, to keep it going, here is my five cents worth, from a rather different viewpoint.

I have come up the "hard way" and have had to do a lot of digging to get at the basic principles of librarianship. While our library is strictly a reference library, it is under the loose control of the Departmental Librarian who has been more than helpful in all phases of the work. I fully realize that a library degree is a must for a large library, but there is a place for the semi-professional in the smaller library such as this one. A library degree would not give me the knowledge of the specialized requirements of my officers; this takes in-job training. Our cataloging is set up not "by the book" but in a manner that is most convenient to us. In the selection of books for purchase, I can call upon the experience of my officers, all of whom are able authors. The actual purchase, cataloging and shelving of the books are my responsibility, and I am also required to have a working knowledge of what is in the books—where can I get *that* in a library course? I agree that a specialized course on cataloging, binding, and so on would be useful and provide me with background information, but without it I seem to be doing a job that is satisfactory to my officers.

Some of the writers seem to forget that our Association recognizes the semi-professional and to refresh their memory, I refer them to subparagraph (4) of the requirements for Active and Associate memberships.

STAFF-SERGEANT R. C. WELLSTOOD
Historical Section, Army Headquarters
Department of National Defence
Ottawa, Ontario

The Metals Division members are considering a change of Division name. Many metals people are thinking in terms of *materials* rather than just metals and alloys. Metals are being combined with ceramics and plastics. Materials competitive to metals are increasing, and so should the scope of the Metals Division be broadened? This is what we are thinking.

We should welcome comments of SLA members. Please write to address below.

ELEANOR B. GIBSON, Chemical Metals Division
Librarian, Logan Lewis Library
Carrier Research & Development Co.
Syracuse 1, New York

Off the Press . . .

Book Reviews

CHARGING SYSTEMS. *Leila H. Kirkwood* (State of the Library Art, volume 2, part 3, edited by Ralph R. Shaw). New Brunswick, N. J.: Graduate School of Library Service—Rutgers, 1961. 397 p. \$8. (L. C. 60-16771) Distributed by Rutgers University Press.

STUDY OF CIRCULATION CONTROL SYSTEMS (LTP Publications no. 1). *George Fry & Associates, Inc.* Chicago: Library Technology Project of the American Library Association, 1961, vii, 138 p. paper. \$2.50.

These two studies of circulation systems have two characteristics in common. They are both indicative of the current efforts to reduce the amount of tedious clerical work involved in circulation of library materials, and they are both results of the program of the Council on Library Resources to support research in librarianship. In fact, a library historian writing one hundred years hence would probably refer to this time as "the era when librarians had money for research."

The Kirkwood book is part of the Rutgers series that was commissioned because the Council on Library Resources recognized its need for a compilation of present knowledge as a base for a research program. Like other volumes in the Rutgers series, it is a survey of the literature and an evaluation of the evidence supporting statements in the literature. Unfortunately, like other volumes in the Rutgers series, it suffers from the same poor typography and organization.

It is natural to compare Kirkwood with Geer's *Charging Systems*, published in 1955. Although the approach was different in Geer (no attempt to survey the literature was made), one would expect to find the details of various systems and their respective merits. Geer covers 17 systems in a very clear and readable manner with an adequate bibliography. On the other hand, Kirkwood describes 22 systems in such exhaustive detail that this reviewer got bogged down and could hardly tell which system was under consideration. Nevertheless, you can be sure that all the details are there, and that they will be described in the words of the writers of the time.

It is unfortunate that, while the publication date of Kirkwood's study is 1961, it appears that the study extended only through 1958. Some of the significant publications that appeared after this period are the preliminary study by John Diebold and Associates (also sponsored by CLR), the report on machine circulation systems in special libraries (*Special Libraries*, November 1960), the Brooklyn College IBM system, and finally the second subject of this review, the study by George Fry and Associates.

The Fry study is the next logical step in the series sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. First, the Kirkwood survey of the state of the art; second, the Diebold study—where should we go from here; and then George Fry and Associates went out and did it. That is, the Fry study carried out most of the recommendations of the Diebold study. The Fry study, based on the evidence they found, did not get into integrated machine systems, which the Diebold study advocated.

In general, the Fry study is a very thorough, workmanlike job. First, questionnaires were sent to a large number of libraries of various types, then different types of libraries were visited and intensive studies of circulation systems made, to get actual time figures. Discussions were held with equipment manufacturers to get cost figures and to learn of any future development plans. An advisory committee developed objectives and minimum characteristics of circulation systems to provide selection guides. All of this information has been analyzed and presented in such a way that a public or college librarian can use a selection manual to find circulation systems meeting his objectives and then find the one most economical system by inserting labor, material and equipment costs.

This is wonderful for the college or public librarian. But the special librarian seems to have been considered only as an afterthought, and he has suffered because of it. No questionnaires were sent to the special libraries and only 12 were visited. In the 12 special libraries visited, only one type circulation system was found. The study concluded that the subject field of the special library, or the type of organization of which it is a part, did not determine the type of circulation system. On the other hand, no attempt was made to find other types of circulation systems in special libraries. The two types of systems recommended for special libraries do not meet all the criteria set down for special library circulation systems. So the special librarian will have to borrow from his college and public counterparts.

This study should stand as a milestone in the circulation field, and every equipment manufacturer should be familiar with it before undertaking development of new systems.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Reference Librarian
Sandia Corporation
Albuquerque, New Mexico

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS, *Maurice F. Tauber* and *Edith Wise*; GIFTS, *Donald E. Thompson*; EXCHANGES, *Donald E. Thompson* (State of the Library Art, volume 1, parts 3, 4, 5, edited by Ralph R. Shaw). New Brunswick, N. J.: Graduate

School of Library Service—Rutgers 1961. 528; 15; 35 p. \$8. (L. C. 60-16773) Distributed by Rutgers University Press.

Over 500 pages of this volume of the State of the Library Art series are devoted almost entirely to quotations from the voluminous critical and descriptive literature about hierarchical and non-hierarchical classification systems, chiefly those of Anglo-American origin developed in the last quarter of the 19th century and in the 20th. Tauber says in his preface,

"In the following discussions of the various systems of classification and proposals for organizing collections of materials, the reader will find much controversy and little evidence that statements concerning values of certain classifications are based upon carefully collected and evaluated data. The full sweep of the observations of the students of classification who are represented through the selections from their writings allows the reader to have at first hand points of agreement, disagreement, and rebuttal. Out of this assembly of comment it is expected that further analyses may be made."

There are separate chapters of varying length on the more traditional systems—Dewey Decimal, Richardson, Brown, Cutter, Library of Congress, Bliss and Universal Decimal—each containing excerpts from the writings of the originators of the systems and of their proponents and critics. Brief biographical and historical notes and rather extensive descriptions of each system are given. Footnote references are gathered at the end of each chapter, and, for these systems, it will be noted that the citations are limited pretty much to classificationists who have written extensively in book form, such as W. C. B. Sayers, W. H. Phillips, E. A. Savage and S. C. Bradford. There are very few references to the periodical literature.

These chapters are followed by considerations of Ranganathan's Colon Classification and a group of modern systems and experiments which are non-hierarchical and in some cases cannot strictly be called classification systems at all—the Battelle Memorial Institute classification for titanium metallurgy, Mooers Zatoncoding, the Perry system for machine literature searching, Taube's Uniterms and coordinate indexing, the U.S. Patent Office Classification, the ASM/SLA classification scheme for metallurgy, and the systems and ideas of E. G. Brisch, E. Wyndham Hulme, J. E. L. Farradane and B. C. Vickery of England. In some of these chapters the schemes are explained in detail, in others only comments and criticisms about them are given, and the reader is referred to the original papers for detail. Here, too, the quotations are lengthy but highly selective, and there is much dependence on the critical comments of such people as John Metcalfe and Brian Vickery.

In almost no cases have Tauber and Wise added critical commentary of their own, except in very brief summaries of the needs for further studies

at the conclusion of each section. There are no over-all reviews of the general classification picture today, and no attempt to survey and describe really early systems, nor is there an indication of the hundreds of special subject classification systems that have been developed as shown by the *Guide to the SLA Loan Collection of Classification Schemes and Subject Heading Lists*.

Tauber and Wise have done a tremendous amount of work in selecting and excerpting their material, and it will be of use to advanced students of the theory and development of classification systems in getting various schemes into perspective. Beginning students will find it bewildering. Librarians wishing help in practical applications of certain schemes will not find it here, nor will those seeking guidance in the selection of the best system for a specific use.

Following the quite consistently illogical arrangement of this series of volumes on the State of the Library Art, the editor of the series has tucked at the end of this work two brief bibliographical essays by Donald E. Thompson, one on *Gifts* and one on *Exchanges*, each of which is supplemented by extensive bibliographies. Finally there is an index covering all three parts which is completely inadequate, being little more than a name index. There are, for instance, almost no qualifying phrases, so there are 55 separate references to Sayers, only two of which give further clue as to topic. Although the text of this volume has been much more carefully proofread than several other volumes in this series, only a casual check showed several errors in the index.

HELEN M. FOCKE, Professor of Library Science
School of Library Science
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

Optics Translations

The Optical Society of America is preparing to publish *Optic and Spectroscopy*, under the "Ois Club Scheme." It is now a free monthly translation of *Optika i Spektroskopiya*, published under a grant from the National Science Foundation that will terminate in December. Subscription rates will be \$7.50 to OSA members, \$11 to members of the Ois Club, \$15 to nonmembers and libraries. The journal is published in English within three months of the Russian edition. For details write the Assistant Secretary, OSA, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Boston Chapter's Directory

The sixth edition of the *Directory of Special Libraries: Boston, Vicinity and Member Libraries in New England*, compiled by the Boston Chapter through the use of punched cards is now available. 244 libraries are listed by subject, giving services provided, hours and specializations. An alphabetical index of libraries is included. Copies may be obtained from the Treasurer of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, Louis Rains,

Science and Technology Department, Boston Public Library, Boston, at \$3 to members of SLA, and \$4 to nonmembers.

Management Book List

The SLA Wisconsin Chapter published as part of its work for National Library Week a booklist, *Top Books for Management: An Annotated Booklist*, compiled by Jack Baltes. This eight-page pamphlet can be obtained gratis by writing to the compiler, The Square D Company, Industrial Controller Division, Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin.

Geographic Gazetteers Available

The U. S. Board on Geographic Names is publishing a series of new gazetteers of standardized geographic names. The gazetteers constitute the authoritative source of geographic names in the areas covered—and their spelling and application—that are official for use by the United States Government. They also contain the more important unapproved names or spellings cross-referenced to the approved ones. Now in press are *Denmark and the Faeroe Islands, Hungary, Portugal, Spain and Andorra, Arabian Peninsula, Iceland, Venezuela, Southern Vietnam and Yugoslavia* are scheduled for publication in 1961, and *Austria, Equatorial Africa, Finland, Northern Korea, Pakistan and Sudan* are in preparation. To be placed on a notification list, write the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The cost of the gazetteers in a 12-month period will be about \$25.

Southeastern Supplement Reduced

The serial holdings of three dozen university and college libraries in ten Southern states are available at half price in one volume entitled *Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials*. The volume can be obtained from the Southern Regional Education Board, 130 Sixth Street, N.W., Atlanta 13, Georgia, for \$10; its former price was \$20.

Library Survey

G. B. Miller, Jr. has prepared a 100-page survey, *A Proposal for a New Information System for the Riegel Paper Corporation*, which contains recommendations for the organization of an information facility and discusses storage and flow of information and problems involved. Copies of this report may be obtained by writing Mr. Miller, Technical Information Center, Riegel Paper Corp., Milford, New Jersey.

Military Bibliographic Series

Three new bibliographies have been added to the Military Librarians Division bibliographic series. *Military Biography* (no. 24), was compiled by E. Gaye Byars, Air University Library, Carmen E. Clark, Army War College Library and Frances L.

Carey, Naval War College, and lists 28 United States Army, Navy and Air Force annotated references. *Military Heraldry* (nos. 25, 25A and 25B) lists ten titles for the small library, 25 titles for the college or public library and 100 titles for the large library (insignia, decorations, crests, medals) and was compiled by Margaret D. Kerns, U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School Library. *Submarines* (nos. 26, 26A and 26B), ten titles for the small library, 20 titles for the college or public library and 60 titles for the large public or academic library, was compiled by Rosamond Cruikshank, Shipyard Technical Library, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Single copies of these bibliographies are available upon request from the Technical Assistant to the Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Cincinnati Union List

The *Union List of Scientific and Technical Publications of Libraries of Cincinnati and Vicinity*, compiled and edited by Gertrude Bloomer, and covering holdings of 35 libraries to January 1958 is now \$5. Its former cost was \$10. Copies are available from Roberta Andrews, Librarian, Occupational Health Field Headquarters, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Checks should be made payable to Special Libraries Association, Cincinnati Chapter.

RECENT REFERENCES

Bibliographical Tools

ASTRONAUTICS: U. S. Air Force Academy Library, 3rd rev. (Special bibliography series no. 5) Colorado: Headquarters, United States Air Force Academy, 1961. 22 p. pap. Gratis. Available from Lt. Colonel George V. Fagan at above address.

Selected list of holdings of the Air Force Academy Library on Astronautics, brought up to date since the 1959 edition.

CATALOG OF REPRINTS IN SERIES, 19th ed. *Robert M. Oton*. New York: Scarecrow, 1961. 713 p. \$15. (L.C. 61-8715)

Due to increased size of volume, numerical listing previously given is not included. Part 1: Author-title dictionary catalog, part 2: alphabetical list of publishers and series.

DISSERTATIONS IN PHYSICS: An Indexed Bibliography of all Doctoral Theses Accepted by American Universities, 1861-1959. *M. Lois Marckworth*, comp. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1961. xii, 803 p. \$17.50. (L. C. 61-6530)

8,216 author entries. Theses of 97 universities, author, title, university and date. Permutation subject index.

INDEX TRANSLATIONUM: International Bibliography of Translations. (Series no. 12) Paris: UNESCO, 1961. 735 p. pap. \$20.

29,661 translated books published in 1959 in 63 countries. Bibliographies arranged in alphabetical

order by countries, by their French names. Author index.

LABOR HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES: A General Bibliography. (Bibliographic contributions no. 6) *Gene S. Stroud* and *Gilbert E. Donahue*, comps. Urbana, Illinois: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1961. 167 p. pap. \$2.

2,022 listings by author. Subject index.

Miscellaneous

HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND STATE: A Directory of Voluntary Associations, Professional Societies and Other Groups Concerned with Health and Related Fields. *Clara Dedacca* and *Paul Wasserman*. Ithaca, New York: Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University, 1961, 191 p. \$10.

Almost a thousand national and regional bodies and hundreds of statewide bodies. Details for each national and regional organization include address, names of principal officials, purposes and objectives, finances, programs and activities, publications, prizes and awards, meeting dates, affiliates. Detailed subject index of all national and regional bodies.

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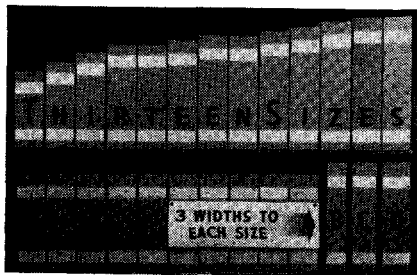
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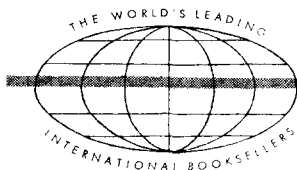
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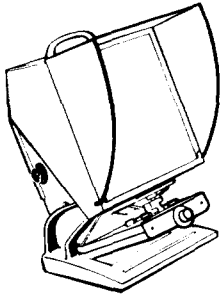
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