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# *special libraries*

*January 1966, vol. 57, no. 1*

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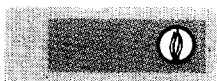
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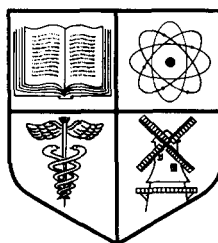
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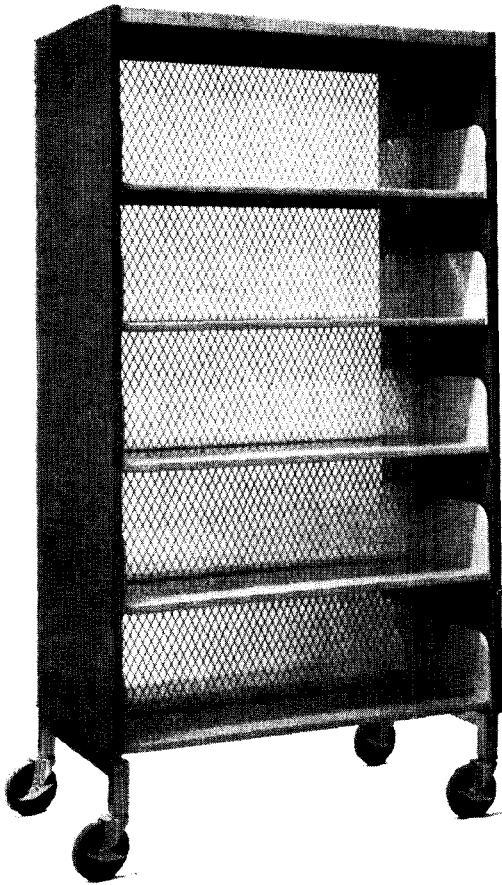


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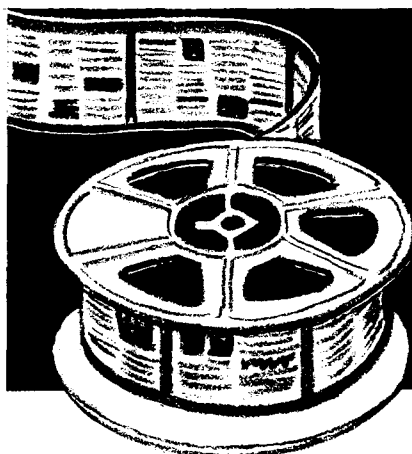
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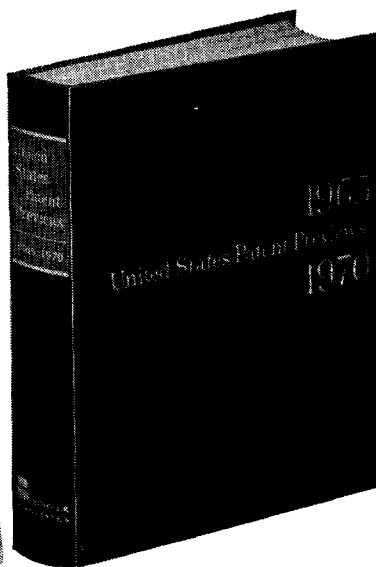
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People in the scientific and technical information community are seeking to respond to the challenges resulting from the "industrialization" of science. National and international systems will develop in the next decade, with governments taking leadership. More information centers and other information processing innovations will join traditional information forms. Interest in criteria of efficiency will increase along with R&D in information sciences technology. Marketplace mechanisms will receive new attention. Dialogues between government and non-government information groups will increase as will cooperation and joint efforts between scientists and informationalists and specialists within the scientific and technical information community.

# Science, Technology, and the Library

COLONEL ANDREW A. AINES

**N**O LONGER do we challenge the statement that we are living through the most imposing revolution mankind has ever known—the revolution of scientific change. The experience is unique. When humanity progressed from hunting and fishing to farming and the city-state, the changes extended over millenia. In the process, every human habit and institution underwent modification. Where changes were measured previously in centuries, today transformations of infinitely greater magnitude are occurring in decades or less. Along with the telescoping of time, everything is exploding—population, resources, cities, communications, knowledge, and seemingly space itself.

It would have been calamitous, indeed, if the library world did not take account of the swirl of events and failed to recognize the need to adapt itself to meet changing needs, injurious if it had rejected the use of new tools provided by science and technology to modernize itself, and sad if it refused to take note of and understand the growth of mutant information establishments, like the information analysis center and the forces that have sired them. It is to the credit of librarians that they appear to

be fully aware of changing needs and are taking steps—some bold, some tentative—to stay in the mainstream of progress. That there will be new demands, new challenges, and new opportunities is recognized by the large majority of professional librarians. They know that new attitudes, new skills, and new alliances will be needed.

## Trends in Information Field

What are some of the emerging trends and forces that all practitioners in the information field should understand may influence their profession in the future? Here is a review of some trends the author believes will be significant.

There is little or no likelihood that research and development will be reduced in the next decade, although there may be a change in stress among programs. Consequently, the flow and volume of scientific and technical literature will continue to increase almost exponentially. Every nation, developed or developing, is or wants to get on the science bandwagon, which means that the world production of literature will rise in proportion to the expansion of the populations of scientists and engineers.

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*Colonel Aines has been Executive Secretary of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information of the Federal Council for Science and Technology since mid-1964 and a member of the staff of the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, since early 1965. Earlier he was Director of Army Technical Information. A graduate of Boston University, he also holds a M.S. in experimental psychology from the University of Maryland and a M.A. in international affairs from George Washington University.*



M. Friedman

The next few decades will mark the dissemination, incubation, and growth of national and international information systems. Because of the size, complexity, cost, and socio-political considerations attendant to the development of large systems, governments throughout the world will be expected to provide leadership, resources, and coordination of elements in the public and, to a lesser extent, in the private sectors. As can be expected, the tightness or looseness of the rein will depend on the form and personality of each government. In the United States, government participation will probably be largely in the areas of coordination, research and development, encouragement of sub-systems, standards, and provision of resources. Concentration will be more on laying the groundwork for orderly growth and integration of healthy sub-systems than the development of monolithic, information-handling establishments and elaborate networks.

Information evaluation centers will continue to proliferate, reflecting the general fractionation attendant to the expansion and "industrialization" of science and technology and the movement towards more aggressive and personalized support of individual scientists and engineers. Information and data evaluation centers will be established primarily: to retrieve information that is widely dispersed throughout the world; to condense data and information into forms more useful to their patrons; to mine, segregate, and process knowledge into "low- and high-grade ore"; to discover, filter, purge, discard, highlight, elaborate, combine, check, and verify knowledge in specific fields of interest; and to provide rapid service in the kind of packages most acceptable to customers.

Most information centers will be established at the "cutting edge" or new frontiers of science and will probably continue to serve in that form only as long as they are needed. Another group of information centers will probably continue to grow around certain national programs, such as research in water resources, urban development, pollution control, and oceanography. Information centers will be tied to research and other libraries, including the national libraries. They will be supported largely by government agencies, but professional societies, in-

dustries, trade groups, universities, and a variety of combinations may also operate them. Wherever possible, enterprising libraries or groups of libraries will seek to adapt their facilities to perform information center functions as an alternative to building new information centers from the ground up.

In this connection, the aspiring librarian interested in operating an information center should understand the need of a dynamic rather than a passive approach to service. Users and their needs must be known intimately. The information center must be prepared to take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to earn users' respect for professional ability and for the creative handling of special areas of knowledge.

Another interesting development is the recently passed State Technical Services Act of 1965, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which is designed to make scientific and technical information available in the industrial and commercial sectors of the United States. Matching grants will be provided states over a three-year period to establish technical information programs. Congress has appropriated \$60 million for the purpose. The organization of 50 new technical information programs will undoubtedly have an impact on ongoing activities, but so embryonic is the program that one should be reluctant to predict just what will happen. Some states probably have facilities already in existence upon which they will build; others will start from scratch. The Department of Commerce will provide monitorship and utilize its Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information in the effort. Categorizing the new agencies is premature, but it would appear that they will combine the features of information analysis centers, research libraries, and switching centers.

Other recently passed legislation of interest to information groups involves education and medicine. Funds have been generously assigned to library and information activities, including research and development. It now appears that medicine, along with chemistry, will achieve leadership in the development of modern systems.

As we move into an era that might be called the "systems-building" period, there

will be growing recognition that information activities must be fashioned to fit emerging national systems in addition to serving particular groups. The great expense of mechanized information applications and of tying groups of users into formal networks makes it mandatory that the proposed systems are really needed, are well-conceived and organized, and are developed and operated physically close to users and with their active participation in the operations and management. It is probable that a necessary desideratum for obtaining support for new facilities in the future will be a demonstrated understanding of the growing trend towards participation in systems and being able to show just where a proposed new facility or adapting an older facility will fit into the system or sub-system. This will include arrangements for common services to be shared with other groups, especially if costly data processing and communication equipment will be involved.

As the thrust towards national systems continues, there will be a growing effort to develop criteria and yardsticks to measure performance of information activities. While this will be a most difficult task, we will move first towards crude and then, in phases, towards more refined measuring devices, impelled by the huge cost of the total information system and the added cost of new applications. It is probable that much of the new financing will come with elimination or reduction of on-going facilities. At the extreme, the search for economy may result in pressures leading to the demise or curtailment of older facilities entirely apart from the establishment of new ones.

It seems quite probable that there will be more dependence on the marketplace as a determinant of success. We can expect that proprietors of information establishments, even in the government, will explore the imposition of fees and charges large enough to finance a major portion of their costs. If and when this happens, customers, if there is a choice, will bring their trade to sources that give them the most for their money. Some vulnerable information handlers might find themselves in serious straits, unless they find ways to adapt to these competitive conditions. It is fully recognized that marketplace mechanisms by themselves should not be re-

garded as the over-riding criteria in many areas, especially information activities close to and involving education and possibly health. It would appear that a legitimate problem for the government to consider involves the conditions under which it should provide scientific and technical information and data at no cost to a user. Conceivably, the optimum short-range strategy may be to issue a few general guidelines for federal agencies without attempting to provide standing policy, while undertaking a series of studies to obtain a better understanding of the need and desirability of self-supporting information activities.

Another trend that may be vying for attention before long reflects that interesting exercise of about five years ago, when the attention of the United States was directed to a search for national goals. Now the search will be for a corpus of national goals for an information program to support United States science and technology. In seeking to develop a consensus, we will hopefully come up with insightful answers in the development of national and international information systems. Librarians and other members of the information community should be prepared to initiate and participate in these dialogues as they develop. Indicative of the questions we must ask ourselves are: what can we in the library and information community do to help improve education in the fields of science and technology, or to increase the number of potential Nobel Prize winners, or to improve and speed the handling of information for the pioneering as well as the large majority of other scientists working in the slower-moving scientific fields?

So much for trends and their possible impact upon librarians and other members of the information community. The reader will recognize that this has been but a sampling and that there are many other forces and trends not mentioned above. But let us look again at the enigmatic information center.

### **Future Roles of Special Libraries and Information Centers**

For the present and the foreseeable future, the information center and the research library might be regarded as evolutionary forms, rather than immutable, unchanging

institutions. One would hope that as they develop there will be much planned experimentation and combining and re-combining of different types of centers under a variety of conditions, such as size, scope, mechanization, sophistication, level of service, and mix of men and women of different professional backgrounds, both scientific and informational. Experimental designs should be proposed and tested with more than a modicum of control involved. Professional groups, including library societies, should reflect on the needs of specific groups and come forward with proposals to create information centers or research libraries or combinations of both types. Federal agencies, industries, universities, and foundations should provide as much support as possible to assist the information and librarian groups create new information service centers and provide laboratory facilities to test them.

While research libraries and information centers will be more successful when tailored for specific groups, there should be experimentation with the equivalent of modular forms to support different sized groups of users. The modules should be devised to provide a wide range of capacities. They should depend on equipment variation to serve larger audiences. The goal should be to develop reasonably standardized techniques and operations. The intellectual traits of humans should be exploited with the same vigor that appears to be applied by some to the novel employment of machinery.

The crystal ball does not reveal any spectacular new role for the special library tomorrow, but it does show that more and more special libraries will, in a number of fields, depend on more mechanical devices than in the past. On the whole, because of the need for much systems study and because of high costs, it is expected that there will be no precipitous action or pressure to automate information activities, except in a few fields, one of which is chemistry; health is another.

On the other hand, we probably will continue to see a dramatic increase in cooperative efforts, such as time-sharing, to help solve the problem of high costs. These cooperative ventures will be of great importance, because they may signal the beginning of an era, which might be characterized as the "Rise of the Sub-Systems."

The next few years will be favorable for information system experimentation. We will see the emergence of networks of libraries, information centers, and switching centers. Some of these will flourish; a few will probably wither. The availability of funds, mostly from government, will in a number of cases dictate both initiation and continuation of sub-systems and elements of systems.

In some quarters, it has been suggested that a certain amount of redundancy in information sources where users may obtain data is desirable. While at this stage this may be the best practice, it is doubtful that it will be economically feasible in the future when the cost of information centers and research libraries may be so great that duplication and overlap become unacceptable. One would expect that the Bureau of the Budget and members of Congress would have much to say about unnecessary duplication of government information facilities. The need for a central authority at the highest level of government to provide coordination and guidance seems evident.

With sponsoring and supporting information systems of national importance, a host of problems involving relationships between and among government agencies and elements of the private sector may arise. The place and characteristics of marketplace mechanisms will require and be worthy of concentrated study, lest unwitting harm be done by uncoordinated or precipitous action. Amelioration or avoidance of friction will result from deeper understanding on the part of all elements of the information-handling community of the goals and objectives of its member groups. This calls for a high order of dialogue and communication, with the government taking a leading part in initiating and continuing the stimulation and interaction as long as it is needed.

As the move towards national systems continues, the place of national libraries, such as the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine will receive considerable attention. It is conceivable that there will ultimately be a complex of national libraries covering the spectrum of science and technology. Collections and services among these libraries will probably be closely

coordinated to reduce overlap. Research, university, and other libraries will be linked to the national libraries, which will provide them with more services than heretofore. Because new equipment will be employed at various nodes in the network, there will be a concerted drive towards standardization of techniques, forms, and language. Coverage of the world literature will be more highly organized in the future. Acquisition policy, assignment of responsibilities, and literature transmission procedures will be formalized with the larger libraries supporting the smaller libraries and information centers, although the flow will go both ways.

### **Need for Better Understanding between Scientists and Information Works**

Up to this point, the major concern has been the development of information systems and organizational forms to serve the growing needs of science and technology, a complex requirement because of the size, scope, and "open-endedness" of science and technology. Planning information support for an ever-changing, unfettered, exploding set of innovative functions challenges the creative ability of our most talented people and, in one sense, is a contradiction in terms, since the structure of the information systems must remain as flexible as the function being served. This is one reason, perhaps, that some scientists have resisted giving support to the development of institutionalized information activities. This reservation on philosophic grounds is fortunately restricted to a few, since most scientists and engineers are growingly aware that "big science" inevitably will levy greater demands on librarians and other information handlers.

While acceptance of the increased roles for the librarian and information people by the scientist and engineer is diminishing as a problem, competition for research and development monies tends to exacerbate relationships. This tension is heightened by the lingering cultural pattern still in evidence among many scientists that their personal information-gathering is somehow preferable to the ministrations of librarians and documentalists and that time spent in obtaining data has a legitimacy sanctioned by time and custom. Storming of the philosophical, economic, and cultural positions

held by scientists will be slow and possibly painful at times. The best weapons in the arsenal of the information community are quality performance and concrete evidence of accomplishment, exhortation, and persuasive argument. Librarians who serve scientists and engineers must not only learn new communication skills, but they would do well to learn more about the state-of-the-art of the scientific and technical groups they serve. Additionally, they will derive considerable gain by learning more about the sociology of science and the psychology of the individual scientist. The appearance of more courses with this objective may become evident in the curricula of library science colleges and universities in the future.

It is not beyond the realm of probability that from the ranks of the scientists and engineers a group interested in the technical communication problems of science, technology, and cybernetics will appear in larger numbers to join information and library scientists and provide a firmer bridge between scientists and the information world. There are growing signs that this can be a reality in less than five years. We can expect considerable cross-training in these fields in the next ten years with many new opportunities for librarians. The cross-over of scientists into the field of information-handling and the migration of members of the information community into the chambers of science will signal the opening of a new chapter with probable gains for science and technology, as well as the scientific and technical information community.

There is another bridgehead to be constructed. It is one thing for the information surrogates to achieve acceptance by the scientists and yet another to initiate a better understanding in the use of the new information tools being forged by and for them. A recent survey in one community has shown among scientists and technologists an astounding lack of knowledge of the information support already available to them. The education and training of scientists and engineers in the intelligent use of information facilities is a challenging and potentially rewarding task for librarians and documentalists. The instruction should be initiated in high schools specializing in science and technical subjects. This might be accom-

plished by the school librarian, aided by professional society training materials and visiting specialists. In colleges and universities, the provision of an enlarged staff of instructors, under or associated with the university librarian, trained in requisite communication skills, should be used to teach mandatory "how to" courses to students.

With each passing day, it seems increasingly desirable to educate more fully not only students in undergraduate and graduate schools of science, engineering, and technology, but all students, including those in the arts and the humanities, with the skills needed to communicate and use the modern tools of communication effectively. On-the-job training for scientists and engineers already out of school should be nurtured and developed so that instruction is the rule rather than the exception. This should include refresher courses at nearby universities, especially to learn of new techniques in technical communication not necessarily being used in the facilities in which they are employed. Up to now, efforts along these lines have been scattered and tentative. The need for a strong program is there; opportunities will abound, and science and technology will gain.

The anthropologist, Clyde Kluckhohn, once observed that what people perceive and how they conceptualize their perceptions is overwhelmingly influenced by their culture. In this connection, having pointed out some of the attitudes of scientists towards the information community, perhaps it would be helpful to take a detached look at those who inhabit the scientific and technical information community.

In the immortal work of Cervantes, Don Quixote acquired an article he fondly called Mambrino's helmet. When his vociferous critics argued that it was only a barber's basin, Don Quixote loudly responded that even though they thought they saw a basin, *he* saw the real thing. He told them unequivocally, "that which you call a barber's basin was and is and shall be the helmet of Mambrino." Since neither side would yield to the other, Sancho Panza brought the confrontation to a close by naming the article a "helmet-basin," and everybody departed dissatisfied. Perhaps within all of us, there is a streak of the stubborn tenacity exhibited by

the doughty Don, and we see things the way we choose to or have been conditioned to see them.

In consideration of the challenge that we face to develop a viable national scientific and technical information system, there is an expectation that librarians, documentalists, information scientists, computer men, and all of the other citizens of information-land in and out of the government, will reason together, work together, and merge their different wares and talents for the common good. This may turn out to be required to convince scientists, engineers, Congressmen, and R&D managers that the information community works in harmony and is ready to take on new responsibilities. We should remember J. L. Basford's remark, that, although we are living in a period of unusual affluence, "It requires a strong constitution to withstand repeated attacks of prosperity."

We would do well to build a strong constitution.

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### Geoscience Information Society

One of the outgrowths of the November 4-6 Geological Society of America meeting in Kansas City was the founding of the Geoscience Information Society. Its constituted purpose is "to initiate, aid, and improve the exchange of information in the earth sciences through mutual cooperation among librarians, earth scientists, documentalists, and information specialists." Upon approval of the Executive Committee, membership is open to "any person working in the area of the geosciences at the professional level . . . who is interested in promoting the purpose of the Society." Mark Pangborn of the U.S. Geological Survey was elected President. A Subject Headings Committee was set up to advise on the establishment of headings to be used in such fields as lunar geology and nuclear geology. Revision of older headings is also being considered. Scheduled for early publication is a directory of members and other persons working with the earth science literature. Application forms for membership may be obtained from Mrs. Harriet W. Smith, Secretary, Geology Library, 223 Natural History Building, University of Illinois, Urbana 61803.

The location, personnel, affiliation, mission, services, user qualifications, and publications of 21 analysis centers supported by the Department of Defense and 14 supported by the Atomic Energy Commission. Characteristics of analysis centers that differentiate them from documentation centers are indicated, and directories of other information centers are cited.

## AEC and DoD Information Analysis Centers

AMONG THE MANY suggestions set forth in his now famous report, *Science, Government, and Information* (Government Printing Office, January 10, 1963), Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg urged the establishment of more and better specialized information centers. He stated:

"We believe that the specialized information center, backed by large central depositories, might well become a dominant means for transfer of technical information. . . . Specialized information centers, to be fully effective, must be operated in closest possible contact with working scientists and engineers in the field. The activities of the most successful centers are an intrinsic part of science and technology. The centers not only disseminate and retrieve information; they create new information. . . ."

In July 1964, the United States Department of Defense acted on Dr. Weinberg's recommendation by issuing instructions for "creating, operating, and administering Centers for Analysis of Scientific and Technical Information within the framework of the DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program. To date, 22 such analysis centers have been established by the Department of Defense and 14 by the United States Atomic Energy Commission (most of the latter were in operation before the Weinberg Report was issued). The subject areas of concern, objectives, conditions of use, and other basic facts about these centers are outlined below so that librarians not familiar with them may learn of the specialized resources and services available.

It should be pointed out that in the scientific and technical field a clear-cut distinction has developed between a specialized or analysis or data center and an information or documentation center. Briefly, the former has a well-defined, usually limited, area of interest, it reviews, evaluates, and synthesizes data from published and unpublished sources, and it furnishes information directly in a format pertinent to the individual request. The documentation or information center, like a special library, generally encompasses a broader subject area, it collects, organizes, searches, and distributes published material, and it provides users with printed documents or citations to printed sources. The analysis centers described in this article are examples of the former; examples of the latter are the National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, National Referral Center for Science and Technology, Science Information Exchange, Defense Documentation Center, Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, and Pesticides Information Center.

There are numerous guides to international, national, regional, and local information centers of many types. A selection of current directories follows for the guidance of those who wish to investigate the proliferation of in-



formation centers as one solution to the control of the world-wide information explosion.

BUCHANAN, William W., ed. *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States*, 12th ed. Washington, D. C.: Bowker Associates, Inc., 1965.

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KRUZAS, Anthony T., ed. *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1963.

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NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1964.

———. *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Social Sciences*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, October 1965.

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UNESCO. *World Guide to Science Information and Documentation Services*. Paris: 1965.

———. *World Guide to Technical Information and Documentation Services*. Paris. In preparation.

## Atomic Energy Commission Information Analysis Centers

### Argonne Code Center

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National Bureau of Standards and AEC

#### MISSION

Stores and retrieves information on heavy particle-heavy particle interactions, particle interactions with electric and magnetic fields, and particle penetration into matter. Critically evaluates published data and disseminates compilations in the form of graphs, tables, and review articles.

#### SERVICES

Literature searches within specific categories  
Answers inquiries by mail and telephone  
Reproduces and transmits obscure papers

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Government agencies, research and educational institutions, and industry

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

12 part-time scientists of Ph.D. level

#### PUBLICATIONS

Free on request to the Center

#### Charged Particle Cross-Section Information Center

P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Telephone: 615-483-6461

Director: F. K. McGowan

#### AFFILIATION

Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

#### MISSION

Nuclear cross sections for charged-particle induced reactions of the type  $A(x,y)B$ , where  $M_x \geq$  one nucleon mass

#### SERVICES

Literature search service and the cross-section

data, which have been processed by the data center, are used primarily by the staff at ORNL, but upon request outside demands are answered. However, the main product of the Center is the publication of the compiled cross-section data in a convenient form.

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

None

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

3 nuclear physicists spend one-half their time on data compilation and evaluation

#### PUBLICATIONS

ORNL--CPX-1

ORNL--CPX-2

Both available free upon request to Center

#### Information Center for Internal Exposure

Health Physics Division

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Telephone: 615-483-8611, X 3-1423

Director: Kark Z. Morgan

#### MISSION

Assembles and interprets data relevant to dose received from internally deposited radionuclides. This includes references to pertinent data in the literature, personal communications from experimenters, maximum permissible concentration (MPC) and body burden calculations by staff members at ORNL, and interpretive data in the literature to determine their relevance for human exposure.

#### SERVICES

Internal Dose Estimation Section frequently is requested to supply information concerning this topic for governmental agencies and other laboratories, domestic and foreign. In particular this group performs technical calculations, supplies information, and makes recommendations to the Committees on Internal Dose of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and National Committee on Radiation Protection (NCRP).

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Primarily for the staff of the Internal Dose Estimation Section, AEC contractors, and other government agencies, and for work with NCRP, ICRP, and Federal Radiation Council. However, inquiries from other sources usually honored.

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

1 Ph.D. part-time, 1 Ph.D., 1 B.S.

#### Isotopes Information Center

P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Telephone: 615-483-8611, X 3-1742

Director: P. S. Baker

#### MISSION

Provides information on isotope production,

isotope applications (isotope technology development, food irradiation, process radiation development, source development, and isotopic power development), isotope safety, and peripheral interest in agriculture, biology, medicine, and education.

#### SERVICES

Technical information

Bibliographies and brochures

Answering telephone inquiries

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

None

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

7, all with technical degrees (2 Ph.D.s, 3 Masters) and writing and editing experience

#### SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

*Isotopes and Radiation Technology*, quarterly technical progress review. \$2 per year from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information

#### IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

Technical brochures, mostly free from Division of Technical Information Extension, ORNL

Others available from the Clearinghouse, cost depends on pagination

### Man-made Radiation in the Biosphere

V Division

Lawrence Radiation Laboratory

Livermore, California 94551

Telephone: 415-447-1100, X 8311

Director: Arthur Tamplin

#### MISSION

Develop a comprehensive understanding of the implications of radionuclide releases into the biosphere. Among the major objectives are 1) the development of more adequate predictive models that would allow the prediction of the distribution of radionuclides within the biosphere subsequent to their release under any credible circumstance at any location, and 2) the development of countermeasures that would prevent their access to man or prevent their accumulation or retention in the vital organs and tissues of the body. The Information Integration Project was established as an integral part of the program. This Project has the responsibility for developing, on the basis of the existing worldwide literature, a state-of-the-art understanding of the over-all mission problem. The individuals working in this Project are therefore engaged in a thorough search, abstraction, and analysis of the existing worldwide literature and on a continuing basis of the current literature that is pertinent to the mission problem.

#### SERVICES

Not a service group but try to be cooperative

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

None

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

3 physicists, 2 mathematicians, 2 biophysicists, 1 plant physiologist, 1 physiologist, 1 biochemist, and 1 information specialist

#### IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

Analyses and state-of-the-art reports of various aspects of the over-all mission problems are published as UCRL reports that are available through the Division of Technical Information Extension at ORNL to AEC contractors. Others may obtain copies at nominal fees from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information.

### Nuclear Data Project

P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Telephone: 615-483-8611, X 3-1612

Director: Katherine Way

#### MISSION

To collect into one convenient place the results of all measurements that are of importance to nuclear-structure physics and to present for each nucleus a description of its level properties that is as complete and consistent as the collected data warrants.

#### SERVICES

About 90 per cent of current activity is preparing material for publication in the Nuclear Data Sheets, Section B of *Nuclear Data* (see below)

Answers small number of individual letter or telephone inquiries about properties of specific nuclei

Reference file to assist local physicists in literature searches

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Nuclear physicists engaged in active experimental or theoretical research work

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF

7 nuclear physicists with Ph.D., 1 nuclear physicist with M.S., and 4 especially trained editorial and clerical assistants

#### SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Section B of *Nuclear Data*, New York: Academic Press, 1965—(This journal supersedes the Nuclear Data Sheets published from 1958-65 by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. Many are out-of-print but will be re-issued by Academic Press). Section B contains 6 issues of about 100 pages per volume; \$15 per volume.

#### IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS (In print only)

*A Directory to Nuclear Data Tabulations*, 198 p. 1958. Government Printing Office, 70¢

*1959 Nuclear Data Tables*, 160 p. April 1959. Government Printing Office, \$1. Supplement to above for Dec. 1957-58

*1960 Nuclear Data Tables*, Parts 1-4, various paging, 1960. Government Printing Office,

prices vary. Supplements to *Directory* above for Dec. 1958-June 1961.

*Nuclear Theory Reference Book* for 1957 and 1958, for 1959 and 1960, and for 1961 and 1962, various paging, 1963. Government Printing Office, \$1, \$1, and \$1.25. Photographic reproductions of Nuclear Theory Index Cards, which are out-of-print for these periods.

*Nuclear Theory Index Booklets* 1963. Issued quarterly to replace Nuclear Theory Index Cards. Booklet No. 4 for 1963 was cumulative and is available from the Nuclear Data Project. Not published for 1964, but the Government Printing Office will publish an annual cumulation for 1964 later.

### **Radiation Chemistry Data Center**

Radiation Laboratory  
University of Notre Dame  
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556  
Telephone: 219-284-6527

Director: Dr. Alberta B. Ross

#### **MISSION**

Radiation chemistry; compilation of kinetic data on reactions of chemical systems brought about by ionizing radiation.

#### **SERVICES**

Provides critical reviews on selected topics  
Reference service will be offered later

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Will be available to scientists throughout the world

#### **PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

Several Ph.D. chemists and two B.S. (part-time)

### **Radiation Shielding Information Center**

P.O. Box X, Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831  
Telephone: 483-8611, X 3-6944  
Director: S. K. Penney

#### **AFFILIATION**

Neutron Physics Division, ORNL

#### **MISSION**

To collect, organize, evaluate, and disseminate shielding information relating to radiation from reactors, weapons, and accelerators and to radiation occurring in space.

#### **SERVICES**

Collects, examines, and disseminates digital computer codes written for shielding calculations

Literature searches

Answers technical inquiries

Issues reports

Publishes bibliographies and abstracts

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Persons throughout world interested in radiation shielding

#### **PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

2 physicists, 1½ mathematicians, and 4 computer personnel

#### **SERIAL PUBLICATION**

*Newsletter*, published monthly, free

#### **IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS**

Special reports, free (ORNL-RSIC series, nos. 3-9)

### **Reactor Physics Constants Center (RPCC)**

Argonne National Laboratory

9700 South Cass Avenue

Argonne, Illinois 60440

Telephone: 312-739-7711

Director: Robert Avery

#### **MISSION**

Primary objective is the periodic compilation and publication of the latest and best values of the constants, recipes, formulae, etc., that are necessary to calculate reactor characteristics.

#### **SERVICES**

Only formal service supplied is the open publication of the periodic compilations.

#### **PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

No full-time staff but approximately 20 part-time contributors who are experienced scientists in the reactor physics field. During preparation of major publication, one full-time staff man is needed for about six months.

#### **SERIAL PUBLICATIONS**

ANL-5800, 2nd ed. Government Printing Office, \$6.

#### **IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS**

*RPCC Newsletter*, nos. 1-10. Argonne National Laboratory, Technical Publications Division, no charge if available.

### **Research Materials Information Center (RMIC)**

Box X, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Telephone: 615-483-8611, X 3-1287

Director: J. H. Crawford

#### **AFFILIATION**

Solid State Division, ORNL

#### **MISSION**

Provides information about specific materials, their availability and properties. Primary emphasis is on high-purity inorganic research materials such as metals, alloys, semiconductors, refractory or insulating compounds, laser and maser and other optical materials, and magnetic materials. Structural materials (when studied as such), fabricated devices, radiation damage, and radioactive isotopes are not included. The most convenient and useful source of availability information is from data sheets completed and submitted to the Center by individuals or commercial producers of materials.

## SERVICES

Literature searches

Answers telephone inquiries

Photocopies of documents in files

## USER QUALIFICATIONS

Any research person

## PROFESSIONAL STAFF

4

## IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

Bulletins and newsletters, free from Center

## Scientific Information Systems Group

Box 808, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory

Livermore, California 94551

Telephone: 415-447-1100, X 8381

## MISSION

To provide neutron cross section data as required for weapons, weapons effects, and reactor calculations (this includes tabulations of experimental data and evaluated data) and to design systems for storage and retrieval of scientific literature and data.

## SERVICES

Maintains computerized library of neutron cross section data

Answers telephone and written inquiries

Advises on design of information systems

## USER QUALIFICATIONS

Generally any user who wants information, but reserves right to make ad hoc determinations based on the effort required to answer a request.

## PROFESSIONAL STAFF

3 senior physicists, 2 junior physicists, 1 computer technician, 1 senior clerk

## IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

The following are available from the Technical Information Division of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory without charge until the supply is exhausted:

UCRL 14007, January 1965

UCRL 14007, revised Aug. 1965—Tabulated Neutron-Induced Gamma Production Cross Sections for Primary Neutron Energies of 1 to 15 MeV

UCRL 14006, Sept. 1964—Thresholds for Gamma-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14005, July 1964—Thresholds of He<sup>4</sup>-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14004, Sept. 1964—Thresholds of He<sup>3</sup>-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14003, Sept. 1964—Thresholds for Triton-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14002, Sept. 1964—Thresholds for Deuteron-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14001, Sept. 1964—Thresholds for Proton-Induced Reactions

UCRL 14000, May 1964—Thresholds for Neutron-Induced Reactions

UCRL 7150, Dec. 1962—A Fortran Subroutine for Elimination of Superfluous Points of a Pointwise Determined Function

UCRL 5345, Sept. 1958—Neutron Nonelastic Cross Sections from 7 to 15 MeV

UCRL 5323, Aug. 1958—Reaction Cross Sections of U<sup>238</sup> in the Low MeV Range

UCRL 7389, June 1963—Structure in the Energy Dependence of  $\bar{\sigma}$

The following are available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information:

UCRL 5573, Jan. 1961—Physics, UC-34 TID-4500, 16th ed. Tabulated Differential Neutron Cross Sections 0-15 MeV

UCRL 5420, Dec. 1958—TID-4500, 14th ed. Physics and Mathematics. The Status of Experimental Neutron Cross Sections for Energies between 0.5 and 14.5 MeV

UCRL 5351, Nov. 1958—TID-4500, 14th ed. UC-34 Physics and Mathematics. Semi-Emperical Neutron Cross Sections 0.5-15.0 MeV, \$4

UCRL 5347, Sept. 1958—TID-4500, UC-34 Physics and Mathematics. Reaction Cross Sections of Pu<sup>239</sup> from 0.5 to 10.0 MeV

UCRL 5226, vols. 1, 2, 3 May 1958; UCRL 5226, rev. Oct. 1959—TID-4500, UC-34 Physics and Mathematics. Tabulated Neutron Cross Sections .001-14.5 MeV, \$15, 3 vols.

## Sigma Center

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Upton, Long Island, New York 11973

Telephone: 615-YA 4-6262, X 2449

Cable: Brooklab Uptonny

Director: Murray Goldberg

## MISSION

Collection and dissemination of neutron cross section experimental data.

## SERVICES

Prepares printed compilations of cross section data

Magnetic tape library of cross section data

Answers telephone and written inquiries

## USER QUALIFICATIONS

AEC members and contractors and others indirectly involved in programs of AEC interest.

## PROFESSIONAL STAFF

3 scientists (Ph.D. or equivalent) and 2 professional staff (B.S. or equivalent)

## IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS

The following are available from the Government Printing Office:

BNL-325, Neutron Cross Sections, 2nd ed., 1958, \$4.50

———, Supplement 1, 1960, \$2

———, Supplement 2, vol. 1, 1964, \$3

The following are available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information:

BNL-325, Neutron Cross Sections, Supplement 2, vol. 3, 1965, \$3

BNL-400, Angular Distributions in Neutron-Induced Reactions, 2nd ed., 1962, \$8.50

### **Thermodynamic Properties of Metals and Alloys**

Hearst Mining Building  
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720  
Telephone: 415-845-600, X 3817  
Director: Ralph Hultgren

### **MISSION**

Collection and dissemination of information on thermodynamics of metals and alloys.

### **SERVICES**

Provides xerox copies of references on file pertaining to thermodynamics of alloys where systems are specifically and narrowly limited.

### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Any qualified laboratory

### **PROFESSIONAL STAFF**

1 professor of metallurgy, 1 research engineer

### **SERIAL PUBLICATIONS**

HULTGREN et al. *Selected Values of Thermodynamic Properties of Metals and Alloys*. New York: John Wiley, 1963, \$12.50

### **IRREGULAR PUBLICATIONS**

Multilith sheets free on application

## **Department of Defense Information Analysis Centers**

Publications are not given since all documents issued by the DoD analysis centers are sent to the Defense Documentation Center (DDC), which handles all secondary distribution. All centers provide service to the total DoD community and, when specifically assigned, also serve other government agencies and their contractors and sometimes even broader publics. Prospective users with specific questions should apply directly to the centers to ascertain if they can qualify to receive service.

### **Ballistic Missile Radiation Analysis Center (BAMIRAC)**

University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104  
Telephone: 313-483-0500, X 307  
Director: D. J. Lovell  
DoD COGNIZANCE  
Fred Koether  
Advanced Research Projects Agency  
Washington, D. C.

### **MISSION**

Collect, process, and disseminate information on the theory and technology associated with ballistic missile phenomena that may be useful in the design of defense systems. Analyze and evaluate theoretical and experimental results from the radiation measurements programs, with primary emphasis on the optical radiation emanating during the launch, mid-course and re-entry regimes of missile flight. Conduct semi-annual Anti-Missile Research Advisory Council symposium and publish and distribute proceedings. Bibliographies (under 10,000 entries) are input.

### **SERVICES**

Brief answers to technical inquiries  
Extensive literature-searching services

### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Must be cleared for secret material and have a need-to-know.  
No foreign nationals (except in special instances).

### **Battelle-Defender Information Analysis Center (BDIAC)**

Battelle Memorial Institute  
505 King Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43201  
Telephone: 614-299-3151, X 2671  
Director: James Ott  
DoD COGNIZANCE  
Fred Koether  
Advanced Research Projects Agency  
Washington, D. C.

### **MISSION**

Collect, process, and analyze information in all disciplines covering research in defense against ballistic missiles. Provide a functional information system required to monitor existing and proposed work. Perform analyses and undertake studies of critical system problems.

### **SERVICES**

Prepares state-of-the-art reports, technical summaries, compendia, and annotated accessions lists

Information services to the entire DoD ballistic missile defense community

Evaluates, acquires, generates, abstracts, indexes, searches, compiles, analyzes

Consulting and reference services

### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Service limited to staff of the Battelle-Defender project and users specified by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense; ARPA staff, and ARPA-approved visitors.

### **Ceramics & Graphite Information Center**

Air Force Materials Laboratory  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433  
Telephone: 513-CL 3-7111, X 3-6123  
Director: Samuel W. Bradstreet

#### **DoD COGNIZANCE**

Donald Shinn

Materials Laboratory

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433  
**MISSION**

Collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates scientific and technical information on ceramics and graphites. Provides a unified source of collated scientific information related to the science and technology of inorganic nonmetallic refractory materials for structural, non-structural, electronic, and other applications for defense and civilian purposes. Defines deficiencies in available information and recommends greater or lesser effort in pertinent technical programs as appropriate. Input to the group is from DDC, the scientific literature, foreign technology, and direct contact with the scientific and industrial community.

#### **SERVICES**

Reports, summarizing analyzed and evaluated data

Collects, analyzes, evaluates, combines, and disseminates technical information

Consulting and reference services

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Those in defense, industry, and government.

### **Chemical Propulsion Information Agency**

Applied Physics Laboratory

The Johns Hopkins University

8621 Georgia Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Telephone: 301-589-7700, X 560

Director: Patrick J. Martin

#### **DoD COGNIZANCE**

John Murrin

Bureau of Naval Weapons, RMMP

Washington, D. C. 20360

#### **MISSION**

Acquire information and data from government-sponsored programs in chemical propulsion technology; organize this information and data in publications useful to members of the rocket community, including government organizations, industrial concerns, universities, institutes, and consultants working with chemical rocketry; disseminate chemical propulsion information and data (including performance calculations of selected existing or theoretical chemicals, species and combinations; chemical synthesis; combustion studies; formulation of chemicals into solid or liquid propellant sys-

tems; physical characterization of chemicals and propellants; design of liquid rocket engines and solid rocket motors; ground tests of chemical rockets; integration of chemical rockets into flight vehicles and missiles; correlation of flight data and ground test data) through meetings, briefings, consultation, and publications; serve as a central source for chemical propulsion contract information so that duplication in government-funded research and development programs may be minimized; provide the Inter-agency Chemical Rocket Propulsion Group with status reports in specific areas of research and development to aid managerial decisions.

#### **SERVICES**

Provides technical data in response to inquiries from scientists and engineers

Acquires, abstracts, evaluates, generates, indexes, compiles, and searches data

#### **Publications**

Reference, consulting and document services

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Services limited to representatives of facilities with security clearances and need-to-know in chemical propulsion.

### **Counterinsurgency Information Analysis Center (CINFAC)**

c/o American University

Special Operations Research Office

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Telephone: 202-244-7300

Director: Richard H. Moore

#### **DoD COGNIZANCE**

F. H. Wright

Army Research Office, Washington, D. C.

#### **MISSION**

Provide a rapid-response capability system that can effectively store and retrieve raw data as well as completed studies in counterinsurgency, emphasizing the social, psychological, and economic sciences. It responds to requirements from appropriate U. S. governmental and civilian agencies. Input is collected from the informational base provided by the extensive cross-cultural research program in behavioral sciences conducted by the Special Operations Research Office, and supplemented by information received from the academic community, from special consultants, and from other governmental and civilian files.

#### **SERVICES**

Brief and detailed answers to technical inquiries

Prepares analyses or evaluations

Provides short lists of literature citations in response to specific inquiries

Consulting services

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Services available to Department of Defense and its contractors and other government agencies without charge.

#### **DASA Data Center**

TEMPO, General Electric Company

735 State Street

Santa Barbara, California

Telephone: 805-965-0551, X 501

Director: Warren Chan

DoD COGNIZANCE

Col. J. D. Brown, USA

Defense Atomic Support Agency

Washington, D. C.

#### **MISSION**

Established in 1961 by DASA to serve as a central collection point and reference center for all technical information pertinent to the effects of nuclear explosions (effect of nuclear explosions on electromagnetic propagation; effect of electromagnetic pulse on electrical and electronic material; air blast field predictions; blast scaling; blast loading and response, blast simulation techniques; hardened instrumentation; ionospheric instrumentation; computer programs used in NWER studies). Its services are available to all responsible agencies and individuals conducting scientific investigations into the nature of nuclear weapon effects and their implications on present and future military systems. The Center enables rapid access to data from a wide variety of sources; announces, through its own publications, projected data collection programs, theoretical investigations, and experiments; frees other agencies from the responsibility for servicing requests for data; and forms a permanent archive of these data. Unevaluated data, data compilations or analyses, tapes, microforms, maps and charts, project records, cards, and technical reports are input.

#### **SERVICES**

Brief and detailed answers to technical inquiries

Consulting or advisory services

Provides experimental data to qualified users  
Short lists of literature citations in response to specific inquiries

Extensive literature-searching services

Project records, technical reports, according to pre-established distribution lists.

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Users must file clearance in accordance with DoD Industrial Security Manual.

#### **Defense Metals Information Center**

Battelle Memorial Institute

505 King Avenue

Columbus, Ohio 43201

Telephone: 614-299-3151

Director: Roger Runck

DoD COGNIZANCE

E. Hayes

Director of Defense Research and Engineering  
Washington, D. C.

#### **MISSION**

Collects, processes, and disseminates scientific and technical information on structural metals and closely related aerospace materials (properties, fabrication, and applications of aluminum, titanium, beryllium, magnesium, tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, tantalum, rhenium, stainless steels, hot-work die steels, low-alloy hardenable steels, nickel-base superalloys, cobalt-base superalloys, and iron-base superalloys). Provides information concerning current research and development projects and scientific or technical data or data compilations upon request. No organized loan service. Makes technical evaluation of the accuracy, quality, and significance of information that has already been introduced into the system.

#### **SERVICES**

Answers specific technical questions

Conducts searches, including information on current research and development

Provides technical advisory services to producers and fabricators of defense metals, and to DoD and the military services

Prepares state-of-the-art reviews, correlations of information, etc.

Technical consultant services

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

DMIC's services are available to U. S. government agencies, their contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers and others, such as research institutes, universities, and organizations in a position to support the defense effort. Services and publications are free of charge.

#### **Electronic Properties Information Center (EPIC)**

Hughes Aircraft Company

Centinela & Teale Streets

Culver City, California 90232

Telephone: 213-391-0711, X 6596

Director: Emil Schafer

DoD COGNIZANCE

R. F. Klinger

Air Force Materials Laboratory

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

#### **MISSION**

Provide ready access to literature and experimental data relating to the electrical and electronic properties of all materials of importance in today's technology (semiconductors, insulators, electroluminescent materials, thermionic emitters, ferroelectrics, ferrites, ferromagnetics, superconductors, metals, ceramics,



electronic materials, and documentation of electronic properties). The literature is abstracted and indexed into an automated search system. Data from the literature are evaluated and compiled into series of data sheets. Summary and state-of-the-art reports are also issued. The abstracts, which are included with requests for bibliographies, identify the materials and indicate the experimental data contained in the literature. Requests for specific or related data are likewise honored.

#### SERVICES

Searches, abstracts, indexes, compiles the literature

Evaluates and compiles experimental data from this literature

Provides data sheets

Consulting and reference services

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Primarily for DoD agencies and contractors. At this time, only inquiries on semi-conductors and insulators will be handled. Visitors to the center are not encouraged because of security regulations. Data sheets and state-of-the-art summary reports are disseminated at time of publication according to a distribution list; requests to be placed on this list should be directed to EPIC.

### Hibernation Information Exchange (HIE)

c/o Office of Naval Research Branch Office  
219 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Telephone: 312-828-6065

Director: Dr. Albert R. Dawe

DoD COGNIZANCE

Office of Naval Research (Code 104)

#### MISSION

To further the study of natural hibernation, particularly mammalian hibernation and all related torpidities and dormancies in living creatures, such as occur in sleep and hypothermia. To provide rapid worldwide exchange of information between experts in hibernation.

#### SERVICES

Evaluates, acquires, generates, abstracts, indexes, searches, compiles, and analyzes

Provides answers to specific questions, bibliographies, and literature searches

Provides copies of reprints

Occasionally provides translations of certain selected papers

Referral service, i.e., provides names of member-specialists

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Service is free of charge and available to all. It is an exchange procedure between selected scientists. Exchange is made of their own

publications and of notes and queries that may be of interest to the group. Other persons having an interest in this field (particularly persons within DoD) have the opportunity, therefore, to "tap" the HIE to secure information when needed on this highly specialized topic.

### Human Engineering Information and Analysis Service

Tufts University

Bolles House

Medford, Massachusetts 02155

Telephone: 617-776-2100, X 336

Director: Dr. Paul G. Ronco

DoD COGNIZANCE

F. H. Wright

Army Research Office

#### MISSION

Document acquisition; abstracting and coding of documents; preparation of indexing or categorizing schemes; and dissemination of human factors information in the form of user products.

#### SERVICES

Evaluates, acquires, generates, abstracts, indexes, reproduces, searches, compiles, and analyzes

Consulting, reference, and document services  
Annotated bibliographies and critical reviews on specific topics (some 450 journals are systematically searched; no document is mentioned unless Human Engineering Information and Analysis Service has a copy).

### Infrared Information Analysis Center

University of Michigan

Box 618, Willow Run Laboratories

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Telephone: 313-483-0500

Director: William Wolfe

DoD COGNIZANCE

F. B. Isakson

Office of Naval Research (Contract Nonr1224 (52))

Code 421 (Physics Branch)

#### MISSION

Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on infrared research and technology (including such areas as solid state physics, radiation physics and optics, infrared spectroscopy, atmospheric phenomena, information processing, military infrared equipment, and industrial and medical infrared).

#### SERVICES

Evaluates, acquires, generates, abstracts, indexes, searches, compiles, and analyzes

Publication of annotated bibliographies, state-of-the-art reports, the *Proceedings of the Infrared Information Symposia*, and a classified handbook on military infrared technology

Sponsorship of symposia  
Library and consultation services  
**USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Unclassified material is available for direct use by special arrangement with the Center. Proprietary material is available only by authorized government personnel, unless prior approval has been granted; classified material is available through the usual security channels. Loans are not provided.

### **Mechanical Properties of Materials**

Belfour Engineering Company  
13919 West Bay Shore Drive  
Traverse City, Michigan 49684  
Telephone: 616-947-4500

Director: A. J. Belfour

**DoD COGNIZANCE**

Donald Shinn

Materials Laboratory

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

**MISSION**

Prepares and distributes evaluated strength data of aerospace materials (mechanical properties of structural materials with primary emphasis on metals, plastics secondary, including test procedures, material formulation, processing, environments). Primarily concerned with design, development, and operation of mechanized systems for storage, retrieval, evaluation and presentation of complex technical information. These information system developments are intended for immediate application, utilizing available hardware. Emphasis is placed on current practicality rather than sophistication. A further and basic concept applied to the storage and retrieval of technical information is that the actual technical information and data content of documents is stored, processed, retrieved, and presented. Sources of information (bibliographies, lists of references, etc.) are also derived and presented, along with tabular and graphical displays of materials properties.

**SERVICES**

Evaluates, acquires, reproduces, searches, indexes, compiles, and analyzes

Publication

Consulting and reference service

**USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Clearance required for classified information. Questions answered free for representatives of government agencies and researchers.

### **Military Entomology Information Service**

Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Forest Glen Section

Washington, D. C. 20012

Telephone: 301-576-5365

Govt. Code: 198, X 5365, 5366

Director: Captain J. D. DeCoursey

MSC, USN

**DoD COGNIZANCE**

Armed Forces Pest Control Board

**MISSION**

Organize information relating to military medical entomology and associated fields and provide for its storage and retrieval. Prepare and maintain entomologic information by geographic areas of active or probable military interest for distribution as required to military organizations; respond to requests from individuals or organizations for specific information on military entomology. Does not maintain a library.

**SERVICES**

Evaluates, acquires, generates, searches, compiles, and analyzes

Consulting and reference services

Maintains an optical coincidence card file

Answers specific questions directly and by means of bibliographic citations

Automatically distributes periodically annotated bibliographic citations of selected accessions to individuals whose fields of interest are made known to the AFPCB; and furnish duplicate copies of reprints on entomologic (or allied) subjects not available from Defense Documentation Center or local library facilities to military units.

**USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Service available to military entomologists, Department of Defense, government activities related to field of entomology, civilian institutions with government contracts.

### **National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC)**

Navy Yard Annex, Bldg. 160

Washington, D. C. 20390

Telephone: 202-0X 8-3757

Director: Dr. Woodrow Jacobs

**DoD COGNIZANCE**

U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office

**MISSION**

Primarily a central repository for the nation's oceanographic data. Part of its mission is to receive, compile, process, and preserve oceanographic data for rapid retrieval; establish procedures for insuring that the accuracy and general quality of the incorporated data meet the criteria established by the Advisory Board, and prepare data summaries, tabulations, and atlases showing annual, seasonal, and monthly oceanographic conditions. All areas of oceanography; physical, geological and biological and related environments.

**SERVICES**

Compiles, processes, and preserves data

Generates publication  
Reference and document services  
Acts as IGY World Data Center A: Oceanography

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Provides data for a fee, in the form of duplicate punch cards, machine printouts, or photocopy. Arrangements can be made to maintain a fund or working account against which costs can be charged. On-site use of data free, except for computer or EAM rental.

Processes raw data for field workers and provides them with punch cards or a tabulation of the data at no cost. The only obligation of the field worker is that the data then become part of the Center's collection.

### Nondestructive Testing Information Center

U. S. Army Materials Research Agency  
Watertown, Massachusetts 02172  
Telephone: 617-926-1900, X 655  
Director: E. H. Rodgers, Chief, NDT Branch  
DoD COGNIZANCE

Army Materials Research Agency

#### MISSION

Collection, maintenance, and dissemination of information in the field of nondestructive testing (radiography, ultrasonics, electromagnetics, and various other NDT methods). Collects information from technical reports, the open literature, and other sources. Stores the information in a rapid retrieval system and disseminates this information upon request to government installations and others. Publishes NDT newsletters and report guides to literature in various sub-fields of nondestructive testing.

#### SERVICES

Provides brief and detailed answers to technical inquiries  
Consulting or advisory services  
Prepares analyses or evaluations  
Provides short lists of literature citations in response to specific requests  
Furnishes location of hard-to-find bibliographical materials  
Provides extensive literature-searching services  
Permits on-site use of collection  
Disseminates abstracts or indexes in response to specific requests and, according to pre-established distribution lists, newsletters.

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Services and on-site use are available to all requestors free of charge. Documents are loaned only to Army Materials Research Agency personnel. All others receive abstract-card copy copies on which document source information is provided.

### Plastics Technical Evaluation Center (PLASTEC)

Picatinny Arsenal  
Dover, New Jersey  
Telephone: 201-328-4222  
Director: Harry E. Peibly, Jr.  
DoD COGNIZANCE  
Norman L. Klein, AMCRD-RC  
Army Material Command  
Washington, D. C. 20315

#### MISSION

Collect, exchange, collate, develop, and evaluate technical data on plastic materials of interest to the Department of Defense. Emphasis is on plastics in structural applications (particularly weapons systems), electrical and electronic applications, packaging and mechanical goods applications. Distribute these data and evaluations of them to DoD activities, their designees, or other organizations with demonstrable defense supporting interests upon request. Render technical advice and assistance on plastics to DoD activities upon request.

#### SERVICES

Evaluates, acquires, generates, abstracts, indexes, translates, reproduces, searches, compiles, and analyzes

#### Publications

Consulting, reference and document services

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

For use of government agencies, contractors, and suppliers. Reports generated by Center are distributed by FOIR and usually made available for sale by the Clearinghouse. Documents collected are for in-house use only.

### Radiation Effects Information Center

Battelle Memorial Institute  
505 King Avenue  
Columbus, Ohio 43201  
Telephone: 614-299-3151, X 2923, 2553, or 2354

Director: E. N. Wyler

#### DoD COGNIZANCE

John Charlesworth

Materials Laboratory

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

#### MISSION

Seeks out, collects, analyzes, files, and distributes radiation effects information on aerospace materials. Makes available all pertinent engineering data concerned with radiation effects that may be applicable to nuclear-propelled flight vehicles as well as the effects of nuclear weapons-burst radiation and space radiation; defines technical areas in which research should be initiated and calls

attention to duplication of research efforts; provides a source of coordinated information for those engaged in research and development in the field of radiation effects.

#### SERVICES

Performs literature searches

Provides answers to technical questions, information concerning current research and development projects, and scientific or technical data or data compilations upon request

Prepares and disseminates state-of-the-art reports

Consulting and reference service

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Government agencies, contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers; partial service available to others as need arises. Reports and accession lists generated by the Center are available without charge; the literature collection and information retrieval system are available for on-site use, but material is not loaned, nor are retention copies supplied; such copies, in many cases, can be obtained from the originating agencies, e.g., AEC, DDC.

### Remote Area Conflict Information Center (RACIC)

Battelle Memorial Institute

505 King Avenue

Columbus, Ohio 43201

Telephone: 614-299-3151, X 2062

Director: John Murdock

DoD COGNIZANCE

Fred Koether

Advanced Research Projects Agency

Washington, D. C.

#### MISSION

Collect, store, and disseminate information concerning remote area conflict, emphasizing the physical and engineering sciences aspects. Provide a quick-response functional information system required to monitor research in counter-insurgency.

#### SERVICES

Acquires, indexes, searches, and analyzes

Consulting and reference services

Issues state-of-the-art reports and technical summaries

Provides information center services to all participants in remote area conflict and Project AGILE

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Limited to government agencies and their contractors who can establish a need-to-know through the sponsor, ARPA/AGILE.

### Shock & Vibration Information Center

U. S. Naval Research Laboratory (Code 4020)

Washington, D. C. 20390

Telephone: 172, X 2220

Director: Dr. W. W. Mutch

DoD COGNIZANCE

Office of Naval Research (Code 104)

#### MISSION

To serve the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and their contractors by the collection, correlation, and dissemination of needed information on the environmental factors of shock and vibration.

#### SERVICES

Evaluates, acquires, generates, reproduces, searches, and analyzes

Publication

Consulting and reference services

Organizes symposia

#### USER QUALIFICATIONS

Principally for U.S. government agencies and their contractors. Unclassified services are available to engineering schools and industrial laboratories.

### Thermophysical Properties Research Center

Purdue University, Research Park

2595 Yeager Road

Lafayette, Indiana 47906

Telephone: 317-743-3827

Director: Dr. Y. S. Touloukian

DoD COGNIZANCE

Edward Dugger

Air Force Materials Laboratory

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

#### MISSION

Provide scientific and technical information based on a critical evaluation of previous data and, if necessary, new measurements and/or calculations in the thermophysical properties field. To provide authoritative and comprehensive source information on the thermophysical properties of all matter covering the world literature. Performs experimental and theoretical research on the determination of the thermophysical properties of gases, liquids, and solids. Maintains a mechanized bibliographic index of all world literature on thermophysical properties of all materials.

#### SERVICES

Disseminates data in publications

Performs literature searches

Provides answers to technical questions, information concerning current research and development projects, and scientific or technical data or data compilations

Makes technical evaluation of the accuracy, quality, and significance of information

Prepares state-of-the-art reviews and correlations of information

Consulting services are performed through conferences.

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Fee to nonsponsors for searching; depends on extent of effort. Collection is available for use directly by qualified visitors.

### **VELA Seismic Information and Analysis Center (VESIAC)**

University of Michigan

Box 618

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Telephone: 313-483-0500, X 294W

Director: Thomas Caless

DoD COGNIZANCE

Fred Koether

Advanced Research Projects Agency

Washington, D. C.

#### **MISSION**

Collect, process and disseminate seismic and related information (military seismics; seismology, subsurface explosions [including nuclear]; ground noise; microseisms; artificial earthquakes; elastic waves; geological structure; ground movement instrumentation and detection; ocean bottom seismics) for the VELA UNIFORM program. Analyze this information and issue technical summaries and state-of-the-art reports.

#### **SERVICES**

Collection, analysis, and dissemination of all information concerning military seismics research and development

Inter-library loan

Reference, translating, and document services

Prepares a compendium, bibliographies, information digest and monographs

Provides information center services to VELA UNIFORM community working in the detection of underground explosions

#### **USER QUALIFICATIONS**

Reference service free. Authorized recipients of classified information are required to furnish appropriate security clearance and establish need-to-know. All other (nonproprietary) information is exchanged without restrictions.

### **Acknowledgements**

Particular thanks is extended to Donna F. Spiegler, Office of the Director of Technical Information, Office of the Director of Defense Research & Engineering, Washington, D. C., who provided all (and more) of the information on the DoD centers. Richard E. Bowman, Office of the Assistant Director for Systems Development, Division of Technical Information, U. S. Atomic Energy

Commission, Washington, D. C., kindly sent questionnaires to the directors of the AEC centers with the personal request that they be filled out carefully and returned to the editor. This was done quickly and accurately. The SLA Government Information Services Committee (see page 45 in this issue for listing), its former Chairman, Dr. Dan T. Bedsole, and the Special Libraries Committee helped develop the scope and content of the survey as well as contributed many ideas and concrete suggestions for this entire issue.

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### **Coming Events**

"Standards—Roadblocks or Building Blocks" is the theme of the 16th NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS, sponsored by the American Standards Association, February 14-16, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco. For details write to ASA, 10 East 40th Street, New York 10016.

The sixth RUTGERS SEMINAR ON SYSTEMS FOR THE INTELLECTUAL ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION, sponsored by the Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, on March 7-8, will be concerned with the Symbolic Shorthand System. The System, developed by Dr. Hans Selye, who will be the seminar speaker, aids in the coding and filing of literature on stress and endocrinology but has general applicability to other fields of medicine and physiology. Seminar information is available from Dr. Susan Artandi, Assistant Professor, Library School, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Drexel Institute of Technology Graduate School of Library Science will sponsor a six-day WORKSHOP ON MAP LIBRARIANSHIP, March 7-12, at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Bill M. Woods, SLA Executive Director, will be the director and principal lecturer. Other authorities will also participate in lectures on map history and terminology, types, sources and use of maps and other cartographic materials, and map care and technical processing. Enrollment is limited to 20 students; application deadline is March 1; registration fee is \$125. Contact Margaret D. Warrington, Administrative Assistant at the library school, 33rd and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia 19104.

Exchanging and lending unpublished translations and disseminating information about them is the practical method employed by the SLA Translations Center to help alleviate language barriers. Continued success depends on the cooperation of non-governmental organizations that provide anonymous copies of translations originally prepared for their own use. The Center cooperates with translation depositories in other countries, notably the European Translations Centre, to make translation resources available on a world-wide basis.

## SLA Translations Center: An International Resource

MARGARET L. PFLUEGER and ELIZABETH M. WALKEY

RECENT HEADLINES such as "Special Type of Japanese Natural Gas Deposit," "Telecommunications in Europe," "Chemical Output Soars in OECD Nations," and "Latin American Chemical Industry Growing" emphasize the increasingly international complexion of science. No nation's science can stand alone in a daily more complex multi-discipline society. Whatever a scientist's knowledge of foreign languages, many of the papers in which he is (or should be) interested are written in languages beyond his ken. As recently as May 1965, for example, the Linda Hall Library has reported that 50 per cent of its journals are in one of 35 foreign languages. Chemical literature most often requested is of Japanese, Russian, or German origin (in this order). One-third of all non-book material sent out is in Russian or Japanese. From the National Science Foundation's frequent manpower surveys, which include language abilities of responding scientists, it can be concluded that most of this material requires translation.

Principal means of dissolving the language barrier to scientific communication are: 1) improving foreign language ability and instruction, 2) universally influencing

authors and publishers to accompany journal articles with abstracts in one or two other common languages (or a universal artificial language), 3) commissioning more translations from commercial translators and translation publishers, 4) improving performance and fully exploiting mechanical translation, and 5) disseminating existing translations, including cover-to-cover translated journals, published and unpublished translations, as widely as possible. Although the first four methods, after slow starts, are making uneven progress, the demands of modern business and research and development cannot wait for perfection of these techniques. Therefore, the fifth method, the exchange and dissemination of existing translations (or information about them) in the language of need, or in a language less "difficult-of-access," is a practical approach.

### Objectives and Services

Nineteen years ago, in anticipation of today's increasingly urgent need the nucleus of SLA's Translations Center came into being on a purely volunteer basis. Today, formally organized, and widely recognized, the Center is the largest of its kind in the Western world and has become a truly sig-

*This article combines material presented by the two authors at two different meetings at the 56th Special Libraries Association Convention in Philadelphia. On June 7, 1965, Margaret L. Pflueger, Chief, Information Section, Division of Technical Information Extension, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, spoke on "The SLA Translations Center" at the Translations Activities Committee's luncheon, and Elizabeth M. Walkey, Manager, Library Services, Bell & Howell Research Center, Pasadena, California, gave a paper on "International Cooperation in Translation and SLA's Translations Activities Committee" before the Metals/Materials Division on June 9, 1965. Miss Pflueger is a Translations Activities Committee member, 1963-66, and Miss Walkey served as Committee Chairman and member, 1962-65.*

nificant switching element in a worldwide translations information network. It is also a model for similar operations set up around the globe since its establishment.

The Center, housed at John Crerar Library in Chicago, is a depository for translations and information about them. Its mission is two-fold: to make available unpublished translations already accomplished and to prevent duplication of translation effort. To do this, the Center acquires translations from voluntary contributors and provides copies, on loan or in photocopy, to others who need them.

To achieve the end of making translations available, translations are first acquired, then made available to persons who need them. This is done at the rate of over 900 a month. Moreover, the Center replies to over 1,000 inquiries a month, either by supplying the translation or by informing the inquirer as to a translation's availability or non-availability. At present the Center supplies or locates about 70 per cent of translations requested.

Another aspect of the Center's mission is the prevention of duplication. The Center estimates that five per cent of the titles in its holdings have been duplicated at least once. This can be accounted for in at least two ways: 1) an organization cannot or will not wait for a cover-to-cover translation and 2) the organization does not check with the Center before having a translation prepared. Obviously a certain amount of duplication will occur because two organizations will translate simultaneously, but much could be prevented. One procedure that would help avoid duplication is for contributors to report translations in process. The Center reports that *Doklady* is the journal from which duplicate translations are most often received.

The Center also performs translations searches and gives referral service for existing material not in its own files. SLA now collects translations from industry and other private sources, while the Department of Commerce's Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI) gathers those made by or for government agencies. Descriptive cataloging from the Center and the Clearinghouse are merged in the translations announcement bulletin *Technical Translations (TT)*, published and

sold by U.S. Department of Commerce. The Center's program has been financed by a series of grants, notably from the National Science Foundation. Funds also are received annually from the Department of Commerce for supplying the descriptive cataloging, covering its own collection, for *TT*.

After unpublished translations have been received from many private sources, the second step is bibliographic verification and processing. The third step is the combination of cataloging input from SLA, Commerce Clearinghouse, and the European Translations Centre (ETC) in *TT*. At the same time, SLA supplies translations or cooperates with commercial translators, government, and other agencies by guiding requestors to the proper source for items outside its collection.

Those who have coped with a request for "a RUSH translation of the Kakami article from *Yakugaku Zasshi* on the absorption of tetracycline for the Research Director's briefing on Friday!" (see TT-65-10983) can appreciate the value of SLA's service in such a situation. In these emergencies, phone or TWX the Center and the Clearinghouse, rather than rely on a search of *TT* alone. In case the desired information currently is being processed at one of these locations, your deadline is more likely to be met.

### Dependence on Cooperation

In addition to ordering translations, there are numerous ways each of you can cooperate with the Center. First, to insure continuing growth of the Center's collection, increase probable "hits" for yourself and others, you can forward all of your organization's translations. If necessary, the Center's staff can arrange to do this with a minimum of effort, cost, and inconvenience. Identification will be removed so that all translations become part of a rich anonymous deposit. Second, if you use, but do not produce, translations, you can even the score for translations obtained at nominal photocopy cost by encouraging your industrial foundation or trade association to make tax-deductible grants, large or small, to the Center for continuing and broadening the scope of its work.

One measure of the success of the acquisition program is the size of the Center's holdings. In February of last year the Center



# News and Notes

SPECIAL LIBRARIES  
ASSOCIATION

January 1966, No. 1

*Published quarterly by Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 10003*

For the tenth consecutive year the National Science Foundation has recognized the importance of the SLA Translations Center as an international resource of scientific and technical information by awarding the Association a grant of \$46,930 for partial support of the Center's operations. The Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, has also renewed its contract for fiscal year 1965-66 for an amount not to exceed \$27,600. Under this agreement the Translations Center will provide the Clearinghouse bibliographic citations and subject analysis for the 5,000 or more translations collected annually from nongovernmental organizations.

The SLA Special Classifications Center has been donated to a new Bibliographic Systems Center that has been established by the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University. The SLA Center contained approximately 1,200 titles and 1,600 volumes of classification schemes and subject heading lists. Dean Jesse H. Shera reports that a short-term grant just received from the National Science Foundation will make it possible for the School to continue the lending service without charge.

At the invitation of President Johnson, SLA President Alleen Thompson and Donald Wasson, SLA Representative to the International Federation of Library Associations and the Council for International Progress in Management, participated on the Association's behalf in the White House Conference on International Cooperation in Washington, D. C., November 28-December 1, 1965. Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt, who prepared one of the two documents provided the Conference planners by SLA, Alice Ball, Mrs. Elaine Austin Kurtz, and Dr. Karl Baer attended as guest participants.

Sources of Insurance Statistics, a project of the Insurance Division, edited by Elizabeth Ferguson with the assistance of Katharine E. Cook and Mrs. Ruby C. Fange-

mann, was published by the Association on December 20, 1965. This first index to the complicated statistics of the insurance field was compiled from data issued on a continuing basis by commercial firms, insurance associations, and government agencies. Each of the three main parts of the book—Health, Life, and Property-Liability—has a United States and a Canadian section, and each utilizes the terminology unique to that field of insurance. References include an abbreviated title of the journal or annual in which the statistics are published, data frequency, and the period usually covered by the statistics. There is also an annotated list of the publications covered and a list of publishers' addresses. The 192-page book is bound in cloth and sells for \$8.25.

The Southern California Chapter has published the second edition of the *Directory of Special Libraries of Southern California*, which contains the names and addresses of 319 special libraries with information about their collections, services, publications, and policies concerning interlibrary loans and photocopying. Name and subject indexes are included. The cost to SLA members is \$3; \$5 to nonmembers. Checks should be payable to Southern California Chapter, SLA, and sent to Mrs. Vivian Arterbery, 4560 Don Diego Drive, Los Angeles 90008.

The SLA Directory—1965 Alabama Chapter contains an alphabetical listing of 52 college, university, and special libraries, the head librarian, collections, subject orientations, and policies on use, photocopying, and interlibrary loans, and includes a name index. It is available for \$1 from Mrs. Ann W. Logel, Librarian, Rohm and Haas Co., Redstone Research Laboratories, Huntsville, Alabama. Make checks payable to SLA, Alabama Chapter.

The Mid-Winter Meeting of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Council will be held January 20-22, 1966, at the Western Skies Motel, Albuquerque, N. M.



# SLA Nonserial Publications

Cumulative Statement on Publications in Print as of September 30, 1965

Date	Title of Publication	Cost	Number Printed	Copies Given*	Copies Sold	Total Receipts to Date
1949	<i>Aviation Subject Headings</i> .....	\$ 629.52	1000	458	469	\$ 823.24
1949	<i>Creation and Development of an Insurance Library</i> .....	605.19	1000	258	669	1,263.65
1949	<i>Subject Headings for Aeronautical Engineering Libraries</i> .....	1,467.03	1000	333	605	2,322.67
1950	<i>Contributions Toward a Special Library Glossary</i> .....	533.26	1000	416	562	677.03
1953	<i>Source List of Selected Labor Statistics</i> .....	1,104.78	1000	40	782	1,260.46
1953	<i>Correlation Index Document Series &amp; PB Reports</i> .....	4,309.70	1000	22	849	7,124.74
1953	<i>Directory of Special Libraries</i> .....	7,929.34	2090	34	1958	13,669.39
1954	<i>Map Collections in the U.S. and Canada</i> .....	1,250.18	1000	37	883	2,348.64
1954	<i>Subject Headings for Financial Libraries</i> .....	1,560.89	1000	329	598	2,533.96
1956	<i>Handbook of Scientific &amp; Technical Awards in the U.S. and Canada, 1900-1952</i> .....	8,831.73	2000	706	1123	8,525.00
1957	<i>National Insurance Organizations in the U.S. and Canada</i> .....	1,334.28 <sup>1</sup>	1009	48	563	1,613.40
1959	<i>Translators and Translations: Services &amp; Sources</i> .....	5,568.36 <sup>2</sup>	3010	186	2751	6,854.85
1960	<i>Sources of Commodity Prices</i> .....	4,954.16 <sup>3</sup>	1500	209	1107	5,518.74
1960	<i>SLA Personnel Survey</i> .....	1,637.37	1830	1397	437	432.60
1960	<i>A Checklist for the Organization, Operation and Evaluation of a Company Library</i> .....	5,694.48	3952	277	3597	7,078.30
1961	<i>Guide to Metallurgical Information</i> .....	4,395.69 <sup>4</sup>	2019	196	1548	6,132.40
1961	<i>U.S. Sources of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas Statistics</i> .....	3,443.85 <sup>5</sup>	1279	110	686	4,099.20
1962	<i>Guide to Special Issues &amp; Indexes of Periodicals (O.P.)</i> .....	7,068.16 <sup>6</sup>	2052	211	1857	10,659.33
1962	<i>Guide to Russian Reference &amp; Language Aids</i> .....	4,335.74	1768	200	1285	5,388.01
1962	<i>Dictionary of Report Series Codes</i> .....	13,322.89 <sup>7</sup>	1947	158	1673	21,120.96
1962	<i>SLA Directory of Members as of October 15, 1962</i> .....	4,342.61	1386	123	881	3,198.00
1963	<i>Directory of Business &amp; Financial Services, 6th ed.</i> .....	9,436.52 <sup>8</sup>	3100	155	1987	12,787.81
1963	<i>Special Libraries: How to Plan and Equip Them</i> .....	10,353.86 <sup>9</sup>	4581	173	2866	15,494.97
1963	<i>Literature of Executive Management</i> .....	3,629.49	5063	1854	1366	5,683.28
1964	<i>Picture Sources, 2nd ed.</i> .....	8,942.94 <sup>10</sup>	4516	155	2109	13,846.14
1964	<i>Subject Headings in Advertising, Marketing, and Communications Media</i> .....	2,629.11 <sup>11</sup>	800	56	762	4,460.76
1964	<i>SLA Directory of Members as of July 15, 1964</i> .....	4,270.66	998	26	744	4,533.62
1965	<i>Translators and Translations: Services and Sources in Science and Technology, 2nd ed.</i> .....	21,293.75	3582	38	582	8,568.91
1965	<i>Business and Industrial Libraries in the U.S., 1820-1940</i> .....	2,742.62	1023	20	87	608.30

\* Includes Sustaining, Institutional, review, and discarded copies.

<sup>1</sup> \$11.30 royalties paid to the Insurance Division.

<sup>2</sup> \$23.92 royalties paid to the Georgia Chapter.

<sup>3</sup> \$18.31 royalties paid to the Business and Finance Division.

<sup>4</sup> \$91.69 royalties paid to the Metals/Materials Division.

<sup>5</sup> \$26.47 royalties paid to the Petroleum Section of the Sci-Tech Division.

<sup>6</sup> \$3.68 royalties paid to the Advertising Group, New York Chapter.

<sup>7</sup> \$645.66 royalties paid to the Rio Grande Chapter.

<sup>8</sup> \$348.77 royalties paid to the Business and Finance Division.

<sup>9</sup> \$550.43 royalties paid to the New York Chapter.

<sup>10</sup> \$1,170.62 royalties paid to the Picture Division.

<sup>11</sup> \$296.17 royalties paid to the Advertising Division.

All royalty figures are those paid for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

# Report of the Treasurer

I respectfully submit the financial statements of the Special Libraries Association for the year ended September 30, 1965, including the statement of assets and fund balance and the summary of changes in special fund balances. The report of Price Waterhouse & Co., who examined the financial statements, is included herewith.

JEAN E. FLEGAL, *Treasurer*

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In our opinion, the accompanying statements (Exhibits I through V and Schedule A) present fairly the assets of Special Libraries Association at September 30, 1965 resulting from the cash transactions, and the income collected, expenses disbursed and changes in fund balances for the year, and are presented on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accounts of the Association are maintained on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly include approximately \$47,100 collected at September 30, 1965 for dues and periodical subscriptions applicable to subsequent periods; the corresponding amount at September 30, 1964 was approximately \$46,800. The accounts at September 30, 1965 do not reflect expenses incurred but not paid of approximately \$14,200; the corresponding amount at September 30, 1964 was approximately \$15,500.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

60 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. 10004  
November 23, 1965

## EXHIBIT I

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

##### Assets

General fund:	
Cash, including savings accounts of \$53,010.82 .....	<u>\$112,897.37</u>
General Reserve fund:	
Cash in savings accounts .....	16,758.98
Marketable securities, at cost (approximate market value \$38,916) .....	36,037.81
	<u>52,796.79</u>
Life Membership fund:	
Cash in savings account .....	<u>5,286.74</u>
Publications fund:	
Cash, including savings accounts of \$17,863.47 .....	<u>25,856.29</u>
Scholarship and Student Loan fund:	
Cash in savings accounts .....	16,338.26
Loans receivable .....	2,739.00
	<u>19,077.26</u>
Translations Center fund:	
Cash in checking account .....	<u>15,266.09</u>
Equipment Reserve fund:	
Cash in savings account .....	<u>5,859.48</u>
Foreign Publications Agency fund:	
Cash in checking account .....	<u>745.31</u>
Special Classifications Center fund:	
Cash in checking account .....	<u>3,658.23</u>
Motion Picture fund:	
Cash in savings account .....	<u>2,848.37</u>
Soviet Exchange fund:	
Cash in checking account .....	2,250.03
Advance to exchange leader .....	800.00
	<u>3,050.03</u>
	<u>\$247,341.96</u>

## EXHIBIT I (continued)

Fund Balances	
General fund (Exhibit II) .....	\$112,897.37
Translations Center fund (Exhibit III) .....	15,266.09
Special Classifications Center fund (Exhibit IV) .....	3,658.23
Special funds (Exhibit V):	
General Reserve fund .....	52,796.79
Life Membership fund .....	5,286.74
Publications fund .....	25,856.29
Scholarship and Student Loan fund .....	19,077.26
Equipment Reserve fund .....	5,859.48
Foreign Publications Agency fund .....	745.31
Motion Picture fund .....	2,848.37
Soviet Exchange fund .....	3,050.03
	<u>\$247,341.96</u>

## EXHIBIT II

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME COLLECTED, EXPENSES DISBURSED**  
**AND CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND BALANCE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965**

	Actual	Budget
Income collected:		
Dues .....	\$131,896.72	\$132,470.00
Periodicals:		
Scientific Meetings .....	8,313.04	8,144.00
Special Libraries .....	52,505.00	43,800.00
Technical Book Review Index .....	20,550.78	19,385.00
Service on Unlisted Drugs .....	1,715.23	1,400.00
Net receipts from convention .....	29,123.86	21,000.00
Interest on funds in savings bank accounts .....	1,979.44	1,400.00
Addressing service .....	6,594.59	5,500.00
Miscellaneous .....	1,685.09	500.00
Total income .....	<u>254,363.75</u>	<u>233,599.00</u>
Expenses disbursed:		
Allocation of funds to subunits:		
Chapters .....	16,166.40	17,330.00
Divisions .....	6,741.43	6,600.00
Committees .....	9,285.73	9,490.00
	<u>32,193.56</u>	<u>33,420.00</u>
General operations:		
Salaries .....	66,874.55	68,386.00
Payroll taxes .....	5,608.30	5,575.00
Rent and occupancy tax .....	6,936.96	7,425.00
Auditing .....	1,531.85	1,400.00
Legal counsel .....	1,013.35	1,050.00
Insurance .....	847.89	895.00
Supplies and printing .....	5,752.45	5,300.00
Postage and shipping .....	6,873.79	6,700.00
Telephone .....	2,558.35	2,000.00
Equipment .....	1,825.31	1,800.00
Equipment maintenance .....	1,167.62	1,120.00
Building maintenance .....	375.17	380.00
Porter service .....	1,818.75	1,818.00
Library materials .....	600.12	400.00
Miscellaneous .....	631.51	300.00
	<u>104,415.97</u>	<u>104,549.00</u>
Periodicals:		
News and Notes .....	1,439.06	1,200.00
Scientific Meetings .....	8,219.72	7,945.00
Special Libraries .....	53,054.27	44,325.00
Technical Book Review Index .....	14,238.77	14,020.00
Service on Unlisted Drugs .....	1,337.55	1,400.00
	<u>78,289.37</u>	<u>68,870.00</u>
Carried forward .....	214,898.90	206,859.00

# EXHIBIT II (continued)

	Actual	Budget
Expenses disbursed (brought forward) .....	\$214,898.90	\$206,859.00
Memberships in other organizations .....	663.50	575.00
Board of Directors meetings .....	951.02	750.00
President's expenses .....	4,005.20	4,700.00
President's fund .....	134.06	400.00
Headquarters' staff expenses .....	1,897.31	2,000.00
Placement Service .....	240.98	325.00
Public relations .....	2,943.69	2,795.00
New York World's Fair scholarship .....	500.00	500.00
Headquarters' Convention expenses .....	12,332.04	9,500.00
Services to sustaining members .....	5,144.89	3,500.00
Retirement program* .....	11,881.74	10,600.00
JOG expenses .....	499.42	500.00
Reduction for expenses disbursed for account of:		
Translations Center fund .....	(4,098.27)	(3,715.00)
Publications fund .....	(1,743.54)	(1,200.00)
Special Classifications Center fund .....	(482.16)	(558.00)
Soviet Exchange fund .....	(29.37)	(1,291.00)
Total expenses disbursed .....	249,739.41	236,240.00
Excess of income collected over expenses disbursed .....	4,624.34	(\$ 2,641.00)
Fund balance, September 30, 1964 .....	106,866.57	
	111,490.91	
Add:		
Transfer from General Reserve fund (Exhibit V) .....	3,050.56	\$ 2,000.00
Less:		
Transfer to Equipment Reserve fund (Exhibit V) .....	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
Transfer to Life Membership fund including \$250 dues of new life member (Exhibit V) .....	(644.10)	
	1,406.46	\$ 1,000.00
Fund balance, September 30, 1965 .....	\$112,897.37	

\* Effective October 1, 1963, the Association entered into a contributory group annuity contract with an insurance company, and paid during the year \$6,981 for current services and \$3,914 for past services. Unfunded past service costs amounting to \$31,700 as of September 30, 1965 are to be paid by the employer over the years remaining to the employees' normal retirement dates. The employees contributed \$1,796 for the current service costs during the year ended September 30, 1965.

## EXHIBIT III

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF INCOME COLLECTED, EXPENSES DISBURSED AND CHANGES IN TRANSLATIONS CENTER FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

	Actual	Budget
Income collected:		
National Science Foundation Grant .....	\$ 48,930.00	\$ 48,930.00
National Bureau of Standards Contract .....	27,600.00	27,600.00
Other .....	6.55	
Total income .....	76,536.55	76,530.00
Expenses disbursed:		
Salaries .....	41,203.81	40,281.00
Payroll taxes .....	1,324.14	1,879.00
Supplies .....	524.29	900.00
Communications .....	902.65	800.00
Equipment .....	1,208.64	1,178.00
Reference collection .....	125.63	150.00
Photocopying .....	6,101.14	8,400.00
Promotion .....	3,916.04	3,200.00
Field trips .....	596.76	1,500.00
Carried forward .....	55,903.10	58,288.00

**EXHIBIT III (continued)**

Expenses disbursed (brought forward) .....	55,903.10	58,288.00
Meetings .....	212.46	600.00
Rent and administrative services .....	13,070.97	13,660.00
Disbursed for account of the fund by SLA General fund .....	4,098.27	3,533.00
Total expenses disbursed .....	73,284.80	76,081.00
Excess of income collected over expenses disbursed .....	3,251.75	\$ 449.00
Fund balance, September 30, 1964 .....	12,014.34	
Fund balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....	\$ 15,266.09	

NOTE: Budget income was reduced by approximately \$3,000 to conform to the actual amount received. Budget expenses were reduced accordingly.

**EXHIBIT IV****SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME COLLECTED, EXPENSES DISBURSED  
AND CHANGES IN SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS CENTER FUND BALANCE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965**

	Actual	Budget
Income collected:		
National Science Foundation Grant .....	\$ 11,757.56	\$ 11,718.00
Expenses disbursed:		
Salaries .....	5,849.88	6,900.00
Payroll taxes .....	434.88	500.00
Equipment .....	115.70	100.00
Supplies .....	162.27	100.00
Communications .....	587.14	600.00
Printing .....		200.00
Library materials .....	714.39	500.00
Rent and administrative services .....	1,387.50	1,860.00
Travel .....	391.60	400.00
Disbursed for account of the fund by SLA General fund .....	482.16	558.00
Total expenses disbursed .....	10,125.52	11,718.00
Excess of income collected over expenses disbursed .....	1,632.04	—
Fund balance, September 30, 1964 .....	2,026.19	
Fund balance, September 30, 1965 .....	\$ 3,658.23	

**EXHIBIT V****SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION**

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN SPECIAL FUND BALANCES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965**

**General Reserve Fund**

Interest and dividends received on marketable securities and savings bank accounts	\$ 2,796.79
Transfer to General fund (Exhibit II) .....	(3,050.56)
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	53,050.56
Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) *	\$ 52,796.79

\* At the annual meeting of June 9, 1965 the membership voted to increase the limit on the General Reserve fund to \$100,000.

**Life Membership Fund**

Interest on savings bank account .....	\$ 204.30
Transfer from General fund including \$250 dues of new member (Exhibit II) ....	644.10
John Cotton Dana lectures .....	(256.50)
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	4,694.84
Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....	\$ 5,286.74

**EXHIBIT V (continued)****Publications Fund**

Sales charged to sustaining members .....	\$ 2,288.14
Advertisements in membership directory .....	1,861.96
Proceeds from sales of publications .....	31,103.55
Interest on savings bank accounts .....	801.75
Other .....	48.77
	<u>36,104.17</u>

Production and selling expenses .....

(\$ 36,321.47)

Excess of expenses over income .....	(217.30)
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	26,495.68
Transferred to Translators and Translations, 2nd Edition fund .....	(422.09)

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 25,856.29

**Scholarship and Student Loan Fund**

Gifts .....	\$ 8,504.95
Interest on savings bank accounts and student loans .....	715.22

	<u>9,220.17</u>
Scholarship grants .....	(8,500.00)
Uncollectible loan .....	(500.00)
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	18,857.09

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 19,077.26

**Equipment Reserve Fund**

Transfer from General fund (Exhibit II) .....	\$ 1,000.00
Interest on savings bank account .....	223.00
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	4,636.48

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 5,859.48

**Translators and Translations, 2nd Edition Fund**

Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	\$ 464.13
Production expenses .....	(886.22)
Transfer from Publications fund .....	422.09

Balance, September 30, 1965 .....

—

**Foreign Publications Agency Fund**

Proceeds from sale of Aslib publications .....	\$ 543.54
Disbursements to Aslib and expenses .....	(335.97)
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	537.74

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 745.31

**Motion Picture Fund**

Gifts .....	\$ 2,080.50
Interest on savings bank account .....	58.75
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	709.12

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 2,848.37

**Soviet Exchange Fund****(Schedule A)**

National Science Foundation Grant .....	\$ 2,205.00
Expenses .....	(616.78)

	<u>1,588.22</u>
Balance, September 30, 1964 .....	1,461.81

Balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....

\$ 3,050.03

## SCHEDULE A

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME COLLECTED, EXPENSES DISBURSED**  
**AND CHANGES IN SOVIET EXCHANGE FUND BALANCE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965**

	Actual	Budget*
Income collected:		
National Science Foundation Grant .....	\$ 2,205.00	\$ 27,100.00
Expenses disbursed:		
Transportation of U. S. delegation .....	259.86	12,320.00
Per diem expenses of U. S. delegation .....	87.80	8,964.00
Visas .....		35.00
Publication of report .....		2,450.00
Administrative costs .....	239.75	2,040.00
Disbursed for account of the fund by SLA General fund .....	29.37	1,291.00
Total expenses disbursed .....	616.78	27,100.00
Excess of income over expenses disbursed .....	1,588.22	—
Fund balance, September 30, 1964 .....	1,461.81	
Fund balance, September 30, 1965 (Exhibit I) .....	<u>\$ 3,050.03</u>	

\* The Soviet Exchange fund budget represents the estimated project cost as approved in a prior period.

## —SLA Sustaining Members—

The following organizations are supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1966. This list includes all applicants processed through December 10, 1965.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIBRARY, North Chicago, Illinois  
 AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Illinois  
 AMPEX CORPORATION, Redwood City, California  
 BANK OF AMERICA, Los Angeles, California  
 BELL AND HOWELL RESEARCH CENTER, Pasadena, California  
 R. R. BOWKER COMPANY, New York, New York  
 BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY, Bridgeport, Connecticut  
 CHEMCELL LIMITED, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
 CHIVERS BOOKBINDING COMPANY, Staten Island, New York  
 CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, Summit, New Jersey  
 CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY LIBRARY, Pennsylvania  
 E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, Lavoisier Library, Wilmington, Delaware  
 E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, Technical Library, Wilmington, Delaware  
 F. W. FAXON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, Boston, Massachusetts  
 GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan  
 GLICK BOOKBINDING CORPORATION, Long Island City, New York  
 MILTON S. HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER LIBRARY, Hershey, Pennsylvania  
 HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY, Culver City, California  
 ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, Indianapolis, Indiana  
 LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY, Palo Alto, California  
 NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT, Detroit, Michigan  
 NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio  
 NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, Niagara Falls, New York  
 NEW YORK TIMES, New York, New York  
 PRENTICE-HALL, INCORPORATED, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey  
 PROCTER AND GAMBLE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio  
 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
 SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS, LIMITED, Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
 SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Emeryville, California  
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY, San Francisco, California  
 STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Rensselaer, New York  
 TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIBRARY, Owensboro, Kentucky  
 TIME INCORPORATED, New York, New York  
 UNITED COMMUNITY FUNDS & COUNCILS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED, New York, New York  
 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, New York, New York  
 UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARY, Norman, Oklahoma  
 UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Dental Branch Library, Houston, Texas  
 UPJOHN COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan

passed the 100,000 mark; at the end of October it had 108,398. While this may seem to be an impressive figure, and we feel it is, we are not satisfied with it. We feel that there exist large resources of privately prepared translations that have not been contributed. During the last 12 months the Center has acquired over 9,000 translations from organizations other than the Clearinghouse, from private companies for the most part. One hundred and seventy-seven organizations donated material, but we believe that the number of organizations having scientific and technical material translated is far in excess of 177. The problem is to persuade United States industry of the merit of the program so that all will contribute.

In past efforts to persuade industrial organizations to deposit their translations in the Center, several types of objections have been encountered. One prevailing argument is that a translation of a specific article might be linked to a specific company, thus revealing that company's interests. This fear of disclosure of a company's interests is absolutely groundless. When a translation is deposited in the Center, all markings that might identify it with the donor are obliterated. Complete anonymity of the donor is preserved, just as is the anonymity of the purchaser. It is difficult to get this message across to potential depositors—no one is in a better position to do this than a company's librarian.

Another type of reasoning encountered is, "We paid to have this article translated; why should we give it away for others (our competitors) to use?" Strangely enough, certain companies think nothing of using translations that might have been deposited by their competitors. There is no answer to this kind of reasoning other than an appeal to a corporation's better self.

Another factor, and perhaps the most potent one, that prevents a company from depositing its translations is inertia and/or lack of time. Occasionally change in staff is the cause. Here again we must appeal to librarians who are permitted to deposit translations with the Center but just don't seem to get around to it. This is an opportunity for library cooperation at its best. What's good for the SLA Translations Center is good for you.

If translations are handled outside the library, tell the translating group about the Center. If management objects, try to overcome the objections by assuring them of donors' anonymity and by describing the benefits the organization receives from the Center. If you believe that someone from outside the organization would be more persuasive, let the Translations' Activities Committee know, and it will see that someone gets in touch with your management. Give the name of the person who will make the decision.

All who use the Center are grateful to those companies which do faithfully deposit their translations. Would it be possible to name names! Of the 177 depositors in 1964/65 one company alone sent in around 600 translations. That company, which uses an outside translating firm, pays full costs for a translation and buys an additional copy for the sole purpose of making it available to others, including its competitors.

Just this past summer the Information Center of Monsanto Company in St. Louis, which had recently centralized the company's 3,700 in-house translations, publicly announced that it was arranging to have microfilm copies of the entire collection sent to the Center. This is the largest and most impressive single donation ever made to the Center by private industry.

Another segment of industry, the oil companies, are faithful depositors, with most of the major corporations participating. Another source of translations is Purdue University, where scientific language students are required to translate an article in their field. All of these are deposited in the Center. During the last year 25 organizations deposited over 50 translations each; a more distressing statistic is one of 69, representing organizations that had previously deposited over 50 translations but sent in nothing last year.

### International Activities

The 1964 UNESCO conference on scientific translations in Rome, Italy was a significant step toward greater international cooperation between SLA and translations sources outside the United States. As SLA representative to this meeting, Miss Walkey had a most rewarding opportunity to explore



mutual interests with delegates from European Translations Centre, Japan Information Center of Science and Technology, the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), Russia's All-Union-Institute (VINITI), the Spanish Documentation and Information Center, UNESCO itself, and others. Since the Rome meeting, ETC especially, has remained in close touch with SLA and many avenues of cooperation between these two centers are being explored.

Recently described in *Special Libraries* (February 1965, p. 103), ETC began its information service in 1962 and by the end of 1964 held approximately 57,000 translations. Like SLA, ETC is housed adjoining the facilities of a large library, at the Netherlands' Technological University of Delft. Under direction of G. A. Hamel, this depository and locations index concentrates on Western language translations of Slavic and oriental scientific literature, whereas SLA handles translations from many languages into English, principally in science-technology, but increasingly in the social sciences (both translations users and donors are discovering that this body of literature also must be followed and digested, to build and preserve a healthy national economy). Cooperating with ETC at present are the national translation centers of Austria, Bel-

gium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Canada. Thus, the translations resources of many countries are available to SLA through ETC.

Those who are interested in establishing direct contact with international translation and information centers, many of which supply translators as well as translations and bibliographies, will find a wealth of information in Frances Kaiser's new compendium, *Translators and Translations: Services and Sources*, 2nd ed. (New York: SLA, 1965). Through Miss Kaiser's tireless efforts SLA has contacted hundreds of such centers. These new relationships represent still other links in the chain of cooperative activities between SLA and international translation sources.

This resume indicates the present extent, and future need, for cooperation between SLA and the various international translation centers. Nevertheless, other means of reducing language barriers—more effective language instruction, multilingual publishing, better utilization of translators and mechanical translating equipment also must be exploited on an international scale if industry, research and commerce are to keep abreast of the staggering world publication rate.

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### Fellowships and Scholarships

The BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY, University of California Center for the Health Sciences, Los Angeles, is offering in 1966-67 four traineeship in medical librarianship, which have been approved for Level II certification by the Medical Library Association. A work program is combined with enrollment in courses on biological sciences, history of science, information science, and foreign languages. Applicants must be United States citizens and hold master's degrees from ALA-accredited library schools. For information write Louise Darling, Librarian, March 15, 1966, is the deadline for submitting applications.

The SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP and INSTITUTE OF LIBRARY RESEARCH of the University of California, Berkeley, are offering two \$3,000 fellowships, one \$2,750 teaching as-

sistantship, and six \$2,435 and \$2,922 research assistantships leading to a Ph.D. or DLS degree. Also available are four \$974 research assistantships and one \$600 scholarship for the MLS degree. Write to the Dean, School of Librarianship.

Graduate assistantships for 1966-67, primarily for practicing professional librarians interested in a master's or doctoral degree in a subject field other than librarianship, are available from the UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES. \$2,250 stipends requiring 15 hours of library duty each week and \$3,000 stipends requiring 20 hours are for a ten-month work-study period. Applications, which may be requested from the Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, must be submitted by February 15, 1966.

An information center is defined as an organization that acquires, stores, indexes, analyzes, and synthesizes data and information. A library acquires, indexes, stores, and disseminates documents and information. The information center's major product appears in reports, which have evaluated, analyzed, integrated, and synthesized the data on a special scientific topic. The library supports the activities of the information center by providing for its acquisitions. The library can also provide assistance through its familiarity with information retrieval principles. The information center can rely on the library to provide it with indexing tools for access to related information.

# Role of One Technical Library in Support of an Information Center

MASSE BLOOMFIELD

THE INFORMATION center is a fairly new phenomenon in the area of literature analysis. For many years the library was the sole possessor of the information storage and retrieval facility. With technological advances in nuclear energy and the space sciences and the avalanche of technical literature, a serious challenge arose from trying to cope with the rapidly accumulating store of information.

The information center developed from a need to help utilize effectively the proliferating literature. Technical libraries were and are interested mainly in collecting and disseminating the written records of scientific events and scientific thinking. The information center is dedicated to not only the library techniques of collecting, integrating, and disseminating written records but has a far more sophisticated function as well—namely, that of interpretation, analysis, synthesis, and publication of data and information.

Recently the information center has begun to be reported in the literature. Several articles and reports have been published that try to define it (see bibliography at end of article). The scientific information center

has been defined in the literature by Simpson:

A scientific information center exists for the primary purpose of preparing authoritative, timely and specialized reports of the evaluative, analytical, monographic or state-of-the-art type. It is an organization staffed in part with scientists and engineers and, to provide a basis for its primary function, it conducts a selective data and information acquisition and processing program.<sup>1</sup>

Simpson does not consider those organizations that produce selected abstracts, prepare literature searches, or prepare bibliographies and accession lists as information centers, nor does he feel that organizations which acquire, store, retrieve, and disseminate copies from their collections of data and information, such as libraries, are information centers.

Rees has also defined the information center by its function of offering "selected, specific, and synthesized information derived from a carefully preselected store of documents."<sup>2</sup> Weinberg, in an article reporting on the work of the President's Science Advisory Committee, set forth his definition of the information center:

The specialized information center is a technical institute not a technical library. It differs from

*The author is Supervisor, Culver City Library, Services Division, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California. Mr. Bloomfield would like to acknowledge the ideas and assistance H. Thayne Johnson, John T. Milek, and Emil Schafer of the Electronic Properties Information Center have contributed to this paper and the assistance given by Rose E. Konrath in preparing the bibliography.*



CHARACTERISTIC	INFORMATION CENTER	TECHNICAL LIBRARY
Users	Widespread clientele	Restricted to company personnel
Products	State-of-the-art reviews; data sheets; bibliographies; data and information in response to inquiries	Answering technical questions; bibliographies; loan of books, periodicals and documents
Evaluation of input	Mission or discipline determined	Related to company's interests
Evaluation of output	Critical evaluation of data	Oriented to user's request
Information needs of users	For special data and information within limits of the mission	Specific and general information in wide areas of interest
Storage and retrieval methods	Use of standard library techniques plus some automated techniques	Standard library techniques plus some automated techniques
Operating personnel	Scientists; engineers; librarians	Librarians, mainly
Indexing techniques	Quite specific	Specific, but more general than information centers

**Figure 1. Characteristics of Information Centers and the Technical Library**

a library in that those who operate it are expected to know, in the usual sense that a scientist knows, the contents of the materials contained in the center. It uses the tools of the librarian and it cannot function without support of librarians, but its point of view is that of the scientist.

The best of the specialized information centers have contributed centrally and directly to the advancement of the sciences they serve.<sup>3</sup>

From these definitions it becomes clear that the library and the information center are two distinct and separate entities. The librarian will from time to time perform some of the functions of the specialist working in the information center, and the specialists in the information center will perform library functions. However, in the main the information specialist of the center is interested in evaluating, interpreting, and analyzing data, while the librarian is mainly interested in the collection and retrieval of information. Figure 1 shows in graphic form the characteristics of both the information center and the technical library.

The objective of this paper is to present the relationship and the role of a particular library—the Library Services Section—in the support of a specific information center—the Electronic Properties Information Center

(EPIC or the Center)—both located at Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California. The Hughes Library Services consist of two units, the Culver City Library, which houses the material published in the open literature such as books and periodicals, and the Company Technical Document Center, which services the report literature published under government contract including items having a security classification. Hereafter the Hughes Library Services Section will be called the Library.

The relationship of these two organizations at Hughes began with the initial proposal for the EPIC contract. Librarians in the Technical Library supported and helped prepare the proposal that won the EPIC contract for Hughes Aircraft Company. The Library provided the nucleus of key personnel for the institution of EPIC, and it also provides in a large measure the storehouse of data needed for the successful preparation of EPIC's product—data sheets.

#### **Services Rendered by Library to EPIC**

One of the initial problems of an information center is to find useful data to pro-

vide the input into its store. This involves searching established indexes to accumulate a storehouse of knowledge in its area of interest. Electronic properties of materials is the area of interest for EPIC. The Library provided some of the searching initially until the Center had sufficiently organized its procedures to provide its own searching capability. This initial searching helped establish a small working file for the Center.

One of the major functions of the Library in support of the Center has been in providing reprints and reports. After it has made a preliminary screening of the searched items, the Center gives the Library citations for the material it wants. If the citation is for a report, the established channels through DDC, NASA, and AEC are used to obtain the report. The open literature is handled somewhat differently. For the most part the material cited can be located in the library's collection of technical journals and books.

After 50-100 articles have been pulled from the library's shelves, a Center specialist again reviews them for relevance. The first review is made from the title of the citation alone; the second review is made with the entire article in hand. The items that pass the second review are then charged to the Center and sent to the library's reproduction area where the item is reproduced.

For items that cannot be located in the Library, the standard interlibrary loan method is used. It is doubtful that any item found by the Center's searching procedures could not be obtained from the literature resources available in the United States through interlibrary loan. However, our interlibrary loan procedures supply only a small portion of the total literature incorporated into the Center's holdings. Thus the Technical Library provides a major service to the Center by providing it with raw materials of primary data.

With the extensive electronics collection of the Library, the Center has a reference source for related questions not covered by the material available within the Center itself. The Library has an extensive back file of the leading abstracting and indexing journals and over 100 current subscriptions to abstracting and indexing journals.

The information EPIC uses for its input is normally in the form of reprints of articles from the open literature. Other inputs are from report literature, vendor literature, and occasionally chapters from books. These basic literature sources must be copied for efficient handling and the Library directs the work flow of a Xerox 914 Copier. This machine is located within the Library where it is easily accessible to the Library and Center.

In one of the final reports of the initial contract of EPIC<sup>4</sup>, a flow chart was presented to show the various steps needed to process the incoming materials through the preliminary stages of documentation. One column defined the activities of the Library in direct support of EPIC. These services are to "locate requested material" nominally from the Library's own collection and then to "obtain from external source, if necessary" all the items that are not available within the Library's own collection. Also the Library has been given the duty to "request copies" of items desired and to have reprinted two copies of all the items requested by EPIC. When the Library has received the two reproduced copies, it will "return original material to file or to source from which it was borrowed" and "forward both copies of literature" to EPIC. Thus, it is evident that the library is a direct link in the performance of the Center's activity.

### Factors Affecting the Relationship

One of the least recognized factors that has affected the relationship of the Center and the Library is their physical proximity. They are adjacent to each other at the Hughes Aircraft Culver City plant, and a member of the Center need only step through a doorway to be in the library. This closeness, which is true not only of distance but of service as well, allows the Center to rely heavily on the resources of the library's collection and personnel and facilitates many functions. If a citation has to be checked for accuracy, the indexes are a few seconds walk away. If a journal article must be inspected and it is not in the Center's collection, it can usually be found on the library's shelves next door. If background information must be obtained from either a book or encyclopedia, it usually will be available immedi-

ately. Having to travel any distance reduces the desire to obtain library service, so the proximity of the Library provides a synergistic bonus to the successful operation of the Center.

Another factor that affects the operation of the Center is the depth of the collection in the supporting library. The Technical Library has an excellent collection of books and periodicals in the area of electronics and materials. The objectives of EPIC and those of the Library are quite similar. The programs being conducted at Hughes parallel in most part the aim of the Electronic Properties Information Center and therefore provide it with excellent support. Hughes Aircraft Company has adequately supported its Technical Library with funds to build a fairly complete collection of electronics publications.

The library receives 800 serial titles with strong subject emphasis on electronics and physics. Thus the strength of the journal collection is in wide current coverage as well as in its holdings of long sets of many titles, some from their initial issue. The Library has provided the Center with an excellent collection for a broad literature base. It is our opinion that it is essential for the successful operation of any information center to have such a library at its disposal.

It is essential that a constructive relationship exist between the members of the Center and those of the library. The operation of any information center is dependent on the cooperation of the associated library staff members; it is also essential that the library staff be competent in both understanding the needs of the Center and providing for the needs of the Center in both reports and reprints. The Center personnel rely from time to time on the ability of library staff members to assist them in a search for answers to specific problems and for guidance to specific references.

It should also be pointed out that the Library has provided the Center with some of its staff. Because many of the routine procedures of the Center parallel those of the Library, it is possible to have an interchange of personnel. This use of Library personnel for staffing the Center has also had the benefit of smoothing relations between the two.

Another factor that increases the effectiveness of the Center is the distribution of the *Library Information Bulletin (LIB)* to the Center's technical personnel. *LIB* is published every two weeks, contains the latest acquisitions of the Hughes Technical Library, and is designed to support the entire research and development effort at Hughes Aircraft Company. This publication is divided into several sections. One covers books and other reference works. The circulating books listed are placed on a special rack in the library's reading room where they may be inspected by all Hughes personnel. The technical staff of the Center make it a practice to study this new book shelf. A second section of *LIB* includes a classified list of reports to inform the technical staff of the reports received. The classified arrangement aids the Center's personnel in selecting reports it desires to add to its collection. The last section of *LIB* is a collection of reproduced tables of contents from 30 selected journals, many of which are of interest to the Center.

The Technical Library also distributes the Defense Documentation Center's *Technical Abstract Bulletin* and NASA's *STAR* to the Center. These two publications, with *LIB*, provide the Center with current awareness of the report literature supported by government funds in its areas of interest. When a technical reviewer in the Center finds an item of interest in any of these three publications, he requests it through the Library. The Library then takes the measures necessary to obtain the item.

In the area of data processing the Hughes Technical Library provided the Center with an initial program from which to build its more sophisticated program. The Library had developed a data processing system for the automatic up-dating and printing of its coordinate index terms on 5 x 8 form cards. Originally the identical program was used by the Center; however, with time and additional experience, the card form of the index has been dropped, and the print-out of the index now appears as a standard print-out on 14 inch-wide paper in a continuous fashion and can be bound in book form.

#### **Effect of EPIC in Enriching the Library**

The proximity of the Center to the Library allows the Library to utilize the capa-

bilities of the Center. The subject specialists of the Center are consulted from time to time to assist the librarians with many of their problems. These problems can be related to both technical areas or to library administrative areas. The richness of the experience and education acquired by the members of the Center can be tapped by the library staff. The library staff thus adds to its own stature in its ability to provide service not only to the Center but to the rest of its clientele.

Because the Center is engaged in the use and interpretation of data, the library has the opportunity to learn of the needs for technical data in the reported literature. This opportunity again extends the ability of the staff to provide deeper and better service.

One of the lasting benefits in the relationship between the Center and the Library is the additional experience gained by the Library. That the Library must solve many problems with the Center means that it grows in experience and therefore becomes a better and more knowledgeable library.

## Summary

It is evident that an information center must rely on the resources of a technical library. The library's collection of books and periodicals provides the information center with its primary resource. Also an information center relies on the library to select from the entire published store of information in the world through the library's collection and its interlibrary loan function. Both the library and center benefit from interaction.

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### New Computer Program Virtually Eliminates Machine Errors

Spokesmen for a local electronics firm this week announced a digital computer program that—through fresh application of an old technique—virtually eliminates lost time due to malfunction of computer components. Called ØREMA (oh-RAY-ma, from the Latin *oremus*, meaning "let us pray"), the program offers prayers at selected time intervals for the continued integrity of memory units, tape transports, and other elements subject to depravity.

Basically liturgical in structure, ØREMA uses standard petitions and intercessions stored on magnetic file-tapes in Latin, Hebrew, and FØRTTRAN. It holds regular

Maintenance Services thrice daily on an automatic cycle, and operator intervention is required only for mounting filetapes and making responses, such as "And with thy spirit," on the console typewriter.

Prayers in Hebrew and FØRTTRAN are offered directly to the Central Processing Unit, but Latin prayers may go to the peripheral equipment for transfer to the Central Processor by internal subroutines.

Although manufacturer-supplied prayer reels cover all machine troubles known today, the program will add punched card prayers to any filetype, as needed, after the final existing Amen block. Classified prayer reels are available for government installations.

In trials on selected machines, ØREMA reduced by 98.2 per cent the average down time due to component failure. The manufacturer's spokesmen emphasized, however, that ØREMA presently defends only against malfunctions of hardware. Requestor errors and other human blunders will continue unchecked until completion of a later version, to be called SIN-ØREMA.

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES



Users of the Defense Documentation Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Atomic Energy Commission, specialized information and data centers, and other government-supported information services were surveyed to determine their satisfactions and dissatisfactions with the centers' abstracts, indexes, documents, and services.

# Users Look at Information Centers

## SLA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES COMMITTEE

THE GOVERNMENT Information Services Committee of Special Libraries Association serves as a liaison between the various federal agencies whose responsibility is the dissemination of government contract-generated information and the user of this information. The Committee attempts to acquaint users with new services and trends in government information agencies, while at the same time keeping the agencies aware of the constantly changing needs of users in today's dynamic society.

This year the Government Information Services Committee conducted a survey among 100 librarians from government, industry, and universities. The purpose was to determine users' opinions on the quality of service of several of the agencies. This was a follow-up to a similar, though much smaller, survey taken by the same Committee in 1963, the results of which were made available to the government information agencies involved. Of 100 questionnaires sent out in the summer of 1965, 42 replies were received in time to be tabulated. Many people made good use of the opportunity this survey provided them to praise, criticize, and evaluate the information agencies covered.

In a survey of this type the user can talk about the services he finds most useful and can complain (hopefully with concrete examples) of the areas in which he feels service is lacking. The Committee feels that it has surveyed a well-rounded cross-section of librarian-users. It is a generally accepted fact that librarian-users are the focal point of information service in a user organization and that the librarian-user speaks knowledgeably for the scientist/engineer-user. For this reason we feel that this survey serves a useful purpose in providing feed-back and guidance to the government information agencies and is a valid source of assistance to them.

### Summary of Replies to the Questionnaire on Government Information Services

#### Defense Documentation Center

##### TECHNICAL ABSTRACT BULLETIN (TAB)

*Do you find the present format of TAB useful?*

Forty respondents indicated that they found the present format of TAB useful. There were no dissenters. A number of respondents suggested improvements in readability, which were taken care of in the new format introduced on October 1, 1965. The new COSATI fields found some objectors. The broadened categories are not as satisfactory for scanning. One respondent complained that his patrons now want to see only the indexes. The lack of a COSATI heading for general science was a complaint from one reader.

*Do you find the indexes to each issue adequate?*

Thirty-seven respondents answered affirmatively. The addition of the personal author and contract number indexes was widely applauded. Some criticism was leveled at the subject index. Some respondents found that the subject areas were in need of revision and required using the second edition of the DDC *Thesaurus*, which is now badly out of date. A third edition of the *Thesaurus* is a must. References from the indexes to the abstract by page number rather than the field/group numbers were asked.



*Would you like to see any changes or additions to each issue? Specify.*

Thirteen respondents indicated that some changes were needed; 12 that they were satisfied with *TAB*, as it is. Prominent among the suggestions for improvement was the addition of a report number index with cross references to the AD number, and additional availability information.

*Do you consider the cumulative indexes to TAB useful?*

The cumulative indexes to *TAB* were unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by 40 of the respondents. Comments by respondents concerned the urgent need for the 1964 accumulation and the need for cumulative indexes covering earlier years.

*How would you like to see the indexes changed?*

Of the 20 returns that included answers to this question, 9 suggested changes. Top suggestion for improvement was the provision of an originating agency report number index with cross references to the AD numbers. A number of respondents suggested that the indexes be bound with the *TABs*. There were numerous requests for expanding the present top quality indexing to include back years. The size of the indexes came in for some comment, and some wanted the sections to be bound separately.

#### SERVICE

*Are you satisfied with DDC's service in answering requests for documents?*

Out of 31 replies, 24 indicated satisfaction. Average turn-around time as reported in the replies appeared to be about two weeks, was prompt when the AD number was known. There were many comments indicating that service had greatly improved since the last questionnaire in 1963. Delays in supplying "limited documents" received much criticism.

*Are you satisfied with DDC's service in the preparation of bibliographies?*

*Is this service fast enough?*

Of the 30 who answered this question, 22 were satisfied. Service appears to average two weeks or less and has shown steady improvement.

*How do you rate the bibliographies?*

Out of 23 replies, 17 were favorable. The new format was praised, and there appeared to be an improvement in scope of coverage. The most common complaint was the high proportion of material of little direct relevance

to the problem. One respondent suggested that microfiche of the items appearing in the bibliography should be routinely forwarded with the bibliography.

*If you have used any of the DDC Field Offices, please comment on the service you have received.*

Out of 23 replies, 19 were favorable. Field offices in San Francisco, Dayton, New York, and Los Angeles were mentioned and received enthusiastic praise for their fine services. There were a number of respondents who felt that the field offices were understaffed and did not get adequate support from DDC. Some felt that they needed more extensive bibliographic tools, for example, some way of identifying reports or contracts, or some way of identifying an AD number when all other information is known. It was also felt that they should be able to supply copies on demand for those who need them.

#### DOCUMENTS

*Are the documents which you have received from DDC legible and in a useable format?*

Thirty-eight affirmative replies were received, 2 negative. The older double-pages were not satisfactory, and photographs are not always acceptable. About five per cent of the materials supplied was judged to be illegible by most respondents, but they recognized that poor originals were responsible. The binding came in for some criticism ("flimsy"; "reports fall apart with handling"). Some respondents commented that an unreadable report should not be accepted by DDC for reproduction and distribution. There is no excuse for "best available copy" notation.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION SERVICES

The over-all general comments were enthusiastic and indicated major gains in the DDC program. Its services are improving. The new indexes received wide acclaim. The majority of the criticisms centered on three items:

1. The problem of limited reports continually recurs. These reports are entirely too difficult to obtain. Approval sponsors as listed in *TAB* are generally too broad, e.g., Bureau of Weapons, etc. Many sponsors are not cognizant of the nature of DDC limited reports or the proper procedures for requesting them, or both. Policies regarding limited documents are inconsistent, and refusal is often arbitrary. The category seems to be a poorly administered catch-all. DDC should design a special form to be used when requesting a limited report. A number of users suggested that the yellow and

white sections be combined and that a code be used to indicate the limitations on the documents presently appearing in the yellow section. Some felt that this code should also indicate the specific reason why the document is not more generally available.

2. The FOIR system was questioned by many—considered to be too cumbersome and involved. Some suggested that the submission of the FOIR should be made mandatory when a contract is negotiated. Large defense suppliers should be given permanent registration in all their fields of interest.

3. Microfiche came in for some criticism. Some suggested that the original report number be placed in the primary position when available rather than the accession number. In fact, AEC's system of using the report number assigned by the originator was highly praised. One user asked DDC to explore the possibility of automatic distribution of microfiche to (at least) their large users.

Suggestions for publications included state-of-the-art reviews of DDC research and a brief booklet describing *TAB* and its indexes.

### National Aeronautics and Space Administration

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL AEROSPACE ABSTRACTS (STAR) AND CLASSIFIED STAR

*Do you find the present format of STAR and CSTAR useful?*

All 42 respondents answered affirmatively. There were numerous favorable comments, e.g., "Format is excellent and generally superior." "By far the best of the abstract bulletins" said one reply.

*Do you find the indexes in each issue adequate?*

Again, all 42 respondents answered affirmatively. Critical comments were that 1) limited DDC reports are not so indicated by the "L" symbol, 2) AD numbers are often incorrect and 3) corporate authors are too broad. The contract number index was praised.

*Do you subscribe to STAR or are you qualified to get it without charge?*

All 42 respondents receive *STAR* without charge.

*Would you like to see any changes or additions to each issue? Specify.*

26 respondents said no; 9 said yes. The most common request was for arrangement of the abstracts in numerical order throughout the entire issue, not just within each Division. Other suggested changes were: 1) list all descriptors following the abstract, 2) always in-

clude report number assigned by the originator, 3) standardize location for placement of contract number, 4) addition of contract number index, 5) include in each issue a graphically effective explanation of how to use *STAR* and *CSTAR*, 6) additional subject entries and cross references, and 7) more consistent subject indexing.

*Do you consider the cumulative indexes to STAR and CSTAR useful?*

40 respondents said yes. "Timesaving" and "excellent" were comments.

*How would you like to see the indexes changed?*

17 were satisfied. Suggestions for improvement included more consistent subject indexing and separately published semi-monthly indexes so that they could be discarded when cumulative indexes are received.

#### SERVICE

*Are you satisfied with the service of the Scientific and Technical Information Facility in answering requests for documents?*

"Yes," said 29 replies; "No," said five replies. Document request service received many compliments. Suggestions for improvement were: request form too complicated; the facility should state the reason for limitation on requested document when document is not furnished on initial request. Critical comments were slow service and the inability to identify document unless the N-number is provided.

*If you have used any special services offered by NASA, please describe and evaluate them (e.g., microfiche, tape program, etc.)*

Seven replies indicated no use of the special services. Criticism was mostly leveled at the microfiche program, although there was also general recognition that the microfiche program provided a tremendous information resource. Suggested changes included: quality of microfiche needs to be improved; print document number on microfiche (rather than the NASA accession number) in the front position and in large type; reduce errors in legible bibliographic information. Two respondents had requested tape searches and found these unsatisfactory.

#### DOCUMENTS

*Are the documents you receive from NASA legible and in a useable format?*

"Yes," replied 25; "Mostly yes," said 7, and "No," said 6. There were many complaints about quality of the microfiche. The grayish film is not acceptable. Reproductions from NASA microfiche are often very poor.

## GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION SERVICES

Most respondents praised the high quality of NASA information service. "Exemplary service," "After AEC, 'old reliable,'" "Vast improvement over pre-1961 system" are typical comments. Also praised was the "personal approach," which characterizes the service, the appearance and design of the excellent NASA document series, and the *NASA Tech Briefs*. Criticized was the FOIR system (too cumbersome and slow), delays in preparation of bibliographies, and suggestions that large contractors be given permanent registration. The general overlap of the existing announcement bulletins—*NSA*, *STAR*, *USGRDR*, and *TAB*—was criticized. Suggested publications were a corporate author authority list and a brief booklet describing use of *STAR* for libraries and technical men.

### Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information

#### U. S. GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS (USGRDR)

*Do you find the present format useful?*

Twenty-five replied affirmatively, nine negatively. Criticism was mainly leveled at the duplication in *USGRDR* of material already available in *TAB*. A number of respondents would like to see the blue section in *USGRDR* issued separately for contractors already receiving *TAB*.

*Do you find the indexes adequate?*

Twenty-five found them adequate, seven had replied negatively. Consensus was that the indexing is now adequate, primarily because titles are provided under author, corporate author, subject, and contract number. However, cumulated indexes were considered to be much too far behind. Some would like to see one index covering both the *TAB* section and the "other research report" section.

*Would you like to see any changes or additions?*

Eighteen said yes, ten no. Some of the earlier criticism of *TAB* was repeated here, i.e., the need for an index cross-referencing the original report number with the AD number and better page corner guides in the corporate author index.

#### SERVICE

*Are you satisfied with the service of the Clearinghouse in answering requests for documents?*

Out of 34 replies, 18 commented that the service was generally satisfactory, or at least

had improved in recent months. Complaints were primarily directed at slowness in answering requests. Turn around time was estimated to take two-four weeks for on-shelf reports and six weeks or more when copies had to be made.

#### DOCUMENTS

*Are the documents you receive from the Clearinghouse legible and in a useful format?*

Responses were 24 yes, nine usually, and three no. Complaints were primarily concerned with the poor legibility often caused by copies that were too light to read and photos and graphs that were poorly reproduced. In addition, the original agency designation sometimes was obliterated. Other complaints related to the assembly of the documents, e.g. title pages omitted, the wrong ones used, or pages out of order.

## GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION SERVICES

Favorable comments lauded the translation service, the fast announcement service, and the good service of the Department of Commerce field offices. Specific praise was given to the idea of the recently started government-wide index. Complaints were voiced against the CFSTI invoicing system and the generally slow service. One customer thought all documents should be sent by air to speed service.

### U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

#### NUCLEAR SCIENCE ABSTRACTS (NSA)

*Do you find the present format of NSA useful?*

All 36 respondents unanimously agreed that the present format of *NSA* was very useful—excellent, in fact. One commented that it was the "best of the lot."

*Do you find the indexes in each issue adequate?*

All 36 respondents agreed that the indexes were adequate. Many said they were not only particularly good but were the "best of the government indexes."

*Would you like to see any changes or additions?*

Twenty respondents were completely satisfied with the present *NSA*. Five of the other ten asked for an index by contract number. Other recommendations included publishing a separate index to the bi-monthly issues, listing the assigned descriptors with the main citation, and using the COSATI subject divisions.

*Do you consider the cumulative indexes useful?*

All 36 respondents voted yes on this, with very enthusiastic comments as to how helpful

they were. One said they were "the most up-to-date and useful of any." Another, however, wanted more rapid information on availability of material published in the open literature.

*How would you like to see the indexes changed?*

Sixteen respondents wanted no change. Others suggested the addition of a contract number index. One commented, "A subject heading with 100 or more references loses its utility as a finding device. Some means of subdivision is desirable." Several suggested that more specific entries be used.

#### SERVICE

*Are you satisfied with the services of AEC?*

Out of 33 respondents, 27 were completely satisfied. Favorable replies mentioned the excellent, fast and efficient service, the best reproductions, and announcements. Some respondents were unhappy with microfiche and believed that DTIE should be in a position to furnish or sell reproductions from "hard copy" when microfiche is unsuitable. Another felt the need of some arrangement, such as different colored request forms, to obtain accelerated service in emergencies. One respondent believed that an organization attempting to get an AEC classified document without an AEC contract "is lost in a maze of referrals and redirections from and to various AEC offices."

#### DOCUMENTS

*Are the documents you receive from AEC legible and in a useful format?*

Twenty-six responded with a yes answer, five said usually, and two said no. Several commented that microfiche is often illegible, and one mentioned that there were too many errors on the eye legible portion. Some responded with "always" and "very good."

#### GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE INFORMATION SERVICES

Of 25 comments, 22 were enthusiastic about AEC services. Many mentioned that other activities should be patterned after it. They felt the service was excellent, prompt, pertinent, intelligent, cooperative, and unique in the history of technical literature. Specific praise was given for the retention of agency report numbers, thus avoiding problems created by superimposing AD numbers. Also praised were the five-year cumulative indexes, cumulated report number index, and corporate and personal author indexes. One criticism was that the delay between generation and inclusion of documents in *NSA* is too long, often six months or more. Another felt that DTIE had done them "a disservice by discontinuing the

listing of subheadings and their cross-reference structure in TID-5001."

#### Specialized Information and Data Centers

*What specialized information and data centers have you used? What specific service did you ask for? Were you satisfied with the service?*

22 respondents were satisfied with their use of the specialized information centers. Ten respondents had never used them, and one was dissatisfied.

Specifically mentioned were: Radiation Effects Information Center, Defense Metals Information Center, DASA Data Center, Remote Area Conflict Information Center, Thermophysical Properties Information Center, Electronic Properties Information Center, Mechanical Properties Data Center, Primate Information Center, and Plastics Technical Evaluation Information Center.

The most frequent criticisms were 1) literature searches incomplete, 2) further searching needed, 3) references were poor, and 4) AD numbers were omitted.

*Do you use the publications of any of the specialized information centers?*

27 respondents indicated they did.

*Changes or additions you would like to see in the specialized information centers?*

One respondent says there is a need for a High Energy Physics Information Center to organize information on accelerator technology. The inability of the newer centers to do retrospective searching was criticized. One critic added "less library functions and more original work."

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

The most urgent need, according to respondents, is for a directory of such centers (both government and private) giving the scope and activity of the center, specific services available, the persons to whom they are available, and the preferred method of obtaining service. Regular issuance of reviews, state-of-the-art reports, and continuing bibliographies is another need, said users. Others felt that more publicity concerning the centers was needed, as many scientists and librarians do not know of their existence.

#### Other Government-Supported Information Services

Comments generally were favorable. The National Library of Medicine was particularly praised for its cooperation and services. Also listed as satisfactory were the National Refer-

ral Center for Science and Technology and the Science Information Exchange. There were a number of complaints about the loan services of the National Agricultural Library and the Library of Congress. One respondent commented that the civilian information generating agencies (as opposed to those in DoD) still

do not understand the importance of time to firms doing contract research. The slowness of service from the Government Printing Office was specifically listed.

Thomas L. Minder, Mrs.

Jeanne B. North, Peter G. Pocock, Barbara A. Spence, and Chris G. Stevenson, *Chairman*

## Government and Libraries

### The Federal Library Committee

THE FEDERAL Library Committee was organized on March 23, 1965, as an inter-agency committee under the chairmanship of the Librarian of Congress, but with the support of the Bureau of the Budget. Its functions are stated as follows: The Committee shall on a government-wide basis 1) consider policies and problems relating to federal libraries; 2) evaluate existing federal library programs and resources; 3) determine priorities among library issues requiring attention; 4) examine the organization and policies for acquiring, preserving, and making information available; 5) study the need for and potential of technological innovation in library practices; and 6) study library budgeting and staffing problems, including the recruiting, education, training, and remuneration of librarians.

During the time of its existence, the Committee has established task forces on acquisitions and correlation of collections, automation, mission and standards, interlibrary loan, procurement procedures, and recruiting.

The following programs are now under way:

**LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE OPERATION OF FEDERAL LIBRARIES:** Until the present there has been no guide to federal laws and regulations that affect operation of federal libraries and compiled with library operations in mind. There being a widespread need for such a tool in DoD and some research and development money available, the Federal Library Committee helped negotiate a contract with the Library of Congress for its compilation.

**RECRUITMENT:** The Task Force on Recruiting has two projects under way and is considering a number of others. 1) A letter to deans of library schools accompanied by a

supply of flyers designed to present federal library employment to library school students in a more impressive manner and a more favorable light than previous efforts was mailed in early October. 2) To begin the establishment of a corps of librarians on a regional basis to recruit library school students for the government as a whole, invitations have been sent to prospective recruiters and basic informational material is being assembled and prepared for their use.

**ACQUISITION AND CORRELATION OF COLLECTIONS:** A conspectus of major exhaustive and research collections in federal libraries is in preparation. This will serve as a basis for future planning.

**PROCUREMENT:** The Procurement Task Force is engaged in preliminary studies looking toward a more satisfactory system for procuring library materials.

**INTERLIBRARY LOAN:** The Task Force on Interlibrary Loan is studying all the factors affecting the operation of loans within the Washington metropolitan area and hopes to develop a manual, a code, and a standard form for that area within a year. After these are tested, the Task Force plans to try the resulting code on a government-wide basis and thus, eventually, come to a uniform code and procedure.

**AUTOMATION:** The Task Force on Automation is conducting a survey on the extent of automation in federal libraries. In cooperation with the Office of Education, it is also surveying special libraries in the federal government. Several hundred replies have been received from the questionnaires.

**ROSTER OF FEDERAL LIBRARIES:** A roster of approximately 1,500 federal libraries has been compiled.

PAUL HOWARD, Librarian  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

# The Special Libraries Association in Japan

## I. HATSUKADE

A SPECIAL library is not a mere warehouse of literature but should be a living cell that encourages the activities of the organization it serves and functions as a pilot to its researches and studies. The Special Libraries Association in Japan, which is composed of libraries of central government offices and their affiliated research institutions, prefectural assemblies, private firms, and research organizations, aims at helping member libraries to fulfill their missions by promoting close cooperation among themselves.

### Historical Background

In comparatively recent years the necessity for special libraries was recognized, and such libraries came into existence in this country. Since the war special libraries have moved into the limelight, chiefly because research using basic objective materials and data is of greater importance, not only in the policy-making and operation of an organization but also in the expansion of its business.

The valuable experiences obtained through the operation of the branch libraries of the National Diet Library have done much to promote the establishment of a national organization of special libraries, i.e., the libraries of executive and judicial departments of the government, which number 30 at present, have been organized as branches of the National Diet Library, and there exists between the main library and the branch libraries close cooperative relations in activities, such as mutual loan of materials and mutual assistance in research and information work. Such experiences, along with an increasing desire for availability of research materials held at libraries of both governmental and private institutions, brought about the establishment of the Special Libraries Association in Japan in March 1952.

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*Mr. Hatsukade is Director of the Division for Interlibrary Services at the National Diet Library, Tokyo, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Special Libraries Association in Japan as well as the Japanese Correspondent to the Special Libraries Section of IFLA.*

### Organization

The whole country is divided geographically into seven districts, in each of which has been established a district council of the Association. The number of member libraries in each district are:

Kantô District	168
Kansai District	82
Chûbu District	41
Kyûshû District	38
Hokkaidô District	34
Tôhoku District	14
Chûgoku District	18
<hr/>	
Total	395

The library charged with secretarial work of each district council also acts as a district center for research materials, to which governmental publications are sent as comprehensively as possible with the cooperation of the National Diet Library and its branch libraries. Through such district centers, liaison and cooperation among member libraries in the respective districts as well as between the districts and the Association's headquarters are maintained.

### Continuing Activities

District centers for research materials collect not only official documents of the central government but also publications of local governments and other research materials, which are made available to members of the Association.

The promotion of mutual loan of materials is one of the most important activities of the Association, in which also district centers perform the key role. They provide reference and information services to the member libraries, aided by the National



Tadashi Adachi, President of the SLA in Japan, is also President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Diet Library and the nation-wide cooperative system.

The Association organizes every year an exhibition of Japanese government publications and circulates it to the districts with the purpose of introducing research organizations to publications of the central and local governments, which are very valuable for their research activities but are not familiar to them.

Organization of specialized study groups in each district is a recent feature. Groups are set up under such subjects as local autonomy, economics, labor, science and technology, and local assembly. They meet from time to time to study problems of mutual concern.

## Publications

*Bulletin of Special Libraries Association in Japan* is published irregularly and includes information about activities of member libraries, district councils, and so on as well as the professional studies by the members.

*Directory of Research Libraries* was published in 1956. It lists about 1,000 research libraries in Japan, with information about outline, holdings, public use, and publications of each library.

*General Index of Japanese Statistics* was compiled by the Association and published by the Toyo Keizai Shimposha in 1959. This index intends to include all the statistics emanating from the central government, major industries, and important research organizations in Japan. It made it possible for research workers to locate available statistical data from various angles by using this index.

In 1962, as a project commemorating the tenth anniversary of its establishment, the Association set out compiling the *Guidebook for Documentation* (Shiryo Kanri Gaidobukku), which was published by the Daia-mondo-sha after three years in February 1965. This work was designed to meet increasing demands for a practical guide for special librarians who are faced with problems of effective acquisition, organization, and utilization of informative materials and documents.

## Regional Workshop on Report Literature

THE REPORT Literature; a Regional Workshop, Albuquerque, New Mexico, October 31-November 3, 1965, was sponsored jointly by the Rio Grande Chapter and the Science-Technology Division of Special Libraries Association. It apparently struck a responsive note in many persons involved in servicing the report literature. More than 100 registered for the Workshop, most of whom represented libraries in government agencies or government contract industries. However, about 10 per cent were from college and university libraries, which also

have a considerable interest in government contract research. Geographically the Workshop drew librarians primarily from the southwestern part of the United States, with a few scattered representatives from other parts of the country.

Those responsible for planning the Workshop deserve much credit for the very pertinent choice of topics and the fine quality of speakers secured for the program. The subjects included were: methods of informing researchers of available report literature both currently and in retrospect; evaluation

of the many indexes listing technical reports; problems of organization and processing reports; user needs and habits; and the how and why of security classification.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the Workshop was the free-wheeling dialogue between some of the speakers from Washington, D. C., who are involved in the dissemination of technical reports, and the librarians who are servicing these reports. Melvin Day of NASA was present at all sessions on the first day and at the opening session gave a very excellent presentation of the Selective Dissemination of Information Program of NASA. There was ample opportunity to ask questions, and the discussion proved so interesting that it was difficult to proceed with other papers programmed for that session. The discussion centered primarily on the problems of matching the report literature to the interests of individuals by use of the SDI profile. There was particular interest in the measurement of its effectiveness. Mr. Day seemed as anxious to have the reaction of librarians to SDI as librarians were to know how SDI techniques might be applied to their local situations.

A second high point was the program describing various ways of announcing the report literature. Most of the discussion centered around the types of bulletins compiled to provide current information on technical reports to clientele served. The advantages of brief title lists that can be produced rapidly versus abstract bulletins, which require more time, and the pros and cons of automated versus non-automated methods were presented.

The effectiveness of the various indexes—both government-produced and trade indexes listing government research reports—was evaluated by six librarians, each of whom took a specific topic and followed it through the appropriate indexes. In every subject area sampled, the descriptors used were inadequate, a considerable number of errors were noted in bibliographic citations, and success in securing reports known to exist was low. The consensus was that the available indexes leave much to be desired, but real progress has been made in improving the indexes. Hopefully this will continue.

Problems in organizing and processing reports was the take-off point for the second

day. Three of the papers were on automated systems, and one paper discussed ways of coping with the complexities of technical reports by the use of a non-automated system. These papers were interesting in showing the status quo in certain libraries, but they did not generate the heated discussions of the first day's sessions.

On the subject of user habits, Lawrence Berul summarized the Auerbach study of scientists/engineers. This report is not so much a study of contract report users as it is of the scientific-engineering community and how (or if) they use such reports. It was based on a random sampling of DoD scientists and engineers, and information was secured in depth by trained personnel interviewers. In contrast, Miss Lou Bowman described the Aslib studies of user habits and needs based on questionnaires filled out by users of technical libraries, in which non-users of libraries were not included. A very thought-provoking paper by Mrs. Doris Banks suggested other approaches that might be used in predicting user needs. She pointed out that a study of the historic patterns of use fail to take into account innovations and developments in techniques and that statistical methods used in other fields might prove effective for library planners.

The final session on the security classification of AEC and DoD reports was primarily informative in nature. Although the session was open to questions from the floor, there was no room for argument in this area. Even for librarians not handling classified literature, this session was most helpful in shedding light on the various shades of meaning of "secret," "confidential," "not available to foreign nationals," and so on.

As is the case in most conferences, the side benefits of contact with other interested librarians and the opportunity to visit special libraries within the local area proved quite as interesting as the Workshop itself. The trip to Los Alamos Laboratories on the final day provided an opportunity to see a technical report library in action. Again the Rio Grande Chapter has shown superior performance and has produced a Workshop that other regional groups might well copy.

HELEN D. STRICKLAND, Head, Science Room  
University of Washington Library  
Seattle, Washington



# LTP Reports to SLA

GLADYS T. PIEZ

A GRANT OF \$14,400 from the Council on Library Resources is supporting a test program of steel shelving. Buyers Laboratory, Inc., of New York, the contractor for LTP, is conducting a test of bracket-type steel shelving available on the American market to establish much-needed performance standards for this equipment. The testing program will require nine months to complete.

Foster E. Mohrhardt, Director of the National Agricultural Library, Washington, D. C., is now a member of the LTP Advisory Committee.

## Report on Projects

Following are brief progress reports on several of LTP's current projects, all of which have been previously announced or described in this column.

A summary of Dr. Prince's report of his study of suitable type for the visually handicapped was published in the December 1965 issue of *Book Production Industry*. Reprints are available from LTP. The advisory committee for the project to prepare a manual on the restoration and preservation of library materials has drafted an outline for the manual. Carolyn Horton, a hand bookbinder and an expert in the field of refurbishing libraries, has agreed to write what will be the first section of the manual, tentatively entitled "Furbishing the Book Library."

Phase II of the joint SLA-ALA project to develop performance standards for library binding will be completed by the end of January with the drafting of preliminary standards for openability, durability, and workmanship, to be followed by publication of the standards as soon thereafter as possible.

Editorial work on the manual on floors and floor coverings suitable for library buildings has begun, but publication is still some months away. Manuscript for the manual on

methods of reproducing research materials should be completed by late February, but final publication plans have not been made.

*Library Technology Reports*, LTP's bi-monthly subscription service for library administrators, began its second year in January. The number of renewals and new subscriptions indicates continuing success. The January issue contains an evaluation of four- and five-drawer steel filing cabinets and a survey of manufacturers of carpet suitable for library installation. There will also be a report on the Weber Mini-Graph 120, a small stencil duplicator for which LTP provided advice.

The U.S. Patent Office has issued a patent for the reusable shipping container developed under LTP's sponsorship. The container is now being field-tested in libraries across the country, including special libraries.

*Special Libraries*, January 1963, announced an LTP project for preparation of a manual of library furniture. In 1965 LTP cancelled its arrangements with the original contractors and in December signed a contract with a library consultant for certain work preparatory to a new start on the project.

Last December LTP signed a contract with Buyers Laboratory, Inc., New York, which should make two important contributions to the Project's testing program. One part of the contract permits LTP to purchase certain reports of testing and evaluation of basic office equipment previously conducted by the laboratory, adapt them to library use, and republish them in *Library Technology Reports*. The other part of the contract provides for continuing testing and evaluation of library equipment by the laboratory, the results of each test also to be published in *Reports*. Already scheduled for the program are steel shelving (see above) and card-holding typewriter platens. Testing of card catalog drawers is an early possibility.

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Mrs. Piez is the General Editor of the *Library Technology Project*, American Library Association, Chicago.

The new cover introduced in this issue of *Special Libraries* is an anonymous contribution of one of the foremost graphic designers in the United States.

# A Good Week Can Last Forever

National Library Week activities at Parke, Davis & Company won for the Michigan Chapter the \$25 second prize in the SLA NLW Publicity Award competition.

TO MAKE every Parke-Davis employee, at home and overseas, aware of National Library Week and to impress upon the Production and Engineering personnel the many ways in which their own Divisional Library is prepared to serve them *every* week—these were the aims and objectives of the Production & Engineering Library Staff.

To reach all Parke-Davis people, our plans, like our objectives, were varied. Some plans were made for company-wide coverage, while others were oriented towards Divisional activity.

Early in March, the *Parke-Davis Review* featured a story on the Centennial Celebration of the Detroit Public Library. The close cooperation between the Parke-Davis Libraries and the Public Library tied in with the fact that National Library Week was approaching. The stage was set!

National Library Week at Parke-Davis was indeed a resounding success! Our aims were high; our objectives were accomplished. Personal contacts, informative bulletin boards, colorful displays, interesting "take-aways," and selected reading lists helped make each employee—from janitor to president—realize there is a purpose and a meaning to National Library Week, and that a special library plays a distinctive role in bringing people and libraries together.

Within the Production & Engineering Division of the company, every effort was made to bring the library and its services closer to our people, especially those who do not have the "library habit." As a direct result, more and more people are calling for service, many of whom we had never heard from before, and circulation is skyrocketing beyond all expectations!

MRS. GLORIA M. EVANS, Librarian  
Production and Engineering Library  
Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan

## NLW CALENDAR

**MONDAY.** As employees came to work they were greeted with large posters proclaiming NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK. In offices and shops were small eye-catching posters and other related items attractively mounted and strategically placed. By 10 a.m. each Department Manager had received copies of the first of many library releases to be issued that week. He was asked to encourage his staff to take the material home "for the family's reading pleasure." Inside the library an exhibit of new titles and colorful displays of other materials were displayed, proving that the library is an attractive and relaxing place to visit. Large bulletin boards located *outside* the library door and readily seen by everyone emphasized other services available from the library. By this time, "backlogs" were forgotten as the staff devoted full time to its visitors.

**TUESDAY.** National Library Week miniature calendars were placed on every table in the company cafeteria, and each serving counter displayed a poster. A generous supply of bookmarks and calendars was sent to each office and shop in the Division. *Technical Roundup for National Library Week* was distributed to technical and supervisory personnel. We urged our patrons to take their children to the public library, and in our Division Library we displayed Library Week literature from local and suburban public libraries. Every item circulated and each communication that left the library bore the reminder, "This Is National Library Week."

**WEDNESDAY.** In the first mail delivery each company secretary received a copy of *The Road to Secretarial Success*, a reading list especially prepared for her. The next mail delivery brought management personnel a copy of *Managing Others*. Later, all production & engineering personnel received copies of *Managing Yourself*. While her assistant took over "Operation Library Open House" the Librarian spoke at the Vice-President's staff meeting on "Introducing the Library: What It Can Do for You and Your People." What better time to describe our affiliation with SLA and what SLA means to Parke-Davis. Copies of NLW publicity and selected reading lists were mailed to all branches. Now, Parke-Davis around the world knew that in the USA *this* was National Library Week!

**THURSDAY.** We continued to welcome many patrons, old and new. Some personnel used the Library for the first time. Things were now in full swing for National Library Week, and calls and notes of appreciation for the NLW activities were received.

**FRIDAY.** This was declared Library Day in the Engineering Division, and with the compliments of the library staff, a special treat was served at coffee time. At 4 p.m. the Director of Engineering drew a name and the lucky person won the book of his choice. By this time 99 per cent of the engineering personnel had visited the Library, and our 1965 observance of National Library Week was over.

# Cincinnati Wilson Company Chapter Award Entry for 1965

THE Louisville, Kentucky, Group of the Cincinnati Chapter has been active for a little over two years. Since it is new, it is in the process of setting up lines of communication, policies, projects of benefit to the group and community, and, in general, getting acquainted with the members and their libraries.

Five categories of activities have been carried out and are described below:

1. Recruitment: Many students visited special libraries and discussed special librarianship as a career. Special librarians were on hand in booths at the Kentucky State Fair and the Regional High School Science Fair.

2. Local Activities: Several projects were begun or continued from the previous year: duplicate periodical exchange; union list of serials; library profiles; meetings; membership list; interlibrary loans; a vertical file containing articles, brochures, and notations on library procedures, practices, training ideas, staff relationships, librarian-management relationships, public relations brochures, cataloging schemes, and miscellaneous items of information for special librarians in the group; publication of *Occasional Bulletin* (news of interest to the group); and a National Library Week WHAS-TV program, "Lure of the Library," which featured four special librarians.

3. Contact with Other Libraries: In a Louisville Library Club panel discussion, "Library Cooperation, What and How," representatives from three special libraries discussed interlibrary loan policies, admittance to libraries by the general public, and other areas of possible cooperation. A survey of information sources in greater Louisville is planned in cooperation with public and university libraries, and interlibrary loans among the various libraries have been successfully established.

4. State-wide Contacts: Representatives of the Group met with the State Librarian, and areas of assistance are being worked out. The Group offered assistance to the Special Libraries Section of the Kentucky Library

Association on its proposed survey of library information sources in Kentucky and at the KLA convention.

5. Other Projects: The Group presented to the Louisville Chamber of Commerce a survey of the area's known information resources by subjects. This was to be used as an inducement to prospective Louisville industries. The Group's participation in the Science Fair was largely due to cooperation from the Louisville Engineers and Scientists Society Council. The President of the Council is eager to promote special libraries with further projects. The American Library Association was contacted for names of foreign librarians to correspond with concerning an exchange of procedures and ideas. Two other sources to be contacted in the same vein are the International Library Center at the University of Pittsburgh and the International Federation of Library Associations.

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## MESSAGE FROM LILLIPUT

If the plethora of library associations is subject to critical commentary, one has only to turn his eye to the secondary product—library journals—to turn a deep intellectual livid.

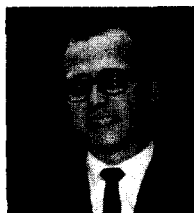
Of all the sad and sorry excuses for the deforestation of Canada! Library journals rank high on our list of reasons for the protection of the mighty pine from its ultimate utilization of pulp for paper.

Because one has a feeling of professional obligation, one joins an association. The next month he receives the journal of the association. If it is one of these splintered associations, he also receives besmirched pulp from the various splinters of the parent organization; he may even receive two or three. There are both the subject splinters and the geographic splinters. There may be even the sub-spliver (this is the kind that festers most!).

If the publication has pretensions of professional status, it may carry articles. Have you READ this prose? It vacillates between "How to do it articles" and propaganda for this project or that. Almost without exception, the reader is enticed (sic!) to attend one or more meetings sponsored by the group publishing the paper.

B. LITTLE

# On To Minneapolis



## An Invitation to the 1966 Convention

TACONITE and Tyrone Guthrie, vikings and voyageurs,  
Minnehaha and Mayo, smorgasbords and sailboats, St.  
John's Abby and St. Paul's Fine Arts Center, Sauk Center  
and Lindbergh . . .

Exciting names, exciting images. You won't see or meet them all but you'll feel them around you in the sparkling atmosphere of Minneapolis, site of the 1966 Special Libraries Association Convention, May 29-June 2, 1966, at the Radisson Hotel. Your hosts: The Minnesota Chapter of SLA.

As Chairman of this 57th annual meeting, it is with genuine enthusiasm and pleasure that I invite you to Minneapolis—the City of Lakes.

Freshened and inspired by the breezes off the city's 22 lakes, 1966 conventioners will tackle the theme "The Special Librarian—Vital Link in Communication."

Curtain-raiser to the Convention theme will be the keynote address at the first General Session—in a new time slot, Sunday evening, May 29—opening day of the Convention.

Monday morning will find another General Session with communications specialist Dr. George Shapiro of the University of Minnesota demonstrating, by word and graphic example, the specific difficulties of achieving good communications.

A third General Session on Tuesday will look at "Circles of Communication," an examination of the multi-leveled complex of communications problems confronting special librarians, together with some ideas on how to solve them.

This trio of solid, informative presentations will be buttressed by dozens of lively Division and Section technical meetings scrutinizing many specialized aspects of communication. And there's an exciting grab bag of special events, too—tours, an evening at the celebrated Tyrone Guthrie Theatre, the annual exhibitors' reception, and many more.

You'll find Minneapolis a city of truly friendly people and of superb cultural and natural resources. And you'll find a Convention agenda designed to inform, educate, and entertain. This one is a *must*.

We'll be watching for you in May.

*Ted Miller*  
1966 Convention Chairman

# *This Works For Us . . .*

## "File 13"

To fulfill its function as a *producer* of information the special library of a company or a research organization must necessarily be a repository of sources of information, but the question may well be asked "what *sources* and what information is it to be a *repository* of?" Too many library shelves groan under collections of non-pertinent printed matter that are often sent gratis to the library, not only from outside sources but also from within the company, and the librarian is too fearful or too tactful to discard such "gifts." Mail rooms are frequently instructed to send to the library all second and third class mail not addressed to an individual. Secretaries of administrators find it much easier to write "To Library" on such printed matter than make a decision to consign it to a waste basket.

The library thus becomes "File 13" for the company, and it devolves upon the librarian to wade through this "cats and dogs" printed matter, either routing it to a possible interested person or having the courage to really consign 99 per cent of it to "the circular file." Firmness in delineating the library's fields of interest and keeping its collections "on course" is necessary lest shelf space is consumed by material hardly likely to be productive of the kind of information expected from the library.

In the research library of the Riker Laboratories, Inc., a part of its Technical Literature Section, this dilemma has been systematically solved by making the informational productivity of the printed matter involved as the only criterion for retention, regardless of its origin or source.

Miscellaneous printed matter coming into the library over a period of 6 months was carefully reviewed, and a chart was maintained on the character of each noting the company source, whether gratis or subscribed to by another Section, whether regularly or infrequently "donated." The main type of material received was classified, and a color coding system set up, using 2 x 4 inch colored cards maintained in front of a Rolodex Card File as follows:

Association, institute and hospital publications—white  
Sample and miscellaneous copies of journals—green  
House organs—yellow  
Annual Reports—orange  
Material for discarding (or to be shown to librarian on first receipt)—pink  
Services—(to be filed in appropriate binder)—blue

A decision was then made on the disposition of each title coming in to the library more than once, and an appropriate colored card was made bearing data and source, whether to be retained and for how long or how many issues, whether to be reviewed by librarian, and if to be displayed on a special rack and how shelved. These cards are filed alphabetically in the Rolodex and are constantly consulted by the library clerk sorting such mail.

Current copies of such material, unless specially routed for someone's attention, are displayed on a rack marked "Miscellaneous and Non-circulating Journals," or on another marked "House Organs and Institutional and Services Publications." No attempt is made to log in the material, or, if it is routed, to keep track of it, or to charge it if removed from the display rack, unless at least a year's run is kept.

Periodically all new titles not appearing as yet in the Rolodex File are collected and reviewed by the librarian for making the same decisions regarding discarding, retention, and display.

When several years of some of this incoming material is to be kept, i.e., chiefly house organs, these are shelved in a special section of the journal stacks.

"This works for us" and has kept the Riker Laboratories Library, a pharmaceutical research library, from turning into a financial, an aerospace, an engineering, or "what have you" library.

L. O. LEWTON, Head  
Technical Literature Section  
Riker Laboratories, Inc.  
Northridge, California

## Have You Heard . . .

### Research Grants to Lehigh

Four grants from the National Science Foundation and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, totaling more than \$189,000, have been awarded to Lehigh University's Center for the Information Sciences to support research projects already in progress. These include: 1) development of courses and curricula in information sciences; 2) identifying processes where modern technology will augment current library reference services, defining the potential, and describing the possible equipment systems to be used; 3) development of experimental information storage and retrieval systems based on new mathematical theories; and 4) application of new mathematical theory for automatic location and visual presentation of information to make it possible to associate terms used by requestors with relevant terms in a set of documents.

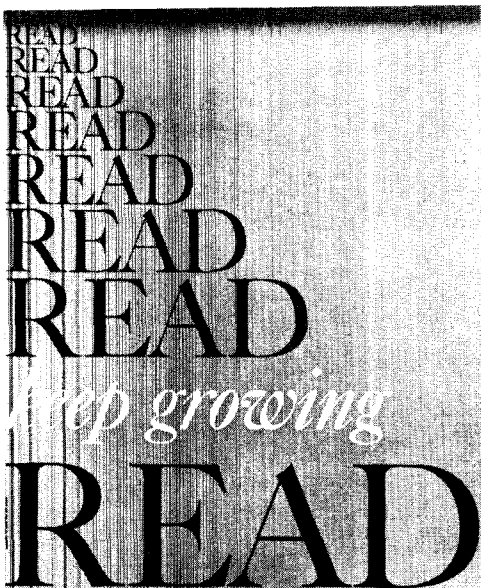
### CFSTI Research Associate Program

The Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information has instituted a Research Associate Program whereby senior-level scientists, engineers, documentalists, and librarians will have an opportunity to do research for improving the handling of scientific and technical information at CFSTI. The program is also open to candidates for the doctoral degree in information science who wish to perform research in partial fulfillment of their academic degrees. The Associates are self-supporting either individually or through sponsoring organizations. Inquiries should be directed to Bernard M. Fry, Director, CFSTI, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

### Members in the News

HARRY BITNER, former Librarian at Yale Law School, was recently appointed Law Librarian and Professor of Law at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

S. K. CABEEN was recently appointed Assistant Director of the Engineering Societies Library, New York. He has been on the staff since February 1964.



### TOOT YOUR OWN HORN . . .

and jump aboard the National Library Week bandwagon! Remember the dates . . . April 17-23. Plan now to enter the SLA National Library Week Publicity Award contest. Your program may win \$75 or \$25 for your Chapter.

The emphasis on reading has ramifications and meaning for all types of libraries, and the Week itself is an excellent time to remind your organization of the importance of libraries as well as the problems they are facing.

By coordinating your own activities, such as open houses, talks, special book lists, and displays, with the national publicity sent out to radio and television stations, magazines, and newspapers, you'll be spotlighting your special library during **National Library Week 1966!**

MRS. ROSE KRAFT, former Biology and Reference Librarian at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, has been named Head Librarian at Syntex Research Center, Palo Alto, California.

FRANK M. MCGOWAN, former Librarian of the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, was appointed Assistant Coordinator of the Library of Congress' Public Law 480 programs.

LUCILE M. MORSCH, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, retired after 25 years of service.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. ROTH, Librarian of the Standard Oil Company of California, was Chairman of the Conference Committee for the California Library Association's annual meeting, December 7-11, in San Francisco. Three SLA speakers at a panel discussion on "California's Academic and Special Libraries: Partners in Research—Challenges and Opportunities for Reciprocity" were: MRS. JEANNE B. NORTH, Stanford University; GEORGE R. LUCKETT, U.S. Naval Post Graduate School; and ROGER M. MARTIN, Shell Development Corporation.

MRS. EVA WINTER, former Serials Librarian at Pennsylvania Military College, is now Science Librarian at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia.

### Library of Performing Arts Opened

The Library and Museum of the Performing Arts at New York City's Lincoln Center was officially opened November 30 and is the newest branch of the New York Public Library. Its facilities are open to everyone, and anyone with a NYPL borrower's card may borrow both books and records. The General Library and Museum, open every day, are located on the first three floors and include a Children's Library, a Research Library housing music, theater, and dance collections, and the Shelby Cullom Davis Museum of the Performing Arts, which contains three-dimensional exhibits on all aspects of the lively arts and incorporates the latest audio-visual equipment.

### Letter to the Editor

#### BOOKS FOR NON-PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

As we all know, many special libraries serve only professionals or specialists. The collections exclude elementary and secondary level material. The librarians point out that neither their space nor funds suffice to supply works that should be available at the public library and that the special library was not established to serve non-professionals.

I believe that this practice is short-sighted and damages the organization in which the special library operates. By failing to recognize and meet the needs of the supporting staff it divides and estranges them from the professionals. It makes the non-professionals into second-class citizens. It fails also to enlist the interest of employees' wives and children.

It seems to me that every employee should be encouraged to become more knowledgeable about the special field in which his firm is engaged and that the library is the place to encourage him. Punch card operators, stenographers, painters, carpenters, and electricians will acquire greater interest in their work if they develop a vocabulary and understanding of the firm's specialty. In these days of concern with employee relations, morale-building, and the like, the library is a much neglected tool.

With this in mind, the librarian will acquire the outstanding elementary and intermediate works on the subject in which the library specializes. He will make sure that his collection covers all levels of his subject from children's picture books through elementary school and high school treatments, books for well-informed laymen not conversant with this particular subject, and on to the scholarly materials the research staff must have. Using the professional staff where necessary to verify accuracy, he will review one or more of the simpler publications in each issue of the library bulletin or the company newsletter. He will have ready a guided reading program for non-professionals and a graded bibliography from which to recommend books for children. He will encourage employees to borrow books to study with their children.

What personal growth can be experienced by the employee as he and his family become better informed! His children appreciate him more as they identify him with the company's work and understand what that work involves. He gains respect and admiration from his colleagues and superiors as he becomes more identified with his company's mission and better coordinates his efforts to meet its objectives. But most important, he finds in his work a pride and satisfaction that is often denied a non-professional person. Professionals too will find uses for the elementary materials, both with their families and in preparing talks to be given at schools, churches, and other community functions. Their interest in the library will be heightened when they are used as consultants.

A special library is likely to be placed within the administrative line-of-command rather than the scientific. Whether or not this is the case, administrators will more greatly respect and support a library that builds employee morale and knits the working team together.

JANET BROOKS, Cataloging Librarian  
U.S. Naval Research and Development  
Information System  
David Taylor Model Basin  
Carderock, Maryland

# Off the Press . . .

## Reviews

SHARP, John R. *Some Fundamentals of Information Retrieval*. New York: London House & Maxwell, 1965. 225 p. \$8.75 (L.C. 65-17414)

The complex yet rapidly expanding field of information retrieval demands at certain intervals a re-examination of the basic principles that form the underpinnings of the still imprecise IR discipline. It is the conviction of John R. Sharp that abstruse theories on the one hand and the quite tangible machines on the other have been accorded an inordinate amount of attention to the neglect of pragmatic principles that can now be profitably isolated and exploited. The author attempts in this book to remedy the situation by scrutinizing the principles underlying several types of information retrieval systems, both conventional and non-conventional, and to analyze reasons for the "inadequacy of the former and to show how the latter overcome some of the inherent weaknesses of conventional methods."

To a considerable degree the author has succeeded in his task. Classification, the alphabetical subject catalog or index, and so-called "concept-coordination" or combinatory indexing are analyzed as methods for storing and retrieving information. Ample illustrative examples and mathematical arguments are used to buttress the contention for adequacy or inadequacy of the various indexing methods. While recognizing limitations of non-conventional approaches, the author feels confident enough to stress combinatory indexing as a means for solving many IR problems. As is so often the case, however, when carefully scrutinizing principles relating to information retrieval, it is inevitably essential to consider the "semantics problem." This Mr. Sharp has done with considerable insight and vigor. One cannot, apparently, escape the fact that a system's input vocabulary must eventually be matched against the vocabulary used when conducting a search. Maximum, consistent, unambiguous matches of input terms and terms used in queries would, of course, be indicative of an ideal system. Since the "semantics problem" has not been solved and is not expected to be solved for many decades, perhaps it is somewhat conservative to emphasize principles of an information retrieval approach involving the use of a single method. Current research would tend to indicate that each method, whether that be classification, alphabetic subject indexing, citation indexing, or combinatory indexing can

contribute, each in its own unique way, toward the retrieval of information that would have been, to say the least, difficult to retrieve by any of the other methods. Used in combination and coupled with iterative search techniques that are even now undergoing experimentation, these methods may be able to provide the most promising, if still interim, solution to the information retrieval problem.

While no doubt Mr. Sharp shows a certain amount of partiality toward "concept coordinate indexing," the book nevertheless thoroughly and lucidly illustrates the basic problems, limitations, advantages, and disadvantages of various information retrieval approaches, both past and present. The volume makes for thought-provoking reading and represents a worthwhile contribution to the literature of librarianship and documentation.

IRVING M. KLEMPNER, Manager  
Information Services  
United Nuclear Corporation  
White Plains, New York

*Sci-Tech Book Profiles*. R. R. Bowker Co. New York: 1965-. \$90 per year.

This monthly service is for use in libraries serving the practicing scientist or technologist and is conceived as an expeditious aid in book selection and acquisition, inter-library loans, research, and library reference service. Emphasis is on books that will keep the working scientist or technologist aware of technical advances in his field. Books dealing with the social, philosophical, historical, or administrative aspects of science and technology are, therefore, considered to be outside its scope.

Each book profiled has been assigned a Book Profile entry number and is arranged by this number according to its numerical position in the text. The BP entry number is the key to finding a book quickly in *Book Profiles*. A particular book is located by searching either the subject or author index, noting its BP entry number, then looking for this number at the top outer margin of the page.

Coverage extends to the books of all publishers who have given permission for the reproduction of the appropriate material and includes books printed and published abroad and distributed in the United States. A Book Profile is the reproduction of the front matter and the index of the book listed. Reproduction has been reduced to accommodate four pages of the book on one 8½" x 11" page of *Sci-*



*Tech Profiles*. The result is extremely readable and most pleasing to these eyes now being subjected more and more to computer-produced print.

An interesting spin-off of this format is the opportunity to note current trends in layout, typography, and index arrangements in scientific publishing. The first impression of this publication was so favorable that we tested its value by asking the question, "What book announcements have we missed by not using *Sci-Tech Book Profiles*?" We found that of the 108 titles in the September issue, we had ordered 50 per cent, of the 30 per cent we had missed, only a few titles were of importance to us, and 20 per cent were beyond our range of subject interests. Of the 50 per cent we had ordered, 32 per cent had been received. (Readers must be informed that our location is within 100 miles of New York, our dealer gives excellent service, and the majority of our books are delivered by United Parcel.) We would not save money by subscribing to *Sci-Tech Book Profiles*.

*Publishers' Weekly* is unreliable as a book selection aid, but we need its coverage of the American publishing scene. The export issues of the *Bookseller* are a necessity. The accurate *Library Journal* is our most used publication when looking for forecasts, LC proof-sheets are worth having, and our catalogs of the publishers of scientific and technical books are indispensable. We'd give up nothing that we are now using.

Pitting one issue of *Sci-Tech Book Profiles* against our array of book selection aids was hardly fair, but it was done because the publication seems to have value. Look at it carefully, or give it a trial before rejecting it.

JOHN P. BINNINGTON, Head  
Research Library  
Brookhaven National Laboratory  
Upton, New York

KENT, Allen, with the assistance of John Canter. *Specialized Information Centers*. Washington, D. C.: Spartan Books, 1965. 296p. \$9 (L.C. 65-16172)

During the last 20 years there has been a major change in the functions of special libraries serving science and technology. These libraries are rapidly becoming specialized information centers, where the traditional book library is only a part of an integrated, broad-based, technical information function. The total function invariably includes the handling, frequently by non-traditional techniques, of highly specialized technical reports literature. Allen Kent's new book, *Specialized Information*

*Centers*, will be of particular interest to workers in this field.

The book examines the technical information center (defined as "any library or collection of documents which serves more than one or a few people") as a series of unit operations—acquisitions, analysis, terminology control, recording the results of analysis on searchable medium, storage of source materials, question statement and analysis, conducting the search, and delivery of research results. Much of the material is quoted directly from questionnaires sent to a sampling of specialized information centers. Lack of information on how the survey was conducted and the number of returns is a shortcoming in the book.

The precise objective of the book is not clear. It contains 286 pages of well-organized information, but one wonders how to focus this for some practical purpose. The quotes from the questionnaires will undoubtedly suggest many useful ideas to the science-technical librarian, but the author of the book makes no effort to evaluate the contributions. The technical information manager seeking a ready answer to an operating problem will be disappointed.

The book is interesting as a reflection of a rapidly mushrooming and astonishingly varied field. A wide variety of techniques and approaches is used in each of the unit operations. It is apparent that a "best solution" to many of the standard problems has not emerged. The paucity of cost data on the operation of technical information centers is evident. There are great differences in the size of groups engaged in the technical information activity. One is impressed by the enormity of the intellectual tasks that lie ahead.

One aspect of the book is puzzling. The jacket indicates that the book deals primarily with the specialized information center recommended in the report, *Science, Government, and Information*, issued by the President's Science Advisory Committee. In the introduction the author uses a lengthy quotation from the Committee's report to describe the specialized center. As viewed by the Committee, specialized centers have a number of unique characteristics. They are concerned primarily with a narrow and highly specialized field. They are operated by competent scientists and engineers whose main effort is given to their technical assignments. A usual output of the center is state-of-the-art publications in the specialized field of science to which the center is devoted. We need an analysis of such centers and their relationships with library-based information organizations.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the book deals

with technical information organizations totally unlike the centers referred to on the jacket and described in the introduction. As this reviewer sees it, the book describes fairly typical library-based organizations serving multidisciplinary groups. This lack of adherence to a well-defined objective is regrettable, for the research-based specialized information center has been the subject of much discussion and needs considerably more attention than it presently receives.

C. G. STEVENSON, Manager  
Technical Information  
Pacific Northwest Laboratories  
Richland, Washington

### Guide to Microfilm Defects

A free booklet, *Quick Guide to Microfilm Inspection*, is available from the 3M Company, Department N5-810, 2501 Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119. Its format, a fold-out form printed on one side and describing microfilm defects, characteristics, and causes, can be posted on or near microfilm cameras or reader-printers.

### Reprint Series of Russian Material

Offset, full-format reprints of monographs, basic reference works, and periodicals on Russia and the Iron Curtain countries from all periods will be made available by Johnson Reprint Corporation in *The Slavic Series*. Special attention will be given to works suppressed by Soviet authorities, out-of-print material, and material on rapidly deteriorating paper.

### SLA Authors

CROOKSTON, Mary Evalyn. Can Your Agency Afford Its Own Library? *Industrial Marketing*, October 1965.

GREENAWAY, Emerson. Library Public Relations. *Catholic Library World*, vol. 37, no. 3, November 1965, p. 167-72.

HEINZ, Catherine, interviewee. TIO Library's Role Expands with Passing Time. *Broadcasting*, October 4, 1965.

HARVEY, John F. Building and Equipment Trends: I. *Library Trends*, vol. 14, no. 2, October 1965, p. 203-8.

PICCIANO, Jacqueline. Personnel Problems in Small Medical Libraries. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 4, October 1965, p. 534-41.

SHAFFER, Kenneth R. The Case Method of Teaching. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 4, October 1965, p. 546-51.

### Journal Notes

CURRENT PAPERS IN PHYSICS is an eight-page, semi-monthly periodical containing about 1,500 titles of research articles from approximately 1,000 of the world's physics journals. Grouped under 60 major subject headings, each article is listed by title, author, and bibliographic reference and will later be abstracted, classified, and indexed in *Physics Abstracts*. This current awareness journal is published by the Institution of Electrical Engineers in England but can be ordered from the American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York City, at a \$5 a year members' price (airmail \$11); nonmembers, \$8.50 (airmail \$14.50). Bulk subscription rates are \$4.25 for 20-149; \$4 for 150-349; and \$3.75 for 350 and over. Airmail is extra.

MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS, THE JOURNAL OF CORPORATE VENTURE, is a new hard-bound quarterly, privately published, whose circulation is restricted to leaders in business and the associated professions. Articles on stocks, taxes, and anti-trust trends, both domestic and foreign, are written by businessmen, professional writers, and experts in special fields. Subscription cost is \$25 a year, ordered from Stanley Foster Reed, Editor and Publisher, 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20006.

### Early ALA Bulletins Reprinted

Johnson Reprint Corporation has reprinted volumes 1-20 (1907-1926) of the *ALA Bulletin*, published by the American Library Association. The cloth bound set in 21 volumes costs \$460; paper is \$400. Volumes 1-19, paper bound individual volumes, cost \$20 each. Volume 20 comes in two parts, paper bound, and costs \$30. Orders and inquiries should be sent to Johnson Reprint, Department SL, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003.

### RECENT REFERENCES

Prepared by JOHN R. SHEPLEY

#### Librarianship

BROWN, A. F., and MELCHERT, N. P. *Curriculum for the Information Sciences*, Report No. 5: *Outline and Bibliography for a Course in Syntax*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University Center for the Information Sciences, 1965. iv, 55 p. pap. spiral binding. Apply.

Fifth in a series of course syllabi for study in the fundamental disciplines of the information sciences issued under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

BOEHM, Eric H. *Blueprint for Bibliography: A System for the Social Sciences and Humanities* (Bibliography and Reference Series, No. 1).

Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press, 1965. ii, 22 p. pap. Apply. (L. C. 65-25556)

Six recommendations resulting from a study entitled "The State of Bibliography in International Relations: Analysis and Recommendations," commissioned by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and carried out by the International Social Science Institute.

DUDGEON, Lucile, ed. *Proceedings of the Tenth Institute on Public Library Management: Building and Sharing Resources and Services*. Madison, Wis.: Division for Library Services, Department of Public Instruction, 1965. vi, 123 p. pap. Apply.

In two parts: Building Book Collections for Reference and Information Services, and Providing State-Wide Reference Service in Wisconsin. Speeches, panel sessions, questions, discussions.

*Freedom of Inquiry: Supporting the Library Bill of Rights. Proceedings of the Conference on Intellectual Freedom, January 23-24, 1965, Washington, D. C.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1965. 70 p. pap. \$1.50. (L. C. 65-24954)

Papers on various aspects of censorship; obscenity; reading and delinquency; the freedom to read as it relates to racial, religious, and political problems; panel discussion on "Censorship as Seen by Other Groups." Appendix includes discussion group recommendations and the text of the Library Bill of Rights. Originally printed in the *ALA Bulletin*, June 1965.

MAHAR, Mary Helen. *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1960-61, Part II: Analysis and Interpretation* (OE-15056). Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1965]. vi, 13 p. pap. Apply.

Interprets the data contained in *Statistics of Public School Libraries, 1960-61, Part I, Basic Tables* (see Recent References in May-June 1965 issue of *Special Libraries*), to which it is necessary to refer in using Part II.

METCALF, Keyes D. *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965. xvi, 431 p. illus. \$10. (L. C. 64-7868)

Fundamentals of the design and planning of library buildings. Many architectural drawings. Appendices give program examples, formulas and tables, a list of equipment that might be overlooked, selective annotated bibliography, and glossary. Index.

PLUMB, Philip W. *Central Library Storage of Books* (Library Association Pamphlet No. 24). London: The Library Association, 1965. 57 p. pap. illus. 16s; 12s to LA members.

An essay examining different methods of central storage of books and other library material in the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere. Awarded the International Federation of Library Associations' Sevensma Prize for 1962.

SMITH, W. A., Jr. *Curriculum for the Information Sciences, Report No. 6: Syllabus for a Course in Management Information Systems*. Bethlehem,

Pa.: Lehigh University Center for the Information Sciences, 1965. i, 16 p. pap. Apply.

Course bears the title "Industrial Information Systems," and covers information processing for manufacturing control, analysis and design of integrated data processing systems, and feasibility studies and cost evaluation.

SWANSON, Don R., ed. *The Intellectual Foundations of Library Education: The Twenty-ninth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School, July 6-8, 1964* (University of Chicago Studies in Library Science). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965. 98 p. Apply.

Eight papers, plus editor's introduction, originally published in the *Library Quarterly*, October 1964.

TAYLOR, James L., et al. *Library Facilities for Elementary and Secondary Schools* (OE-15050, Special Publication No. 10). Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1965. viii, 44 p. pap. illus. 40¢. (Order from Government Printing Office)

Sets forth guidelines for planning school libraries in relation to the instructional program. Selected references; checklist of furniture and equipment.

TAYLOR, Robert S. *Curriculum for the Information Sciences, Report No. 4. Syllabus for Undergraduate Course: The Information Sciences*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University Center for the Information Sciences, 1965. ii, 26 p. pap. Apply.

Revision of Report No. 1, *Review and Critique of Undergraduate Course in the Information Sciences*, 1964, now out-of-print. Outlines a course offered at Lehigh under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER LIBRARY, TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION. *Cost Analysis Study* (Studies in Librarianship Series, No. 4). Denver: University of Denver, Graduate School of Librarianship, 1965. 118 p. pap. \$3.

Expanded report of a cost analysis of the acquisitions, cataloging, and marking and binding units of the University of Denver Library. Selected bibliography.

## Bibliographic Tools

AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST. *The ABS Guide to Recent Publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. New York: 80 East 11th St., 1965. xxii, 781 p. \$19.95. (L. C. 65-17168)

6,664 annotated bibliographic citations to books and articles, compiled from *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 1957 through 1964. Arrangement is alphabetical by author. Title, proper name, and subject indexes.

BOEHM, Eric H., ed. *Bibliographies on International Relations and World Affairs: An Annotated Directory* (Bibliography and Reference Series, No. 2). Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Press, 1965. ii, 33 p. pap. Apply. (L. C. 65-25555)

Bibliography of bibliographies on world affairs, international law, foreign relations and

area studies, theoretical studies, etc. Primarily lists sources published in English-speaking countries but includes a few major bibliographies in other languages.

CARRICK, Neville. *How to Find Out About the Arts: A Guide to Sources of Information* (Commonwealth and International Library of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Liberal Studies). New York: Pergamon Press, 1965. xii, 164 p. pap. illus. \$2.95. (L. C. 65-19834)

Covers the main sources of information on the fine arts, including sections on architecture and town planning, photography, and theater. Reproduced sample pages of some reference books. Index.

CRERAR (JOHN) LIBRARY. *The John Crerar Library List of Current Serials*, 5th ed. Chicago: 1965. vi, 286 p. spiral binding \$12.50 (additional copies \$6.50).

Some 9,000 entries, including cross references, almost triple the number in the 4th edition issued in 1938. Gives title, call number, and holdings statement for each serial. Omits national, state, and municipal documents, directories, and technical report series.

ERICKSON, Gerald E. *Southeast Asia* (PACAF Basic Bibliography for Base Libraries). San Francisco: 1965. viii, 95 p. pap. spiral binding. Gratis. (Available from Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Forces, ATTN: DPSR, Command Librarian, APO San Francisco 96553)

Annotated buying guide to books on Southeast Asia, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Author-title index.

MERSKY, Roy M. and JACOBSTEIN, J. Myron, eds. *Index to Periodical Articles Related to Law*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Law Library, 1965. \$15 to subscribers, \$25 to non-subscribers or subscribers beginning with Vol. 8 (1966).

Cumulative issue of the first six volumes (1958-1964) of the *Index*. Includes author index, subject index, and list of indexed periodicals.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS. *Basic Texts and Reference Books on Housing and Construction: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*, 2nd ed. (National Housing Center Library Bibliography Series, No. 7). Washington, D. C.: 1965. iv, 42 p. pap. Apply.

331 entries, very few of which have been held over from the first edition of 1956. Author index.

NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. *Index of Conference Proceedings Received by the NLL* (No. 1). Boston Spa, Yorkshire, England: 1964. iv, 60 p. pap. Apply.

Lists 1,404 scientific and technical conference proceedings received at the NLL during 1964 with the inclusion of a few of earlier date. Title of proceedings, place and date of conference, filing position at the NLL. Index of subject keywords. Further issues will probably be published quarterly.

NEAL, K. W. *A Library Guide to Education*. Wolverhampton, Staffs., England: 1965. 24 p. pap.

3s. (Order from the author at 41 Wychbury Rd., Finchfield, Wolverhampton, Staffs., England)

Brief introduction to the literature of the subject and to the use of the library, with notes on study and research methods, and a list of useful (British) addresses.

———. *A Library Guide to Engineering*. Wolverhampton, Staffs., England: 1965. 22 p. pap. 3s. (Order from the author at 41 Wychbury Rd., Finchfield, Wolverhampton, Staffs., England)

Ditto.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR AIR ENVIRONMENT STUDIES. *Index to Air Pollution Research*. University Park, Pa.: 1965. \$1.25. (Available from Center, 301 Engineering Unit "C", University Park, Pa. Checks payable to Pennsylvania State University.)

KWIC index to government supported air pollution research in progress in the United States and abroad.

PUNDEFF, Marian V. *Bulgaria: A Bibliographic Guide*. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1965. x, 98 p. pap. 55¢. (Available from Government Printing Office.)

A survey of literature on Bulgaria in many languages under seven major subject headings, followed by a bibliography (1,243 entries). Based primarily on the holdings of the Library of Congress and other American libraries; locational symbols provided.

SPEECKAERT, G. P. *Select Bibliography on International Organization, 1885-1964*. Brussels: Union of International Associations, 1 rue aux Laines, 1965. x, 150 p. pap. \$4.

Lists 350 titles devoted to international organization in general (classified under history; theory and general studies; legal status, immunities, administration, civil service; yearbooks, directories, periodicals, bibliographies) and 730 titles relating to 214 individual organizations. Explanatory text in English and French. Period of publication covered is 1885-1964. Author index; list of organizations.

STECKLER, Phyllis B., ed. *American Scientific Books, 1964-1965: A Basic Selection of Scientific, Technical and Medical Books as Entered in the American Book Publishing Record*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1965. x, 260 p. \$8. (L. C. 62-18243)

Covers the period from April 1964 through March 1965. Excludes juveniles and texts below the college level. Subject, author, and title indexes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LIBRARY OF THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. *Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs*, 8 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1966. Prepublication price: U. S., \$510; outside U. S., \$561. After April 30, 1966: U. S., \$640; outside U. S., \$704.

Subject index only: Indian tribes, individuals, events, and other items of an historical nature. Approximately 200,000 cards, reproduced 30 to the page.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING. *Selected References on Traffic Engineering* (Library Reference No. 29). Los Angeles: 1965. ii, 82 p. unbound. Apply.

Supersedes bibliography, Library Reference No. 16, issued in 1959, retaining some basic older publications but with the emphasis on those published recently. 1,114 references. Author index.

WOOD, Jennings. *United States Government Publications: A Partial List of Non-GPO Imprints*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1965. 86 p. pap. \$2.

Lists some 1,500 publications printed outside the Government Printing Office. Arrangement by legislative branch, executive branch, independent agencies, and under selected boards, commissions, and committees. Index.

ZELL, Hans M., and MACHESNEY, Robert J., eds. *An International Bibliography of Non-Periodical Literature on Documentation & Information*. Long Island City, N. Y.: Maxwell Scientific International, 44/01 21st St., 1965. vi, 294 p. pap. \$3.

1,555 references to books, pamphlets, reports, and technical papers, for the period 1930-1964. Material covered includes documentation, information handling, machine translating, data processing and punch-card systems, classification, cataloging, indexing, document reproduction. Permuted title index.

### Cataloging and Classification

*The Automotive History Collection of the Detroit Public Library: A Simplified Guide to Its Holdings*, 2 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1966. Pre-publication price: U. S., \$100; outside U. S., \$110. After April 30, 1966: U. S., \$125; outside U. S., \$137.50.

In four parts: Dictionary Catalog of Books, Periodical Shelf-list, Check-list of Automobile Catalogs, and Descriptions of Special Collections. Holdings include about 11,000 books and bound periodicals, over 200,000 photos, 55,000 advertising brochures and catalogs, technical manuals, etc. About 25,000 cards, reproduced 21 to the page.

IBM CORPORATION. *Library Catalog Production—1401 and 870*. White Plains, N. Y.: (1965?). 25 p. pap. illus. Gratis. (Available from IBM branch offices.)

A manual describing a method of producing catalog entries, with main entries, subjects, and added entries, utilizing an IBM data processing system while maintaining, to the greatest extent possible, presently established procedures and formats.

MCCORISON, Marcus A., ed. *The 1764 Catalogue of the Redwood Library Company at Newport, Rhode Island*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1965. xxiv, 109 p. illus. \$10. (L. C. 65-22332)

Annotated reprinting of the original catalog. Editor's introduction and preface by Wilmarth S. Lewis give spirited accounts of the history of the library and its collection. Index.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. *A Dictionary Catalogue of the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology*, 9 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1966. Prepublication price: U. S. and Canada, \$445; elsewhere, \$489.50. After April 30, 1966: U. S. and Canada, \$550; elsewhere, \$605.

Library contains nearly 60,000 volumes of natural history, including some 2,000 periodical sets of which only 500 are current. About 140,000 cards, 21 to the page.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. *Dictionary Catalog of the Department Library*, 37 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1966. Prepublication price: U. S., \$2,040; outside U. S., \$2,244. After April 30, 1966: U. S., \$2,550; outside U. S., \$2,805.

Consolidation of five bureau catalogs. Published and unpublished material on natural resources, land management, mines and mineral resources, wildlife, Indian affairs, etc. Approximately 670,000 cards, reproduced 21 to the page.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF SHIPS. *Bureau of Ships Thesaurus of Descriptive Terms and Code Book*, 2nd ed. (NAVSHIPS 0900-002-0000; formerly NAVSHIPS 250-210-1). Washington, D. C.: 1965. Var. pag. pap. \$4. (Order from Government Printing Office.)

Computer-produced list of nearly 4,600 scientific and technical terms for use in the indexing and retrieval of documents by the SHARP system. Supersedes the first edition published in December 1963.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE LIBRARY. *Book Catalog*, 1965. St. Louis, Mo.: 1965. Var. pag. pap. \$2.

Computer-produced catalog of acquisitions from January 1 to September 1, 1965. Name catalog, title and series title catalog, subject catalog, and reserve collection.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, FRANCES PAYNE BOLTON SCHOOL OF NURSING LIBRARY. *Shelf List Catalog*. Cleveland: Micro Photo Division, Bell & Howell Co., 1700 Shaw Ave., 1965. Apply.

5,558 cards published in book form. Books represented are devoted exclusively to nursing.

### Dictionaries

HANSON, J. L. *A Dictionary of Economics and Commerce*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1965. 401 p. \$10.

Over 4,000 entries covering principles of economic theory, applied economics, and economic history. Original edition was published in England, and thus many references (laws, practices, names of organizations, etc.) are specifically British.

HELLER, Charles O., comp. *Dictionary of Engineering Mechanics: Russian-English*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1965. Approx. 100 p. \$5.

1,550 entries. Terminology of aerodynamics, elasticity, plasticity, kinetics, structural mechanics, and related disciplines. Includes brief guide to the

Russian language and relevant scientific and technical abbreviations.

HYMAN, Charles J. *German-English English-German Electronics Dictionary*. New York: Consultants Bureau, 1965. x, 182 p. \$14. (L. C. 64-7757)

Over 6,000 terms current in theoretical and applied electronics and such related fields as nuclear physics and computer technology.

SCHAFER, Emil. *Glossary of Electronic Properties* (EPIC Report No. S-7). Culver City, Calif.: Hughes Aircraft Co., 1965. viii, 86 p. pap. Gratis. (Available from Electronic Properties Information Center, Hughes Aircraft Co. (E148), Culver City, Calif. 90232)

A glossary of all electronic property indexing terms used by the Electronic Properties Information Center. Definitions also given for those terms subsumed under the main property entry term. Index fully cross-referenced.

SPECK, G. E., and JAFFE, Bernard, eds. *A Dictionary of Science Terms*. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1965. 272 p. illus. \$4.50. (L. C. 65-22787)

3,000 entries covering a multitude of fields for the benefit of that hypothetical man-in-the-street. Originally published in Great Britain under the more suitable title *The Science Reader's Companion*.

## Directories

CATTELL (JAQUES) PRESS, eds. *American Men of Science, A Biographical Directory: The Physical and Biological Sciences, A-C*, 11th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1965. x, 1089 p. \$25. (L. C. 6-7326)

Approximately 21,000 biographies. Five succeeding volumes (D-G, H-K, L-O, P-Sr, St-Z) in preparation, to be published at six-month intervals. Unjustified margins.

DADZIE, E. W., and STRICKLAND, J. T. *Directory of Archives, Libraries and Schools of Librarianship in Africa/Répertoire des Archives, Bibliothèques et Écoles de Bibliothèque d'Afrique* (Unesco Bibliographical Handbook No. 10). Paris: UNESCO, 1965. 112 p. pap. \$2. (Available from Unesco Publications Center, 317 East 34th St., New York)

Details of 508 institutions, with entries from English-speaking countries and territories in English, and those from French, Portuguese, and Spanish-speaking areas in French. Includes all special libraries whether or not detailed information was available. Subject index.

*Directory of British Associations*. Croydon, Surrey, England: CBD Research Ltd., 75 Park Lane, 1965. 60s.

Lists nearly 4,000 associations, institutes, societies, unions, and other organizations in Great Britain and the Irish Republic, with addresses, telephone numbers, classes of membership, number of members, and publications. Includes quick-reference index identifying associations by field, index of initials, and of publications.

*Europa Year Book*, 1965. Vol. I: International Organisations, and Europe, including the U.S.S.R. and Turkey; Vol. II: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australasia. London: Europa Publications Ltd., 18 Bedford Sq., 1965. xx, 1064; xvi, 1328 p. \$44 (singly \$25).

Annual survey and directory of countries and international organizations. Details of government, political parties, legal systems, religions, the press, etc.; economic statistics. Volume I includes index of international organizations.

FERGUSON, Jack. *Specialized Social Science Information Services in the United States*. New York: Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research, 1965. Various pag. pap. Apply. (Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va., 22151)

A survey sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Analyzes some 600 questionnaire responses in terms of demographic characteristics, major purpose, ways of providing information, operational experience, etc. Statistical tables.

FROST & SULLIVAN, INC., comps. *Roster of U. S. Government Research and Development Contracts in Aerospace and Defense*. Washington, D. C.: Bowker Associates, Inc., 1677 Wisconsin Ave., 1965. xii, 801 p. \$20. (L. C. 65-17507)

Companion volume to forthcoming *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States*, 12th edition. Details of 7,500 contracts awarded to American institutions and companies for R&D work in defense and space from July 1963 through June 1964, arranged by contract recipients. Computer-produced. Geographical and project indexes.

*Marketing Guide to the Paint Industry* (Industrial Marketing Guides 1-65). Pompton Plains, N. J.: Charles H. Kline & Co., 440 Route 23, 1965. 48 p. pap. \$18.

First in a series of thirty guides covering major industries. Brief analysis of the industry, products, markets, major companies, etc. Review of leading publications. Annual supplements; entire guide to be revised every four years. Price includes current supplement. Discounts of one-third available to non-profit libraries and other educational institutions.

REED, Sarah R. and TOYE, Willie P. *Library Education Directory, 1964-65* (OE-15046-65). Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1965. iv, 32 p. pap. Apply.

Data on 319 accredited institutions of higher education in the United States. Gives names of the heads of library education programs, the times of year during which library science offerings are available, the number of course credit-hours of library science offered, the types of programs available, an indication of the size of the faculty, and the number of volumes in the library. Appendix lists selected sources of information.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, CANADA, comps. *National Technical Information Services Worldwide Direc-*

tory, rev. ed. (NRC No. 7944, FID No. 359). Ottawa: 1965. 57 p. pap. \$1 Can. (Also available from FID, 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands)

Revision of the first edition published in May 1964. Information services are listed by country, with address, scope, and languages in which the service is prepared to correspond.

UNESCO. *Unesco Handbook of International Exchanges*. Paris: 1965. 861 p. pap. \$12. (Available from Unesco Publications Center, 317 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

Provides information on the activities of 272 international organizations and more than 5,000 governmental and non-governmental units and institutions in 126 countries that participate in educational, cultural, and scientific exchange programs. Lists more than 4,000 bilateral and multilateral agreements. Text chiefly in English and French, some in Russian and Spanish. Index of countries and organizations.

———. *World Guide to Science Information and Documentation Services*. Paris: 1965. 211 p. cloth \$4; pap. \$2.50. (Available from Unesco Publications Center, 317 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

In English and French. Lists 144 scientific, agricultural, and medical institutions in 65 countries, with address, name of director, subjects covered, and services provided. Includes list of regional and national directories to science information and documentation services. Subject index. A second volume will cover technological documentation.

WECKSLER, Sally, ed. *Publishers' World—1965 Yearbook*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1965. 335 p. pap. illus. \$15. (L. C. 65-22431)

First issue of a new annual. World-wide directory of 3,400 publishers and exporters-importers, plus articles, market surveys, facts and figures, calendar of international events, international literary prizes, and much else of interest to the book trade world.

## Information Handling Techniques

CURTICE, Robert M. and ROSENBERG, Victor. *Optimizing Retrieval Results with Man-Machine Interaction*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, Center for the Information Sciences, 1965. 24 p. pap. Apply.

Discusses the development of a retrieval search strategy based on two fundamental principles: man-machine interaction, and the generation of index terms based on their co-occurrence as they are assigned to documents. A student project undertaken as part of a course (I. S. 421) in analysis of information and supported by the National Science Foundation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF SHIPS. *Project SHARP (SHips Analysis and Retrieval Project) Information Storage and Retrieval System: Computer Aspects and Programs* (Navships 0900-001-4000). Washington, D. C.: 1964. vi, 85 p. pap. 50¢. (Available from Government Printing Office)

Reports details of the SHARP indexing scheme, search strategy, thesaurus, computer programs, and

present research work, and indicates future modifications and plans.

88th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT. *Obligations for Research and Development, and R&D Plant, by Geographic Divisions and States, by Selected Federal Agencies, Fiscal Years 1961-1964*. Washington, D. C.: 1964. x, 639 p. pap. Gratis. (Available from Publications Office, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.)

Data derived from a survey conducted by the National Science Foundation from April to July 1964 for its annual report *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*.

GOLDWYN, A. J. *Purpose and Objectives of the Comparative Systems Laboratory* (Comparative Systems Laboratory Technical Report No. 1). Cleveland: Center for Documentation and Communication Research, Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1964. 21 p. pap. Apply.

The CSL at Western Reserve is planned to isolate and test the component parts of an information retrieval system, to study the concept of relevance, to collect information on medical vocabularies, and to investigate certain areas of automatic language processing. These operations are reviewed and future plans outlined.

———. *The Place of Indexing in the Design of Information Systems Tests* (Comparative Systems Laboratory Technical Report No. 3). Cleveland: Center for Documentation and Communication Research, Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1964. 9 p. pap. Apply.

Discusses the need for tests planned to evaluate indexing both as a variable and as a source of variation in information systems.

HAGA, Enoch. *Understanding Automation: A Data Processing Curriculum Guide and Reference Text*. Elmhurst, Ill.: Business Press, 288 Park Ave. West, 1965. x, 437 p. illus. \$12.50 (ten per cent discount to libraries). (L. C. 65-19524)

A guide to teachers in planning courses in computers and automation. Includes catalog of audio-visual aids, descriptions of educational computers and devices, directory of automation associations. Index.

HUMESTON, E. J., Jr., ed. *Science Information and Research: Papers from a Drexel Colloquium* (Drexel Library School Series No. 10). Philadelphia: Drexel Press, 1964. 26 p. pap. \$1.50. (Available from Drexel Book Store, 32nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

A paper by Robert M. Hayes, "Will Science Information Submerge Research?" ("The answer is so patently no . . ."), is followed by two commentaries by Morris Rubinoff and Benjamin F. Cheydleur.

IBM CORPORATION. *The IBM 870 Library Administrative Processing System for Federal Govern-*

ment Libraries and Special Information Repositories. White Plains, N. Y.: (1965?). 32 p. pap. illus. Gratis. (Available from IBM branch offices.)

Manual for the IBM 870 Document Writing System, an inexpensive system particularly suited for small special libraries.

KENNEDY, F. L., and BROWN, M. E. *Technical Memorandum: The Applications of Computers to the APL Storage and Retrieval System* (TG-669). Silver Spring, Md.: Johns Hopkins University, Applied Physics Laboratory, 1965. iv, 20 p. pap. spiral binding. Apply.

Describes an information retrieval system developed at the Applied Physics Laboratory that can be used either with an IBM 1401 or a 7090 computer. Gives details on cataloging procedures, methods of selecting descriptors, and search techniques; compares features of the system as applicable to the two computers.

KENT, Allen and TAULBEE, Orrin E., eds. *Electronic Information Handling* (Knowledge Availability Systems Series). Washington, D. C.: Spartan Books, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Ave. N.W., 1965. viii, 355 p. illus. \$11. (L. C. 65-17306)

Papers presented at a national conference on Electronic Information Handling co-sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh, Goodyear Aerospace Corporation, and Western Michigan University, October 7-9, 1964, Pittsburgh. Index.

KOCHEN, Manfred. *Some Problems in Information Science*. New York and London: Scarecrow Press, 1965. 309 p. \$8.50. (L. C. 13559)

Papers by several hands on theoretical aspects of information processing and retrieval. Aim is to help shape first principles of "information science." Index. Unjustified margins.

KYLE, Barbara, ed. *Focus on Information and Communication*. London: Aslib, 1965. viii, 113 p. pap. 14s.

Papers by Rupert Crawshaw-Williams ("The Double Criterion of Empirical Judgment"), James K. Feibleman ("The Integrative Levels in Nature"), A. R. Meetham ("Preliminary Studies for Machine Generated Index Vocabularies"), Patrick Meredith ("Documents, Programs and Topics—Some Observations on Topic Analysis"), W. T. Williams ("Computers as Botanists"), and Barbara Wootton ("Some Problems in Communication," "Further Problems in Communication: The Language of the Social Sciences"), some reprinted, some published for the first time.

LIBRARY OF THE NETHERLANDS AUTOMATIC INFORMATION PROCESSING RESEARCH CENTRE. *The Inside of Books*. Amsterdam: Stadhouderskade 6, 1964. 50 p. pap. illus. Apply.

The aims and organization of the Centre.

MELTON, Jessica S. *A Use for the Techniques of Structural Linguistics in Documentation Research* (Comparative Systems Laboratory Technical Report No. 4). Cleveland: Center for Documentation and Communication Research, Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1964. 20 p. pap. Apply.

Suggests the application of the techniques of structural linguistics to provide a common basis for the description and comparison of index languages.

MILLER, William E., ed. *Digital Computer Applications to Process Control: Proceedings of the First International Conference held September 21-23, 1964, in Stockholm, Sweden, sponsored by The International Federation for Automatic Control and The International Federation for Information Processing*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Instrument Society of America, 1965. xxii, 593 p. illus. \$17.50. (L. C. 65-18487) (Distr. by Plenum Press, N. Y.)

22 papers with complete conference discussions. Fields of application discussed include the chemical and petroleum industry, the iron and steel industry, and public utilities. Varying type styles; unjustified margins.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. *Summary of Study Conference on Evaluation of Document Searching Systems and Procedures, 2 and 3 October 1964*. Washington, D. C.: 1965. 36 p. unbound. Gratis, while supply lasts, from Research and Studies Program, Office of Science Information Service, NSF, Washington, D. C. (Afterwards, copies available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. —xerox \$2, microfiche 50¢)

Conference objectives were to review work on the testing and evaluation of document searching systems and procedures and to consider promising directions for future work. Bibliography and abstracts of publications in preparation.

REES, Alan M. *The Evaluation of Retrieval Systems* (Comparative Systems Laboratory Technical Report No. 5). Cleveland, Ohio: Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, 1965. 21 p. pap. Apply.

Paper presented at the 2nd Annual Conference on Technical Information Center Administration organized by Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, June 14-17, 1965.

STEVENS, Mary Elizabeth. *Automatic Indexing: A State-of-the-Art Report* (NBS Monograph 91). U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1965. vi, 220 p. pap. \$1.50. (L. C. 65-60023) (Order from Govt. Printing Office)

Report of a survey conducted by the Research Information Center and Advisory Service on Information Processing (RICASIP). Considers new uses of machines and automatic data processing procedures for the compilation and generation of indexes to the scientific and technical literature. Bibliography.

TAYLOR, Robert S. *Curriculum for the Information Sciences*, Report No. 2: *Syllabus for Course: Analysis of Information* (I. S. 421). Bethlehem, Pa.; Lehigh University, Center for the Information Sciences, 1965. iv, 29 p. pap. Apply.

Describes a course offered as part of a master's program in the information sciences under a grant from the National Science Foundation.



TOU, Julius T., and WILCOX, Richard H., eds. *Computer and Information Sciences: Collected Papers on Learning, Adaptation and Control in Information Systems*. Washington, D. C.: Spartan Books, 1964. vi, 544 p. illus. \$13.85. (L. C. 64-25585)

Twenty-two papers presented at the Computer and Information Sciences Symposium, sponsored by the Office of Naval Research and the Northwestern University Technological Institute, June 1963, in Evanston, Illinois. Index.

WALTON, Thomas F. *Technical Data Requirements for Systems Engineering and Support* (Prentice-Hall International Series in Space Technology). Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965. xiv, 494 p. illus. \$15. (L. C. 65-14084)

Describes a systems engineering approach for correlating the total system data needed in complex system development programs, with emphasis on military and space systems. Bibliography, glossary, index.

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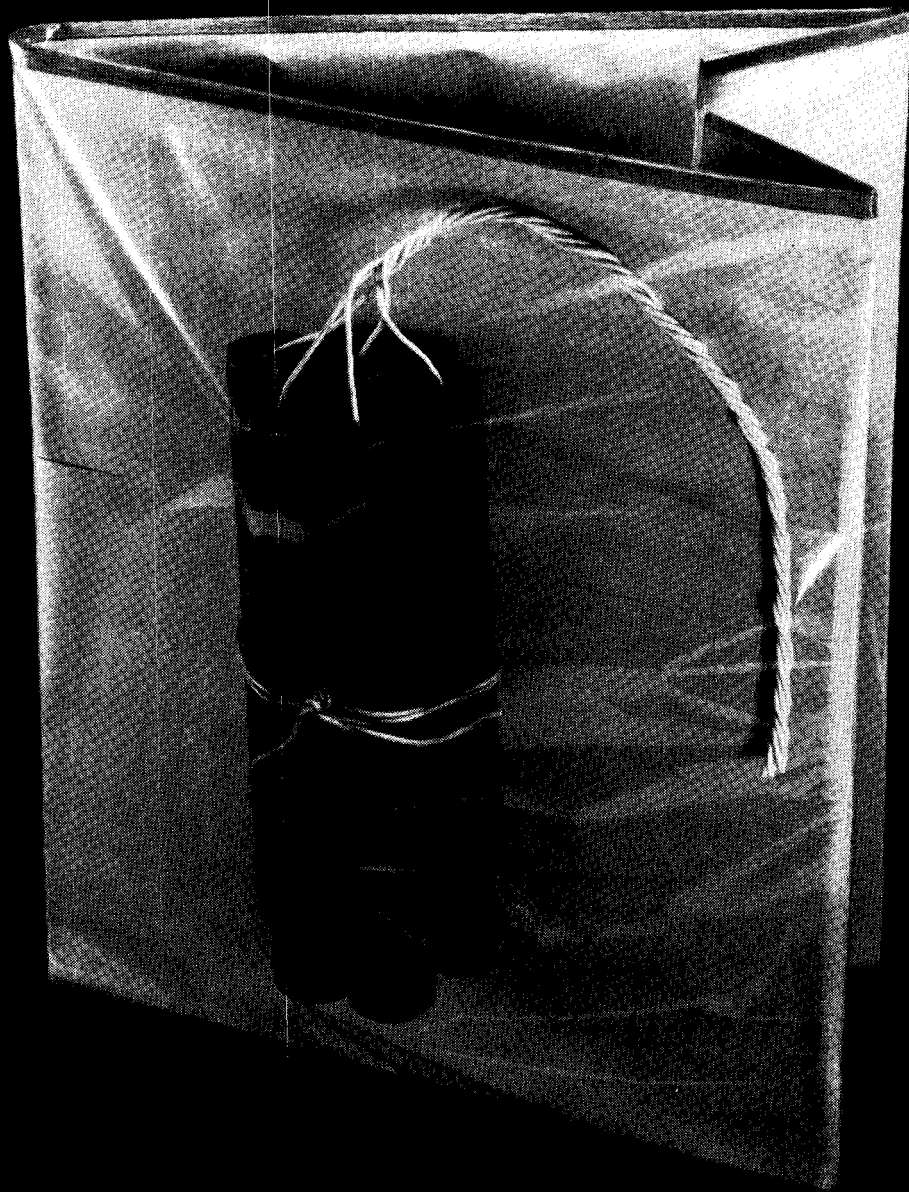
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