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April 1969, vol. 60, no. 4

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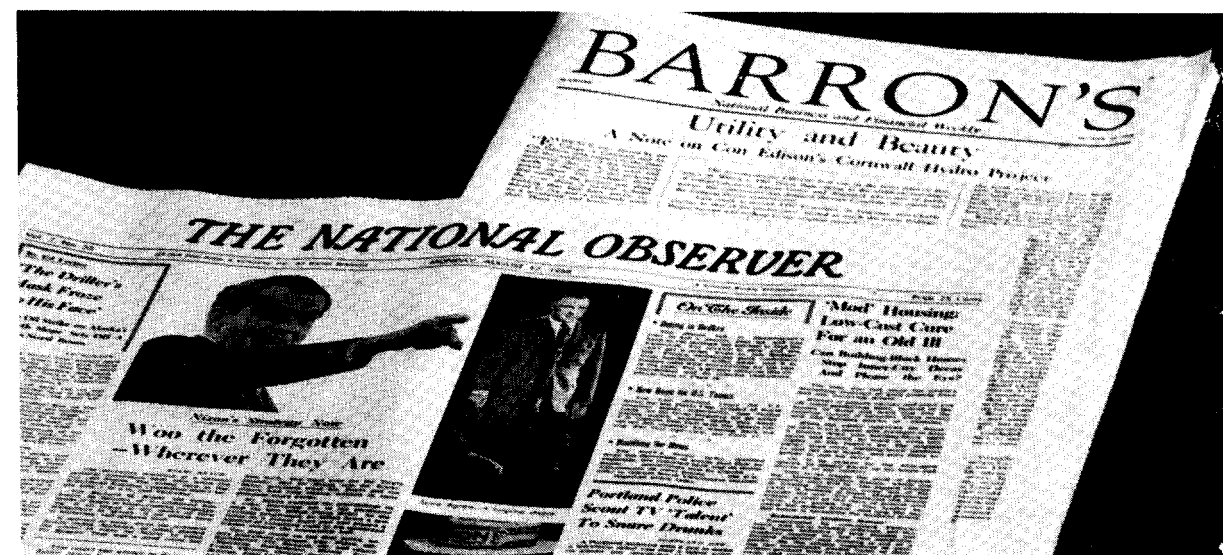
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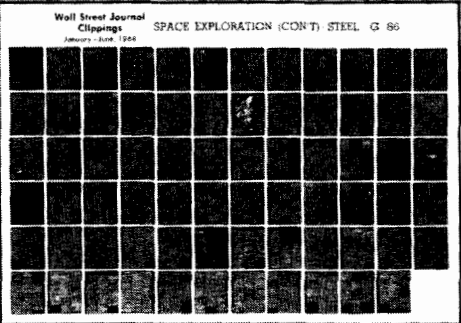
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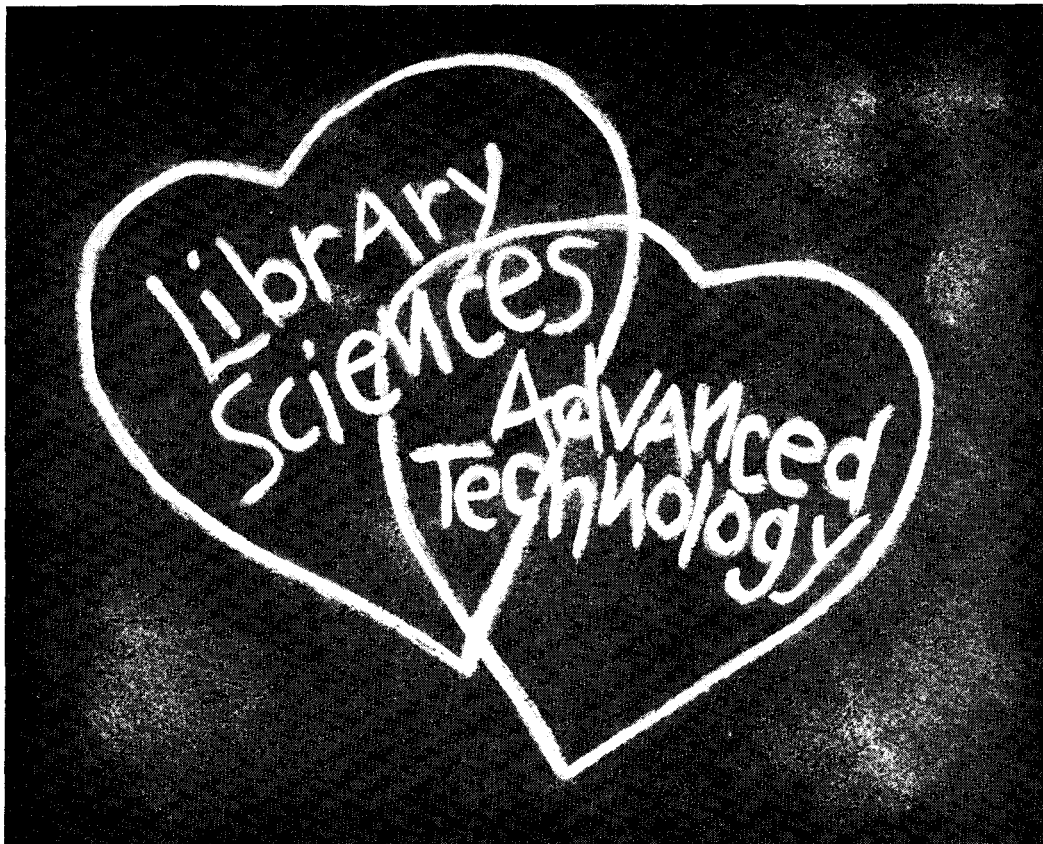
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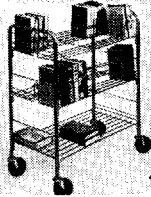
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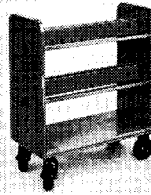
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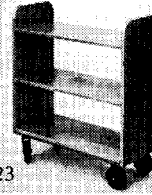
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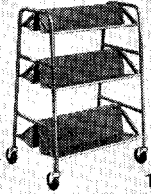
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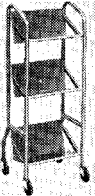


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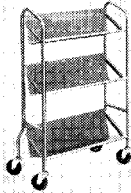


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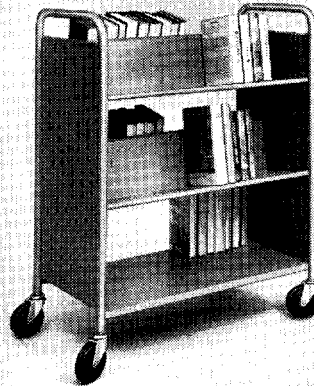
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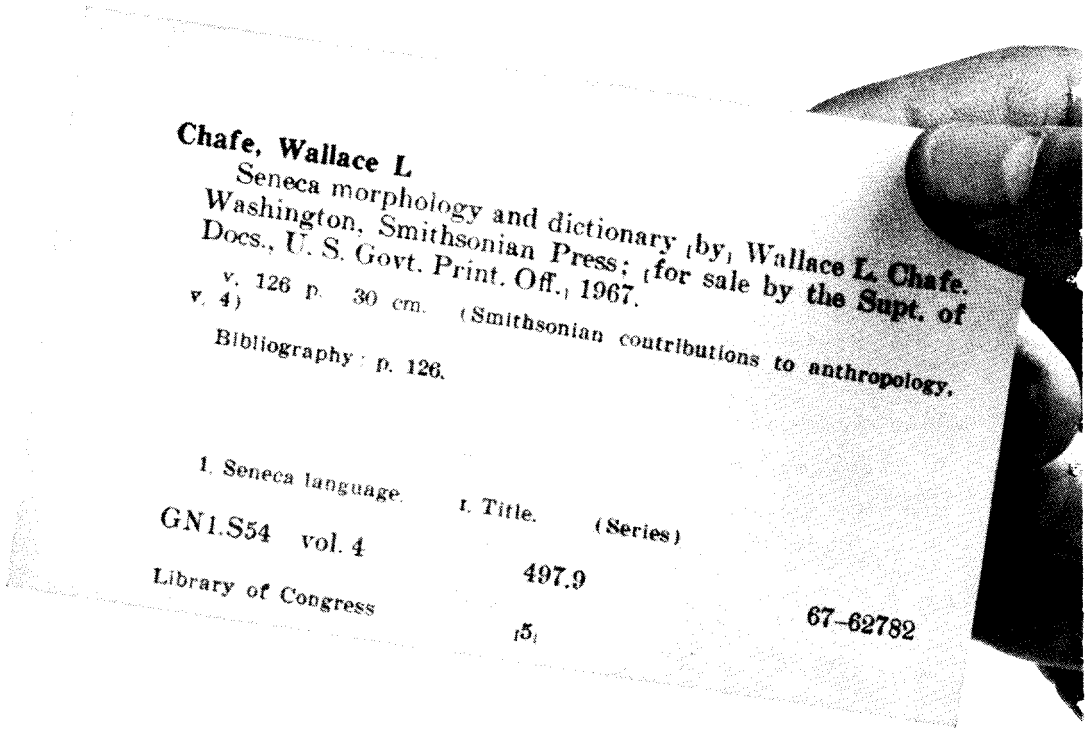
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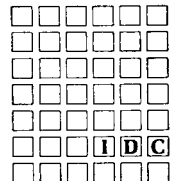
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Information Exchange in Social Welfare

A Myth or A Reality?

Joe R. Hoffer

National Conference on Social Welfare, Columbus, Ohio 43215

■ Documentation and exchange of social welfare information is handicapped by the complexity of services provided, by indistinct boundaries between social welfare and related fields, by terminology complicated by changing philosophies, and by diverse motivations and emphases within the profession. Two basic needs of the field—a social welfare thesaurus and a national and international

network of cooperating information centers—are discussed in terms of the advantages and disadvantages of the experiment in producing a KWIC index of the publications of the National Conference on Social Welfare. Other recommendations include production and dissemination of subject bibliographies, state-of-the-art papers, and abstracts of journal articles.

WHILE libraries and specialized information centers are bulging at the seams and documentalists are organizing information for retrieval, the conventional forms of library operation are being challenged. Pressures of information supply and demand have encouraged the use of computer services and other so-called non-conventional methods (1): “. . . computer-based systems can control the clerical burden, sustain and speed up established services and provide personalized service keyed to individual interests. . . .” It is my belief that devices for information retrieval in social welfare short of computers will, at most, prove to be temporary and of a stop-gap nature.

The question each library or specialized information center must answer is first, “What shall we do?” and only then, “How shall we do it?” Some selective uses of the computer

or electronic data processing, developed by the National Conference on Social Welfare (NCSW), and the possible use of the by-products in social welfare libraries and specialized information centers are described (2).

First, it is important to examine the nature of social welfare, and then to reflect on the future demand on social welfare libraries and specialized information centers in solving social problems. Then the contribution of electronic data processing (EDP) and other mechanical tools to information and document retrieval will become more apparent.

The Social Welfare Field

The problem of creating improved methods and techniques for searching and retrieving social welfare data is made more difficult

because of the nature and complexity of social welfare. Social welfare is a "field" encompassing the community social services under governmental or voluntary auspices which exist potentially for each member of the community. Boundaries between social welfare and related fields—education, religion, health, to name a few—are indistinct. If social welfare is reserved for describing the field of work or services, then "social work" could be used to designate the major professional core of social welfare; but this term, too, is given many meanings by those who use it.

Social services are directed toward helping individuals, groups and communities meet six major types of problems. These may be defined as: economic dependency, maladjustment, social aspects of ill health, leisure-time needs, provision and management of social services, and societal conditions.

In addition to the six general problems, consideration must be given to such factors as:

1. The methodologies and techniques used in the social welfare field;
2. The various auspices under which services are provided;
3. The various geographical levels of operation at which services are rendered;
4. The various age groups served;
5. The settings in which social work is practiced; and
6. The contribution of allied fields.

In this brief listing of the major components of the social welfare field, one may recognize the nature and complexity of social welfare—and the extent of its information problem.

Terminology Is a Problem

The NCSW projects and the workshops have demonstrated one fact: that an attempt to classify the services and activities of the social welfare field under any of the existing conventional classification schemes, that is Dewey, Library of Congress, and UDC, using a hierarchical structure, is impractical and ineffective. Therefore, some of the important problems of information retrieval (that is, the finding of documents and in-

formation), are related to the development of 1) appropriate means to classify and retrieve social welfare data; and 2) systematic research in the terminology of social welfare.

What is the extent of our problem in terminology in social welfare? It is difficult to answer this question accurately, but the answer is considerable and confusing. Two illustrations may provide some proof to support these two assumptions.

The first example is a brief historical analysis of the introduction and use of a few selected terms in the *NCSW Proceedings*. The second example is a summary report on the work of an Ad Hoc Committee on the Basic Subject Headings in Social Welfare.

The publications of the NCSW Annual Forums (3) provide a good case study of how our terminology has developed and grown complicated.

Probably the first appearance of "case work" in the *Proceedings* was in a paper by Edward T. Devine (1897) in which he said that "good case work involves much thankless labor." John Glenn (1899) appeared to have introduced the term "organization" when he said that "the welfare of the community and the individual alike demands organization in charity as well as in other forms of activity around them. . . ." Around the turn of the century we find the four terms: charity, welfare, organization, and community used in a variety of ways.

Jane Addams (1910) gave us "social justice"; and Allen Burns (1916), "state-wide association." M. R. Taylor (1916) equated "interpretation to the community" and "organization of the community." In 1918 R. E. Miles asked "what are the social forces?" William Norton (1919) saw "the field already laid out . . . on a basis of unrelated functional division, each function revolving around an attempt to solve some specific problem." He saw it "complicated by religious, racial, political and personal motivations."

By the 1920's the *NCSW Proceedings* were sprinkled with some new terms: community chests, community life, district, neighborhood, federation for social work, and social work finance.

The 1930's added: public relief, public welfare, health, lay participation, social insurances, social group work, public relations,

progressive education, mental hygiene, civil liberties, supervision, research, and many other new terms.

In the 1940's writers suggested that "community organization" was woven into the fabric of most of what social work does and therefore it had lost its identity. Kenneth Pray (1947) said that "community organization was social practice."

The 1950's presented evidence that our problem of terminology was getting more complex. It became evident that social workers did not have a monopoly on community organization. At the 1952 Madras International Conference on Social Work, a clarion call was sounded for a multi-purpose and multi-skilled social worker. Agnes Meyer (1956) told us that "the trend toward specialization in social work has led to such an emphasis on individual treatment and to the expansion of so many professional groups working independently of each other, that nobody is responsible for the family as a unit."

Louis Towley writing in *Trends in Social Work* (4) said, "The social worker helping a community organize its social welfare is guided by the same principles stated and developed by Gordon Hamilton (1952) in discussing the role of social casework in social action." Violet Sieder (1956) believed "that the focus on the generic has put a heavier emphasis on group and community process. . . ." To compound our problem, the recent "Curriculum Study" suggests (5): ". . . that the executives of all social agencies as administrators are engaged in a development of special welfare programs and should properly be classified as 'community organization workers.'" In reviewing the terms in community organization which have been getting a great deal of attention—community work, community development, social community organization work, community organization work, social welfare organization—the average practitioner not only is confused, but finds that his efforts to clarify his terms are tiring and frustrating as well.

It should be evident from this very brief historical review of a few of our basic terms that our problem of terminology is not of recent origin. Furthermore, it is apparent that the problem is complicated by such factors as changing philosophies, interrelationships of the various specialities, the impact of other

professions and disciplines, diverse motivations, specialization, emphasis on services or problem centered approach, to name a few.

For my second illustration—an Ad Hoc Committee made up of publication representatives of NCSW, NASW,* Columbia University Press and the New York School of Social Work attempted in 1963/64 to solve a few of our problems in terminology, classification and documentation. The original purpose of this project was to identify the basic subject headings in social welfare which might be used as a basis for classifying our literature. In addition, we stressed the importance of defining these basic subject headings and agreed that practice and the problems of practice should be included.

Overlap and Duplication

We reviewed available resources and compiled an alphabetical list of 683 so-called basic subjects from the files of our four participating organizations. What about these 683 subjects? How many were identical? How many appeared in only one list? Of the 683 subjects, only 83 or 12.2% appear in two or more lists. Although the four organizations are dealing with the same subject matter, six hundred or 87.8% of the subjects were single listings. Not only were these figures disconcerting, but a further analysis of these revealed that there was much duplication and overlap.

The Zator System, developed by Calvin Mooers in 1956 uses so-called descriptors and coordinate or concept indexing similar to those we have identified. It can be adapted to a simple inexpensive hand-sorted card system (6) which is the lowest level of automation. Fortunately the problem in social welfare is not as complex and impelling as that of the chemists or the engineers; and therefore, at this stage, we learn from this elementary system and can experiment with machine systems.

Since each "descriptor" stands for an idea or concept generally of rather broad scope, the user's search can be covered with a small number of descriptors. Precision is not lost by using such broad terms even though we

* National Association of Social Workers.

avoid finely drawn distinctions between closely related ideas or concepts. Narrow ideas can almost always be synthesized by the use of several descriptors. Major points covered in a document are determined by answering the question, "What ideas or concepts would best describe its meaning to a user?" It is general practice today to use strings of natural language to represent the conceptual contents of documents to computers (7).

This system has a major advantage in that it can be organized by one or more agencies or libraries to meet specialized needs, and the individual systems can be geared into a generally acceptable central plan. If there could be some concerted action by the social welfare field in the area of information retrieval, a greater sharing of available knowledge would be possible.

Social Problems and Information Scientists

Pressing social problems in our society present new opportunities to social welfare practitioners and scholars. Retooling of the social welfare library and specialized information centers should contribute greatly to their solution.

Solutions to social problems have been sug-

applying to professionalism appear to have been met in that:

- 1) a recognizable common body of special knowledge is fast evolving from such present separate and independent activities as library science, documentation, information storage and retrieval, linguistics, machine translation, and information systems engineering; and
- 2) the literature and the growing complexities of dealing adequately with knowledge will soon create a recognized task for its members to perform.

Perhaps the most useful definition of this new profession for our purposes was reported by Heilprin (8):

"... the science that investigates the properties and behavior of information, the forces governing the flow of information, and the means of processing information for optimum accessibility and usability. The processes include the origination, dissemination, collection, organization, storage, retrieval, interpretation, and use of information. The field is derived from or related to mathematics, logic, linguistics, psychology, technology, operations research, the graphic arts, communications, library science, management, and some other fields."

Social problems have multiple causes, and their solutions accordingly require a multidiscipline approach, which is facilitated by the fact that technology, the natural sciences, and the social sciences are closely interrelated (a point of view that is making itself increasingly felt in educational theory). The deterioration of the inner city is an example of a typical complex social problem that will yield only before such a unified attack.

gested by findings from such varied fields as astrophysics, sensory psychophysics, and population studies, as well as the more theoretical social sciences, whose influence can be seen in their application to problems of urban development.

Information science as it approaches full status of a profession is a challenge to librarians. Even now two of the requirements

An operational definition for the information scientist in this profession has been stated as follows (9):

"One who studies and develops the science of information storage and retrieval, and who devises new approaches to the information problem, who is interested in it in and of itself."

The general function of the information specialist is the organization of the literature.

One concrete and major contribution information specialists and librarians can make toward the resolving of social problems would be to strengthen the basic bibliographic tools of the professions which must cope with them. Too often those needing to locate articles could have to consult as many as sixteen different indexes and indexed abstract journals, none of which really specializes in social welfare—or claims to list extensively—papers dealing with it.

Another specific contribution that information specialists can make is to assist researchers in compiling state-of-the-art papers on selected social problems. To increase the usefulness of available knowledge, a value oriented model (10) developed by the National Association of Social Workers and emphasizing the gaps between the ideal objectives and the actual operations is suggested.

As for the application of this technique to the literature of a specific social problem, one would first, of course, have to assemble the pertinent documents. Because of the multifaceted quality typical of most social problems, an information specialist or librarian conducting such a literature search should be able to bring a wide spread of materials, from many sources and professions, to focus on his topic. After a working bibliography has been compiled, he might proceed to apply the model by extracting key sentences and paragraphs according to its five rubrics. Not every article would have material to match each breakdown, but negative results would be as meaningful in their way as positive ones. The researcher—sociologist or social worker—would now be ready to make the final selection and to write the article.

Selective Uses of Electronic Data Processing

Documenting and exchanging knowledge is an inseparable part of planning, research, and development in any profession or field of endeavor—and social welfare is not an exception. All those in social welfare concerned with planning, social research, and the development of social welfare services—individual social workers, administrators, academic researchers, professional societies, and oper-

ating agencies—must accept the responsibility for documenting and exchanging knowledge in the same degree and spirit that they accept responsibility for planning research, and development. The need for adequate documentation has been recognized in many parts of the world. In a report (11) of an international conference on social research held recently in Buenos Aires, it was stated that “. . . all participants agreed that one of the most serious obstacles to social research in Latin America, not only for foreign scientists but also for institutions and researchers located in the region, is the lack of documentation.

Within the past year, there has been a trend toward abstracting journal articles in the social welfare field, for example, the National Association of Social Work *Abstracts for Social Workers, Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts*, The Tata Institute of Social Sciences *Abstract Journal* and the National Conference on Social Welfare manuscript abstracts. This tendency is a hopeful sign because it provides an opportunity for us to make fuller use of available literature. Abstracts will also make the task of documentation simpler.

Although this is a welcome sign, the problem of documentation in the social welfare field remains with us. An abstract is expensive to produce, and it has limited value unless it is widely read and the original manuscript is made readily accessible.

Needed: A Simple Network

It is clear that the future use of technical and professional social welfare knowledge will depend more and more upon the development of a simple intercommunicating network of cooperating, specialized information centers. A number of specialized document centers now exist in national and international organizations, for example, in the United States, the National Conference on Social Welfare, the United Community Funds and Councils, the American National Red Cross, the Family Service Association of America, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the National Association of Social Workers, to name a few. In Europe and Asia, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, Unesco's International

Children's Center in Paris, and various other international organizations provide information on specialized subjects. We have evidence that more and more of them are coming into being all the time, and we can expect this trend to continue. This is in line with developments in allied professions and disciplines. These specialized document centers include a wide range of activities and resources: special libraries, special collections, committee reports, analyses of services, historical data, research studies, and the like.

It is our proposal that an international network of these specialized document centers be organized to improve the means of documenting and exchanging social welfare knowledge. This network will essentially be a federated, noncentralized organization that will require a minimum of central services and will provide a maximum of autonomy in the existing information centers (12). Such an international network plan can be based on several overriding premises:

- There is a need to develop an international plan for information exchange and cooperation.

Such an international plan would unite in a cooperative fashion the capabilities of existing specialized document services. These libraries and centers, both large and small, would require a referral or switching center to guide the flow of documents and to guide the users to information and the documents.

- The proposed network plan should be built upon the present resources, accomplishments, and experience that are available internationally in the social welfare field.

We believe that we now have the resources, even though limited, and the experience to consider ways and means of improving the documentation and exchange of social welfare knowledge.

- It is proposed that the scope of our international network plan should extend from the time an author's manuscript leaves his hand until it is delivered to the user. The plan touches upon the abstracting, indexing, storing of documents, circulation of data about them, and retrieval and delivery of documents for use.

The National Conference on Social Welfare, whose main product is information, has for many years been handicapped in making the contents of its publications available for inservice education, administration, supervision, training, research and program planning. In 1963, its Pilot Project for the production of a KWIC Index (Key-Word-in-Context) of its publications from 1874 through 1962 was started as an experiment in the social welfare field. The *KWIC Index of NCSW Publications* was produced in two volumes:

Volume I, including publications from 1874 to 1923, was coded and computer indexed, but, because of the age and doubtful usefulness of the material for most purposes, was printed roughly in a limited edition for internal use.

Volume II, covering material published from 1924-1962, was produced as a complete computerized index in which 2,600 papers written by 1,650 authors are included. Approximately 1,325 keywords are indexed in the 11,500 index entries. We are now in the process of producing a supplement to cover the years since 1962.

This KWIC Index has proved helpful both to the social welfare field, and to the Conference in making it possible for us to discharge our primary function of providing information through three distinct services: the KWIC Index itself, the compilation of nearly 200 selected bibliographies, and a simplified method for providing individual searches for special information. Each service will be described in turn.

Selected Subject Bibliographies

A number of selected subject bibliographies are compiled by sorting edge-notched cards. Eventually it is hoped that such bibliographies will be compiled by a computer using a combination of keywords in the titles, descriptors (broad concepts or ideas), and Uniterms (keywords used by the authors). The combination of these three classifications provides approximately 20-35 indexing

terms to search for documents. These bibliographies include single and combination subjects, for example aging, public assistance, corrections, group work in mental institutions, and casework in public welfare. In addition to the bibliographical data, annotations—descriptors and Uniterms—will be added to the bibliographical data.

Individual Searches

The KWIC Index and the selected bibliographies should be used first by the individual to search for pertinent documents. If these sources prove satisfactory, an individual may go to one of the approximately 1,000 agency, school or public libraries for the original document. If the original document cannot be found in the local community, the Conference will make an individual search of its files and provide a copy at cost.

Some Problems and Limitations

Taking terminology from the point of view of its formal organization, or the lack of it, let us start with free terms. In the NCSW Pilot Project, this condition is best represented by the KWIC Index, where keywords are Uniterms taken directly from the title. The only control exercised is the editorial omission of words with little or no subject content, under which the computer is prevented from making index entries. Synonyms have not as yet been satisfactorily dealt with here, as we shall now see.

The greatest failing of the KWIC Index is that information which ideally should be gathered together in one place is often scattered all over the alphabet. Material on mental retardation, for example, might be indexed under: *mental retardation, mentally retarded, retardation, retarded, feeble-minded, feeble-mindedness, mental deficiency, mentally deficient, mentally defective, defective, retarded children, retarded adults*, etc. This aspect of free terminology is our greatest curse from the point of view of the indexer as well as the user. In solving this problem, we shall be getting into the area of our next subject, semicontrolled terminology, a middle ground.

A partial solution has been proposed, which is to introduce *See* and *See also* references into a KWIC Index. This would not completely correct the scattering of terms, of course. Material on mental retardation would still be located at several points in the alphabet, but, *See* references from terms not used in the index, and *See also* references from and to the various synonyms, would tie up the loose ends, as it were, and introduce some logic into the system without crippling it with too much regimentation.

Another phase of the NCSW Pilot Project, the use of descriptors and annotations, also touches upon a phase of partial vocabulary control. Since the Uniterms or annotations are always presented as an indexer's comment upon the specific application of his chosen descriptors, each Uniterm or annotation falls within the range of one or more descriptors, and thus might be said to be classified by descriptor. Such a classification is not, however, static. An indexer might choose, for example, to use the Uniterm, *Negro* (or *black*), with Descriptor No. 4, *Children*, and mean Negroes as children; he might place it after No. 16, *Familial and sexual*, and mean the Negro family; after No. 14, *Education, academic*, he will mean Negro formal schooling; after No. 12, *Discrimination and segregation*, the Negro and race problems; after No. 28, *Minority groups*, he will mean the Negro as a member of the minority, and so on.

Suppose, however, that the searcher wishes to assemble all material on Negroes, regardless of the shade of meaning suggested by the descriptor under which it is classified. In approaching this problem directly by descriptor, he would find his material hopelessly scattered. To correct this defect, the Pilot Project prepared a computer printed index to all categories, descriptors, Uniterms and annotations, words and phrases, in which the latter are permuted to permit access under all major points. By searching this index under *Negro*, it is possible to assemble all pertinent material about Negroes. This is another important aspect of semicontrolled terminology, which shows the flexibility of free Uniterms, together with some of the advantages of a more controlled system. Here also, one sees the potential of the computer at its best.

A Semicontrolled Vocabulary

At the other end of things we have vocabulary which is completely controlled. Here we find many conventional indexes; but the best example, familiar to us all, is probably the general or special subject heading list. Its terminology is carefully chosen, one concept always being represented by the same word or phrase, with *See* references from the forms not used as index terms. Moreover, by means of *See also* references, a hierarchical structure is created, references being made always from the generic to the specific, and from and to terms of equal importance. Where ambiguities might arise, they are dealt with by means of scope notes and information cards. Thus the subject heading list takes on some of the characteristics of the classification schedule. The great value of such a system is, of course, that it is logically and carefully constructed, that terms always have the same meaning, that related materials are tied together, and that synonyms are adequately controlled. Such a system, unfortunately, in spite of its many benefits, would make impossible the production of a tool such as the KWIC Index with all its advantages, because so much control would destroy its very nature.

In terms of NCSW experience with the Pilot Project, we are inclined to propose the use of semicontrolled terminology, which would combine much of the best in the two or more extreme positions. Although we have not yet experimented directly with such tools as *See* and *See also* references in the KWIC Index, they have been suggested as an addition to our impending revision of the original *KWIC Index of NCSW Publications 1924-1962*. We are working on items such as synonym lists for computer search, and are thinking about a thesaurus. Moreover, a classified coding system, based on the fifty descriptors, and its scope note vocabulary has been proposed. We hope that such classified coding will solve the synonym problem from the point of view of the computer by having one, and only one, symbol for each concept used in combination with each other and with initial letters. This symbol would have meaning for the computer; and, since

it would be highly mnemonic, also for the initiated user. In these ways, and in similar ways, we hope to solve our vocabulary problems.

The basis of cooperation for the proposed network of documentation centers in the welfare field is the output of the tape typewriter—machinable paper tape. This is the link which joins the store of bibliographical information to the electronic computer, which makes possible rapid, mechanical indexing, filing, printing, storing, and searching, and which thus solves so many of our simple but expensive information problems.

Abstracts

As the readers of this journal know, the NCSW Pilot Project included what we have referred to as annotations: descriptors assigned to an article followed by Uniterms, selected words taken directly from the title or text. Taken together, these index terms constitute a telegraphic abstract, and should tell an individual enough about a paper to enable him to determine whether or not he wishes to retrieve and read it. This system has the advantage of combining indexing and abstracting into one operation.

A more conventional type of abstract may be preferred, however. Abstracts vary in type from informal annotations, which merely tell what an article is about, to lengthy informative abstracts, which make reading of the original unnecessary. Some abstracts make a point of summarizing new information. (This is especially helpful in the case of original research papers.) Others, in addition to summarizing content, state the overall place of a document in relation to the rest of the professional literature. Still others give a critical evaluation as well as a résumé. These more elaborate varieties are all carefully composed and written in formal English.

Nevertheless, the more formal and elaborate an abstract becomes, the more expensive it is in terms of time, effort, and money. Greater effort spent in its production also

means a longer interval between the original author and the reader. However attractive the formal abstract may seem, the above mentioned points should be carefully weighed before rejecting the simpler and cheaper varieties of abstracts.

With such invariant information stored on tapes in machinable form, it would be possible to publish quite a variety of useful works, such as KWIC Indexes, citation indexes, special bibliographies, special searches, a central cumulative record of the holdings of the network in KWIC Index form, synonym lists, and thesauri, to mention a few of the more obvious ones. Seen in this light, perhaps the price of bibliographical uniformity is not too high to pay.

In Conclusion

The pressures of information supply and demand have resulted in the conventional forms of library operation being examined and changed. The question each library or specialized information center must answer is first, "What shall we do?" and only then, "How shall we do it?"

The problem of creating improved methods and techniques for search and retrieving social welfare data is made more difficult because of the nature and complexity of social welfare. The NCSW projects and the workshops have demonstrated one fact—that an attempt to classify the services and activities of the social welfare field under any of the existing conventional classifica-

tion schemes (Dewey, LC and the UDC) using a hierarchical structure is impractical and ineffective. Therefore, the retrieval of documents and information is related to the development of: 1) appropriate means to classify and retrieve social welfare data; and 2) systematic research in social welfare terminology.

The NCSW projects have demonstrated that selective uses of electronic data processing can and should be an integral part of social welfare processing in libraries and special information operations. Electronic data processing and other so-called non-conventional methods and techniques used selectively can be useful in reducing the pressures of information supply and demand. However, the computer is only one of the powerful tools; people must tap its potential in solving problems successfully. The social welfare field is complicated and amorphous and will become more so in the future. As the practitioners in this field and in the profession become involved in solving social problems, they will look to social welfare librarians and information scientists for more sophisticated and scientific information retrieval and analysis—information which is discriminating and which is relevant and accurate.

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The Corporation as History

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■ Business history has come into its own as a legitimate field of study only in recent years. Its importance was first recognized in the United States at the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. There a program of study of the history of business was established to provide business administration students with a solid background for their theoretical studies. Inauguration of this program required the

collection of a different kind of library resource. However, collection was nearly impossible, because the necessary resources simply did not exist. Facing the challenge head-on, several persons associated with the Harvard School began to produce corporate histories in support of the school's new academic orientation. This paper suggests the potential research value of corporate histories as well as describing a particular collection.

THE Corporate History Collection of the Business Administration Library at UCLA is a collection of over 2,000 volumes that have been acquired during the year, 1967/1968. Histories of companies located in the United States, as well as in every European nation, Canada and Japan, comprise the bulk of the collection, though there is also material relating to Latin American, African and Asian business enterprises as well. Well over half the collection, about 1,400 volumes, are foreign corporate histories.

Certain geographical areas are more strongly represented in the collection than others. Histories of American, British and German companies are especially plentiful. In addition, there are a sufficient number of histories of firms in specific regions or communities as to offer students a resource for detailed area studies. The cities of Hamburg, Munich and London, and the Ruhr and Bavaria are such localities.

For instance, resources in the collection for an area study of Munich, to mention only a few of the items available, include the *Hauserbuch der Stadt München*, a register of residents at every address in the city, dating back to the fifteenth century; histories of three Munich banks—the Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, the Bayerische Staatsbank, and the private banking firm of Merck, Finck & Co. There are also histories of a Munich construction firm, a brewery, three insurance companies and the Bavarian Chamber of Insurance.

Chronologically, the collection spans more than 800 years. An exceptionally beautiful three-volume, leather bound and elaborately gold-embossed history of the commerce of the City of Barcelona commemorates the seventh centennial of that city's Chamber of Commerce and Navigation (1). An attractive two-volume history commemorates the fourth centennial of the oldest continuously operat-

ing bank in the world, the Banco di Napoli, founded in 1539 (2). The history of Tokyo's Tokyu Department Store, perhaps the oldest such business in the world (founded in 1669), is included (3), as is Manfred Thier's *Geschichte der Schwäbischen Hüttenwerke*, about the German mining and steel producing firm which dates from 1365.

The majority of the histories in the collection, however, are of companies founded in the nineteenth century. Primarily dealing with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the collection is a resource for economic development studies in those geographical areas from which there are numerous histories.

The range of industrial and commercial activities represented in the collection is as broad as its geographical scope. The gamut of corporate histories, from accounting firms such as Price Waterhouse & Co. of London to utilities firms such as the Copenhagen Telephone Co. or the Boston Edison Co., provides a rich and varied resource for the study of business history. The subject areas into which large numbers of these histories fall include accounting, advertising, agriculture and real estate, banking and finance, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, the construction, food processing and forest industries, insurance, international commerce, labor unions, manufacturing, merchants and merchandising, mining, the petroleum, steel, textiles, transportation and utilities.

The collection is particularly strong in the areas of banking and insurance, with more than 800 bank histories and 500 histories of insurance firms. The bulk of both these groups are of American, British, German, Italian and Japanese firms. Of interest is a group of more than thirty histories of Norwegian community savings banks, all of which date back to the nineteenth century, an unusual source of information about communal economics in Norway.

Biographies, a pillar of all historical studies, are also included in the collection. The list of often unique personalities who are important to the study of business history includes industrialists such as Alfred Krupp and Johann Conrad Fischer, inventors such as Charles Babbage and Werner von Siemens, bankers like the Rothschilds and the Fuggers, and merchants, James C. Penney and Sir Thomas Lipton.

A distinct category of material included in the collection is the histories of associations: guilds, labor unions, chambers of commerce, and professional societies. Some interesting examples of these are "The House Book of the Mendelschen Twelve Brothers Guild," the records of the brotherhood of handicraft artisans organized in Nüremberg in 1388 (4); a history of the Deutsche Metalarbeiter-Verband, the oldest German labor union (5); Emil Angst's history of A.C.V. beider Basel, the Swiss consumers' cooperative founded in 1865 (6); and the tricentennial history of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (7), one among a number of histories of German municipal chambers of commerce included in the collection. The histories of numerous professional societies, principally in the United States and Great Britain, are also in the collection.

Corporations and Their Times

Corporations are social institutions deeply rooted in a given time and locality. Being part of the larger network of relationships between individuals and groups in society, their histories are inseparable from the larger economic, political or national history. Their histories often provide insights not available in other types of historical studies. Few would deny, for instance, that the history of the German chemical cartel, I. G. Farben—or that of the House of Fugger—is not only relevant but indeed necessary for a proper understanding of the history of Germany in recent decades—or of Europe during the Renaissance. Yet a history of I. G. Farben during the critical years 1935-45, based on the firm's archival records, was not available until 1953 (8). And as recently as 1923, a copious collection of business letters of the House of Fugger was discovered and published in Vienna (9).

Corporate histories are unique in that, when based upon research in company archives, they provide the only source of detailed information about the actual management and operation of specific business enterprises. In this respect, corporate histories are particularly relevant to the study of economic history.

When the corporation is viewed as a social institution, interesting questions are raised

that have been studied thus far only superficially—if at all. What is the special significance, for instance, of binational corporations like Royal Dutch Shell, Nestlé Alimentana and Unilever? Corporations, like individuals, operate in the world of ideas, social ideas that both mold the corporation and delineate its range of activities. But corporations can also be factors either promoting change or supporting the status quo, or the consequence of either. What role in this respect have these unique binational businesses played in the evolution of an internationalized world economy? The recent comprehensive histories of all three of these firms shed considerable light on this question (10).

The businessman and the historian share similar viewpoints. Both are interested in change and the factors relevant thereto. They are interested in the phenomena of economic growth as well as the past for its own sake. Corporate histories reflect the businessman's pride in his company's contribution to the community, to the nation or, in a more general sense, to mankind and to the world. Many corporate histories are published to commemorate a jubilee year in the evolution of the company, a milestone in the firm's development, a point at which the firm takes an introspective look at itself and its past.

Most such histories are based on corporate archival material which is often both ancient and extensive. Such is the beautifully illustrated two-volume history of the Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, published in 1963 on the fourth centennial of the bank's history (11). Although originally established as a religious charity, the Istituto has become one of Italy's national banks. The transition from a charitable institution to a banking institution is an intriguing subject to pursue. The second volume of this handsome set is a catalog of the institute's very extensive archives.

Many corporate histories have been commissioned by the company or even written by a company representative; these are "official" histories. The presence of a possible bias in these histories should be recognized, but they are no less valuable simply because they are official. In fact, the official sponsorship of these histories might very well result in a more useful work than would be possible to an outsider who did not enjoy the manage-



An old German fire insurance contract.

ment's confidence or access to the firm's archives.

On the other hand, a number of corporate histories have been written by outstanding and well-known authorities in the field of historical scholarship. Men such as Eric Achterberg, Wilhelm Treue, Allan Nevins and John R. Commons, all of whom have written corporate histories, have well-established reputations as historical scholars.

Some corporate histories are handsome examples of the book-makers' art. This is generally true of the Italian books which are often handsomely illustrated and printed, and of the Japanese histories which are not infrequently bound in leather, suede or silk and richly embossed in gold.

Frequently, corporate histories not only describe a company since its founding but are also a cultural history of a product, a service or technology. Such, for example, are Rudolf Kellermann's *Die Kulturgeschichte der Schraube*, a richly documented history published for Kamax-Werke Rudolf Kellermann, the German manufacturer of screws and other metal construction materials; Fred Bertrich's *Kulturgeschichte des Waschens*, a delightfully illustrated volume commemorating the history of the Düsseldorf washing machine manufacturer, Henkel & Cie; Wilhelm Treue's *Achse, Rad und Wagen*, published to commemorate the 181 year history of Bergische Achsenfabrik Fr. Kotz & Söhne,

the German axle and brake manufacturer; and Mathias Toussaint's artfully documented history of conveying and hoisting machinery (12).

An Unexploited Resource

More and more historians, and particularly economic historians, are turning to the special sources for business history: business archives, letters and account books, diaries and memoirs and, of course, corporate histories, in pursuit of their studies. Whether it be for geographical area studies of economic conditions and development, studies in the history of specific industries, or the role of personalities in the evolution of business enterprise, corporate histories offer a unique and hitherto largely unexploited resource. Their usefulness to historical studies is valuable to the extent that their uniqueness is appreciated.

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The World of Business: An Exhibit

IN OBSERVANCE of SLA's 59th Annual Conference in Los Angeles (June 2-7, 1968), the staff of UCLA's Business Administration Library had prepared a special exhibit of materials selected from the Corporate History Collection. On display during the month of June in the foyer of the University Research Library, this exhibit, "The World of Business," featured the corporation as an important agent in both national and international economic development.

The exhibit focused on the twelve largest industrial corporations outside the United States as listed annually by *Fortune* magazine;* foreign insurance and banking institutions; and miscellaneous companies chosen for their special interest. With the growing importance of international business and the ascendance of multi-national companies, the display identified those organizations which have transcended national borders and have become truly world-wide in scope and importance.

The names of the twelve largest foreign industrials are familiar to all. At the head of the list is Royal Dutch Shell (N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij). Founded in 1890, the company entered into a partnership with the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd. of Great Britain in 1907 and rapidly became one of the most important companies in the world petroleum industry.

F. Carel Gerretson's four-volume *History of the Royal Dutch*, published in 1953, is the definitive history of the company.

Another Anglo-Dutch partnership, Unilever, holds the second spot. Resulting from the merger in 1930 of N.V. Margarine Unie and Lever Brothers Ltd., Unilever is the largest producer and supplier in the world of soap, margarine, edible oils and fats and numerous similar products. Charles Wilson's two-volume work, published in 1954, is the most complete history of the company.†

The British Petroleum Company Ltd., founded in 1882 as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, is the parent of the major international "BP" group which holds the position as third largest industrial outside the United States. Its history, *Adventure in Oil* by Henry Longhurst, was published in 1959.

Walter Henry Nelson's *Small Wonder* (1967) is the history of the German automotive company of Volkswagen that ranks fourth, a position it has achieved only thirty-three years after the firm's founding.

A different kind of history, one based on oral traditions and the memories of those whose ancestors were principals in the story, celebrates the forty-one-year history of Im-

* *Fortune*, p.128-35. (Sep 16, 1967)

† Wilson, Charles. See Ref. (10)

perial Chemical Industries Ltd., the fifth largest foreign industrial. Although founded in 1926, this English combine traces its history back to the establishment of the chemical industry at Widnes in 1852, a story told in David W. F. Hardie's *A History of the Chemical Industry in Widnes* (1950).

Sixth place is held by the National Coal Board of Great Britain, operator of the nationalized coal industry. H. Townshend-Rose's *The British Coal Industry* (London, 1951) is an official history of the Board.

The seventh largest foreign industrial is Philips' Gloeilampenfabriken, a Dutch company formed in 1891 to manufacture electrical equipment and chemicals. The firm's seventy-fifth anniversary publication, *Vision of a Reality*, is a collection of unusual photographs depicting the many products and services of of the company.‡

An Italian firm, Montecatini Edison S.p.A., is number eight. This, the second largest chemical company in Europe, was formed in 1965 by the merger of the Montecatini and Edison Groups.



The Siemens group of companies, the largest electrotechnical business combine in West Germany, is in the ninth position. The first Siemens firm was founded in 1847 by the German electrical genius, Werner von Siemens. Several histories of Siemens have been published in recent years, but the one chosen for the exhibit is the now scarce first history of the company, published in 1914,§ which was donated to the Collection by the Siemens Foundation Archives in Berlin.

A Swiss corporation whose products are well-known to everyone, Nestlé Alimentana S. A., is tenth among the largest foreign industrials. Established in 1866 under the improbable name of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., it is among the foremost firms in the world food industry. The profusely illustrated and ambitiously titled history of the firm, *World Events 1866-1966* (1966) by John Heer has been published in five languages.

The first volume of Wilhelm Treue's scholarly history of August Thyssen-Hütte AG, one of the most important steel producers in the world, was published in 1966.¶ The second volume of the history of this eleventh-ranking foreign industrial is due to be published this year.

And finally, the twelfth position is held by Fiat, the Italian auto maker. Founded in 1899, the company issued a beautifully illustrated history, *Fiat Line*, in 1966. The numerous color plates, showing the various models of the Fiat since the first was produced in 1899, are especially handsome. Because of the universal popularity of all automotive histories, this book is kept under lock and key.

‡ Philips' Gloeilampenfabriken, N.V., Eindhoven. *Vision of a Reality*. [Eindhoven, 1966]

§ Siemens & Halske AG; Siemens-Schuckertwerke GmbH, Berlin. *Siemens & Halske AG [und] Siemens Schuckertwerke GmbH; Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn im Jahre 1914*. [Berlin, Meisenbach Riffarth & Co., 1914?]

¶ Treue, Wilhelm. *Die Feuer verloschen nie; August Thyssen-Hütte, 1890-1926*. Düsseldorf und Wien, Econ-Verlag, 1966-



Brooks

The Industrial Librarian as Cooperator

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■ This survey reports how the library of business or industry cooperates with other special, public and university libraries and with the information-seeking public. It describes the variety of ways in which cooperation is practiced, identifies areas in which it is lacking but might be developed, and reviews critically cooperation given the industrial library. Statements of some personal attitudes by industrial librarians on the subject conclude the paper.

COOPERATION is a fashionable word in today's library circles. It is used frequently. It is even practiced by most library groups. Although the librarian of business and industry makes a strong effort to cooperate with other groups of the profession, his efforts have not been generally remembered.

Library authorities, planning regional library service, have to be reminded to include an industrial librarian in their councils. The 1968 report by the National Advisory Council on Libraries almost completely ignores the special library, even though 20% of the total number of libraries in the country are special libraries. Since 1962 only two articles that touch on some aspect of cooperation by industrial libraries have been indexed by *Library Literature*. Evidently what cooperation the industrial or business library practices needs re-stating for other library groups.

Some two dozen members of the Upstate New York Chapter, Special Libraries Asso-

ciation, each of whom worked in a different industrial library were asked about their cooperative efforts. The answers came from all parts of New York State, with the exception of metropolitan New York City—the province of another chapter. They represent a variety of types of industries, most libraries in the group having just a one- or two-man professional staff but with one or two having larger staffs, some being the only library in the firm, others one of a number of libraries within the company. Generally, they are representative of the North American population of industrial librarians, except that they may be a little more aware of the variety and methods of cooperation than are librarians in areas where formal regional interlibrary cooperative operations have not progressed as far. The nine regional research library councils of New York State, organized within the last two years, are actively planning cooperation between the state's public, university, and special libraries, though most plans have not been operational long enough to affect previous practices.

The queries were in the form of an informal questionnaire centering chiefly on what cooperative services the industrial library performed, but the recipients were encouraged to reply in any way they chose and to comment at will on any aspect of cooperation. Most replied with letters. Because anonymity was promised in the use of all replies, there will be no differentiation in this article between my own experience and those shared with me by my correspondents in the Upstate New York Chapter, for whose help I am

grateful. Although a reply will be quoted directly, the responsibility of the view expressed is mine and not that of the unidentified writer; I may be using him out of context to make the point.

Interlibrary Lending

The special library of industry is limited in the size and range, but not necessarily depth, of its collection by space, management decision, and budget, so that it must always depend on loans from other libraries to meet some of its needs. Even so, the industrial library does not want to be completely parasitical—like the dodder plant on wheat—on larger libraries. Although it must of necessity borrow, it also lends material. Most of the lending, as the survey replies admit, are to other special libraries; but the industrial librarian, when asked, lends to the college, university or public library without hesitation. Some respondents indicated they lend regularly to the university library in their area and, much less frequently, to the public library. No correspondent explicitly said so, but the impression came through that the public librarian does not normally think of the special library as a possible source of bibliographic supply. That the university librarian occasionally depends on the industrial library for bibliographic support may be as much due to the contact professors have with students from industry as with the university librarian's confidence in a small collection.

The attitude of the industrial library toward interlibrary lending is permissive. One said, "We have to borrow so much we make a special effort to loan whenever we can. We feel obliged to dress the balance where we can." Another notes, "We're small . . . under 10,000 volumes. What little we have we're glad to share with others who daily provide the loans on which we are so dependent." "We don't lend much because our collection's range is narrow, but we lend when we can," said a third.

One commented that interlibrary lending was chiefly of books, that most industrial libraries, including her own, supplied photocopies of non-book material as a gift instead of lending. Since few libraries maintain statistical records of give-away material, the size of the flow of photocopied, rather than

loaned, material between libraries may only be guessed at. It is probably about equal to the loaned material, and may be growing faster than the rate of loans because books are in less demand in industrial libraries than are periodicals. The flow of material lent and given between special libraries and between special and other libraries reduces the demand on the facilities of large libraries to an extent unguessed and unmeasured today, but which would certainly be noticed at once were it to cease.

The demand for material in an industrial library is for today, not in two days or a week, so that the industrial librarian always attempts to get material as fast as possible. This often makes interlibrary loan, as one person commented, too slow a method to obtain material. "Our watchword has to be—the quickest and easiest way, which is often to buy rather than to borrow!"

Interlibrary lending is not possible without some knowledge of the holdings of other libraries, so union lists of periodical holdings are a common form of cooperative effort by libraries. Every one of the librarians queried reported being a contributor to some union list—that of a city or region, of the libraries of their company, or of libraries in a particular subject area. Most also mentioned that they expected to be included in the union list being planned by the state and the local regional research library council. Only one librarian, heading a local plant library for a firm having installations all over the country, mentioned her participation in union lists were limited by management: "Our holdings cannot be listed outside the union list of periodicals in the corporation's libraries." (Why this limitation is imposed was not explained.) Another librarian reported his corporation (also nationally known) had a union list of holdings in the company libraries but his library was not included in the corporation's compilation. He thought it had been omitted because it was a one-man library, but he did not regret the exclusion. The libraries of this corporation charge each other, and outsiders, for photocopies provided, and he can get the material he wants more quickly and just as cheaply in his own geographical area. (The company is the only one of which I have heard whose libraries charge other libraries for photocopying material, though public

and university libraries frequently charge.) In a major metropolitan area outside New York State, where no city or regional union list exists, the libraries of industry and business send lists of their own serials holdings to the libraries with which they do most interlibrary lending.

Reference Service

Answering reference questions is such a normal library operation that many librarians do not think of it as one that involves cooperation. No library can have the answers to all questions in their own collections, and most special librarians will turn to another library for help if they think there is a possibility for finding the information wanted. The practice in this regard across Upstate New York shows an interesting variety. Industrial libraries in large cities noted that they frequently answered reference questions for other libraries; others, from small towns or where there were few libraries near by, indicated a willingness to answer questions but said, "We're seldom asked." This corroborates a personal observation that a regular exchange of reference questions among special libraries occurs most often when the libraries are near by. If there are few within easy telephone and personal contact, the flow of reference questions is then almost exclusively from the small library to the nearby large library, whether public or university. Again the impression is given that the large libraries seldom think of the industrial library as a source of help.

Although industrial librarians in New York State want to and do answer reference questions originating outside their own library, their replies indicated the service was at times limited. "Nothing lengthy" and "Will if time permits" were typical responses. One said frankly, "My responsibility is to company employees first, so I cannot take on long searches for outsiders with the time and staff I have." No librarian said he refused to accept a reference question, however.

If staff time limits reference service, what is the attitude of the industrial library toward an inquirer from outside searching for material himself in its collection? Forbidding, if you believe what you read, because most directories including industrial libraries state

under the entry on regulations of service, "For employees only." The replies received from the survey indicate, however, this limitation is broken more often than kept, and that almost any adult with a research need will be welcome in an industrial library. In some situations, approval of his visit must come from higher management, but more often the librarian is the judge of who may be admitted to his library.

Most visitors come from other special libraries. An occasional visitor comes from a neighboring college or university, or from ones farther away at holiday times. The public library very rarely refers readers to the industrial library. Only one industrial library—the only library other than a small public library in its rural county—reported the local public institution referred readers to it. Referrals become possible because the plant librarian is active in the local Friends of the Public Library. This same library was also the only one that reported being visited by high school as well as college students to work on research papers at holidays and between semesters. Possibly some of these younger readers are children of employees of the facility. Certainly the precocious ten-year-old girl who spent one day this summer with their astronomy books was.

Most of the outside readers are adults, with students from any level infrequent, although one librarian said, "We try to be very cooperative with the local university by letting their students use our holdings."

In one area of reference cooperation, the industrial librarian can contribute a great deal by acting as a switching point between the seeker of information and the expert in the field. The plant librarian can often suggest the person in his facility to be contacted for data not in print that is sought by an outside agency. He may even be able to identify other members of the "invisible college" in related fields in his region, even when they do not work in his facility. The personnel of the State Technical Services Offices in New York State have been quick to take advantage of this knowledgability.

It is interesting that no librarian replying expressly noted that proprietary information would not be released to visitors in his library or that classified government reports would not be shown to them in plants that might

have such collections. With the industrial librarian, the safeguarding of proprietary and classified information is so much a part of his habits that safeguards are taken for granted when practices and policies are discussed. This is as near the subject as anyone came: "Other than not letting anyone have copies of internal reports—which is taboo in any business—our facility is open to anyone who calls and clears his visit."

Safeguarding the proprietary information is implied in the replies to the query about what industrial librarians do in distributing textual material prepared within their facility. Only a few admitted to distributing company reports to outsiders, and these replies came from large plants producing a considerable number of reports each year. Presumably, in these cases, the library was charged with handling the secondary distribution for the facility. No library distributed bibliographies or other library-produced material outside the company. Some, of course, exchanged accessions lists with other libraries of their company, but not with non-related libraries within their own neighborhood. Since the regional research library councils of the state are talking of cooperative acquisitions programs, it is probable that, in New York State, a next step in interlibrary cooperation for the industrial library will be the exchange of accessions lists.

As yet only a few industrial libraries have engaged in formal programs of cooperative acquisitions anywhere. Only one of the librarians replying to my questionnaire had, and the program involved only some of the libraries within the same corporation. This particular program does not seem to have been noticeably successful as yet in economizing library resources.

Space Saving

The problem of what to do about little-used material in the industrial library, where space is always at a premium, is one that favors the cooperative retention of library material. Several libraries have participated in schemes whereby they agree with other libraries of the same company or of a neighborhood to maintain and furnish service from back files of certain little-used periodicals while other libraries do the same for

other titles. Others hope to join in planned regional warehousing of little-used materials; many more wish that such plans were under consideration in their area.

Some libraries have the staff time and energy to prepare lists of duplicate or unwanted material to be given away to other libraries on the principle that what is garbage in one library is gold in another. Sometimes the list is circulated only to the libraries within the same company; sometimes it goes just to other libraries in the neighborhood; sometimes the library joins an official system, like the SLA Metals/Materials Division Duplicate Exchange program. Many librarians, after their list of duplicates has been circulated and the material claimed, ship the unclaimed portion to the state library or to the U.S. Book Exchange.

A few librarians noted especially their cooperation with local colleges and universities in supplementing the resources of the college library for the company's employees engaged in individual study. For many such employees, the company's library replaces the college library entirely and they use the company's library for all assigned reading and research, "complaining bitterly if we do not have every book the professor happened to mention. We try to buy the books if they are in our subject field and within our budget, but we do not feel obliged to duplicate the university library's holdings." Some industrial libraries are also used by university professors who teach special courses to employees in the plant or courses at the university with a heavy attendance by company employees.

Areas for Greater Cooperation

Certain areas of cooperation practiced or planned by the public and university library worlds receive, as yet, scant attention within the industrial library community. Cooperative cataloging or union catalogs are not much used. The libraries of one corporation reported an effort to catalog books and reports cooperatively: "It works better for company reports than for books. You see, no two libraries in the corporation buy the same titles. Besides, almost all the books we do buy have LC cards already." The libraries of another corporation are working toward a computer-produced union catalog.

Cooperative messenger service is also unexplored. No library reported any activity in this area. However, cooperative cataloging, union catalogs, and combined messenger services are areas of cooperation with which the regional research library councils have expressed first priority interest. In New York State at least, many industrial libraries will eventually engage in some activities in these areas, because most respondents indicated they had already joined or were planning to join their regional research councils.

Perhaps because the personal contact is so important in daily operations, the industrial librarian is better at informal cooperative relationships than at formal ones. Libraries that are near neighbors, working in different subject fields, each theoretically closed to all but the personnel of their own facility, are often in practice open to the other's personnel for on-the-premises use. Personnel from firms not having libraries are frequently served in an industrial library, particularly "If they happen to be friends of ours," and *ours* may mean friends of someone in the firm, rather than the library staff. One librarian, writing of her own informal relationships, sums up, "I have built many working friendships with other librarians, and it is hard to say whether this influences what they are prepared to do for us—possibly it may add an inch or two to the mile they are prepared to go."

Formal arrangements for cooperation are relatively few. Those few that are in existence among the libraries of a single corporation have been mentioned above; they are generally held to be dependable and successful, even when the various libraries are located states apart. Even in this field, there may be difficulty. One observer notes, "Cooperation with other libraries of the corporation has always left much to be desired . . . and other librarians within the corporation are usually used as a last resort." Most company librarians, however, use the other libraries of their company as a first resort.

Perhaps there are few formal arrangements for cooperation between an industrial library and others outside its own company because of management's fear that the firm's competitive position may be jeopardized by involuntary disclosure of proprietary interests in the cooperative process. Why formal ar-

rangements have not been made with public or university libraries, where this fear should not obtain, is less clear. A well-known librarian throws some light in this comment, "It could be done through a university or some neutral agency where the requests of one company for specific items would not be known to the other participants. But it is so hard to get this sort of cooperation cleared with the right people at the right time. Then there is the money and who's going to pay and how much. It is often easier to just let things go as they are, which doesn't make for much progress."

Cooperation the Other Way

So far, we have discussed what the industrial librarian does for agencies and people outside his own facility. What of the cooperation he seeks from other libraries?

The service of the public library to the industrial library is noted without comment except in two areas. Respondents lament that there is insufficient knowledge of scientific material or of business priorities among public library personnel. "We hesitate to call a library that has a clerk answering the phone with no knowledge of the technical holdings," and "We have to tell them precisely where to look for the information; even then, they may be slow with the answer." The other service difficulty relates to the diffidence the special librarian has in asking service from a public library located in a different political jurisdiction than his; when the taxes of his company do not support the public library directly, he hesitates to apply for much help. The development of regional public library systems and of the larger regional research library councils is rendering this a minor difficulty for Upstate New York special librarians but it probably continues important elsewhere.

Some universities are very generous in service to the industrial libraries of their area. Others are niggardly and unobliging. A few universities charge a service fee to the industries who wish to use their library collections; this is felt by the industrial librarian to be more acceptable than grudging free service. Once again, in Upstate New York, the development of regional research library councils will alleviate the problem—at least

"There should be no limits of cooperation except when the request would impose a great time demand or would involve disclosure of our research efforts to our competitors."

"The limits on cooperation can only be decided on by the top management officer. Some places where the librarian would like to cooperate fully with others are barred to us by the librarian's superiors. Of course, full cooperation and exchange are ideal."

"Special libraries, especially those financed by profit-making organizations, owe their first loyalty to their employers, and cannot serve others ahead of him, but there is still room in the day for most of us to copy an article or loan a book or perform some small bibliographic task for an outsider."

"Cooperation should certainly be started at the local level. This way we can hope to build up resources locally to meet our requirements. However, I believe we should as special libraries expect to have direct access to national subject-oriented information centers to meet highly specialized needs."

at the top level of university library management. However, there is some suspicion that the real disgruntlement about serving industrial patrons is at the working level of the university library staff, so that more friendly relations may take some time to develop. Uncooperative attitudes are not confined to the university library.

Some librarians feel that distance affects cooperation; others do not. *"We do not see any difference in cooperating between large geographical areas except for the delays in sending and receiving materials. Therefore we tend to borrow as close to home as possible."* "Wider geography always poses logistics problems." *"I can't see that geographic distance makes much difference except that it is harder and longer; if one can work locally it is better all around."* "In this area, the cooperation is wonderful but once you get out toward X City [*Sic*: the next metropolitan area beyond the writer's], the warmth among SLA members seems to cool."

The complaints about service over geographical distance focuses on "the main complaint is *speed* in obtaining the requests. I have, however, come to the conclusion that the Post Office Department is as much to blame as Y Library in the matter of speed." What is needed is "a faster method of receiving photocopies. First class mail is good but there is an occasional need for 2-3 hour service."

Cooperation—Overall View

The library of industry and business is as willing to cooperate and is as busy cooperating with other libraries as any. Because of the nature of his operations, the industrial librarian concentrates on cooperative practices that have an immediate practical purpose. He tends to cooperate best where he is best acquainted; the personal relationship is important in bringing about and continuing cooperative measures. However, he is not unmindful of wider possibilities of cooperation. Several colleagues have summed up various aspects of cooperation in industrial libraries so well that the quotations from their letters are better than a longer summary.

All in all, it seems that the industrial librarian is very like other special librarians and not too dissimilar from the public or university librarians who also believe in cooperative efforts to improve library service.

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Automation on Ten Dollars a Day

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■ Why should libraries be automated? Many reasons have been given. Automated libraries are supposed to be more efficient and to give better service to the user at lower costs. There are also some unmentionable reasons why libraries are automated. Libraries are automated because it is the fashion; it's the thing to do. Libraries are automated because people are curious; they want to know what it is like. Libraries are automated because it is a challenge; you want to know if you can do it. In the operation described, clerical functions essential to the daily operations of the library are carried out by the library staff in the library. Analytical functions are performed on a computer outside of the library.

FIVE years ago, when the library of the University of Louisville Medical School considered automation, many reasons provided the motivation. We hoped that by automating we could give better service to our users at lower cost and also that we could be more efficient. We also wanted to have an up-to-date library as much as we wanted a miniskirt, and we did it because it was there. The computer is the "Mount Everest" of present day librarianship. Now, five years later, we have a library that is almost completely automated. We are operating more efficiently, giving better service to our users, and our automation costs are surprisingly low. Five years ago the library did not have access to university programmers or sufficient funds to hire a staff programmer.

We purchased programs and computer time from a local bank. As a medium sized library with a small budget, we used low-cost, simple machinery for automation and had a "Model T." It is easy to see in this system some of the basic principles that operate even in more elaborate systems.

A Basic Discovery

There are three primary reasons why we have been successful:

1. The systems were designed not by outside personnel, but by librarians who were extremely familiar with the internal operation of the pre-automated system.
2. Everything is as simple as possible, partly for financial reasons and partly for staff reasons.
3. We had—almost by accident—stumbled across a very basic principle, the separation of the clerical functions of automation from the calculations or statistical analysis functions of automation.

All clerical functions that are essential to daily operation of the library are performed in the library directly by the library staff. The analytical functions are extremely valuable (but are not necessary for the daily operation of the system) and are performed outside of the library on a computer.

At the present time the following library functions are automated: interlibrary loan, circulation (both books and journals), all operations concerning serials, and acquisitions. The only major library function not automated is cataloging. After reading and

hearing of the experiences of the libraries involved in production of book catalogs, we have decided that we could not afford to go into such a system until an on-line computer is available.

At the present time we have in the library three pieces of equipment: card sorter, keypunch, and document writer.

All the clerical functions, all the daily routines involved in the processes described above, are performed with only three pieces of equipment. The rental charges (with university discount) are about \$7.50 a day. During the past year \$1,000 was spent on computer programming and operating time for the analytical functions of the systems, or a cost of about \$2.50 a day. We may say, very truthfully, that our total costs of automation are \$10 a day.

One full-time keypunch operator is employed; the other personnel are those who would have to be involved even if we did not have an automated system. We began with serials because we were in the most trouble in the serials area with antiquated records, overwhelming files, and serious claiming problems. The serials check-in operation has been described in previous papers (1); it is not essentially very different from any automated serials check-in. The major difference is that we do not attempt to predict arrival time by use of the computer. We merely produce batches of cards with the month and year of publication indicated; the volume number is keypunched after the issues are received. We do not update the arrival of single issues on a computer. The computer record is changed only after a volume has been returned from the bindery. Thus computer costs are cut down, and the serials program is greatly simplified. We feel very strongly that the computer should be used to perform essentially predictable operations; we do not attempt to write very elaborate programs to take care of those nasty little vagaries of journals with which we are all so familiar.

Automation of Loans—Analysis of Loans

While the serials check-in was being automated (a process that took about a year), we began to automate the interlibrary loan

record. This has been a most valuable experience—one that has led to greatly improved service to the user.

The clerical benefits of the system are comparatively minor. Cards are punched for each interlibrary loan transaction. A weekly punch-out is made for all the interlibrary loan transactions that are still incomplete; this makes follow-up very much easier than to go through the large bulky files as was done before the records were automated. We also, of course, are able to produce printed lists of costs, loans by libraries, loans by borrowers, loans by title, and so forth. But the greatest benefit for our interlibrary loan operations has been the statistical analyses that we have performed. Loans were analyzed by use of the IBM 1130 computer at the Medical School's Computer Center.

The user determines what he wants to borrow. To improve our time records we cannot say, "Get a book and not a journal, Doctor."

The records were analyzed to attempt to determine what factors influence transaction time; we were very much interested in shorter transaction times to give better service to our users. The type of material borrowed has little or no effect on the transaction time. We were happy to learn this because we have absolutely no control over this factor. The transaction time is not influenced by the form of the material borrowed. On the average, originals and photocopies are received at approximately the same time. These transactions are completely under the control of the library from which we borrow. We cannot say to them, "Make a copy; don't send an original" or "Send the original; don't make a copy." This is out of our control; but the method of request *does* affect the transaction time.

The use of TWX (Teletype) markedly decreases the transaction time. On close examination we found that the influence of TWX is due not only to the fact that one-half of the mail time is eliminated but also

Several librarians have asked, "Well, what is going to happen when everybody has TWX, and your loan doesn't get priority?" My answer to that is: "I don't know what is going to happen when everybody has TWX. Now TWX is paying off, and we are relaxing and enjoying it."

to *another* factor. Because TWX is still new and "glamorous," more attention seems to be paid to a loan request coming in on a TWX hook-up. For example, we found that the transaction times for loans from the National Library of Medicine were on the average, fourteen days less after we started to use TWX—and we know that the mail time to Washington and back is not one month. Apparently NLM gives priority to loans received on TWX.

Distance influences transaction time. We were astonished to find as the result of our first six-month analysis that the computer was instructing us to always borrow from libraries between 1,200 and 1,500 miles distant rather than from libraries in the same state. We really began to look at distance then.

For in Kentucky, we have lower average transaction times from libraries in Arizona than from Indiana or Ohio. Transaction times for loans from different libraries in the same city varied enormously. From New York City the time range is: five days for one library to 85 days for another. Further statistical analyses confirmed our suppositions that it is *the* library you borrow from, not its distance or type or size that is the controlling factor in determining how soon the material will be delivered.

For almost a year, we have been producing monthly print-outs of the libraries from whom we have borrowed, as analyzed in terms of transaction time. The interlibrary loan librarian always borrows from the "fastest" library on the list that holds the title we are seeking; thus we have cut down our transaction time by 25% in the first six months of 1968.

The acquisition functions of the library are just being automated. We will, of course, have better financial control, better follow-up orders, and perhaps an agonizing re-appraisal of book selection.

Circulation Studies and Preliminary Analysis

The circulation system has been automated now for almost two years. We consider our circulation a dual function: one over-the-counter loans and the other photocopies. We prepare a punched card record for both parts of the system. Everything that is photocopied has a machine readable record created.

The circulation system is very simple. A charging machine is rented from Gaylord; the device will accommodate an IBM card as well as the usual library charge card. When we installed the system, and as far as I know, even today there are no inexpensive, quiet machines to create records at the circulation desk. We reproduce a six-pack of IBM cards from the serials record and place it in the pocket of the journal. A similar pack of cards is also prepared for books. The borrower number and transaction number are recorded on the card at the desk; these are punched once a day. From this very simple system we create a machine readable file that can be manipulated on a sorter and document writer to produce daily charge-out lists, overdue lists, shelf checking lists, etc. Because of the ease of card manipulation, we are considering an experiment on overdues to determine the most efficient way to handle this neglected, but irritating, thorn of all librarians.

We maintain a punched card borrowers file. At the end of each year we produce an annual statistical report that tells the administration exactly what library services were performed for every individual served by the library (approximately 1,500 persons per year): how many interlibrary loans, how many reference questions, how many books charged out, how many journals charged out, how many photocopies prepared, etc. This report is a very illuminating user analysis, because it is analyzed not only by individuals, but also by department, and by user category—intern, resident, medical student, etc.

The greatest contribution made by the circulation system has been the statistical analysis of the pattern of journal use. We have found, as others who have performed such analyses have found, that 15% of our collection gives us 85% of our use. We went a step further; we merged this information with the interlibrary loan information.

We see a situation where 50% of the money that we spend gives us no yield; and at the same time we are spending a considerable sum of money to obtain material from other libraries that we did not purchase with this "no yield" money. Are we that stupid? No, because these other libraries also have the same situation. They are also borrowing material from us and from each other.

The statisticians, after looking at all these figures, have suggested that it will be possible—after records have been accumulated for about two years (they would rather have three, but you can do it with two)—to predict with about 80–90% accuracy what the journal use pattern will be during the following year. You cannot predict what the user will request as an interlibrary loan. In fact, if the interlibrary loan factor is studied, there is almost no repetition in the requests. If all the journal titles were purchased that users request in any one year, you would

not have solved your interlibrary loan problem for the next year at all. In fact, we were able to calculate that in order to cut down the interlibrary loan by 75% it would be necessary to increase the journal collection by more than 10-fold, an obvious impossibility.

Mirror, Mirror on the Wall

Now we have a picture which is probably true of most technical libraries. We are all familiar with Robert Burns' poem "Oh, would some power the giftie gee us to see ourselves as others see us."

It is now possible for any librarian who has \$10 a day to see himself as his users see him. With such a small amount of money, and a lot of work, you can in effect purchase a magic mirror to view the reality of your operation as it really is—not as you might like to think of it, but as it really is. Do you have the courage to look?

Literature Cited

1. Livingston, F. A Semi-automated Journal Check-in and Binding System; or Variations on a Theme. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 55: 316–320 (1967)



Mrs. Atwood



Mrs. Livingston

Received for review September 24, 1968. Accepted January 24, 1969. Presented at a joint meeting of the Documentation and Aerospace Divisions, 59th Annual Conference, SLA, Los Angeles, June 6, 1968. Mrs. Livingston is associate librarian, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library (formerly the University of Louisville Medical School Library). Mrs. Atwood, who had been director of research at the Medical School Library, is now director of the Greater Louisville Technical Referral Center, Speed Scientific School, University of Louisville.

Information Retrieval for Advertising and Marketing Research

Elin B. Christianson

J. Walter Thompson Co., Chicago, Illinois

■ The development and operation of an information retrieval system based on advertising and marketing research reports are described. The system, now in its third year of operation, was developed jointly by the staff of the Research Department and Library personnel. Deep indexing, concept coordination, and Termatrix are applied to the retrieval of information in research reports.

INFORMATION proliferates. The employee abdicates. The system perpetuates. These words effectively sum up the reason why J. Walter Thompson Co.—Chicago has developed an information retrieval system for its research report collection.

A considerable body of knowledge existed in the 3,000 research reports prepared over the past ten years for the company and its clients. Once these reports had been used for the immediate purpose for which they were prepared, they were retained for future reference. But all too often, with the passage of time and the turnover in personnel, the information in the reports was forgotten.

It was decided to explore the application of the newer methods of information retrieval to this body of valuable but under-used knowledge. The objectives were to:

- 1) Devise a system which would allow unlimited depth of indexing;
- 2) Use procedures and a system which

would be flexible to allow revision and improvement;

- 3) Select equipment which is easy to operate, available at any time, and relatively inexpensive; and

- 4) Use a system which would have potential application to other forms of information.

Development

An information retrieval committee was appointed within the JWT—Chicago Research Department by the Director of Research. Represented on the committee were personnel from the three principal research areas: research management, psychology, and the library. The information retrieval system which evolved was based on the research report collection, using concept coordination for deep indexing of the reports and Jonker Corporation's Termatrix equipment.

In developing the system the committee selected about 100 reports which were representative of the company's clients and subjects. These included advertising research, market research, proposals, recommendations, and motivation research covering such consumer products and services as food, beverages, cosmetics, insurance, automotive products, transportation, and banking. The committee began by listing every item of interest in a report and gradually developed an index worksheet of areas to be covered and a vocabulary list of the terms being used. This pilot project provided the basic worksheet—now three pages long—and the bulk of the thesaurus.

Thesaurus

The thesaurus serves as both an indexing guide and the term authority for searches. In looseleaf form, it contains 24 sections, each one corresponding to an item on the index worksheet and containing indexing directions and vocabulary for that item.

There are three separate vocabulary sections:

- Company and brand names;
- Products and services; and
- Concepts.

The first vocabulary, company and brand names, was compiled from the clients and competitors discussed in the reports. The vocabulary serves as an authority for the correct name form and shows the company to which a brand belongs for the convenience of the indexer. If a report covers *MIRACLE WHIP* (a Kraft Foods brand), the thesaurus directs the indexer to *Use also*, *KRAFT FOODS*. The Kraft Foods entry indicates that it *Includes*: *MIRACLE WHIP*. This hierarchy enables a search of Kraft Foods in general as well as *Miracle Whip* specifically.

The second vocabulary, products and services, is also based on the reports. However, it was expanded by using various published catalogs and lists of products and services to provide terms for products or services which reports did not cover but might do so in the future. This section also calls for hierarchic indexing to allow general as well as specific searches. The complete description of a report on chop suey, for example, is: *FROZEN* (or, *CANNED*); *CHOP SUEY*; *CHINESE*; *NATIONALITY*; *FOOD*. Thus, the particular report will be retrieved in as specific a request as "frozen chop suey" or in as general a search as "food." The terms are listed alphabetically. However, to help indexers find the complete description of products, outlines are included. These outlines, one for each major client/product area, list in columns the terms from the general to the specific. The indexer can proceed from the most general term desired to the most specific by selecting the appropriate term from each column on a single page.

The third major vocabulary section consists of terms used to describe the subjects and concepts discussed in the reports. It is

this vocabulary that gives the information retrieval system its great depth. The terms are derived from the reports. The pilot project—the indexing of 100 reports selected for their variety—provided a nucleus of about 300 terms. It has not yet been necessary to add a great many new terms even though over 2,000 reports have been indexed.

Subject terms include such topics as *ADVERTISING MEDIA*, *BUYING HABITS*, *CHOLESTEROL*, *COUPONS*, *GROCERY STORES*, *HAIR CARE*, and *USE*. The concept terms relate primarily to the appeals which a product, service, or its advertising may hold for the consumer. Examples of appeal terms are: *APPETITE*, *COMFORT*, *CONVENIENCE*, *FEMININITY*, *HOMEMADE*, *MODERNITY*, *QUALITY*, *TASTE*, *YOUTHFUL*.

Although some hierarchic indexing is called for here (*LUNCH*, *Use also*: *MEALS*), more extensive use is made of *Related terms* and *See also* references. For instance, the term *ECONOMY* lists *APPEALS* and *PRICE* as related terms, *EXPENSIVE* as a *See also* reference, and is the preferred term to *INEXPENSIVE*.

Applying this vocabulary to a print copy test for a soft drink advertisement would result in terms such as: *INTEREST*, *ILLUSTRATION*, *LAYOUT INTEGRATION*, *APPEALS*, *YOUTHFUL*, *TASTE*, *MODERNITY*.

The other sections of the thesaurus contain directions for indexing and, where needed, definitions of the terms. An example is Section 22, *Research Instruments*. The indexer is directed to check the appropriate instruments used in the research. (The worksheet lists each research instrument and a check mark is made by the appropriate one.) After the directions are definitions for the instruments most often used: multiple regression analysis, rating scales, semantic differential, tachistoscope, trivariate analysis.

Index Worksheet

The worksheet is a long one—3 pages with 24 categories to be considered. Information to be filled in on the first page includes client, other companies, brands, issuing organization, interviewer company, product or service, date, location of research.

The second page is precoded since the

alternative terms are limited. The sections cover type of research (market analysis, image-attitude study, television commercial evaluation, etc.), research methods and techniques, and sample characteristics.

Finally, on the third page of the worksheet, the indexer describes the information in the report, using the subject-concept vocabulary.

Equipment

The equipment used is a Termatrix system. The storage unit is the 8 × 14 plastic random numeric card. Each card represents an index term and contains report identification numbers in the form of holes. Each card has a 10,000 hole (or document) capacity. The input device is the J301 data input machine. This device drills the report hole through the deck of term cards at the specified number position. The third piece of equipment is the reader, a light box, on which the cards are placed. Where concept coordination occurs, using two or more cards, light shines through and the report number can be read on a scale.

Operation

The information retrieval system is operated as a research and library system. Indexing is performed by the research staff. Each research manager or psychologist is responsible for indexing the reports which he has written or which were prepared outside the office for his account. Each indexer has a copy of the thesaurus for use in indexing.

A librarian distributes the reports to the appropriate indexers and edits the indexed reports for completeness of entries and consistency of use of terms. A library clerk performs the input operations.

The number of terms averages 20 per report. Some need as many as 50; a few, usually proposals or summaries, as few as 6 or 7. At present, there are about 2,500 reports in the system, using a vocabulary of 1,300 terms. The relatively small vocabulary was somewhat unexpected. However, it was discovered that many of the same concepts are

often used in connection with such disparate products as shampoo, floor wax, pancake mix, or dog food.

The 2,500 reports represent all research received since November 1965 and a 10-year backlog of research on all current clients.

Retrieval

Searches of the report information retrieval system are performed by both researchers and librarians. The research people are familiar with the vocabulary because they use it in indexing and thus they feel comfortable in using it to perform their own searches. The librarians aid the researchers in their searches and may perform the search if the researcher wishes. The librarians also perform searches of the report collection for other agency personnel who do not normally perform their own searches.

Searches are at two levels. One level of search retrieves whole reports or groups of reports. A second level of search retrieves bits of information within the reports or parts of reports.

At the first level, the system retrieves groups of reports, for example, all advertising research on shampoo, corporate image studies of Client A, television commercial evaluations of soft drinks, all studies prepared by XYZ Research Co. for Client B. At this level, the information retrieval system acts as a replacement and extension of the traditional card catalog by making possible many more added entries than is practicable in a catalog.

It is in the second level of use, the retrieval of information and concepts within the reports, that the unique capabilities of the system appear. In this type of search, only parts of reports are usually relevant to retrieval. The information sought may not have been the purpose of the report as it was originally prepared but was included in the analysis. Many times only a paragraph or two is applicable to the problem. When such information is retrieved, it must be analyzed and synthesized to be useful. Thus the research managers and psychologists have important interpretive roles in the retrieval process as they apply these bits of information to the problem at hand.

Examples of questions asked at this second level are listed, and the actual terms used in the search are shown in parentheses:

- How do women feel about the price of frozen foods? (WOMEN, FROZEN, FOOD, PRICE, IMAGE-ATTITUDE STUDY)
- How important is lather in shampooing? (LATHER, SHAMPOO)
- What appeal does the government inspected seal have to dog food purchasers? Are they aware of it? (DOG FOOD, GOVERNMENT INSPECTION, APPEALS, AWARENESS)
- How frequently do women wax their floors? (WOMEN, FLOOR WAX, USE-FREQUENCY)

Evaluation

The information retrieval system has now been in operation for three years. The first two years were devoted to input of the backlog of research reports as well as the input of current research. In the third year, the thesaurus and vocabulary were revised to include new terms in use and to simplify some of the indexing directions. The basic design of the system had proved satisfactory so no major revision was necessary.

Although formal evaluation of the efficiency of retrieval has not been made, certain conclusions have been drawn about the system and the searches.

It is possible to construct a vocabulary for advertising and marketing despite the problem of assigning terms to sometimes vague ideas and concepts. It is possible to index reports at great depth with no excessive expenditure of time. It is possible to use non-librarians for indexing; research personnel are both willing and able to perform this task.

Although the depth of indexing and the nature of the reports suggested that false

drops and retrieval of too much information might be problems, neither has proved true in practice. The type of question asked of the system is of such a nature that false drops seldom occur. When the errors that do occur are traced back to the index worksheet, they are usually found to be mistakes in indexing or input.

As for the problem of retrieval of too many documents, the specificity of the questions asked usually precludes this. When more general searches are made, the appearance of a great many light holes (report numbers) leads to refinement of the question with a date card or more specific term.

The participation of research personnel in the information retrieval system has been of inestimable value in encouraging their use of the system. They turn to the report collection more often to answer questions that arise because the research personnel know that the information can be found without spending hours reading all reports which might be of value. The knowledge that information in the reports is retrievable has often led to more careful preparation and fuller analysis when a report is first prepared. The writer of the report, who will be the indexer—and perhaps—the searcher, knows he is writing for the future as well as the present.

Received for review September 29, 1968. Accepted November 3, 1968. During the development of this information retrieval system Mrs. Christianson was librarian at J. Walter Thompson Co., Chicago. She is now a pre-doctoral student at the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago. The author is the co-compiler (with Edward G. Strable) of SLA's publication, Subject Headings in Advertising, Marketing and Communications Media.

Who May Join?

sla news

AT SLA's Annual Meeting on June 3, SLA members will again discuss and vote on requirements for membership in the Association. Debates about SLA membership requirements have always been marked by both the earnestness and longwindedness of the protagonists.

It is strange that we—SLA—virtually alone among professional library associations, should be so tormented every time we consider the qualities we demand of new potential brethren. We appear to be far more concerned about how we judge one another than about how our management and our public view our attitudes, programs, and accomplishments, and how well we meet the information needs before us.

Despite the reluctance with which any SLA governing body approaches changed membership requirements, it has been clear for some time that something had to be done. The multiplicity of membership classes and the difficulty the Admissions Committee and Headquarters staff had in choosing between them, the obvious injustice in refusing membership to an otherwise qualified special librarian because he was not presently employed, and the failure to take into account some of the greater diversity in backgrounds which new special librarians have brought to their profession, all demanded rectification. The Board of Directors, making full use of the Advisory Council's status as a grass roots representative body, asked for the Council's recommendations. The Advisory Council, after hearing position papers from a number of SLA Committees directly involved in membership requirements, discussed the question fully at its New Orleans meeting in January 1968.

Not surprisingly, opinions ranged all the way from a further or absolute tightening of membership requirements to their outright removal. More surprising, and particularly gratifying, was the fact that the Advisory Council was able to reach almost unanimous agreement on a series of compromise proposals, which accomplished the desired simplifications, and which unquestionably represented the democratic consensus of the delegates and the Chapters and Divisions which had sent them. The Board of Directors was so impressed with these recommendations that it immediately and unanimously assigned them to a Special Committee for drafting into proposed legislation. The Special Committee discharged its responsibility with speed and accuracy.

And now, in the deliberative legislative process which protects SLA from hasty decisions—and which only appears to some to protect SLA from any decisions at all—the matter comes to you, the members, for your determination. If approved by a majority of the voting members present at the Annual Meeting in Montreal, a mail ballot will be submitted to all members in the summer. A two-thirds vote of the returned ballots is required by our Bylaws.

The need for change is so great, and the consensus of all participants for the proposed revisions is so clear, that I cannot believe there can be substantial opposition. I urge you, as Robert Gibson and Charlotte Mitchell have before me, to consider this question carefully and come to Montreal prepared to exercise your franchise. But don't occupy yourself with this question to the point of preoccupation. We have many other pressing requirements and unfinished tasks before us.

HERBERT S. WHITE
President

Additional statements regarding the proposed changes in the Association's Bylaws have appeared in the February and March issues. These statements were prepared by President-Elect Gibson and by Mrs. Charlotte S. Mitchell, Chairman of the Advisory Council.



SLA Hall of Fame/1969

PRESIDENT Herbert S. White has announced that the outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Special Libraries Association by Mrs. Margaret H. Fuller are being recognized as she is named to the SLA Hall of Fame in 1969.

Margaret H. Fuller has been described in terms of her interests in people, her innate sense of tact and diplomacy, her disarming manner and her ability to think straight and to the point. In both business and social contacts, she has added to the stature of the library profession by her sense of dignity in her work and by her constant enthusiasm for her profession.

Of the 28 years of Mrs. Fuller's membership in SLA, only the first eight may be described as her quiet years. The appearance of her name on the masthead of the *New York Chapter News* as its associate editor in 1948 marked the beginning of a luminous trail whose brightness has not diminished.

Margaret Hartwell Peck was born in Providence, Rhode Island. After detours to Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts for a BA, and studies at the School of Library Service, Columbia University, and further graduate study at New York University, Mrs. Fuller has been librarian of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, from 1949 until her retirement this year.

Close ties to her home Chapter—New York—mark the years from 1952/53 when she was president of the Chapter up to her second term as a member of the Chapter's Executive Board for 1967/69.

Mrs. Fuller, a charter member of the Metals/Materials Division, was chairman of the Division in 1954/55. Her constant interest in the programs and affairs of her Division have reflected her complete interest in the affairs of her employer.

Her term as President of the Association in its Fiftieth Anniversary Year is almost overshadowed by the continuing demands of other Association Presidents who wished to have her wise counsel in many different committee assignments. There is, perhaps, a unique quadruple play in her four time service on the Headquarters Operations Committee in 1953/54, 1957/58, 1959/60, and 1967/69—serving as chairman in 1959/60. This journal benefitted from her chairmanship of the Special Libraries Committee in 1955/57. A six-year stint, 1960/66, as chairman of the Bylaws Committee saw a careful and authoritative revision and up-dating of the bylaws of the Chapters and Divisions.

In 1965/66, she was co-chairman of the JOG Task Force on Mutuality of Interest (that is, the Joint Operating Group of SLA and ADI—now ASIS).

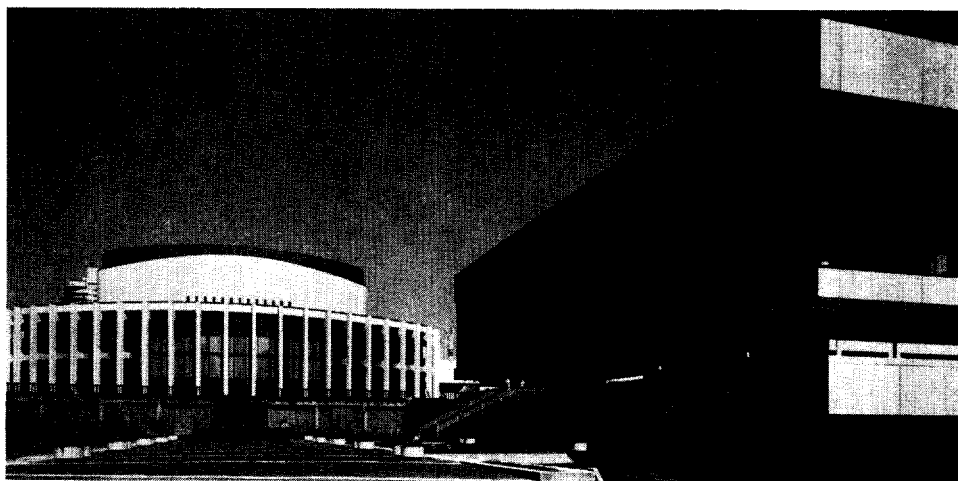
In addition to SLA Margaret Fuller has also had time to leave her competent mark in the American Women's Association, the Girl Scouts of America, and the Wheaton Club of New York.

It may not be too early to anticipate the establishment of the Maine Chapter of Special Libraries Association, because Mrs. Francis A. Fuller and her husband plan to move from their Manhattan apartment in Peter Cooper Village to their home in Phillips, Maine.

No better words can describe Margaret's total contributions than the citation for the first Honors Award of the Metals/Materials Division presented to her in 1967:

"An exemplary special librarian, ornament of the American Iron and Steel Institute, co-ordinator of librarians in her industry, persuasive in eliciting tangible support for meaningful Association projects, she has evidenced true professionalism."

60th SLA CONFERENCE PROGRAM



La Place des Artes

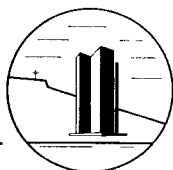
Studio Lumiere

Theme: Information Across Borders

June 1-5, 1969

The Queen Elizabeth Hotel

Montreal, P. Q., Canada



Registration

Sat	May 31	1:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.	Tue	Jun 3	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Sun	Jun 1	8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.	Wed	Jun 4	8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Mon	Jun 2	8:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.	Thu	Jun 5	8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 31

1:30-9:00 p.m.

*** REGISTRATION**

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

7:30 a.m.-6:30 p.m.

Nuclear Science Division

Pre-Conference Tour to Chalk River
Nuclear Laboratories, Ontario (Limited to
Division members)

7:30 a.m. Leave Skyline Hotel, Ottawa.

10:30 a.m. Arrive Chalk River.

Welcome Address: Dr. W. B. LEWIS

Senior Vice-President, Science
Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories
Atomic Energy of Canada
Limited

Tour of reactors, cells, tandem accelerator,
and library.

3:30 p.m. Leave Chalk River.

6:30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa.

SATURDAY

SUNDAY, JUNE 1

Morning

Nuclear Science Division

Tour of National Library of Canada and
Library of Parliament in Ottawa. (Limited
to Division members.)

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

*** REGISTRATION**

8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR
LIBRARIANSHIP**

Four Concurrent Pre-Conference Seminars
(Pre-registration required):

1. Personnel Administration
Mrs. VIVIAN D. HEWITT
Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace, New York
2. Planning the Library Facility
JOSEPH N. WHITTEN
Maritime College, State University of
New York, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
3. Problem Publications
ROBERT G. KRUPP
Science and Technology Division,
The New York Public Library
4. Basic Principles of Management
MARGARET M. KINNEY
Veterans Administration Hospital
Bronx, N. Y.

SUNDAY



SUNDAY, JUNE 1 (contd.)

9:00 a.m.-Noon

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

10:00 a.m.-Noon

Science-Technology Division

Executive Board and Advisory Commit-
tee Meeting

2:00-4:00 p.m.

Chapter Officers and Bulletin Editors

Presiding: JOSEPH M. SIMMONS

Chapter Liaison Officer

Chicago Sun-Times
Chicago, Illinois

2:00-4:00 p.m.

Division Officers and Bulletin Editors

Presiding: CHARLES ZERWEKH, JR.

Division Liaison Officer

Polaroid Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

2:00-5:00 p.m.

*** EXHIBITS**

2:30 p.m.-Midnight

Publishing Division

Hospitality Suite for Division Members

4:00-5:00 p.m.

*** RECEPTION FOR FIRST
CONFERENCE ATTENDEES**

5:00-7:00 p.m.

*** CONFERENCE-WIDE
RECEPTION**

8:00-10:00 p.m.

**Aerospace, Military Librarians, Science-
Technology, and Transportation Divisions**
Joint Open House

9:00-10:30 p.m.

Geography and Map Division

Division Officers and Committee Chair-
men—Meeting

SUNDAY

SUNDAY, JUNE 1 (contd.)

**Biological Sciences, Chemistry, and
Pharmaceutical Divisions**
Joint Open House

Advertising & Marketing Division
Open House

Insurance Division
Open House

Metals/Materials Division
Open House

Museum Division
Open House

Natural Resources Division
Open House

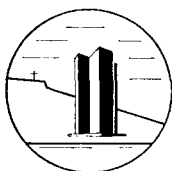
Picture Division
Open House

Publishing Division
Open House

Social Science Division
Open House

SUNDAY

SUNDAY



MONDAY, JUNE 2

8:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.

*** REGISTRATION**

7:30–9:00 a.m.

Documentation Division
Breakfast and Business Meeting

Metals/Materials Division
Outgoing Executive Board and Committee
Chairmen Meeting and Continental Break-
fast

Nuclear Science Division
Breakfast and Executive Board Meeting

Science-Technology Division

Paper and Textiles Section
Breakfast and Business Meeting

Public Utilities Section
Breakfast and Business Meeting

Social Science Division

Planning, Building and Housing Section
Breakfast and Business Meeting

Social Welfare Section
Breakfast and Business Meeting

MONDAY 7:30–9:00 a.m.

9:30–11:00 am.

● FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Presiding: HERBERT S. WHITE, President
Special Libraries Association

Vice-President, Leasco Systems
and Research Corporation
Bethesda, Maryland

Invocation

Welcome from the City of Montréal

Welcome from Montréal Chapter, SLA

GILLES FRAPPIER
President, Montréal Chapter

Engineering Libraries
Canadair Ltd.
Montréal

Keynote Address

ROBERT F. SHAW
Vice-Principal (Administration)
McGill University

Introduction of Conference Committee

MIRIAM TEES
Conference Chairman

The Royal Bank of Canada
Montréal

Summary of Exhibits

Mrs. IRIS LAND
Exhibits Committee Chairman

Air Canada
Montréal

MONDAY 9:30–11:00 a.m.

11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 2 (contd.)

11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
1969/1970 ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE
CHAIRMEN AND BOARD PROCTORS

Presiding: **ROBERT W. GIBSON, Jr.**
President-Elect, SLA

Research Laboratories
General Motors Corp.
Warren, Michigan

12:30-2:15 pm.

Advertising & Marketing Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
William Tell, 2055 Stanley St.

Aerospace Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
Application of Turbine Power at the
Indianapolis 500

F. R. COWLEY
Senior Field Engineer
United Aircraft of Canada Ltd.

Biological Sciences Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
The Story of Psychochemistry

Dr. H. E. LEHMANN
Clinical Director
Douglas Hospital
Verdun, P. Q.

Business and Finance Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

Chemistry Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

Documentation Division
LUNCHEON: PLEASE PASS THE UPDATE
(See also Tuesday and Wednesday)

Presiding: **Mrs. JEANNE B. NORTH**
Information General Corp.
Palo Alto, California

Updating with the "Journal of Library
Automation"

FREDERICK G. KILGOUR, Editor
"Journal of Library Automation"
with a panel of recent authors

Engineering Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
Librarians and Their Ancillary Complex

Dr. RUSSELL SHANK
Director of Libraries
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C.

Geography and Map Division

LUNCHEON
Club Renaissance
427 Sherbrooke St. East

Is the Northwest Passage Usable?

Commodore O. C. S. ROBERTSON,
G.M., R.D., C.D.

Exploration of the Northwest Passage from the days of the Vikings to the present, including the part played by the sagas and early maps in this exploration will be outlined briefly. The need for accurate mapping (geological, bathymetric, tidal, atmospheric pressure, ice and potential resources) will be discussed in detail. A summary will be given of the surveys and maps required to realize the full potential of the area; and comments will be made on the vehicles which are now available for the transport of goods into and through the Canadian Arctic.

Insurance Division

LUNCHEON and VISIT TO LIBRARY,
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA (Limited to Division Members)
Host: Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Metals/Materials Division

LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

Military Librarians Division

LUNCHEON
La Vieille France Restaurant, 52 St. Jacques West
Satellite Communications

Dr. A. J. McDONALD
General Manager
Satellite Communications Systems
Northern Electric Company Limited
(Canada)

A slide presentation will illustrate the principle of satellites used for communications purposes. It will show the outgrowth of the satellite repeater station from the more common microwave system. The method of earth coverage and spot coverage will be illustrated as well as the types of information and various fields of use planned for this versatile, flexible and economical communications method.

Museum Division

LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

Newspaper Division

LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

MONDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

MONDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

MONDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

**Pharmaceutical Division
LUNCHEON**

Clinical Data Processing

ROBERT L. HAYNE
Associate Director, Documentation
Smith Kline and French Laboratories
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Picture Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

Auberge Le Vieux St. Gabriel,
442 St. Gabriel St.
Speaker: To be announced

**Publishing Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

Les Filles du Roy, 415 St. Paul St. East

**Science-Technology Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

**Social Science Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

2:30-4:30 p.m.

**Advertising & Marketing Division
WALKING TOUR OF OLD MONTREAL**

**Aerospace, Documentation, Engineering,
Metals/Materials, Natural Resources, and
Nuclear Science Divisions. JOINT MEETING**

**INFORMATION SYSTEMS: NATIONAL
AND INTERNATIONAL**

Moderator: **Dr. F. W. MATTHEWS**
Head, Information Services, Corporate
Planning Office, CIL, Montreal

**Developing World Cooperation in the
Field of Nuclear Science Information**

RUDOLF BREE
Director, Information and
Documentation Centre
EURATOM, Luxembourg

In many subject fields a trend to international, even worldwide, cooperation on information and documentation exists. The field of nuclear information is the first one for which a project on worldwide cooperation has been promoted by the I.A.E.A. The reasons which favor such a development include the existence of far developed information services, as U.S.A.E.C. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* and the computer based system of the European Community, ENDS. Technical

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

and organisational aspects which might influence the eventual realisation are discussed.

**Knowledge—The Master Resource: The
Future of Sci-Tech Information in Canada**

J. P. I. TYAS
Study Group Leader
Study of Scientific and Technical
Information in Canada
Science Secretariat, Ottawa

**Progress Report on the National Science
Library's SDI Services**

JACK E. BROWN, LL.D.
Chief Librarian
National Science Library
Ottawa

The National Science Library is not a library in the conventional sense of the word but rather an information transferral agency. Its activities are designed to provide the Canadian scientific and industrial communities with direct and immediate access to the publications and information required in their day to day work. Through co-operative measures with both national and international information agencies, the NSL serves as the focal point of a national scientific and technical information network. The library employs a variety of mechanized techniques to facilitate the storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. During the past three years it has operated an SDI service using CT and ISI tapes. In Nov 1968 this SDI service, which had been limited to meeting the needs of approximately 170 scientists in the Ottawa area, was expanded to provide a national SDI service. The author describes the evolution of the services from the local to national level, outlines basic techniques, describes the successes and failures of the system and indicates future developments.

**A Universal Code for the Interchange of
Information**

GERALD X. AMEY, Ph.D.
Head, Information Systems Research
Defence Scientific Information Service
Defence Research Board of Canada,
Ottawa

It is proposed that bibliographic data for books, serials, reports etc., originating in Canada should be prepared in a standard machine readable form.

Information entering the country would be converted to this form for further distribution to libraries and information centres which will then not need to process material acquired from different sources in different ways.

The universal format for transfer of in-

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 2 (contd.)

formation should not be limited to the indexing of books, serials and reports. A global system is described which can accept graphic, scientific and other digitized data, defined by numbered fields and blocks of fields.

Information in this form—the metarecord—may not be suitable for internal use by smaller libraries. It could, however, be tailored to the requirements of special libraries and individual users by means of local shared computer facilities or the services of commercial organizations specializing in this field. These could supply catalog cards, dictionary catalogs, current awareness services or remote displays as required.

Use of a universal coding form would facilitate interlibrary loans and may be prerequisite for operation of an effective, national information utility. Such a system is being developed as part of project SOCRATES in the Defence Research Board.

Development of a National Physics Information System

KENNETH D. CARROLL
Senior Information Scientist
American Institute of Physics
New York, N. Y.

Against a background of widespread interest in national information systems, the American Institute of Physics is developing such a system for physics. This program pivots on the design of a new classification system for physics which is to be used, in conjunction with free language index terms, for the intellectual organization of the physics literature. Classifying, indexing and abstracting are to be done by the author under the scrutiny of referees and editors. The AIP journals—a significant portion of the world's physics journal literature—are to be produced by computer-aided photo-composition. The requisite computer tape furnishes, as a byproduct, the input to a computer store of information about the AIP generated primary physics literature. Another byproduct of the same tape is input to *Physics Abstracts*; and in exchange, computer readable information on non-AIP journals is to be obtained from *Physics Abstracts*. The computer store contains bibliographic information, classification, index terms, citations and possibly abstracts. From this store a variety of services can be derived, including published indexes and bibliographies, copies of computer tapes, remote on-line access to the computer store, selective dissemination of information, and special searches on demand.

International Abstracting and Indexing Services in Metallurgy

MARJORIE R. HYSLOP
Director, Metals Information
American Society for Metals
Metals Park, Ohio

Experiences of the American Society for Metals and The Institute of Metals (London) leading to the merger of their two journals to form a single publication (*Metals Abstracts and Metals Abstracts Index*) will be briefly presented, with emphasis on the difficulties that had to be overcome and on the resulting benefits that made the effort worthwhile. Results included improved economics and improved user services. A second metallurgical abstract-index journal known as *Aluminum Technical Information Service* will also be cited as another example where competing and overlapping European abstract services exist. Steps currently being taken to remedy this situation will be presented. Possibility for marketing index tapes and SDI services nationally and internationally will be explored.

Business and Finance Division

2:30-3:30 p.m.

WITHIN OUR CIRCLES

Chemistry Division

USER EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS ON MICROFILM

Part I. Users' Experiences with Microfilm Journals

Moderator: DOLORES HARTMAN

Librarian, Chemical Library
Dow Chemical Company
Midland, Michigan

Microfilm Use in a Technical Library

CATHERINE B. McKEE
Information Specialist
Allied Chemical Corp.

Microforms have become a major means of alleviating the critical storage problem created by the ever increasing volume of scientific and technical literature. The simultaneous availability of *Chemical Abstracts* in microfilm cartridges and reliable, high speed reader-printers presented a feasible answer in 1966.

Library users at the Allied Chemical Technical Information Center preferred the microfilm because of the ease of operation and the immediate access to prints. Following the success

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

of *Chemical Abstracts*, the American Chemical Society microfilmed its journals making them "available under a licensing agreement that would permit unlimited copying use at the subscribers' locations."

The first films, twenty volumes of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, were delivered in May 1968. During the next six months, complete sets of selected journals such as *Chemical and Engineering News* and *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* were received. However, problems pertaining to the copyright laws arose with titles, such as the *Journal of Organic Chemistry* and *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, which had not always been published by the American Chemical Society. It is impossible to determine when those problems will be solved, and if the solution will allow completion of the sets.

The user reaction has been one of total acceptance. During the test period, the last five years of hard copy are being kept on the shelf. It is hoped that eventually only hard copy of the current year will be maintained to supplement the microfilm.

The Use of Microfilm in an Industrial Research Library

FRANCES E. PARSONS
Assistant Librarian
Lavoisier Library
E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co.,
Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware

The use of scientific literature on 16mm microfilm in an industrial library serving chemists, physicists, biologists and engineers is discussed, with special emphasis on user and library staff experience with *Biological Abstracts*.

Part II. Commercially Available Microfilm Publications and Equipment

Moderator: **LUCILLE REID**
Manager, Information Services
Moffett Technical Center
Corn Products Co.
Argo, Illinois

Commercially available microfilm publications and equipment from the American Chemical Society, University Microfilms and Xerox, Princeton Microfilm, Eastman Kodak, 3M, Atlantic Microfilms, and Bell & Howell will be discussed. Each company's representative will discuss the microfilmed journals and equipment that are available now or will be available in the next year. Items of interest such as standardization of equipment and films, quality control problems, and the replacement of defective or damaged film will be mentioned.

Panelists: JOSEPH A. KUNEY
Director, Publications Research
American Chemical Society

STEVENS RICE
Product Development & Publishing
University Microfilms

FRANKLIN D. CRAWFORD
Managing Director
Princeton Microfilm Corp.

E. JOHN REINHOLD
Business Systems Markets Division
Eastman Kodak Company

PAUL L. BARD
Information Services
Microfilm Products Division
3M-IM/Press

P. H. COVERT
Atlantic Microfilm

W. STEEL
Micro-Data Division
Bell & Howell Company

Documentation Division

See Aerospace Division

Engineering Division

See Aerospace Division

Geography and Map Division

2:45-3:30 p.m.

BUSINESS MEETING

Insurance Division

Workshop: THE LIBRARY AND INSURANCE EDUCATIONAL COURSES
(Limited to Division Members)
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Metals/Materials Division

See Aerospace Division

Military Librarians Division

BUSINESS MEETING

Museum, Picture, and Publishing Divisions.

JOINT MEETING

2:30-4:00 p.m.

GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF OLD MONTREAL (Limited to Members of the Divisions)

Natural Resources Division

See Aerospace Division

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 2 (contd.)

Newspaper Division

**MICROFILM INFORMATION RETRIEVAL
SYSTEM FOR NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES**

KENNETH JANDA
Political Science Department
Northwestern University

Nuclear Science Division

See Aerospace Division

Petroleum Division

**CANADA'S CHANGING ENERGY
BALANCE—EAST AND WEST. Canada's
Environmental Anomaly—
The Atlantic Coast**

Dr. H. S. SUTHERLAND
Vice-President
Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.

Miracle on the Athabaska

Dr. W. H. REA, Chairman
Great Canadian Oil Sands

Film: "Miracle on the Athabaska"

Pharmaceutical Division

2:30-4:00 p.m.

BUSINESS MEETING

Picture Division

See Museum Division

Publishing Division

See Museum Division

Science-Technology Division

Public Utilities Section

COMMUNICATIONS ROUNDTABLE

Social Science Division

RESOURCES OF THE SEA

Panel: Honourable PAUL E. ALLARD
Minister, Department of
Natural Resources, Québec

FRANCIS T. CHRISTY, Jr.
Resources for the Future
Washington, D. C.

Dr. MICHEL BROCHU
Centre de Recherches Arctiques
Montréal

Professor YED P. NANDA
College of Law
University of Denver

Transportation Division

BUSINESS MEETING

Astronomy Librarians

4:30-5:30 p.m.

Open meeting for interested persons

Business and Finance Division

4:00-6:00 p.m.

Visit: BIBLIOTHEQUE, ECOLE DES HAUTES
ETUDES COMMERCIALES DE MONTREAL

Consultation Service Committee

4:00-6:00 p.m.

Open meeting

Chairman: JOHN P. BINNINGTON
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, L. I., N. Y.

**Government Information Services Com-
mittee**

4:30-6:00 p.m.

**GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES
—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE**

Chairman: Mrs. JEANNE B. NORTH
Information General Corporation
Palo Alto, California

**Centralized Services, Federal Programs
and Their Performance**

SARAH THOMAS

School of Library and Information
Services
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

**Experience with the New TEST Thesaurus
and the NASA Thesaurus**

LAURA RAINEY

North American Rockwell Corp.
Science Center
Thousand Oaks, California

Government Information Agency Plans

LOUISE MONTLE

The Boeing Company
Airplane Division
Renton, Washington

**Government-Produced Information Across
Borders**

Speaker to be announced

Publications Program Committee

4:00-6:00 p.m.

Open meeting

Chairman: ROBERT G. KRUPP
Science and Technology Division
The New York Public Library

Geography and Map Division

4:00-5:00 p.m.

**EARLY MAPS OF CANADA, OR
IMAGO CANADIENSIS (illustrated with
coloured slides)**

THEO E. LAYNG

Chief, Map Division
Public Archives of Canada

MONDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

MONDAY 4:00-6:00 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 2 (contd.)

Geography and Map Division

5:30-7:00 p.m.

RECEPTION (Limited to Division members)

Arctic Institute of North America

3458 Redpath St.

Museum Division, Picture Division and Publishing Division

4:00-6:00 p.m.

RECEPTION at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (Limited to Members of the Divisions)

Petroleum Division

5:30-7:00 p.m.

COCKTAILS (Limited to Division members)

Host: Gulf Oil Canada Ltd.

Corby's Museum, Drummond and Sherbrooke Sts.

Past Presidents of the Association

6:00-8:00 p.m.

DINNER

Transportation Division

6:00-8:00 p.m.

DINNER

MONDAY 5:30-8:00 p.m.

TUESDAY MORNING

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

7:30-8:45 a.m.

Nuclear Science Division

BREAKFAST and BUSINESS MEETING

Petroleum Division

BREAKFAST and BUSINESS MEETING

(Limited to Division members)

Host: Texaco Canada Limited

Picture Division

BREAKFAST and "SHOW 'N TELL"

9:00 a.m.-Noon

● **ANNUAL MEETING**



8:00-10:00 p.m.

● **ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Open Meeting

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

Advertising & Marketing Division

OPEN HOUSE

Documentation Division and Nuclear

Science Division

JOINT OPEN HOUSE

Museum Division

OPEN HOUSE

Newspaper Division

OPEN HOUSE

Nuclear Science Division

See Documentation Division

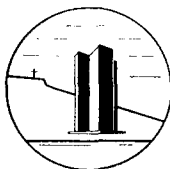
Picture Division

OPEN HOUSE

Social Science Division

OPEN HOUSE

MONDAY 8:00 p.m.-Midnight



TUESDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

12:30-2:15 p.m.

Documentation Division

LUNCHEON: PLEASE PASS THE UPDATE

(See also Monday and Wednesday)

Presiding: Mrs. AUDREY N. GROSCH

University of Minnesota Libraries
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Updating with "American Documentation"

ARTHUR W. ELIAS, Editor

"American Documentation"

and a panel of recent authors

Geography and Map Division

LUNCHEON

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association

2070 Peel St.

(Geography and Map continues)

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 (contd.)

Aerial Surveying in Canada and Abroad,
and Its Uses in Resources Development

D. N. KENDALL
President
Kenting Aviation Services

A brief historical review of the development of aerial surveying since its inception some 40 years ago will be given, followed by a description in simple terms of the main steps in the aerial survey process. The introduction of new type aerial sensors will then be discussed, including the possible impact of recordings from satellites. Finally, the effect of these activities on resource development, supported by actual examples will be presented.

Insurance Division
LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
The William Tell, 2055 Stanley St.

Metals/Materials Division
LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)
Host: Alcan Aluminium Limited
Speaker: **Dr. JOHN CONVEY**

Director, Mines Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

12:30-4:00 p.m.
Museum Division
LUNCHEON and CITY TOUR (Limited to Division members)

12:30-2:15 p.m.
Newspaper Division
LUNCHEON
Interface of Computer with Microfilm
D. W. McARTHUR
Vice-President
Microfilm Products Division
3M Company

Nuclear Science Division
LUNCHEON
Running an International Library: Some Thoughts in Retrospect and Some Suggestions for the Future

ROBERT R. KEPPLER
Applied Physics Laboratory
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Following a brief description of the IAEA Library, its collections, services and staff, emphasis is given to the three groups it serves: the Secretariat, the Member States, and students and teachers in Vienna. Some of the problems



encountered in serving each of these and the efforts made to solve the problems are discussed; shows how it became evident that an international library could be especially useful in helping its Member States, particularly those that are developing countries. The idea is presented that an expanded program should be developed for this group and the library's future course should be slanted more in this direction. Some suggestions are given for initiating such a program and, in view of the IAEA's forthcoming International Nuclear Information System (INIS), indicates how such a program might also be related to this system.

Petroleum Division
LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)
Host: Petrofina Canada Limited

Exploration Offshore—The Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay
Dr. JOHN R. PATTON
President
Petrofina Canada Limited

Science-Technology Division
LUNCHEON: CROSSING STATE BORDERS
Utilization of Selected Federal Information Analysis Centers: A Project of the State Technical Services Act Program
DAVID PINKHAM
Technical Information Center
University of Vermont

Social Science Division
Social Welfare Section
LUNCHEON
Libraries and the Poor
Dr. DAVID E. WOODSWORTH
School of Social Work
McGill University
Montréal, P.Q.

Transportation Division
LUNCHEON
Future Developments in Transportation:
Air, Land and Sea
Speakers: **RUPERT TINGLEY**
Container Division
Canadian National Railways

I. S. MacDONALD
Aircraft Evaluation
Air Canada

TUESDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

TUESDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

1:30-4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 (contd.)

1:30-4:30 p.m.

Advertising & Marketing Division and Publishing Division. JOINT MEETING

Tour: NATIONAL FILM BOARD
Illustrated talk on new NFB productions

2:30-4:30 p.m.

Aerospace Division and Science-Technology Division. JOINT MEETING
CROSSING SOCIETY BORDERS

Moderator: SOL GROSSMAN
Western Periodicals Co.
North Hollywood, California

American Society for Metals and American Society for Information Science

Represented by: Mrs. MARJORIE R. HYSLOP
American Society for Metals
Metals Park, Ohio

Society of Technical Writers and Publishers, Inc.

Represented by: RUTH K. HERSCH
Climax Molybdenum Company
Ann Arbor, Michigan

In 1965 the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers, Inc. released the first edition of an annotated bibliography. The editors of this volume soon recognized that a comprehensive and useful bibliography for STWP members could not be restricted to books and articles on technical writing *per se*. Because the services of artists, printers, and librarians are critical to the technical writer, the bibliography included material in these related areas.

This paper discusses the dependence of the writer on professionals from the graphics, reproduction, and documentation fields, as well as the mechanics involved in the preparation of the bibliography.

Society for Information Display

Represented by: Dr. HAROLD R. LUXENBERG
Executive Secretary
Society for Information Display
Los Angeles, California

Association for Computing Machinery

Represented by: Dr. CALVIN GOTLIEB
Institute of Computer Science
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics

Represented by: EDWARD A. LEDEEN
Technical Information Service
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

State Library Associations

Represented by: Mrs. DORIS H. BANKS
California State College at Fullerton, Fullerton, California

Biological Sciences Division
SUNY BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK

The SUNY Biomedical Communication Network links seven medical school libraries, the National Library of Medicine, and the Parkinson's Disease Information Center. The user is able to search five years of MEDLARS data, the book records from the National Library of Medicine from 1966 to the present, and book data from three SUNY medical libraries from 1962 to the present. The system and its operation are described in general terms; included are the user query language, type of information retrieved, search capabilities available to the librarian, and the generation of interlibrary loan requests.

IRWIN H. PIZER
Director
SUNY Biomedical Communication Network
and
Director
Upstate Medical Center Library
State University of New York, Syracuse

RICHARD N. FENZL
Computer Center Manager
SUNY Biomedical Communication Network

Dr. ALEXANDER M. CAIN
Library Systems Analyst
SUNY Biomedical Communication Network

MARY MARGARET BAXTER
Senior Programmer/Analyst
SUNY Biomedical Communication Network

Business and Finance Division, Chemistry Division, Insurance Division, and Petroleum Division. JOINT MEETING
DATA BANKS IN CANADA

Panel: Dr. DONALD E. ARMSTRONG
Graduate School of Business Administration
McGill University
Montréal, P.Q.

Dr. T. VANDER NOOT
Economic Council of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

SAMUEL WOLPERT
Predicasts
Cleveland, Ohio

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 (contd.)

Chemistry Division

See Business and Finance Division

Documentation Division

STATE OF THE ART OF DOCUMENTATION IN SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Speakers: To be announced

Engineering Division

CURRENT ISSUES IN ENGINEERING INFORMATION

Progress by the Tripartite Committee Toward a United Engineering Information System

EUGENE B. JACKSON

Information Retrieval and Library Services
IBM Corporation
Armonk, N. Y.

Some Practical Aspects of the Transferral of Technical Information

R. E. McBURNEY

Technical Information Service
National Research Council of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

U.S. Controls on the Exportation of Unclassified Technical Data

WILLIAM C. PETRU

Hewlett-Packard
Palo Alto, California

The intent of this paper is to present and analyze some of the U.S. regulations governing the exportation and importation of classified and unclassified technical data—regulations of which librarians are generally not knowledgeable, but should be.

Geography and Map Division

2:30-4:15 p.m.

Geography Department, McGill University

PROBLEMS OF THE SMALLER MAP LIBRARIES

Panel Chairman: **GERARD L. ALEXANDER**

Map Division
The New York Public Library

Automation

MARY MURPHY

U.S. Army Map Service
Washington, D. C.

Equipment and Storage

MARY GALNEDER

University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Librarianship

ROBERT C. WHITE

Map and Geography Library
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Cataloging

Dr. **ROMAN DRAZNIOWSKY**

American Geographical Society
New York, N. Y.

Procurement

RICHARD W. STEPHENSON

Library of Congress

Repair and Preservation

WILLIAM W. EASTON

Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois

Insurance Division

See Business and Finance Division

Metals/Materials Division

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MINING AND METALLURGY

Panelists: **E. H. GAUTSCHI**

Market Research
Cominco Ltd.

Dr. G. L. MONTGOMERY

Research Centre
The Steel Company of Canada Ltd.

A. M. CLARKE

Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited

G. M. YOUNG

Alcan Aluminium Limited

Military Librarians Division

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FEDERAL LIBRARIES

PAUL HOWARD

Executive Secretary
Federal Library Committee
Library of Congress

Museum Division

Visit: ECOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS

Speaker: To be announced

Natural Resources Division

BUSINESS MEETING

Newspaper Division

A COMPUTER-PRINTED NEWSPAPER INDEX

Panelists: **JOHN FRANKLAND**

"Milwaukee Journal and Sentinel"

ROY KING

"St. Louis Post Dispatch"

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 (contd.)

Nuclear Science Division

Visits: RUTHERFORD COLLECTION, NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY LABORATORY, AND FOSTER RADIATION LABORATORY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY (Limited to Division members)

Petroleum Division

See Business and Finance Division

Pharmaceutical Division

CURRENT RESEARCH IN PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION CENTRES

Moderator: Mrs. GERTRUDE M. LORBER
Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc.
New York, N. Y.

Effect of Vocabulary Guidance upon Indexing Quality

JEROME T. MADDOCK
Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories
West Point, Pennsylvania

Determining Tomorrow's Needs through Today's Requests

Mrs. BETTE H. DILLEHAY, MARY WEBB and LESTER W. PEARSON
A. H. Robbins Co.
Richmond, Virginia

The development and operation of a computer-based system for managing, monitoring, and evaluating the inter-library loan system of a pharmaceutical industry special library is discussed.

The corporate special library can only hope to be the apex of a pyramid comprised of the totality of the published literature of the world. Indexing, abstracting, and current awareness services have reached a level of economically feasible utility that even the smallest libraries can provide their clients with selected citations in any number of subject matter areas. Obviously, such services would be useless without the ability of providing cited publications selected by the client. Thus, inter-library loans have become absolutely indispensable in a special library operation.

Like any powerful tool, inter-library loans must be intelligently used. Such use must be expressed in terms of the particular demands of the library's clients—demands that are constantly changing in nature and degree. An in-depth analysis of these demands as expressed by requests for published material is an excellent means of evaluating the needs which should be met by the library.



Supplying Documents for an SDI Program: An Inventory Problem

Mrs. MARGARET PHILLIPS
Smith Kline and French Laboratories
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Are Titles of Chemical Papers Becoming More Informative?

JACQUES TOCATLIAN
Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories
Rahway, New Jersey

Picture Division and Reprography Committee. JOINT MEETING

MICROFILM PROSPECTIVE—1969

Moderator: To be announced

Microfilm—And Now, Color

WILLIAM MARGACH
Eastman Kodak Company
Rochester, New York

Information Systems—New Partners

GEORGE HARMON
Information Systems
Information International, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Transmission of Information—New Networks

DONALD M. AYEDON
Microfilm Products
Charles Bruning Company
Mt. Prospect, Illinois

Publishing Division

See Advertising & Marketing Division

Reprography Committee

See Picture Division

Science-Technology Division

See Aerospace Division

Social Science Division

2:30-4:00 p.m.

Planning, Building & Housing Section
URBAN DESIGN

RAY AFFLECK
Affleck Dimakopoulos
Lebensold, Architects

Social Science Division

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Planning, Building & Housing Section
Tour: PLACE BONAVENTURE

Geography and Map Division

4:15-5:00 p.m.

Visit: MCGILL UNIVERSITY MAP LIBRARY

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

TUESDAY 2:30-4:30 p.m.

4:00-5:00 p.m.

TUESDAY 4:00-6:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 (contd.)

Placement Policy Committee

4:30-5:30 p.m.

Open meeting of the Committee with Chapter Employment Chairmen

Chairman: **MARK H. BAER**

Hewlett-Packard
Palo Alto, California

6:00-7:30 p.m.

*** DUTCH TREAT COCKTAIL PARTY**

7:30-10:00 p.m.

*** BANQUET**

Presentation of SLA Awards

Chapter Membership Gavel Award
H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award
SLA Hall of Fame/1969
SLA Professional Award/1969

Monique Gaube, French Canadian Folk Singer

6:00-10:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY 7:30-9:00 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4

7:30-9:00 a.m.

**International Relations Committee
BREAKFAST and OPEN MEETING**

Metals/Materials Division

Incoming Executive Board and Division Committee Chairmen. Continental Breakfast

9:30 a.m.-Noon

9:30 a.m.-Noon

**● SECOND GENERAL SESSION
Information Resources in Canada**

Chairman: **F. EUGENE GATTINGER**

Education Centre
Toronto Board of Education
Toronto, Ontario

Panelists: **BERYL L. ANDERSON**

Graduate School of Library Science
McGill University
Montréal, P.Q.

H. C. CAMPBELL

Toronto Public Library
Toronto, Ontario

GUY FORGET

Centre de Documentation
Université Laval
Québec, P.Q.

JOAN O'ROURKE

Library Resources Office
National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

TUESDAY 10:00 p.m.-Midnight

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

**Advertising & Marketing Division
OPEN HOUSE**

Metals/Materials Division

OPEN HOUSE

Picture Division

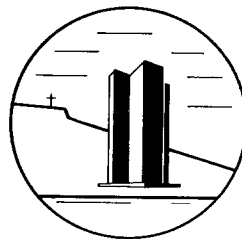
OPEN HOUSE

Science-Technology Division

OPEN HOUSE

Social Science Division

OPEN HOUSE



WEDNESDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

12:30-2:15 p.m.

Aerospace Division

LUNCHEON

Information Exchange Among Aerospace Libraries

Moderator: **KEITH G. BLAIR**

General Dynamics—Convair
San Diego, California

Panelists: **BURTON E. LAMKIN**

Federal Aviation Administration
Washington, D. C.

PATRICIA MARSHALL

American Institute for Aeronautics
and Astronautics
New York, N. Y.

VICTOR J. MICHEL

North American Autonetics
Anaheim, California

DENNIS NEWMAN

The deHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd.
Downsview, Ontario

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4 (contd.)

Business and Finance Division

LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)

Host: The Royal Bank of Canada

Speaker: **GEORGES MERCIER**
The Royal Bank of Canada
Montréal, P.Q.

Documentation Division

LUNCHEON: PLEASE PASS THE UPDATE

(See also Monday and Tuesday)

Presiding: **BERYL L. ANDERSON**
Graduate School of Library Science
McGill University
Montréal, P.Q.

Updating with "Special Libraries"

Dr. F. E. McKENNA, Editor
"Special Libraries"
and a panel of recent authors

Insurance Division

LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)

Information Please

NAZLA DANE
Educational/Women's Divisions
The Canadian Life Insurance Association

Natural Resources Division

LUNCHEON and SPEAKER

Newspaper Division

LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)

Le Caveau Restaurant, 2063 Victoria

Host: The Montreal Star

Speaker: **GEORGE V. FERGUSON**
Editor Emeritus
"The Montreal Star"

Petroleum Division

LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)

Host: Imperial Oil Limited

Canadian Oil Industry Marketing
DENIS F. KINDELLAN
Quebec Division
Imperial Oil Limited

Science-Technology Division

LUNCHEON

Current Developments, Techniques and
Projects of Canadian Science-Technical
Libraries

EDNA F. HUNT
National Science Library
National Research Council of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

The interests of scientific and technical libraries must cross international borders because science is a supernational activity transcending



WEDNESDAY

national borders. International cooperation is becoming increasingly important to meet today's demands for up-to-date information which may be required at any time, in any form or language, from the world bank of scientific information. If this pool of knowledge is to be exploited to the best advantage, there must be an exchange of information, joint projects, participation in international committees and conferences, and above all a willingness to cooperate in the sharing of resources and services. The activities of Canadian scientific and technical libraries are outlined in this context.

2:30-4:00 p.m.

● **THIRD GENERAL SESSION**
Northern Research and Development

An Illustrated Lecture

Dr. TREVOR LLOYD
Professor of Human Geography
McGill University, Montréal
and
Chairman of the Board
Arctic Institute of North America

4:30-6:00 p.m.

Museum Division

Visit and Reception: MUSEÉ D'ART CONTEMPORAIN

Science-Technology Division

ADVISORY COMMITTEE and EXECUTIVE BOARD

6:00-11:00 p.m.

* **SCHOLARSHIP EVENT**

"Night at Blue Bonnets Raceway" includes dinner and horse racing. Sponsored by the Metals/Materials Division for the benefit of the SLA Scholarship Fund.

WEDNESDAY 12:30-2:15 p.m.

2:30-4:00 p.m.

4:30-6:00 p.m.

6:00-11:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5

7:30 a.m.

The special Canadian National train to Ottawa will leave the Central Station at 7:30 a.m. The Central Station adjoins the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. CN has organized a special train to accommodate up to 1,000 SLA Conferees. Because of the early departure time, a continental breakfast will be served on the train.

The trip to Ottawa requires about two hours. Busses will be at the Ottawa Station for transportation to the destination of each Division. The busses will return to the

Ottawa Station in time for the train departure (at about 5:00 p.m.). Coffee and cookies will be served on the train during the return trip to Montréal.

The train will arrive at Montréal's Central Station at about 7:00 p.m. Then you may dine in one of the city's excellent restaurants.

For tours to cities, other than Ottawa, transportation information and schedules will be available when tickets for these events are purchased.



Canadian National

THURSDAY

Advertising & Marketing Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: Department of Trade & Commerce; Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Aerospace Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: National Science Library; NRC V/STOL Tunnel and Trisonic Tunnel at Uplands Airport

Biological Sciences Division

In Ottawa

VISIT and LUNCH: Central Experimental Farm and Department of Agriculture Library

Business and Finance Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: Department of Trade & Commerce Library (coffee at 10:45 a.m.); Bank of Canada Library; National Library of Canada; Department of Finance; Library of Parliament; and USIS Library

1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON: National Arts Centre

Chemistry Division

In Ottawa

VISIT: National Science Library

Documentation Division

In Montréal

10:00 a.m.—Noon

Tours of Canada by Facsimile

2:00—5:00 p.m.

Tours of U.S. by Facsimile

Engineering Division

See Metals/Materials Division

Geography and Map Division

In Québec City

8:00 a.m.

Bus leaves Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montréal

11:00 a.m.

Arrive Université Laval, Bibliothèque

Générale, St. Foy, Québec

VISIT: Map Library, Université Laval

11:45 a.m.

Demonstration of Miracode Microfilm Project

12:30—1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

(Geography and Map continues)

THURSDAY

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, JUNE 5 (contd.)

1:30-5:30 p.m.

Geography Field Trip in Québec City

Leader: **LOUIS TROTIER**

Directeur
Institut de Géographie
Université Laval

5:30 p.m.

Bus leaves Québec for Montréal (for those who do not wish to stay for the Friday meeting)

5:30 p.m.

COCKTAILS and **DINNER**: With Association of Canadian Map Libraries
Université Laval, Faculty Lounge

Speaker: **FERDINAND GRENIER**
Dean, Faculty of Arts
Université Laval

Insurance Division

In Québec City
8:00 a.m.

Bus leaves for Québec City (limited to Division members)

Metals/Materials Division and Engineering Division. JOINT TOUR

In Ottawa

VISITS: Northern Electric—Advance Devices Centre, Research and Development Laboratory; Royal Canadian Mint; National Research Council—Hydraulic Engineering Laboratory; NRC—Building Research Library

Military Librarians Division

In Ottawa

VISIT: Department of National Defence Headquarters Library; Directorate of Scientific Information Services Library
LUNCHEON and TOUR: Parliament Buildings

Museum Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: National Museum of Canada; National Library of Canada; National Gallery of Canada

4:00-5:00 p.m.

Speaker: **Dr. JEAN BOGGS**
Director, National Gallery

6:00 p.m.

RECEPTION and DINNER: National Arts Centre



8:30 p.m.

Performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at National Arts Centre

Natural Resources Division

In Harrington, P.Q.

VISIT: Canadian International Paper Company

Newspaper Division

In Montreal

9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

LET'S GET DOWN TO CASES. Open Discussion Program

Building a Photographic File: Local, National and International

Weeding: How Far? How Old? Who Is Qualified?

Reference Books: The Musts in a Newspaper Library

Library Pamphlets to Aid Staff

Cuts: Value, Age, Groups, Portraits, Sizes

12:30-2:15 p.m.

LUNCHEON

2:30-4:30 p.m.

LET'S GET DOWN TO CASES (Morning Session continued)

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

OPEN HOUSE

Petroleum Division

In Varennes

2:00-5:15 p.m.

VISIT: Gulf Oil Canada Limited; Shawinigan Chemical Division (limited to 40 Division members)

Pharmaceutical Division

In Montreal

10:00 a.m.-Noon

VISIT: McGill University Medical Library

Picture Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: Public Archives of Canada; National Gallery of Canada (For remainder of program, See Museum Division)

Publishing Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: Queen's Printer; National Arts Centre; Public Archives of Canada

THURSDAY

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, JUNE 5 (contd.)

Science-Technology Division

In Ottawa

VISITS: National Research Council of Canada; National Library of Canada and/or Library of Parliament

Science-Technology Division

Public Utilities Section

In Carillon, P.Q.

TOUR: Hydro Site

Social Science Division

In Montréal

VISITS: Montréal City Hall, Archives Department; Bibliography and Documentation Centre, Montréal City Planning Department; McGill University Law Library; YM-YWHA Faerman Library; Université de Montréal, Bibliothèque Sciences Sociales, Centre de Documentation d'Urbanisme

1:15-2:15 p.m

LUNCHEON

Le Caveau, 2063 Victoria St.

Transportation Division

In Montréal

VISITS: Montréal Metro; CN Technical Research Centre

12:30-2:15 p.m.

LUNCHEON (Limited to Division members)

Host: Canadian National Railways



FRIDAY, JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

● **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Geography and Map Division

In Québec City

9:30-Noon

JOINT MEETING with ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN MAP LIBRARIES

Library of Congress Report on Its Automated Map Library Project

SLA Placement Service

at

Montreal Conference

The SLA Placement Service will be available to SLA members and to employers registered at the Conference in Montreal. This year the Conference Placement Service will be assisted by representatives of the Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration.

"Résumé" forms for members who wish to be interviewed in Montreal are available from SLA's Membership Department. Employers with vacancies may request "Position Open" forms from the Membership Department. Address your requests for both forms to:

Membership Department
Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003

Both the "Résumés" and the "Position Open" forms must be returned to the Membership Department by May 12.

Job descriptions for vacancies will be posted at the Conference. Interviews will be scheduled by the Placement Service. The hours and location of the Placement Service will be listed in the Conference Program.

Honorary Members of SLA

At the Annual Meeting on Tuesday, June 3, in Montréal the Board of Directors will present the names of a distinguished Canadian citizen and a distinguished American citizen for election to Honorary Membership.

Special Libraries in Montréal

ONE of the most valuable assets of a Conference is the opportunity for librarians to visit libraries with similar interests to their own. In Montréal, the visitor has a choice of 190 special libraries. As a guide, I have selected those within walking distance of The Queen Elizabeth Hotel, or those which may be easily reached by bus or taxi.

Nearest to the Conference hotel are three libraries of the Canadian National Railways. These may be reached by taking the hotel elevators down to the railway station and crossing through it to Lagauchetière Street, where you will find the entrance to the railway offices. The largest of these libraries, known as the Headquarters Library, contains 30,000 books and receives 700 current periodicals; the main subjects are railroading, transportation and communications. The feature which will be of special interest to visiting librarians is the use of automation. All serials are ordered and routed by computer; and subject headings of books are key-punched and book catalogs are available for five regional libraries. The photographic library contains motion picture films and thousands of pictures, negatives, slides and transparencies on railways, hotels, telecommunications, marine services and travel scenes of Canada. The third library, public relations, consists of newspaper and magazine clippings only, but it is a useful source for recent information. (In addition, CN has an employees' recreational library at headquarters and a specialized collection at the Technical Research Centre in St. Laurent.)

Directly across Dorchester Boulevard from the hotel, in Place Ville Marie, are several special libraries. Air Canada covers the field of commercial aeronautics, but its collection also includes data processing, business management and statistics. The library of Alcan Aluminium Limited specializes in aluminum, geology, metallurgy and allied subjects. A feature of interest is the large collection of

pamphlets and newspaper clippings with numerous cross references, which bring these subjects up-to-date and make the information readily available.

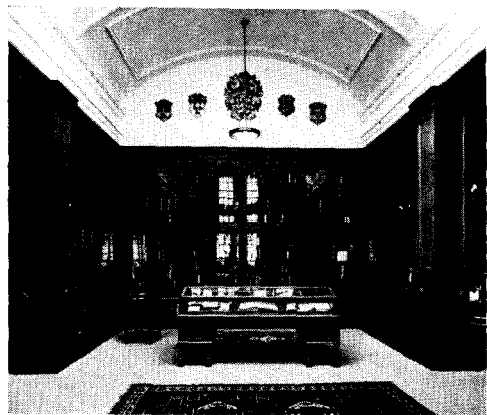
Also in Place Ville Marie is the library of the Royal Bank of Canada. This is the largest bank library in Montréal. It covers the fields of banking and finance and is a ready source of information on these subjects for public libraries and other local business libraries.

Within a block of the hotel—walking east—one comes to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). This library is of particular interest to those seeking information on all international aspects of Air Law and Air Transport.

Across University Street, but still on the south side of Dorchester Boulevard is the large building of Canadian Industries Limited (CIL). The central library here is a good example of a business library but its specialties are chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc. The legal department of this company has its own library, where the subject of patents is thoroughly covered.

Continue a few blocks east on Dorchester Boulevard and you come to the modern Hydro-Québec building. The Hydro library is smaller than the others seen so far, but it is growing. Its specialties are electric engineering and utilities.

Not far from Hydro-Québec is Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales at 535 Viger Avenue East (take a taxi). This is the School of Commerce of the University of Montréal. It is known as the Harvard of Québec. The library is particularly rich in economics, with material in both French and English.



Osler Library in the History of Medicine, McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, McGill University

Walking or taking any westbound bus on Dorchester Boulevard from the Conference hotel to Guy Street, we come to two interesting libraries. At 1600 Dorchester Boulevard West is the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. library, which supplies information on many subjects in several languages. There are books and periodicals (both English and French) on all aspects of the performing arts that would be required for radio and television.

A small library across the street at 1181 Guy Street, is that of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Here you will find, in Braille, books and magazines as well as pamphlets on current events. The library's current project is to provide "talking books" in both English and French. The stock is small, as most of the books are obtained from the headquarters of Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Toronto. Visitors will be interested in the printing press, where items of current interest are transcribed into Braille.

The two largest hospital libraries in Canada are at Notre Dame Hospital, 1560 Sherbrooke Street East, and at the Montréal Children's Hospital, 2300 Tupper Street. Both are easily reached by bus. Both are medical libraries for the use of the professional staff. Notre Dame Hospital is French but the librarian is bilingual; there are as many English books as French in the library.

Our largest newspaper library is that of the *Montreal Star*, 241-245 St. James Street West. Although it is not far from the hotel, I would suggest going by taxi. When in this area, you will not be far from the Château de Ramézay, a museum of Canadian and, particularly, Montréal history. There is a small library but it is better known for its collection of numismatics, which is only shown on request.

Members of the Museum Division will want to visit the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts, 1379 Sherbrooke Street West and Ecole des Beaux Arts, 129 Sherbrooke Street West. A bus goes from door to door. The former is the Art Gallery of Montréal and the latter is an art school. Both have good collections

of books and periodicals in French and English on the fine arts and will probably arrange displays of deluxe editions.

Within walking distance of the hotel are two libraries of Sir George Williams University: at 1435 Drummond Street and at 1205 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West. Features of special interest are a small antique map collection, Canadiana and Russian books.

On Sherbrooke Street near Peel Street, we come to the campus of McGill University. The main library, McLennan, was opened in January of this year. The Law Library and the Medical Library were also built within the last few years and are architecturally interesting. Within the Medical Library is the Osler Library, given to McGill by the late Sir William Osler, the renowned physician and teacher of medicine. This collection is famous for books on the history of medicine and science, incunabula and manuscripts. Another unusual library at McGill is that of the Institute of Islamic Studies, with 60,000 books on Islam and the Orient.

Close to the McGill Campus (at 3458 Redpath Street) is the library of the Arctic Institute. While it is in an old house, not easily adapted for use as a library, this is the headquarters of the Arctic Institute of North America. The library is one of the world's three largest devoted to the polar regions. There are books and periodicals in many languages, including German, Japanese and the Scandinavian languages.

Like McGill, the University of Montréal has many specialized libraries and their cam-

Canadian National



Chateau de Ramezay

pus, although further away, can be easily reached by bus or taxi and is well worth a visit. A library of special interest is that of the Ecole Polytechnique, the engineering school. With 175,000 volumes and 1,500 periodicals, including the entire periodicals collection of the Engineering Institute of Canada, it is the largest technical library in Montréal, and the largest French technical library in North America. The extensive bibliographic collection in the geology and mining section includes the 1,500,000 cards published by the Bureau des Recherches Géologiques et Minières—the only complete set in North America. The law, social sciences, education, dentistry, nursing and public health libraries are also located on the campus, although in different buildings. There are several new buildings of modern design.

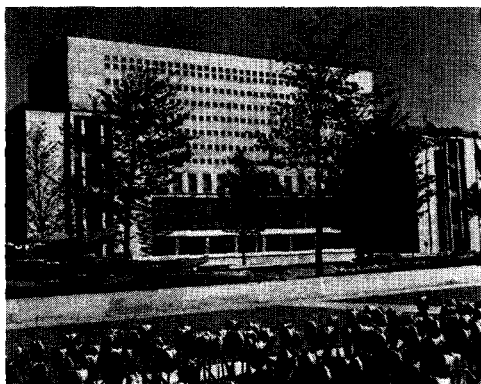
Public libraries have not been mentioned but no article would be complete without mention of the Salle Gagnon in the Bibliothèque Municipale and the Bibliothèque Nationale de Québec. The Salle Gagnon comprises a collection of Canadiana and Americana; it has many first editions and rare items. It is a part of the municipal library, 1200 Sherbrooke Street East. The books are for reference only. The Bibliothèque Nationale de Québec, 1700 St. Denis Street, formerly known as the St. Sulpice Library, is a provincial reference library. It is widely known for Canadian literature and history; it has many manuscripts of contemporary Canadian authors and it is collecting the most important of the world's French language publications. There are also a number of French newspapers on microfilm.

Most libraries will welcome visitors during or after the Conference, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Some of the larger libraries would like to arrange group tours. A list of the libraries mentioned in this article, together with several others which may be visited, will be posted at the Information Desk, with visiting hours stated.

Montréal librarians look forward to welcoming our visitors in June.

Sybil Grimson, Librarian
Atwater Library of the
Mechanics' Institute of Montréal

Canada's new 13-million dollar
National Library & Archives Building



Ottawa—Hull

OTTAWA is the seat of the National Science Library, the Defence Scientific Information Service, the National Library of Canada, and the complementary circle of libraries belonging to the various Government departments. As such it is the hub of special librarianship in Canada.

It is the capital city, situated at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, 120 miles due west of Montréal. To Ottawa's population of 300,000 must be added that of its twin city, Hull, 60,000. There is hardly any industry apart from Government administration. The Ottawa river is broad and dramatic, but it is non-navigable for commercial traffic. Thus the whole area is fortunate in its scenic setting, and a vigorous programme of beautification ensures that this advantage is exploited to the full. The network of landscaped driveways around the area enables the tourists to see, among other more obvious attractions, vistas of the river, the three waterfalls within the city limits, the Gatineau parkland area, and the Rideau Canal, completed by Colonel By in 1832. Ottawa's original name was Bytown, but the area's European history reaches back to 1613 and its exploration by Samuel de Champlain. The true pioneer of the Ottawa-Hull area was an American from Massachusetts, Philemon Wright.

Bill Stiles
Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

What to Wear in Montréal

Mini-skirts and maxi-skirts
and neat little suits—
Wear everything chic
In the course of a week—
From slippers to thigh-high boots.

Dresses with jackets, lightweight knits—
these are Fashion's loves,
But leave out your shorts—
Save your slacks for resorts—
No sandals—but bring white gloves.

A raincoat and some walking shoes
are great for seeing sights;
Pour la soirée
Silk feels more gay—
Ah, those gala, glittering nights!

—Marie Brewer, National Industrial Conference Board
West Montréal, P. Q.

The weather office says there is nothing very average (statistically) about Montréal's weather except that the temperature is usually in the 60's in early June and that there is less rain in June than in July or August.



Montreal's New Subway
Berri-deMontigny Station

SLA Professional Award/1969

The recipient of this Award will be announced at the Banquet on Tuesday, June 3, in Montréal.

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Boston—On Jan 13 a panel discussed "Networks for Knowledge" with attention to both local and national developments. In March the 8th edition of Boston's *Union List of Serial Holdings in Sixty-Seven Libraries* was published; the 273 page spiral bound volume is sold at \$20 per copy. Payment with order to: Alice G. Anderson, Raytheon Company, Boston Post Road, Boston 01778. Checks should be payable to: SLA, Boston Chapter.

Connecticut Valley—On Mar 20-21 at a joint meeting with the Connecticut Library Association, the CVC session was titled "The New Look in Management."

Louisiana—On Mar 28 at a joint meeting with the Louisiana Library Association the topic was "Sad Sins of Librarians" by Dr. H. J. Sachs of the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. On Apr 7 the Chapter had a joint dinner meeting with the Catholic Library Association during the CLA convention in New Orleans. "Bibliocounseling as a Guidance Technique" was the subject of Archie L. Lejeune, Louisiana State University.

Montreal—Moves into the home stretch in its preparations for SLA's 60th Annual Conference, Jun 1-5.

New Jersey—The Apr 21 meeting at Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, is titled "The Vision" and will have as guests of the Chapter 100 Special-Librarians-for-a-Day and a Dinner. The May 15 meeting in Woodbridge, N. J. will hear George M. McCorkle, president of the R. R. Bowker Co.

New York—On Mar 12 the annual dinner meeting was held at the Gotham Hotel. William Attwood, Editor-in-Chief, Vice President and Director of Cowles Communications, Inc. spoke on "Why Write a Book?" On Feb 27 the Chapter's Technical Sciences Group heard Bernard M. Fry, Dean of Indiana University's Graduate Library School discuss "Education for Information Science."

SLA Participates in AFIPS Spring Joint Computer Conference

The American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS) is a federation of associations with allied interests in the processing of information. SLA is one of ten sponsoring societies of AFIPS. In 1967 Special Libraries Association joined AFIPS to provide an expanded base for interaction between our members and other professionals in the information processing field. SLA's role in AFIPS permits special librarians to be apprised of, and to participate in, the design of new technology—technology that affects libraries specifically and all information management generally.

AFIPS sponsors two conferences each year: the Spring Joint Computer Conference (SJCC) and the Fall Joint Computer Conference (FJCC). The 1969 SJCC will be held on May 14–16 in Boston at the War Memorial Auditorium, and the Sheraton-Boston Hotel. For the first time since becoming a member of AFIPS, SLA will present an all-day Pre-Conference Seminar on May 13.

"Today's Systems for Today's Libraries" is the theme of the SLA seminar. A panel of librarians and information specialists will speak on existing systems for library automation or information retrieval. Their talks will include objectives, techniques, equipment problems, and evaluation. The specific aspects of the adequacy of computer hardware and software (and their costs) will be included. After the presentations there will be questions and comments from a Reactor Panel, as well as from the audience.

Speakers

Fred Croxton

TISCO, NASA Facility

Robert W. Gibson, Jr.

*Research Laboratories, General Motors Corp.
SLA President-Elect*

Mrs. Cleo R. Gray

Battelle Memorial Institute

Fred Koether

*Advance Research Projects Agency,
Department of Defense*

Reactor Panel

Hillis Griffin

Argonne National Laboratory

Harold Heintz

Connecticut Research Commission

Edward Ledeen

*American Institute of Aeronautics and
Astronautics*

Charles Stevens

Project INTREX, MIT

Moderator

Burton E. Lamkin

*Library & Information Retrieval Staff, FAA
SLA Representative to AFIPS*

Members of SLA's Boston and Connecticut Valley Chapters have collaborated in the plans for this meeting.

The May 13 SLA seminar will be in the Fairfax Room (340) of the Sheraton-Boston Hotel from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Registration for the seminar will begin at 7:30 a.m. in the Fairfax Room. The registration fee for the seminar (\$10.00) includes a buffet luncheon. Details of both the SJCC Program and the Pre-Conference Seminar, together with registration information is available from:

Mrs. Grace E. Boyd, Chairman
SLA Committee for the 1969 SJCC

MIT Lincoln Laboratory

Lexington, Mass. 02174

Telephone: 617/862-5500, ext. 7197

More than 340 exhibits will be in Boston's War Memorial Auditorium with demonstrations of the latest models of computers, terminals, input/output devices, computer-microfilm equipment, software and educational devices.

It is vital that SLA members become actively involved in the work of AFIPS; your participation in future plans for information processing technology can insure the inclusion of the requirements of libraries and information centers. You are urged to share this experience and opportunity.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Dr. **Burton W. Adkinson** (National Science Foundation) and **Robert G. Krupp** (New York Public Library) were among the panelists at the first national meeting of the Information Industry Association in N. Y. on Mar 21.

Mary Anglemeyer . . . to the Engineer Agency for Resources Inventories, Washington, D. C.

Virginia M. Bersagel . . . to librarian, Institute of Life Insurance, N. Y.; she had been assistant librarian 1959 to 1966 and associate librarian since 1966 . . . chairman of SLA's Insurance Division in 1965/66.

Harold Bloomquist, librarian, Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard University has been appointed as the new editor of the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*. **Dr. Alexander M. Cain**, SUNY Upstate Medical Center Library, Syracuse, replaces Mr. Bloomquist as associate editor.

William J. Dane . . . to Supervising Art & Music Librarian, The Public Library of Newark, New Jersey.

Mrs. Lenna P. Easter . . . from head librarian, Dravo Corporation to Calgon Corporation, Pittsburgh as a literature chemist in the polymer research department.

Dr. Jean Northcott, director of information services, Research Laboratories, Allied Chemical Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. received the Susan B. Anthony Award for professional achievement and service to the community. The award was presented by the Interclub Council of Western New York. Dr. Northcott is a past chairman of SLA's Chemistry Section.

Dr. Frederic J. O'Hara, professor of library science at Long Island University's Graduate Library School has been appointed editor of a new column to appear in the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. "Selected Government Publications—Reference Books and Other Worthwhile Titles."



Lenna P. Easter



Ruth A. Longhenry

Charles A. Roos, head of the Reference Section, NLM retired in Nov 1968; he has been at NLM since 1943 when he transferred from LC.

Dr. Julia Sabine, Newark Public Library is teaching in the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University in Newark, N. J.

F. Heaton Shoemaker retired from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* library staff on Feb 1 after 50 years in newspaper library work. He has been Night Chief since 1947. Mr. Shoemaker has been a member of SLA since 1928.

Jean M. Steever . . . to head of technical processes, Camden County Free Library, Camden, N. J.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Usher participated in the "International Colloquium on the Bibliography of Art History" in Paris, Mar 24-26; she discussed national bibliographies and the fine arts. Mrs. Usher was SLA's President in 1967/68; she is chief librarian, Art Reference Library, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y.

Helen J. Waldron . . . appointed to a three-year term on the nine-member Library Advisory Board to the California State Librarian. She represents the field of special librarianship on the board which will attempt to provide assistance in setting up statewide systems to incorporate all types of libraries and resources. Miss Waldron is Chairman-Elect of SLA's Advisory Council; she is librarian, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica.

Olive Whitehead . . . to librarian at RCA's Defense Communications System Division, Camden, N. J.

Pseudo-Scientific Claptrap
—A Taxpayer's Concerns

Editorial comments in *Special Libraries* (Dec 1968, p. 813-839) made reference to the lack of attention to special libraries in the report [National Advisory Commission on Libraries]. What disturbed me even more, however, was the absence of any appropriate response to the charge given to the Commission by the President in his Executive Order of September 2, 1966.

A careful reading of the President's charge to the Commission will show that, as indicated by the Commission's name, its concern was to have been with libraries and library systems. Nowhere in the charge is there any mention of the term "information science," but this term seems to have become the shibboleth of any pseudo-intellectual discussion of libraries even though I have never seen it adequately defined. Yet the report is replete with learned references to this "science," while golden opportunities for providing some real information and evaluations were missed. For example, one of the questions asked by the President was, "Are we getting the most benefit for the taxpayer's dollar spent?" My opinion is that, clearly, we are not. A review of some of the "research" in "information science" which has been sponsored with government funds will make this obvious to anyone who cares to take an honest look. But this question was not answered at all in the Commission's report.

We are librarians and we are also taxpayers. As librarians, we have a professional obligation to see to it that money which is spent to further the development of good library service accomplishes that purpose. As taxpayers, we do not enjoy seeing public funds thrown away on senseless and fruitless "research."

I believe it is time we stopped being tolerant of the most flagrant examples, at least, of pseudo-scientific claptrap. One of the basic functions of a professional is to take a critical view of published pronouncements in his field, and if they are worthless, to say so clearly and unequivocally. It is time we started doing just that.

Irving H. Neufeld, President
Connecticut Valley Chapter

Chief, UAC Library System
United Aircraft Research Laboratories
East Hartford, Conn. 06108

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library
—A Clarification

In reference to the paper, "Presidential Libraries," in the Nov 1968 issue of *Special Libraries* (p. 691-697) the chief interest of the Library is Dwight D. Eisenhower's Administration. Other major interests are his pre- and post-Presidential careers. *Military history* as such was never intended to be the main emphasis.

Conferences on relevant subjects are a part of the Library's program. For its opening ceremony in November 1966, the Library had an interesting program featuring Dr. Malcolm Moos, President of the University of Minnesota, who gave an original paper on the Eisenhower Administration. This meeting was attended by 100 scholars from a cross section of disciplines. The Library will hold a one-day conference on Western History (March 7, 1969) and three nationally-known historians are giving papers at that time. For the last two years the Eisenhower Library has also been planning for the 25th commemoration of D-Day (June 6 and 7, 1969) and has brought together an international group of outstanding scholars who will read original papers at the Library on that occasion. At the same time a special exhibit will be opened.

Incidentally, contrary to an impression that might be had from Mrs. Cole's article, all Presidential libraries in existence are not associated with the National Archives. The Rutherford B. Hayes Library at Fremont, Ohio, can be regarded as the first Presidential library. It is operated under the joint auspices of the Ohio State Historical Society and the Rutherford B. Hayes Foundation.

James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Special Libraries* will present a more complete description of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in a future issue.

Two Professions Interact

It seems a pity that the misconceptions about nursing education and nursing libraries should persist (*Special Libraries*, Jan 1969, p. 32-34). We do not "train" nurses; we educate them. Yes, there is a difference, and it is fundamental to the philosophy of a hospital school of nursing. The difference in nursing programs lies not in the libraries but in the academic programs. The diploma program has far fewer liberal arts courses and earns fewer academic credits; the student is not exposed to the intellectual stimulus of the college campus and has less opportunity to widen her horizons. The diploma program turns out the bedside nurse. The degree program turns out the potential nurse-supervisor. And the difference in their libraries lies not in the quality of the libraries but in the scope of their holdings. Directors of diploma schools of nursing have realized for some time that the library is the focal point of their academic programs. The great problem is to hire competent librarians for the salaries nursing schools can offer.

It seems a pity, too, that a discussion of nursing school library classification systems should omit reference to the National Library of Medicine Classification. It is a beautifully conceived system. No other librarians are as fortunate as we in the medical and paramedical fields. I will not contend that it is the answer for every small nursing school library, but the problems encountered, and how other schools of nursing handle these problems would be informative.

(Mrs.) Mary B. Mace
Librarian, St. Luke's Unit
Berkshire Medical Center
Pittsfield, Mass. 01201

Let's Make More Ripples!

Thank goodness the Special Libraries Association has not given way to the pressure from certain sources to bar from membership all persons who lack a degree in library science. The fetish for degrees as the *sine qua non* must end somewhere.

Every library administrator knows that there have been, are, and will be excellent and outstanding librarians who have not had the opportunity to attend a library school. The attendance at school alone should not be the sole criterion for professional recognition. As far as I know the medical profession, which deals with life and death, is the only profes-

sion that makes such a requirement. The legal profession requires one to pass the bar examination, not to go to a certain school. The architects arrange things similarly.

There is no more "professional" group than that of college professors and yet every university makes the exception of calling in noted scholars without degrees to teach or lecture. In fact, the universities are proud of their flexibility. This is particularly true in the creative fields such as writing, music and art. No one asks James Reston what school of journalism he is a graduate of. His daily columns attest to the fact that he is one of the best journalists of today and he needs no credentials. These are required only by the mediocrities who must have something as a defense for their presence in a profession. The outstanding can stand on their own legs.

What we need in librarianship is more creativity, imagination, understanding, and more willingness to lead. These qualities are developed in only a small measure by the American library schools which house many amiable individuals who grind through the course and then upon attaining tenure in some institution, sink into bland obscurity for the rest of their careers, contributing not even a letter to an editor or creating a ripple among their staffs.

Librarians who work up the ladder the hard way or enter the profession at the top are prone to contribute enthusiastically. A job does not become professional because it is performed by a degree-holder. It becomes professional because of an intensity of effort that makes it a creative endeavor.

The Special Libraries Association is to be congratulated for its present stand which allows for flexibility and professional bigness. May it continue to flourish!

Professor Rice Estes
Librarian, Pratt Institute
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11205

The Barnaclescrapers Strike Again

February 19, 1969

In reviewing the reference to Zip Code 90744 on the envelope containing my recent communication, I would not want anyone to possibly confuse me with the charming ladies, Hester Dale, Louise Sakamoto, or Pat Powell, who all work in or around the Wilmington, California (90744) area.

Actually, as I mentioned previously to you, I do travel extensively, and at the time I was passing through Southern California after a

brief two-week respite in the Fresno Jail (Section 674—Vagrancy) with my friend and colleague, Commodore J. Withering Vines.

After reading all of the various communications in recent issues of your fine journal, I am thinking of looking into this profession of librarianship a little more carefully in the future. Who knows, maybe some day, I'll be able to say: "I are one!"

You will be hearing from me again in the future, I'm sure. Until then, Bienvenu à Montréal in June.

Irving Barnaclescraper

Dear Irv,

Boy! Are we glad to hear from you again! After your first letter (Jan 1969, p.57-58), we have been bugged by a "talent scout" who wants your forwarding address. He wants you to send your résumé to Box C-102. Because you have been on the road, you may not know that these boxes are part of SLA's confidential Placement Service. It's a shame that you carried your Feb 10 letter in your pocket until Mar 4 when you finally mailed it at the St. Louis Airport. You could be settled into a new job already.

We are curious. If you are unemployed, how is it that you still have access to that nice typewriter that produced so many of the reports about the Los Angeles Conference?

Irv, we've had some complaints from readers who think that we should not publish pseudonymous letters. We know that you are not really anonymous, but why don't you include your SLA Membership Number in your next letter—just for kicks?

Ed.

Rational Is As Rational Does

The combination of Samuel Sass (*Special Libraries*, Nov 1968, p.734) and Rose Sellers (*Special Libraries*, Jan 1969, p.57) forces me to respond. The blithe assumption that what is learned in library school cannot be learned elsewhere disturbs me. While library school is certainly worthwhile (I'm sure it accelerated my own learning), I do not believe that anything so complex or esoteric is taught there that cannot be gleaned from outside reading, in-house training programs, and effectively utilized experience.

This is not to say that anyone with two, three, or five years of experience will be the equal of a degreed librarian. Not everyone benefits from experience, just as not everyone who has completed an MLS is necessarily a successful practicing librarian, or more partic-

ularly, a successful practicing special librarian,

In contrast to Rose Sellers' only "rational standard," i.e., the holding of a master's degree in librarianship, I was interested in the announcement (p.52, Jan 1969) of the Fifth Edition of *Who's Who in Library Service*. The standard for inclusion in that volume is rational also: a degree in librarianship or *five years of recognized and progressive professional experience*. Surely one of these criteria plus affiliation with special librarianship or related fields would be a sufficient way to "keep the rascals out". Regards to Irving Barnaclescraper.

Corinne Campbell
Senior Research Librarian
Boeing Company
Renton, Washington

Specialized Information Service Association (Special Libraries Association)

We have half a label; no wonder we are confused when we are asked to define who we are and what we do. It is an evasion to say we are "special" and then force meanings into that limp word.

In the struggle with mechanization, we have come to understand who we are and what we do. Most of us have described our services precisely. We have defined the input and output functions. We have analyzed the two functions under a title indicating the total service. Some of us have changed our address from Technical Library to Information Center and have been amazed at the automatic prestige we derive from a changed name.

This name encompasses our objective: acquire and organize specialized information into a system for specific persons and purposes as the input function. We use technical skills we learn as librarians in this important input function.

Under this name we include the output objective to provide information to the clientele we serve in the form and with the speed specified in the objectives of the service.

Able performance of the input function is the basis of the service, but the output is the justification for the service.

We cannot give clear-cut job descriptions nor can we provide realistic work flow patterns until we encompass the job content in job titles. We should be able to derive our job titles from the name of our professional organization.

I suggest we become the Specialized Information Service Association. I suggest we

include as members: librarians, information systems specialists, information retrieval specialists, and information service managers.

Further, I suggest that we discard the cumbersome Division system based on subject discipline and adopt Divisions which will develop the members as 1) librarians who make order out of chaotic resources, 2) systems specialists who design and evaluate methods and procedures, 3) information retrieval spe-

cialists who utilize indexing and abstracting systems and retrieval sources to fulfill requirements for information, and 4) information service managers who coordinate all three functions to serve a specific organization's needs.

Hester L. Dale, Supervisor
Technical Information Center
Products Division, Watson Refinery
AtlanticRichfield Company
Wilmington, Calif. 90744

Church and Synagogue Library Association

To encourage and aid the development of improved church library service, the Church and Synagogue Library Association was formed in 1967. At that time there were more than 25,000 church and synagogue libraries in the U.S. The association now has members in 40 states and several countries.

"Libraries in an Ecumenical Era" is the program theme for the 1969 conference which will be held Jul 13-15 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. Membership in the association and attendance at the conference is open to all interested persons. Write: Mrs. Dorothy Rodda, Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 530, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010.

Newark Public Library and Museum

On Mar 12 the Newark City Council reversed its action on Feb 10* and voted unanimously to restore the funds for library operations for nine months. The vote to restore the funds for the museum was 7-2. The Council action in February has now been generally assumed to have been a move to emphasize the city's grave financial situation.

* *Special Libraries* 60: (no. 3) 170 (Mar 1969)

Nominations for 1970/71

The Nominating Committee represents various professional interests and geographic areas. However, our personal acquaintance with qualified candidates for elective office in the Association is limited. It is essential, therefore, that each member of the Association assume the responsibility of recommending capable persons who would be willing to accept nomination.

"Personnel Inventory Record" forms have been mailed to Chapter Presidents, Division Chairmen and Committee Chairmen. Copies of the form may be requested by a member from the Chairman of the Nominating Committee; the names of suggested nominees may also be submitted by letter.

Nominees are needed for the offices of President-Elect, Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council, Treasurer (3 year term), and two Directors (3 year terms). Your help in this important task will be very much appreciated.

Moira Jones Cartwright
W. Roy Holleman
Gordon E. Randall
Winifred Sewell

Ruth Nielander, Chairman
1969/70 Nominating Committee

Kemper Insurance
4750 N. Sheridan Rd.
Chicago, Illinois 60640
Telephone: 312/561-8000

Library Technical Assistants—Definition & Criteria

In the Mar 1969 issue of *Special Libraries*, "The Subprofessional or Technical Assistant: A Statement of Definition," was reprinted from the *ALA Bulletin* (Apr 1968). A new document, "Criteria for Programs to Prepare Library Technical Assistants," was approved by ALA's Library Education Division in Jan 1969. The new document is presented here for the information of those readers of this journal, who may not regularly see the *ALA Bulletin*.

Criteria for Programs to Prepare Library Technical Assistants

The following report was approved by the Board of Directors of the Library Education Division of the American Library Association at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, January 1969. The report now represents official policy of the Division. It supersedes "Draft of Guidelines for Training Programs for Library Technical Assistants" published in LED Newsletter (May 1968).

THIS document was developed by the LED Interdivisional Committee on Training Programs for Supportive Library Staff and is intended to serve as a guide for persons planning programs for Library Technical Assistants (LTA) and for the evaluation of existing programs for Library Technical Assistants. The programs are conceived as introductory preparation of personnel to fill beginning positions in the range of Library Technical Assistant positions in a variety of situations.

I. Library Technical Assistants and formal programs.

A. GENERAL STATEMENT.

1. It is recognized that there are several ports of entry to library technical assistant positions. Formal programs in community colleges* constitute one way and are developing rapidly in many parts of the United States.
2. Training by the employing library has been and remains an important factor. Completion of a formal program in a community college will not eliminate

the need for on-the-job training but may alter the character and amount of on-job training required.

3. These criteria deal with formal post-secondary school level programs for the preparation of library technical assistants. They are intended to be of assistance to community and junior college administrators and others concerned with such programs and are intended to serve: *a)* for the planning of new programs and *b)* for the evaluation of existing programs.

B. LIBRARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS AS PART OF THE SUPPORTIVE STAFF.

1. Library Technical Assistants as used in this statement indicates one category of supportive staff in libraries of all types. Supportive staff includes all library employees who support the work of professionally educated librarians.
2. The following groups of supportive staff recur in many classification plans:
 - a. Pages*—employees used principally for shelf work or moving books but often assigned some additional responsibilities of a clerical nature such as physical preparation of books.
 - b. Clerks or clerical staff*—persons holding positions in which the common business practices are the primary duties even though in-service training may relate those practices to library situations. Many library systems have numerous levels of service in this category with promotional opportunities culminating in a position as administrative assistant.

* The term "community college" as used in this document refers also to junior colleges.

- c. *Library Technical Assistants (sometimes called library technicians)*—persons with some specialized training (provided on the job or through formal classes or programs) to perform duties in one or more fields, from technical processing to circulation work, preparation of publicity, to reference work of a directional or fact-finding type. Grades or levels of positions in the total spectrum of this non-professional classification may number six or more in large libraries or systems. Education and experience of applicants may qualify them for entry above the minimum salary for the class.
- d. *Library Assistants*—college graduates with a bachelor's degree, who may have taken some library science course work but do not hold a library science master's degree, whose breadth of undergraduate education enables them to work effectively in simple reference searches and uncomplicated guidance to general reading materials. Special talents, professional course work, and library experience will increase the range of his initiative and judgment.
- e. *Trainees*—college graduates employed in a preliminary professional status while obtaining professional education for library service. Appointments are usually for a limited period at the end of which the employee moves to the professional group or takes a non-professional status.
- f. *Student Assistants*—many schools, colleges, and universities are fortunate in having part-time employees whose knowledge, skills, and abilities enable them to perform many of the supportive service duties (described in Item c above).
- g. *Excluded* from the supportive staff for the purpose of this report are:
- (1) *Librarians.*
 - (2) *Subject, language, or other professional specialists.* Personnel employed for duties in which their education or ability in a particular field is the prime requisite are often classified in special professional categories.
3. Elaborations on the above definitions are available in "The Subprofessional or Technical Assistant; a Statement of Definition," *ALA Bulletin*, p. 387-397 (Apr 1968) and in Lester E. Asheim's "Education and Manpower for Librarianship," *ALA Bulletin*, p. 1096-1106 (Oct. 1968); reprinted in *Special Libraries* 60: no. 3) 179-184 (Mar 1969).
- C. THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.
1. The library technical assistant performs non-professional tasks under the direction of a librarian or other supervisor. Identification of tasks assigned to library technical assistants has been aided by modern management practices and mechanization of some library operations, whereby complex operations or functions have been divided into a series of individual tasks.
 2. The work of the library technical assistant may fall within one functional area of library operation. Examples are circulation system, technical processes, inter-library loan, serial records and control. Often, in small library units, the library technical assistant performs duties in a variety of such areas.
 3. The tasks and types of work assigned to library technical assistants are more fully outlined below under Item I-E (Duties and Responsibilities). By way of definition it may be useful to state three exclusions from the work of the library technical assistant:
 - a. Tasks which require a full professional knowledge of librarianship and exercise of judgment based on a broad knowledge of books and other library resources, their intellectual organization or their educational, informational, cultural, or scholarly use. Establishment of policies, materials selection, complex information and guidance services, are illustrations.
 - b. Work requiring other professional, scientific or specialized education in the subject matter. Artists, editors, public relations and other professional specialists fall within this category, as do positions for which language or subject competence are of primary importance.
 - c. Work in which the primary duty consists of typing, filing, stenography or other tasks of a general office nature which can be done by individuals with office-type specialized

training or experience, e.g. secretary, personnel clerk, accounts maintenance clerk, file clerk.

Library Technical Assistants

D. ABILITIES REQUIRED IN LIBRARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

1. Sound basic intelligence demonstrated by satisfactory completion of secondary school education and ability to work at a level above the clerk.
2. Training or experience in library techniques beyond that obtained by a clerk or typist but without other depth of theoretical knowledge or subject background expected of a librarian.
3. Knowledge of basic clerical skills such as typing and filing.
4. Since duties will involve work with the library's public and staff, possibly in a supervisory capacity, a stable personality, service orientation and ability to adapt to people are important qualities.
5. The ability to use independent judgment within the ranges of established choices to make decisions and recognize problems to be referred to the supervisor.
6. Ability to understand and follow written and oral directions, to communicate effectively verbally and in writing.
7. Aptitude and interest in library work and for work requiring exactness in detail.

E. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AT THE LIBRARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANT LEVEL.

1. Library Technical Assistants provide support and assistance to professional librarians and may supervise clerks or other technical assistants.
2. Their duties are related to a variety of library functions. They may include the performance and/or supervision of:
 - a. The mechanical preparation of library material.
 - b. The physical upkeep of library material.
 - c. Care of shelves, files and equipment.
 - d. Circulation work such as: registering borrowers; explaining lending rules; reserving books for users; overdues and fines; charging and discharging books; keeping records.
 - e. Acquisitions work such as: ordering publications (exclusive of selection); checking lists; keeping records; searching bibliographical data.
 - f. Cataloging work such as: processing added copies and new editions; or-

dering cards; assigning book numbers; cataloging fiction; shelf-listing; filing, and physical maintenance of catalog.

g. Information services work such as:

(1) Answering directional questions or factual questions involving use of a limited group of reference tools.

(2) Locating bibliographical information for which complex searching is not required.

3. When the public, academic, or special library contains multi-media materials, uses mechanical processing, or operates a specialized information system, these positions may require ability to use and handle appropriately related materials and equipment. Similarly, media centers operating in schools will have positions requiring special abilities to use and handle appropriately related materials and equipment.
4. For further guidance, see U.S. Civil Service Commission, Position-Classification Standards, for GS 1411, Library Technician Series, released under Transmittal Sheet #62, June 1966.

II. Planning programs.

A. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

1. Any community or junior college contemplating a program for library technical assistants should, as a first step, establish a local advisory committee.
2. This committee should be appointed in accordance with the administrative policy of the institution and report to the president, the board, or other college administrator as may be appropriate.
3. Membership on the local committee should include:
 - a. A representative from the state library designated by the state librarian.
 - b. The director of a major local public library or his designate.
 - c. A school library supervisor at the state or local level or his designate.
 - d. The librarian of a local four-year academic institution or his designate.
 - e. The head of a local special library or his designate.

- f. A representative named by the president or other appropriate officer of the state library association and/or local chapter of the Special Libraries Association.
 - g. The librarian and the LTA program director of the local community college should be *ex-officio* committee members.
 - h. Others might include: local or state civil service board members, placement counselors, deans of graduate library schools or their designates, department heads or supervisors in local libraries, etc.
4. Membership on the local advisory committee should be for two–three years with staggered terms.
 5. *Before* any course is planned, announced or offered, the local advisory committee should:
 - a. Investigate local needs for such a program. *No program should be announced or started without a positive recommendation from the local committee after such investigation.*
 - b. Advise on the qualifications of the program director.
 - c. Advise on the nature and content of the curriculum based on total program objectives. (See Item VI-A)
 - d. Insure that program planning and resources are adequate prior to initial course offerings.
 6. The committee will provide continuing liaison between the community college and employers of supportive library staff personnel.
 7. The committee should insure that programs meet state and national standards.
 8. The committee should meet as regularly as needed and should submit a formal annual report to the appropriate community college administrator, preferably the president.
 9. It is also recommended that local advisory committees communicate freely at state, regional, and national levels and, if appropriate, establish formal organizations and channels to facilitate such communication.

III. Administrative and financial framework for programs.

This is a specialized, occupational, non-baccalaureate program. The program should have

its own full-time director other than the administrator of the college library. The director would be expected to have a master's degree from an ALA accredited school. The director should never be the sole member of the instructional staff.

Financing of the program should be a part of the instructional budget of the college and not a part of the regular library budget.

The program should be financed at a level and in a manner commensurate with other technical specialty instructional programs.

IV. Faculty.

A. MINIMUM NUMBER OF FACULTY FOR TECHNICAL SPECIALTY PROGRAMS.

1. In addition to a full-time program director (department head) there should be one (1) full-time faculty member as a minimum.
2. The following document will be useful for general guidance: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Criteria for Technician Education, A Suggested Guide.* (OE 80–056). Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1968.

B. QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Educational qualifications of faculty members for programs for library technical assistants require that they have demonstrated competence in the areas in which they will teach *and* such certification as regional accreditation agency policies may require.
2. Practical and recent working experience in a library.
3. Personal and attitudinal qualifications which will enable the faculty member to teach effectively and inspirationally should be considered in the selection, appointment, assignment, and retention of teaching staff.

C. TEACHING LOADS.

1. Should be commensurate with teaching loads of faculty in other instructional departments.
2. Preparation time must be provided.

D. ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. All teachers must be encouraged to update their knowledge of current library practice. Their knowledge of teaching techniques and innovations in education must continue to grow and expand.

2. Membership in professional library and educational associations should be encouraged together with active participation in professional association work at local, state, regional, and national levels.

V. Facilities.

- A. LIBRARY MATERIALS AND LIBRARY SPACE. Since library resources are essential support for the curriculum, programs for library technical assistants should not be started until the library meets the ALA Standards for Junior College Libraries in terms of space, collections, organization of materials, staff, and other minimum standards which will directly influence the quality of the program.
- B. CLASSROOMS AND FACULTY OFFICES—should have immediate access to the library but should not interfere with library service to the entire college.

VI. Curriculum.

- A. OBJECTIVES. The curriculum should be based upon a set of clearly stated objectives for the total program.
- B. COURSE DISTRIBUTION.
 1. Generally, a program will be divided into three broad areas:
 - a. General education courses
 - b. Library technical specialty courses
 - c. Courses related to the library technical specialty program.
 2. General education courses should be those planned for the transfer student and should constitute approximately 50% of the total program, e.g., communication skills, English composition, social sciences, humanities, physical sciences, etc.
 3. Library technical specialty courses should constitute approximately 25% of the total curriculum and should include such areas as:
 - a. Introduction to libraries and library operations; support operations for public services (circulation, information, etc.); support operations for technical services.
 - b. Laboratory experience is important and should be incorporated in the areas listed in Item 3a above.
 - c. Practical experience and supervised field work (practicum) in local li-

braries in addition to the local community college library.

- d. Audio-visual services in libraries (including laboratory experience).
 - e. Not all library technical assistants perform the same tasks; therefore, some variations in curricula may be desirable. The point to be stressed here is that certain program concentrations may be developed and not all students need take the same courses.
 - f. It should be clearly understood that the first two years of work taken in a community college relate to the lower division of an undergraduate curriculum (i.e. the first two years). Lower division undergraduate courses are neither substitutes nor waivers for upper division undergraduate or graduate level courses.
4. Appropriate related courses including business and office skills should constitute approximately 25% of the total curriculum, e.g. typing, business mathematics, office machines, data processing, office management. Preparation of library technical assistants for particular types of libraries, e.g., school, hospital, etc., will require courses related to these particular library situations.
- C. COURSE SEQUENCE. A logical sequence of courses should be established. Normally in the first semester of the first year, the student would take only one library course, while he carries general academic courses. Field work should be preceded by established course prerequisites to make the field experience meaningful.

VII. Student recruitment and selection.

- A. RECRUITMENT.
 1. Publicity relative to the program should be reviewed by the local advisory committee. It should clearly state the program objectives emphasizing preparation for employment as a skilled technical assistant.
 2. While the general education (liberal arts) courses are transferable there should be no suggestion of the transfer-

ability of the technical specialty courses towards a baccalaureate or graduate professional degree program.

B. STUDENT SELECTION.

1. Admissions should be based on regular local institutional requirements.
2. Admissions must be realistic in terms of the expectations of employing libraries whose needs can be determined through the assistance of the local advisory committee.
3. Personal interviews by the LTA program director with prospective students should be required.

VIII. Student records.

Adequate student records should be maintained in the office of the program director to assist both faculty and students during and after admission as well as subsequent to completion of the program.

IX. Student placement and follow-up.

A. PLACEMENT.

1. Graduates should be aided in every possible way in finding suitable employment.
2. Prospective employers should be provided with statements of the qualifications of graduates.
3. Placement of graduates is an important and multifaceted responsibility involving the program director, the faculty, and other members of the community college staff.
4. Outstanding and successfully placed graduates and their employers are the most effective advertisers of the program.

B. FOLLOW-UP.

1. Periodic follow-up studies of graduates are imperative and enable the community college to:

- a. Improve curriculum and teaching techniques.
- b. Evaluate training effectiveness.
- c. Maintain good employer-employee relationship.
- d. Continue evaluation of total program.

X. Continuing education.

The community college, the employing library, and other agencies have responsibility to insure the availability of opportunities for continuing education for the student who has completed his basic two-year program.

The need for appropriate continuing education cannot be overemphasized in these criteria.

Joleen Bock (Junior College Libraries Section,
ALA Association of College and
Research Libraries)

Dorothy F. Deininger (ALA Library Adminis-
tration Division)

Margaret E. Monroe (ALA Committee on
Accreditation)

Joseph F. Shubert

Lester Asheim (*ex-officio*, ALA Office for
Library Education)

Robert E. Booth, Chairman

Grateful acknowledgement is given for the assistance of Walter J. Brooking (U.S. Office of Education), Ruth Frame (ALA Library Administration Division), Rhua Heckart (Council on Library Technology), John M. Marshall (University of Toronto), James Wallington (NEA Department of Audiovisual Instruction), Agnes Reagan (ALA Library Education Division), Edward Strable (Special Libraries Association), the many individual librarians and the American Library Association and Special Libraries Association staff whose contributions to the work of this Committee have been great.

COMING EVENTS

Apr 16. **Medical Library Association, New York Regional Group.** Spring Meeting at N. Y. Academy of Sciences. For information: Georgia Alexander, NYU Medical Center Library, 550 First Ave., N. Y. 10016.

Apr 20-26. **National Library Week**

Apr 28-29. **Association of Western Hospitals, Librarians' Section.** Anaheim Convention Center and St. Joseph's Hospital, Orange, Calif.

May 1-3. **Institute on Abstracts . . .** directed by Antony C. Foskett. Write: School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park 20742.

May 5-9. **Third International Congress of Medical Librarianship . . .** in Amsterdam at the RAI International Congress Center. For registration forms: Secretary General, 119 Herengracht, Amsterdam.

May 6-8. **National Microfilm Association.** Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston. For information write: NMA, P.O. Box 386, Annapolis, Md. 21401.

May 8-9. **Sixth Annual National Information Retrieval Colloquium** will be held in Philadelphia. Theme: Information Bazaar. Sponsored by ASIS Delaware Chapter, SLA Philadelphia Council, ACM Delaware Valley Chapter, University of Pennsylvania Moore School of Electrical Engineering, and the U.S. Army Frankford Arsenal. Contact: Margaret M. Isselmann, 3211 Centre Road Bldg., E.I. duPont de Nemours, Wilmington, Delaware 19898.

May 14-16. **1969 SJCC** in Boston at the War Memorial Auditorium. Spring Joint Computer Conference chairman: T. H. Bonn, P.O. Box 567, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

May 19-Jun 13. **Institute on the Impact of the Behavioral and Social Sciences on Legal Research.** For law librarians . . . at the

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Director of the institute is Prof. Roy M. Mersky (Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas School of Law, Austin).

May 25-27. **Fifth Annual Meeting of the Drug Information Association . . .** in Detroit at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Registration: Dr. Harriet F. Geer, Parke, Davis Research Laboratories, 2800 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

Jun 1-5. **SLA, 60th Annual Conference.** The Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal. *Theme:* Information Across Borders. Conference chairman: Miriam Tees, The Royal Bank of Canada, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal.

Jun 7-13. **Canadian Library Association (CLA/ACB), 24th Annual Conference.** Arts and Culture Centre, St. John's, Newfoundland. For information: CLA, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa 4, Canada.

Jun 9-11. **IEEE, International Communications Conference . . .** Boulder, Colo. Contact: IEEE, 234 E. 47th St., N. Y. 10017.

Jun 9-13. **Quantitative Approaches to Decision Making: Workshop.** Write: Robert G. Walrond, Saint Louis University, Metropolitan College, 3673 W. Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Jun 10-13. **Catholic Hospital Association . . .** in Minneapolis at the Minnesota Auditorium and Convention Hall. Topics include . . . medical and nursing information systems. CHA, 1438 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63104.

Jun 16-20. **Systems for Document Identification: an Institute.** For information write the director of the Institute, Dr. Lowell H. Hattery, Center for Technology and Administration, The American University, Washington, D. C. 20016.

Jun 17-19. **IEEE, Computer Group Conference** at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. Contact: IEEE, 234 E. 47th St., N. Y.

Jun 17-20. **Fourteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Mate-**

rials . . . in Puerto Rico. For program information: James Andrews, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, Illinois 60439.

Jun 22–28. ALA. Atlantic City. Conference manager: C. J. Hoy, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 60611.

Jun 19–21. Subject Analysis of Library Materials, an ALA Preconference Institute. Registration fee (\$35) to ISAD-RTSD/CCS Preconference Institute, ALA.

Jun 19–21. New Dimensions in Acquisitions, an ALA Preconference Institute. Registration fee (\$41) to ABPC-RTSD Preconference Institute, ALA.

Jun 23–27. Automatic Text and Picture Processing, a short course at Cornell University. Write: Director of Continuing Education, College of Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850.

Jun 23–24. Engineering School Libraries Division, American Society for Engineering Education . . . at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. A Post-Conference Institute will be held at the United Engineering Societies, Jun 27–28. For information: Karen Takle, Bldg. 014, IBM Corp., Monterey and Cottle Rds., San Jose, Calif. 95114.

Jun 27–29. Cooperation in Technical and Economic Information on the Scientific Level . . . in Budapest, Hungary. Sponsored by the Institute for Scientific Technical Information of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. Write: Elisabeth Kuti, Organizing Committee of the Conference, Guszev utca 25, Budapest V, Hungary.

Jun 29–Jul 3. American Association of Law Libraries. Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Houston.

Aug 3–15. Institute on Government Publications at Emory University. Write: Director, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. 30322.

Aug 10–15. Change Frontiers: Implications for Librarianship. For information

about the institute, write: Mrs. Gilda Nimer, School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.

Aug 17–22. Operation of Educational Information Service Centers, an institute at Emory University. Write: Director, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. 30322.

Aug 25–29. Datafair 69 . . . in Manchester, England. Write: Secretary, British Computer Society, 23 Dorset Sq., London NW 1.

Aug 25–30. IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations). 35th Session of the IFLA General Council. Danmarks Biblioteksskole, 6 Birketinget, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Aug 26–28. Association for Computing Machinery, Conference and Exposition at Brooks Hall, San Francisco and the S.F. Hilton Hotel. For information: ACM, 211 E. 43rd St., N. Y. 10017.

Autumn . . . ICIREPAT . . . in Prague, the 9th Annual Meeting of the Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices. Write: Office of Research and Development, U.S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Sep 1–6. 4th IATUL Seminar (International Association of Technological University Libraries) . . . at the library of the Technological University, Delft, under the direction of Dr. L. J. van der Wolk. Write: Miss B. G. Sinnema, Technological University, 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands.

Sep 2–5. Second Cranfield Conference on Mechanized Information Storage and Retrieval Systems . . . sponsored by The College of Aeronautics and *Information Storage and Retrieval*. Conference director: Cyril Cleverdon, The College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bedford, England.

Sep 21–24. Aslib, 43rd Annual Conference. At the University of Warwick at Coventry, England. Write Aslib, 3 Belgrave Sq., London SW 1.

Sep *** SLA Board of Directors. N. Y.

Oct 1-5. **American Society for Information Science**, 32nd Annual Meeting. San Francisco Hilton. Convention chairman: Charles P. Bourne, Programming Services, Inc., 999 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif. 94303.

Oct 13-17. **Service for Public Patrons between Libraries**, an institute sponsored by the Bibliographic Center for Research (Denver), the Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, and the University of Colorado Libraries . . . at Boulder, Colorado. Write: Mrs. Virginia Boucher, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

Oct 26-30. **Medical Library Association**, Annual Meeting. Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. Program chairman: William K. Beatty, Northwestern University Medical Library, 303 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago 60611.

Oct 27-31. **Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (BEMA)**, 11th Annual Business Equipment Exposition . . . at the New York Coliseum. Contact: BEMA, 235 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 10017.

Oct *** 9th International Congress of Libraries & Museums of the Theatre Arts (IFLA) . . . in New York.

Nov 18-20. **FJCC** (Fall Joint Computer Conference, AFIPS) . . . at the Convention Hall, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dec 8-10. **Third Conference on Applications of Simulation** . . . at the International Hotel, Los Angeles. Sponsored by ACM/AIEE/IEEE/SHARE/SCI/TIMS. Abstracts of papers are due Mar 31. Program chairman: Philip J. Kiviat, The RAND Corp., 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.

1970

Jan 16-18. **Association of American Library Schools**, annual meeting . . . at Graduate Library School, Indiana University,

Bloomington. Contact: Dr. Mildred H. Lowell, GLS, Indiana University.

Jan 19-24. **ALA**, Midwinter Meeting. Chicago.

Jan 29-31. **SLA**, Board of Directors and Advisory Council. Regency Hyatt House, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mar 30-Apr 2. **Catholic Library Association**. Statler Hotel, Boston.

May 5-7. **SJCC** (Spring Joint Computer Conference, AFIPS), Atlantic City, N. J.

May 17-22. **Medical Library Association**. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Jun 7-11. **SLA**, 61st Annual Conference. Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit. *Theme*: The Changing Face of Special Libraries. Conference chairman: Mrs. Gloria M. Evans, Parke, Davis & Company, Production and Engineering Library, Detroit, Mich. 48232.

Jun 28-Jul 2. **American Association of Law Libraries**. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Jun 28-Jul 4. **ALA**, Detroit.

Sep 8-14(?). **IFLA** (International Federation of Library Associations), General Council . . . in Moscow.

Sep *** **SLA**, Board of Directors. New York.

Sep or Oct. **FID** (International Federation for Documentation). Buenos Aires.

Oct 4-9. **American Society for Information Science**, 33rd Annual Meeting. Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. Convention chairman, Kenneth H. Zabriskie, Jr., Biosciences Information Services, 2100 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Nov 17-19. **FJCC** (Fall Joint Computer Conference, AFIPS), Houston, Texas.

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National Advisory Commission on Libraries—Study Reports

The Commission's report* refers to a list of special studies which were commissioned to provide background for the report. Most of these special studies are stated to have contributed at least partially to Commission decision-making, although there was by no means a total endorsement of every position or recommended action in the report.

Fifteen of the supporting studies are now available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service in either microfiche or hard copy.

The two reports identified with "bullets" are those mentioned during SLA's Advisory Council discussion in Jan 1969.

Burkhardt, Frederick. *On Research Libraries*. American Council of Learned Societies, Nov 1967. 92p. ED 022 480 (MF \$0.50; HC \$3.76)

Cuadra, Carlos A., and others. *Technology and Libraries*. System Development Corp., Nov 1967. 165p. ED 022 481 (MF \$0.75; HC \$6.68)

Educational Facilities, Inc. *The Impact of Technology on the Library Building*. Jul 1967. ED 018 147 (MF \$0.25; HC \$0.56)

Ginzberg, Eli and Brown, Carol A. *Manpower for Library Services*. Columbia University, Conservation of Human Resources Project, Sep 1967. 64p. ED 023 408 (MF \$0.50; HC \$2.64)

• Havlik, Robert J., Woods, Bill M., and Vogt, Leona M. *Special Libraries, Problems and Cooperative Potentials*. American Documentation Institute, Sep 1967. 124p. ED 022 482 (MF \$0.50; HC \$5.04)

Lacy, Dan and Mathews, Virginia H. *Social Change and the Library, 1945-1980*. National Book Committee, Dec 1967. 108p. ED 022 483 (MF \$0.50; HC \$4.40)

Mathematica. *On the Economics of Library Operation*. Jun 1967. 168p. ED 022 525 (MF \$0.75; HC \$6.80)

* *Special Libraries* 59: (no. 10) 800-801, 813-839 (Dec 1968)

Mathematica. *On Library Statistics*. Aug 1967. 45p. ED 023 410 (MF \$0.25; HC \$1.88)

Mendelsohn, Harold and Wingerd, Karen. *The Use of Libraries and the Conditions That Promote Their Use*. Academy for Education Development, Nov 1967. 120p. ED 022 489 (MF \$0.50; HC \$4.88)

Myatt, Dewitt O. and Barclay, Donald A. *Position Paper on Extra Library Information Services*. Science Communication, Inc., Dec 1967. 73p. ED 023 409 (MF \$0.50; HC \$3.00)

Nelson Associates, Inc. *American State Libraries and State Library Agencies: an Overview with Recommendations*. Nov 1967. 37p. ED 022 486 (MF \$0.25; HC \$1.56)

Nelson Associates, Inc. *Public Libraries in the United States: Trends, Problems and Recommendations*. Nov 1967. 68p. ED 022 484 (MF \$0.50; HC \$2.80)

Nelson Associates, Inc. *School Libraries in the United States*. Nov 1967. 77p. ED 022 485 (MF \$0.50; HC \$3.16)

Nelson Associates, Inc. *Undergraduate and Junior College Libraries in the United States*. Jan 1968. 105p. ED 022 487 (MF \$0.50; HC \$4.28)

• North, J., West, M., Ferguson, J., Raphael, A., Mayeda, T., and Bourne, C. *Libraries and Industry*. Programming Services, Inc., Nov 1967. 148p. ED 022 488 (MF \$0.75; HC \$6.00)

All orders must be placed by ED number and include specification of microfiche or hard copy. A handling charge of \$0.50 is to be added to all orders and payment must accompany orders totaling less than \$5.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates. Address all orders to:

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Companion NCLIS Bills Introduced—Hearings Set

On Mar 12, identical bills were introduced in the House and Senate to establish a permanent 15-man National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. HR 8839 is sponsored by House Select Education Subcommit-

tee Chairman John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.), the ranking Minority Member on the subcommittee, along with 19 other Congressmen representing both political parties: *Democrats*: Carl D. Perkins

(Ky.); Frank Thompson (N. J.); John H. Dent (Pa.); Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.); Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.); James G. O'Hara (Mich.); Hugh L. Carey (N. Y.); William D. Ford (Mich.); William D. Hathaway (Me.); Mrs. Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii); James H. Scheuer (N. Y.); Lloyd Meeds (Wash.); and Phillip Burton (Calif.). *Republicans*: William H. Ayres (Ohio); Albert H. Quie (Minn.); Alphonzo Bell (Calif.); Marvin L. Esch (Mich.); William A. Steiger (Wisc.); and Orval Hansen (Idaho).

In his introductory statement (*Cong. Rec.*, Mar 12, 1969, p. H 1657), Rep. Brademas said:

"If libraries are reasonably to be expected to provide efficient service, some method of conducting a periodic nationwide assessment of the problems of libraries and librarians and some means to coordinate plans for solutions to these problems are necessary. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I am introducing a bill, the 'National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act,' . . ."

Hearings on HR 8839 have now been scheduled by the Select Subcommittee to begin April 14, immediately following the Congressional Easter recess. Meanwhile, Chairman Brademas has invited anyone with an interest in the bill to send their comments to him.

S. 1519, the Senate companion commission bill, was introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee which has jurisdiction over the legislation.

The Senator, who is currently recording the names of co-sponsors to be listed on the second printing of the bill, introduced the measure (*Cong. Rec.* Mar 12, 1969, p. S 2745) by quoting from one of the recommendations in the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries:

"In order to implement and further develop the national policy of library services for the Nation's needs, the most important single measure that can be undertaken is the establishment of a continuing Federal planning agency."

Action Needed. Contact your Senators immediately, and urge them to lend their support to this legislation by co-sponsoring S. 1519. Ask your House Members to work for the passage of this legislation and to indicate their backing either by communicating with Rep. Brademas or by sponsoring bills identical to HR 8839.

Cooperation between Libraries: A Study

The Library Research Center of the University of Illinois is compiling an annotated bibliography of cooperation between libraries of different types. Because of the elusive and ephemeral nature of much of this material, it is difficult to locate through the standard indexing tools.

Readers of this journal are invited to submit pertinent materials to:

Galen E. Rike
Research Associate
Library Research Center
428 Library
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Both citations and actual reports in the following fields are welcomed:

1. All materials describing actual instances of cooperation between libraries of different types (that is, academic, school, special, and public libraries) since 1940;
2. All such reports written in English throughout the world; and
3. All present plans to establish cooperation between libraries of different types.

Unionization of Professional Librarians: A Study

An extensive study of unionization and collective bargaining among professional librarians has been initiated at the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Los Angeles.

After a detailed literature search, the published material available on the subject appears to be rather scanty. Communications from persons directly involved in library union activity or who have information on the topic should be addressed to:

Archie Kleingartner
Assistant Professor of Industrial Relations
Graduate School of Business Administration
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

The purpose of this scholarly study is the preparation of a monograph length history on the topic.

HAVE YOU HEARD ?

Who's Who in Library Service, V

All questionnaires and print-outs of entries for biographies listed in the Fourth Edition have been mailed for revision and updating. They must be returned by May 1. Additional questionnaires are available from the editor: Lee Ash, Shoe String Press, 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514.

Copyright Law Revision

On Jan 22, a bill (S.543) for general revision of the U.S. copyright law was introduced in the Senate by Senator John L. McClellan. Title I of the new bill is similar to the bill which was under consideration by McClellan's Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights during the 90th Congress. Title II of S.543 is a provision to establish in the Library of Congress a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works.

New Accreditation in Canada

The School of Library and Information Science of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario has been accredited by ALA's Committee on Accreditation. Andrew D. Osborn is dean of the school. The number of accredited library schools is now 45 with 4 in Canada.

Grant to Fund Accreditation Activities

A supplementary grant of \$128,400 for a three-year period has been made by the H. W. Wilson Foundation, Inc. to ALA's Office for Library Education. The major purpose of the grant is to provide for additional staff in OLE. Dr. Agnes L. Reagan has been appointed Assistant Director for Accreditation in OLE and will function as an executive secretary for the Committee on Accreditation.

Computer-Educated Reference Librarians

The University of Michigan has received a contract for \$68,045 from HEW for a project concerned with the development and testing of materials for computer-

assisted instruction in the education of reference librarians. Director of the project is Thomas P. Slavens, Assistant Professor of Library Science.

LEADER—A New Information System

Electronic browsing through a fund of knowledge is a project of Lehigh University's Center for the Information Sciences under an NSF grant. The *LEhigh Automatic Device for Efficient Retrieval* uses an IBM data acquisition and control system; the user queries the computer by typing ordinary English sentences on the keyboard of an IBM 2260 visual display terminal.

Undergraduate Instruction at USC

Courses formerly available only to graduate students in USC's School of Library Science are now open to juniors and seniors. Dean Martha Boaz in her announcement states that students who continue for the Master's Degree will not repeat any course work taken on the undergraduate level; rather they will take other electives in library science or certain electives in other subject fields. Eighteen semester units will be open to undergraduates beginning in the 1969 summer session.

LARC Association

Another library association has been announced; it "is dedicated to the primary goal of defining, with candor, library automation." The acronym, LARC, is derived from *Library Automation Research & Consulting*. For information write to the interim executive secretary: Frank Patrinostro, The LARC Association, 4500 Campus Dr., Suite 432, Newport Beach, Calif. 92660.

R & D at H. W. Wilson Company

Dr. Michael P. Barnett has been appointed Director of Research and Development at H. W. Wilson Co. He is the author of a book, *Computer Typesetting—Experiments and Prospects*, published by MIT Press in 1964. He has developed new computer techniques to meet the practical requirements of the printing and publishing industries. He has also taught a course on "Computing and Librarianship" at Columbia University.

REVIEWS

Business Literature: An Annotated List for Students and Businessmen. Lorna Daniells, ed. Harvard University. Graduate School of Business Administration. Baker Library. [Boston], 1968. (*Its* Reference List no. 25) \$5.00.

A highly selective, annotated list of books and periodicals primarily intended to familiarize Harvard business students with books related to their course work. Because of its broad scope, the list provides an excellent cross-section of current business literature for businessmen and business libraries as well.

While there may be some room for disagreement on the inclusion or exclusion of certain items, the selection is admirable, considering the wealth of material confronting the editor and the necessity of incorporating into each subject area items of varying degrees of sophistication to accommodate readers of diverse professional levels.

With few exceptions, this bibliography includes only those items in print as of December 1967, with full ordering information for each, as well as the price of paperback editions when such are available.

The format is clean, with headings, subheadings, bibliographic information and annotations clearly differentiated. The index is entirely adequate. With the issuance of this revised edition of the Baker Library list, Miss Daniells continues the tradition of excellence established by her previous lists.

Barbara R. Agosin
Research Library
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
New York, N. Y. 10045

The Maturity of Librarianship as a Profession. Dale Eugene Shaffer. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow Press, 1968. x, 166p. Index. Appendixes. \$5.00. (LC 68-12631)

This book attempts to answer three basic questions: 1) What are the essential characteristics of a true profession?, 2) To what degree does librarianship possess these characteristics?, and 3) What can be done to give librarianship professional status or to raise its status? The questions are provocative, but this book does not completely answer them.

For anyone not familiar with the "Characteristics of Professional Librarianship," the "Code of Ethics for Librarians," and "American Library Association Standards for Accreditation," this book will serve as a good basic reference, but what the author says is not new. He tries to determine the professional librarian's status and compares it with other professions on the basis of statistical charts of professional groups from several sources,

including the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and concludes that librarians have a long way to go. Shaffer points up the main reasons librarianship is presently *not* a highly recognized profession, and these deserve due consideration. He recommends improvements including certification, higher standards for library school admissions and curriculum, and updated personnel management techniques. As to social recognition he has this to say:

"The prestige of any group dedicated to the performance of a particular function depends on respect and recognition given it by society. It is well to recognize that public respect for any profession cannot rise above the standards governing it. When standards of selection, preparation, certification, and professional growth in service are firmly established on a high level, librarianship will accordingly have high prestige."

His bibliography is outdated—only one citation is dated after 1960, and most of the references go back to the early 1950's.

While Shaffer has served to gather together some useful information, it is regrettable that his work brings us no closer to a solution of the real problems all too well known to exist in the field.

The author was formerly head librarian of Ocean County College (Toms River, New Jersey) and is now director of the University Library at Capital University (Columbus, Ohio). One unfortunate error lists the Special Libraries Association among ALA's "Affiliated National Library Associations."

Elizabeth M. Hutchins
Director, Library Services
Young & Rubicam, Inc.
New York, N. Y. 10017

PUBS

ABSTRACTING & INDEXING

Diffusion of Abstracting and Indexing Services for Government-Sponsored Research. Irving M. Klempner. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow Press, 1968. xviii, 319p. \$7.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Benefit-Cost Analysis for Water Resource Projects: a Selected Annotated Bibliography, updated revision. TVA. Knoxville, Tenn., Univ. of Tenn., 1969.

Bibliografia Della Musica Strumentale, vol. II. Sartori. Firenze, Italy, Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki, 1968. Lire 10,000.

A Bibliography of Spanish Plays on Microcards. Lawrence S. Thompson. Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1968. 490p. \$14.

A Guide to Book Review Citations: a Bibliography of Sources. Richard A. Gray, comp. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Univ. Press, 1969. xv, 223p. \$7. Ohio State Univ. Librs. Publ. no. 2.

The World of Children's Literature. Anne Pelowski. N. Y., R. R. Bowker, 1968. x, 538p. \$18.75, U.S. & Canada; \$20.65, elsewhere.

The Art & History of Books. Norma Levarie. N. Y., James H. Heinemann, 1968. xi, 315p. \$25.

CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION

Descriptive Cataloguing: Students' Introduction to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 1967. James A. Tait and F. Douglas Anderson. Hamden, Conn., Archon Bks., 1968. 95p. \$4.

The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections 1967, Index 1967. Library of Congress, comp. Washington, D. C., 1968. xxv, 525p. \$15. *Its* Catalogs. (Obtainable from Card Div.)

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints, v. 1 Symbols-Abhandlu. London & Chicago, Mansell, 1968. xxi, 698p. £ 6, 6d, \$15.18 (U.S.).

The Use of the Library of Congress Classification: Proceedings of the Institute on the Use of the Library of Congress Classification Sponsored by the American Library Association, Resources and Technical Services Division, Cataloging and Classification Section, New York City, July 7-9, 1966. Richard H. Schimmelpfeng and C. Donald Cook, eds. Chicago, Am. Libr. Assoc., 1968. 272p. pap. \$6.50.

CURRENT TOPICS

Handbook of Government Contract Administration. W. H. Riemer. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1968. viii, 1087p. \$39.95.

The Municipal Year Book 1968. Mark E. Keene and David S. Arnold, eds. Washington, D. C., Intern. City Managers' Assoc., 1968. xvi, 579p. 35th year.

The Protection of Literary Property. Philip Wittenberg. Boston, The Writer, Inc. (8 Arlington St.), 1968. \$7.95.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1968-1969. S. H. Steinberg and John Paxton, eds. N. Y., St. Martin's Press, 1968. xxvii, 1727p. \$12.50. 104th ed.

DICTIONARIES & ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms. Paul W. Thrush, comp. Washington, D. C., U.S. Dept. Interior, Bur. Mines, 1968. vii, 1269p. \$8.50. U.S. Bur. Mines Special Publ. (For sale by Supt. Docs.)

Encyclopedia of World Art, 15 vols. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1968. \$597; institutional \$550.

A Multilingual Lexicon of Linguistics and Philology: English, Russian, German, French. Rose Nash, comp. Coral Gables, Fla., Univ. of Miami Press, 1968. 390p. \$15. *Its* Linguistics Ser. no. 3.

Studies in Spanish Phonology. Tomás Navarro, translated by Richard D. Abrams. Coral Gables, Fla., Univ. of Miami Press, 1968. 160p. \$6.95. *Its* Linguistics Ser. no. 4.


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