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# *special libraries*

*April 1971, vol. 62, no. 4*

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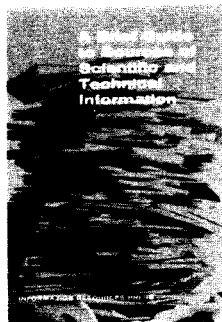
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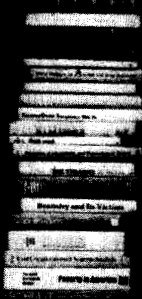
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|--|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| Letters  | 15A |                          |     |
| Shaker 'Spirit' Drawings                                 | 167 | Ann Novotny              |     |
| A Newspaper Reference Library                            | 174 | Josephine R. Johnson     |     |
| North of the Border                                      | 175 | David A. Rhydwen         |     |
| Current Developments in<br>General and Library Education | 179 | Martha Boaz              |     |
| Commercial Clearinghouse for<br>the Business Community   | 185 | John C. Allen            |     |
| Language, Classification, and<br>Indexing                | 189 | Judith G. Rubin          |     |
| Some Notes on Two Czech<br>Medical Libraries             | 195 | Constance Uzelac         |     |
| <b>SLA News</b>  |     |                          |     |
| Chapters & Divisions                                     | 199 | Proposed Bylaw Amendment | 203 |
| Extra-Association<br>Relations Policy                    | 201 | SLA Hall of Fame/1971    | 206 |
| <b>Vistas</b>  |     |                          |     |
| Have You Seen?   | 209 | Coming Events            | 213 |
| Have You Heard?  | 211 |                          |     |
| Placement  | 23A | Index to Advertisers     | 24A |

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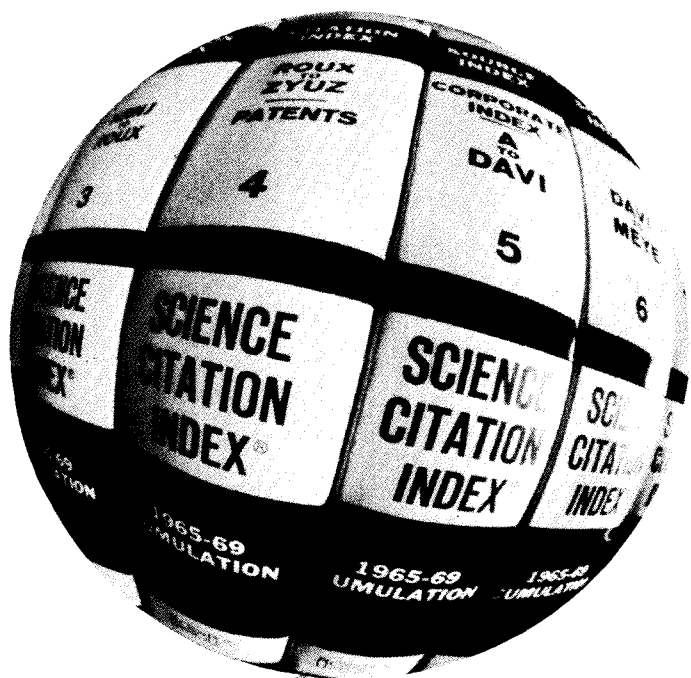
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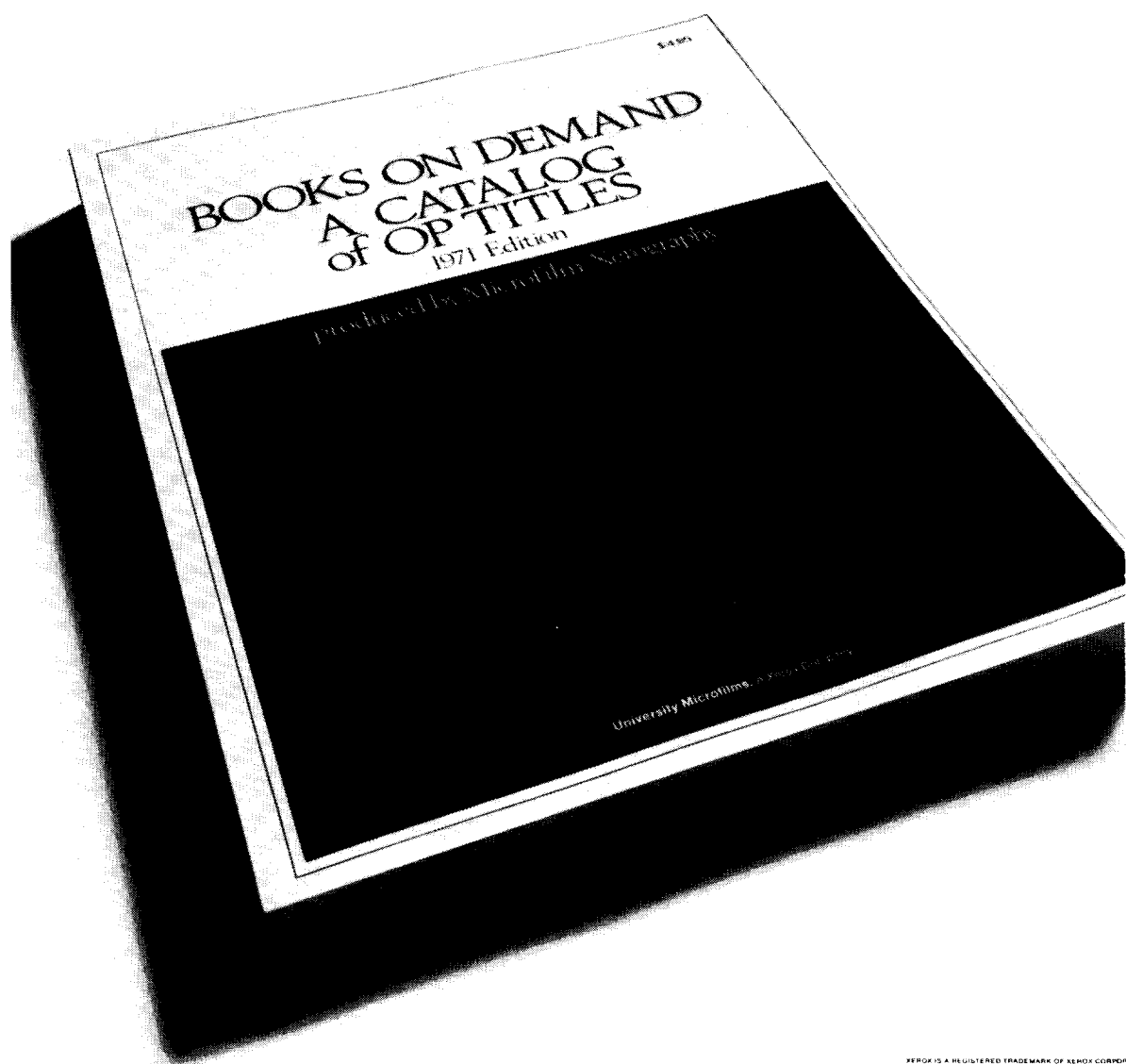
\*Williams, J. F. & Pings, V. M., "A Study of the Access to the Scholarly Record from a Hospital Health Science Core Collection," Report No. 54, Wayne State University, School of Medicine, Library and Biomedical Information Service Center, Detroit, Michigan, January 1970, 22pp.

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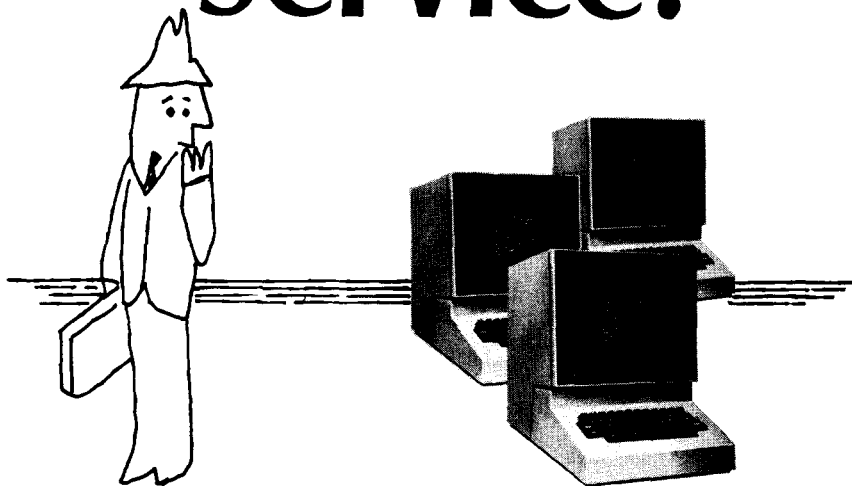
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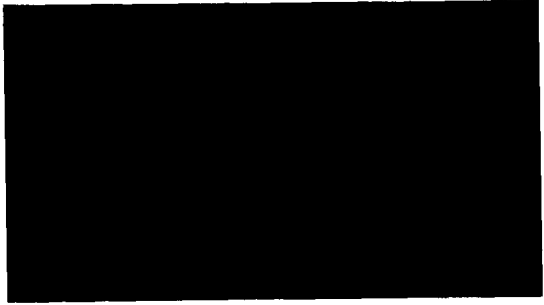
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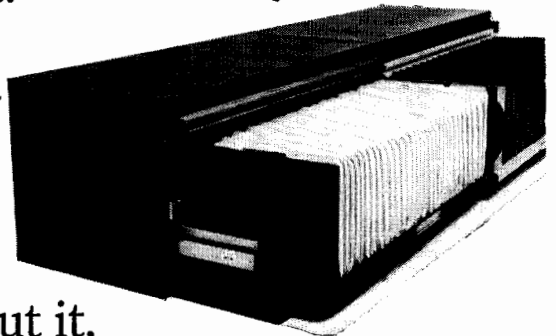
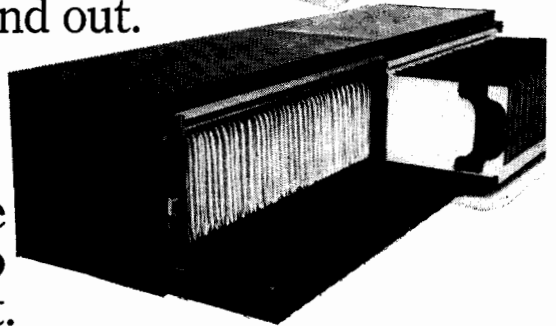
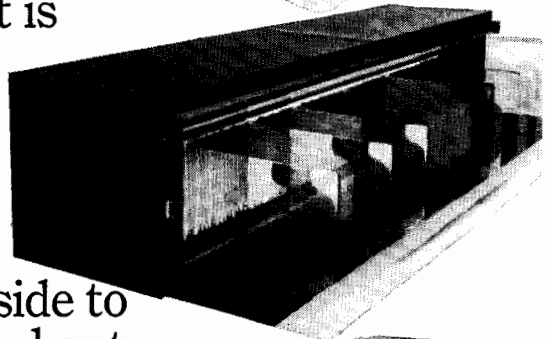
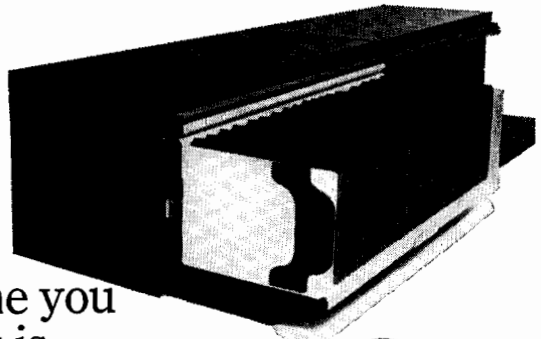
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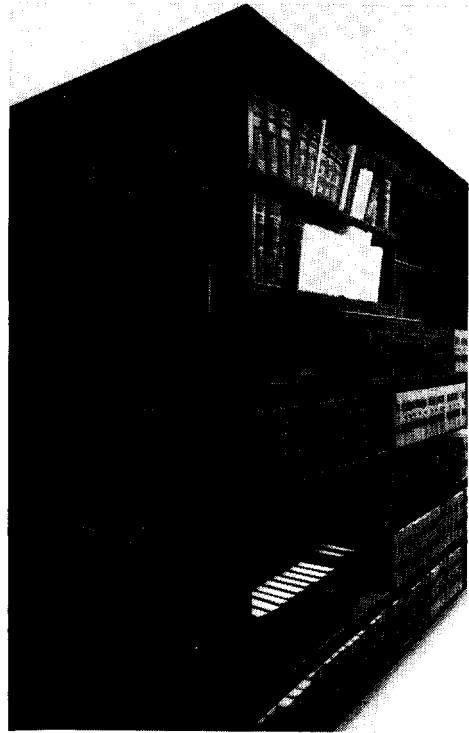


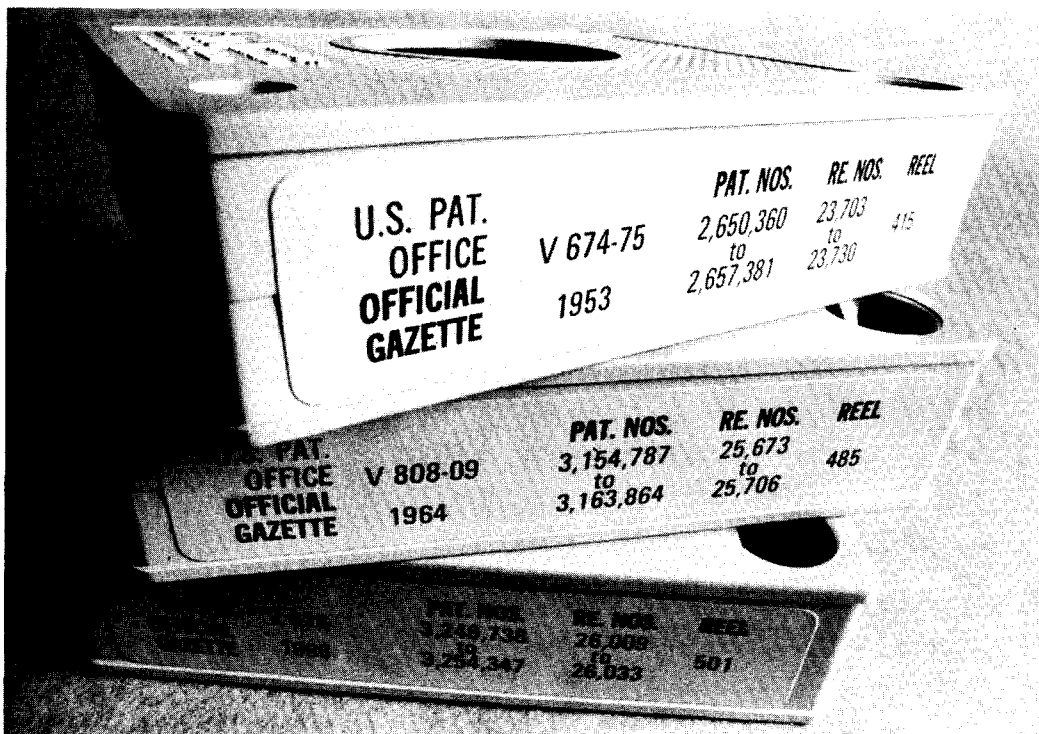
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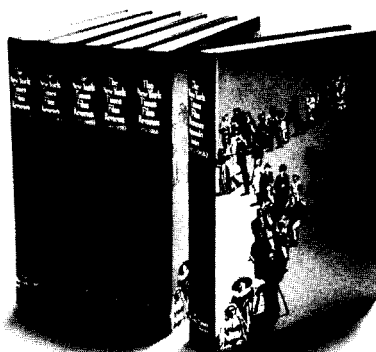
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## THE NEW YORK TIMES FILM REVIEWS

OCTOBER 31, 1936

trait of a Rebel," and by a group of understanding players, they have fashioned it into a handsome period drama. It is called "A Woman Rebels." It stars Katharine Hepburn, and it opened yesterday at the Radio City Music Hall before an audience which seemed to derive as much pleasure from it as we did.

It is one of the picture's major virtues that it reproduces an era

We have less respect for the stock dramas—the plight of the humiliated mother whose daughter, raised as her niece, falls in love with her own half-brother. But this is merely by-play, a theatrical accompaniment to the larger theme, and we may accept it or reject it as melodramatic protuberance. It is illuminating the somber study of a Victorian rebel. In any case, it has been delicately inserted into the picture and need not bore you by its familiarity.

But the film has any number of capable performances besides that of Miss Hepburn, which is one of her best. Donald Crisp is superb as the irascible Victorian father. Herbert Marshall most sympathetic as the faithful suitor, Elizabeth Allan competent debut. It is not particularly suited to the role of Miss Hepburn's cinematic daughter. She carries her Victorian wardrobe with a delicate touch and leaves her screen for the screen still to be determined.

O 30, 1936, 27-2

**LIBELED LADY**, from a story by a Miss Sullivan, adapted by the screenwriter Edward Smiler Rogers and George Oppenheimer, directed by George C. Sturges. Lawrence Langford. Produced by Lawrence Langford. Distributed by Warner Bros. Cast: Jean Harlow, William Powell, Mr. Barr, Maxwell, Cole, etc.

By FRANK S. NEGRETT

Once in the not so long ago we were informed with more vivacity than fact that a *libel suit* is no laughing matter. It just goes to show that even city editors can be wrong. A libel suit can be a laughing matter and "Libeled Lady," which came to the Capitol yesterday, proves it. A *satirical* comedy, with slapstick situations and a liberal dabbling of farce, it takes several freedoms with the truth in its efforts to make a point and jousts at just about all in the merriest of moods. And offhand we can think of a dozen reasons why we should find it a thoroughly



Jean Harlow in "Libeled Lady," at the Capitol.

As the volunteer husband-about-to-be alienated, Chandler must discover a wife willing to be annoyed by his alienation. In this journalistic emergency the two set upon Gladys (Miss Harlow), who for years has been waiting at the nation's altars for the loving but precocious Mr. Haggerty. Gladys is not too pleased with the substitution, but accepts it as a part-time job. Chandler sets his net for Miss Harlow, the riding party stands by. Gladys has a change of heart. Mr. Haggerty dies a thousand deaths and a good time is had by all.

The picture, which is merely an antiquated type of stage farce enacted before a camera, shows Mr. Ruggles as an uxorious nursemaid, wrapped up at extraordinary moments in his pettiness alone, and Miss Boland as his faithful and contented spouse. Into this middle-class Eden creeps that latter-day and misogynist serpent, Adolphe Menjou, in the shape of a visiting author of a best-selling tome called "Marriage, the Living Death."

Quotidian as ever, Menjou makes a commendable effort to break up the Ruggles-Boland marriage, only to be himself entrapped into matrimony in a series of almost wholly unamusing escapades, including a final one in which he and Ruggles tumble headlong into a ditch of muddy water. Every one in the cast tries very hard, and you feel that even the urbane Mr. Menjou falls into the ditch, as it were, unreservedly, without holding back a shred of himself. B. R. C.

O 31, 1936, 24-2

**THE MAN I MARRY**, from a story by M. Murphy and produced by Universal, directed by Michael Whalen. Cast: Miss Nolan, Michael Whalen, Ken Durrin, etc.

Universal's "The Man I Marry" makes its chief bid for recognition as an introductory vehicle for a potential star in the person of Miss Doris Nolan, who bowed to Broadway last year as the Karen Ardrey of "Night of January Fifteenth." Like all screen novelties, Miss Nolan is carefully restrained from demonstrating her histrionic abilities in the new film at this Palace. "The Man I Marry" has been so designed that it presents her almost solely as a personality, and as such she is highly acceptable.

"The Man I Marry" is a minor pleasant. Its principal characters are a playwright (Miss Nolan) and the son of a wealthy Boston family (Michael Whalen) who decides to make his way as a playwright under an assumed name just to prove to his dictatorial mother that he is capable of making his own living.



Katharine Hepburn, who is featured in "A Woman Rebels."

the charge and have photographed a dead and stiff face.

the whine of the charge and have photographed a dead and stiff face. The background is richly Victorian, ornamented with stiff nosegays, the scent of lavender, lace portraits and parental dictation; but the story proper is no more dated than, let us say, "Sweet Alice," which betrayed young woman who feared to trust herself again to love. We do not suggest that the comparison be carried as far as the comparison



Katharine Hepburn, who is featured in "A Woman Rebels."

without stooping to its dramaturgy. The background is richly Victorian, ornamented with stiff nosegays, the scent of lavender, lace portraits and parental dictation; but the story proper is no more dated than, let us say, "Sweet Alice," which betrayed young woman who feared to trust herself again to love. We do not suggest that the comparison be carried as far as the comparison

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based on a 1910 screen play by M. Murphy. Director: George C. Sturges. Cast: Jean Harlow, William Powell, etc.

Major Geoffrey Vic Captain Perry Vice Sir Benjamin Warren the son of a wealthy Boston family (Michael Whalen) who decides to make his way as a playwright under an assumed name just to prove to his dictatorial mother that he is capable of making his own living.

Major Geoffrey Vic Captain Perry Vice Sir Benjamin Warren the son of a wealthy Boston family (Michael Whalen) who decides to make his way as a playwright under an assumed name just to prove to his dictatorial mother that he is capable of making his own living.



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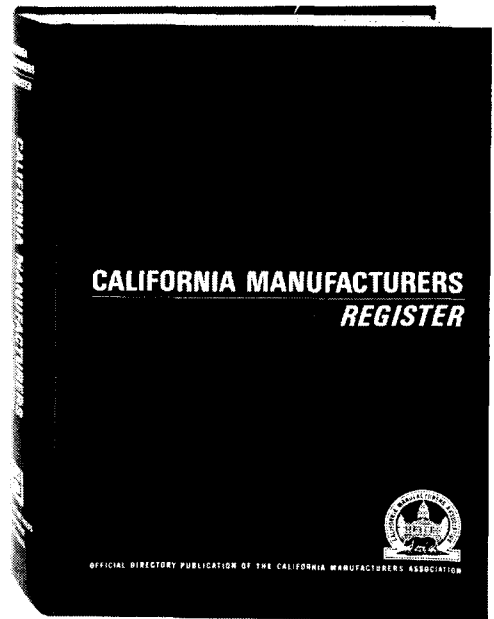
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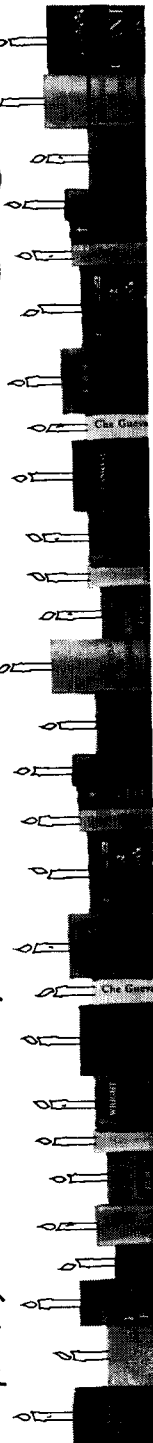
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## LETTERS

### *Insulting Librarians?*

Miss Ladendorf's article in the Dec 1970 issue of *Special Libraries* is the most knowing and accurate diagnosis of libraries and librarians I have ever read! And to think she perseveres in her profession despite such knowledge is even more a credit to her!

Although I have no library science degree, I have two others, and my law firm thinks of me as a librarian, and pays me more than most positions I see advertised. I love the research work involved, and searching other libraries for books we do not possess. What keeps me from going back to school for my MLS? Libraries and librarians I have met. It is no wonder that only 10% of the population use public libraries. The librarians are guardians; and they do take a perverse pleasure in letting others know how stupid they are in not knowing where everything is. I would personally rather roam around and try to find things for myself, rather than ask and risk being insulted.

But Miss Ladendorf is correct in assuming the special librarian is a rather different breed of cat. If I can find a good law library and a librarian to go with it, it is a real pleasure to work. Most of them are more than helpful. The salvation of the profession, as far as changing the "image" goes, lies with special librarians. North Star Research is a lucky company to find Miss Ladendorf.

Thanks for letting me know it is not just I who senses the need for change in librarianship.

**Paul D. Houge, Librarian**  
Berlack, Israels & Liberman  
New York, N.Y. 10004

### *Whose Charisma?*

Where does Dr. Penland meet the special librarians he writes about—the ones who say, "I have never had a patron in my library who did not know *exactly* what he wanted"? [Patrick R. Penland / *Overcoming the Frigidity of Special Librarians*, *Special Libraries* 62 (no.1) p.1-7 (Jan 1971)] I have never met them, at least not cognitively. Perhaps we meet different librarians; the ones I know are not noticeably impressed by charisma.

But our disagreements dissolve in my wholehearted agreement with one statement, particularly relevant to Dr. Penland's own article: "The word 'frigidity' in the title is intended as a wry comment on the power of charisma and of verbiage." Precisely.

**Elizabeth K. Tomlinson**  
University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20740

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# Shaker 'Spirit' Drawings

Ann Novotny

Research Reports, New York, N.Y. 10025

THE SHAKERS put their "hands to work and hearts to God," and produced unusually beautiful furniture, buildings, baskets and countless other carefully hand-made objects. Today, these are all well known and admired for their elegance, austerity of line, and functional ingenuity. For several years, original Shaker furniture and objects have brought extremely high prices on the American antiques market.

Shaker 'Spirit' drawings, on the other hand, are scarcely known at all. They are much rarer than the Shakers' other handiwork. They add an interesting new dimension to our understanding of the Shakers' culture. Like the Shaker buildings and furniture, the drawings are symmetrical, precise and modest—but they give us a rather startling glimpse of the intense color, mysticism and exultation pervading the Shakers' inner life, concealed from the world. The 'Spirit' drawings can be understood only as an aspect of the Shakers' history and religious beliefs.

## Origin of the Shakers

In 1774, an English mystic, 38-year-old Mother Ann Lee, received one of her many Heavenly visions. She was directed to sail to America with eight of her disciples—known as the Shaking Quakers because of their ecstatic tremblings during worship, unlike that of the more subdued Quakers. On the eve of the Revolution, 1776, Mother Ann settled with her

small band of followers in what is now Watervliet, N.Y., and established 'The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming' (as they called themselves) in America. Next, the big community in New Lebanon, N.Y., was founded. Hundreds of converts joined the sect, swept up in the 'Great Awakening' of the revival movements, until by the middle of the 19th century there were several thousand Shakers living in 18 communities, in New York, New England, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

## Way of Life

Absolutely no "charts, pictures or paintings" of any kind were allowed to desecrate the walls of the "dwelling-rooms, shops or offices" of these communities, according to their Millennial Laws. As if in monasteries, Shaker men and women lived in pure austerity—in stark contrast to the way in which their worldly contemporaries cherished parlors crammed with pictures, wax flowers, stuffed birds beside the ottoman, plush and velvet, curtain tassles, and ruffles on the limbs of the rosewood piano. The Shakers allowed only useful objects inside their walls—and the beauty of the things they designed came from functionalism and exquisite craftsmanship. They believed that "all superfluities shut out the sense of God." Their buildings were perfectly proportioned, spotlessly clean, and filled with sunlight.

All earthly property was owned and

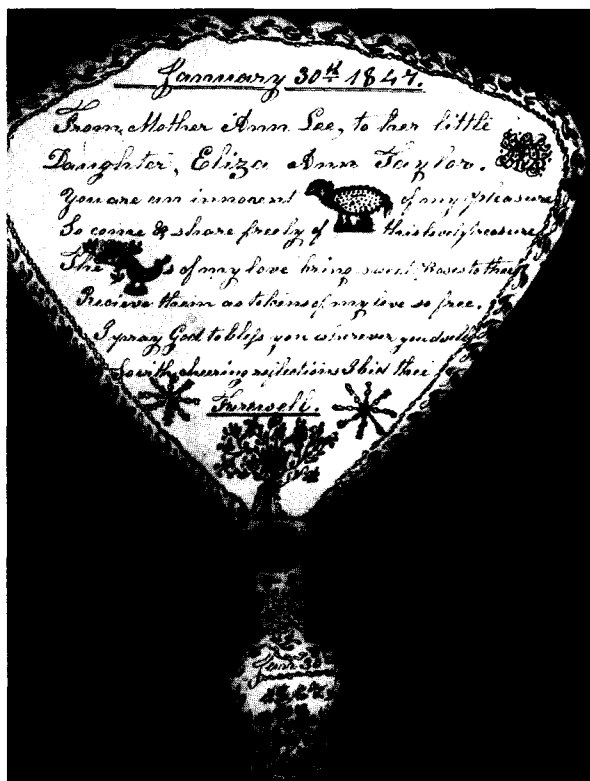
administered by a system of simple communism. Work was a joyful part of worship, and even the humblest workshop or dairy was a sanctuary. Withdrawing from 'the World' in all respects, even that of physical desire, the Shaker men and women obeyed a rule of strict celibacy (the only concession made to converted couples was that, if the man became ill, his former wife was assigned to nurse him in the sick room). Orphans and converted families continued to swell the ranks until the last part of the 19th century, and the Shakers seem to have been very fond of children. Working in the fields, preparing their medicines and garden seeds, making their clocks, chairs and baskets, the Shakers lived simple

lives of self-discipline and religious optimism, ready for the millennium, the "new Jerusalem," the Second Coming. The Shakers at Hancock, Massachusetts, named their community the City of Peace.

### Mysticism

Ceremonial ecstatic dances, spiritual songs, and messages mysteriously received from Heaven marked their worship, through which a deep strain of mysticism ran. The glorious riches of the "resurrection life" were often described in allegorical terms in songs and verbal testimonies. During their services, Shakers had visions, spoke in strange tongues, met and baptized ghosts of dead Indians,

Fan—"Words from Mother Ann"



Shaker Museum, Old Chatham, N.Y.

19th Century Inspirational Drawing—  
"Consider the Lilies . . ."



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Friends of the American Wing Fund, 1966

From Mother Ann to Amy Reed

Design in many colors on white paper with a slight bluish cast. 15 3/4" x 9 3/4". Probable instrument, Sister Eleanor Potter.



Shaker Museum, Old Chatham, N.Y.

watched angels dance, received invisible gifts (Heavenly crowns, trumpets, foods, flowers and jewels), and, of course, whirled and shook in the way that gave them their popular name.

A sudden intensification of this mysticism took place in the decade 1837–1847, called “the New Era of Manifestations,” “Mother Ann’s Second Coming” (she had died in 1784), or “Mother Ann’s Work.” It all began in August 1837, when several young schoolgirls in the Watervliet community went into a trance and began to shake and whirl with an intensity never seen before. As one Shaker historian described it:

“At their early bedtime, they were put to bed by their caretakers, but, unconscious of their surroundings, with arms in motion as if flying, they were wandering in beautiful fields and groves, in delightful gardens were gathering delicious fruits, plucking beautiful flowers, laughing, singing and chattering, as children would with dear and trusted friends.”

This went on for several days and nights. Adults caught the behavior and produced a new flood of songs, dances and ‘inspired’ prose. The excitement spread to other communities, and by the end of 1838 the new spiritualism was in full tide everywhere. By 1842 it was at its height, and in that year every community cleared a holy ‘Feast Ground’ on top of a nearby hill and began to hold, twice a year, elaborate rituals during which visions and Heavenly gifts were more plentiful than ever before.

### **The Style of Drawings**

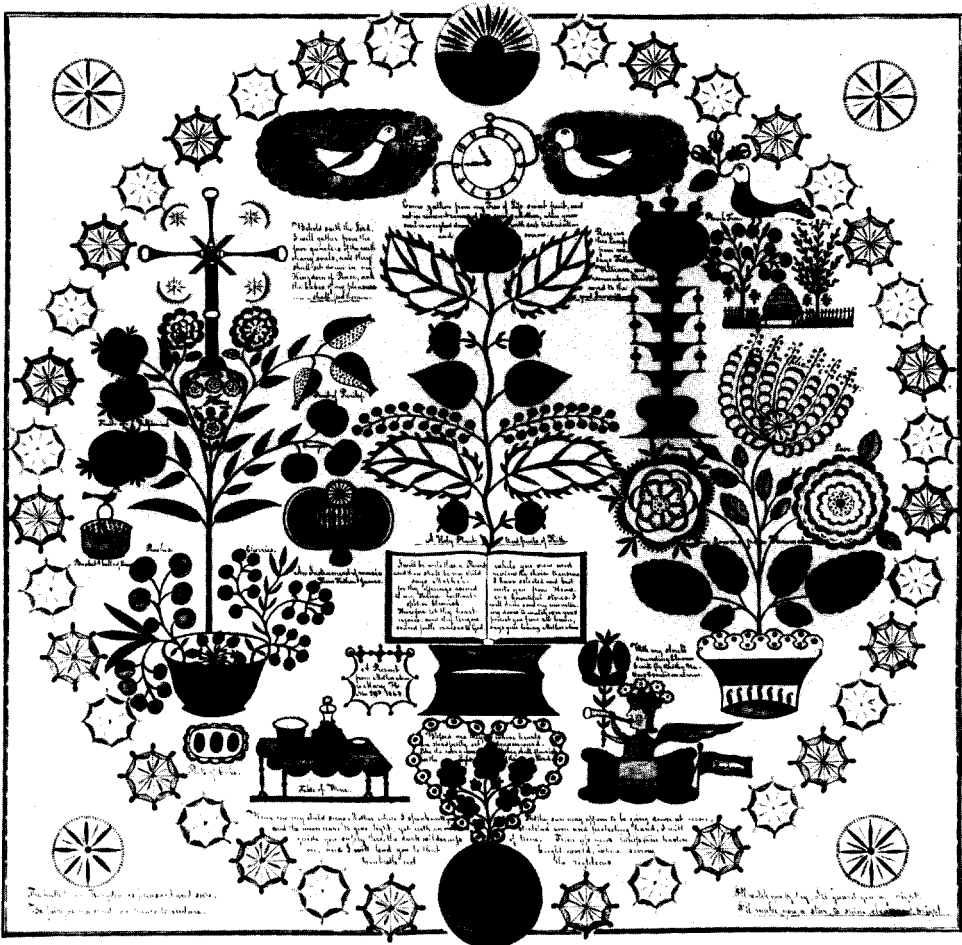
The earliest known Shaker inspired or ‘Spirit’ drawings were made at this time, dated 1843. These drawings are very personal; they record the private visions or Heavenly gifts received by their designers. The artists, all of whom were amateurs, had only a religious motive—to use graphic design and color, together with words, to communicate the exultation they felt. ‘Spirit’ drawings were made in many of the 18 communities. They continued to be produced for sev-

eral years after the spiritual revival had died down; drawings were made through the 1850’s, and the very last may not have been made until 1882.

Almost all of the ‘Spirit’ drawings that have survived the years were shown in the summer of 1970 in an unusual exhibition, “The Gift of Inspiration: Religious Art of the Shakers,” at the restored Hancock Shaker Village (settled by the Shakers in 1780), on one thousand acres of farmland a few miles west of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Of the 55 drawings exhibited, 24 came from the collection of the Hancock Shaker Village itself. The others were on loan from The Shaker Museum, Old Chatham, N.Y.; The New York Public Library; The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland; The Philadelphia Museum of Art; The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus; The Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield; the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, Williamsburg, Va.; The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; and several private collections.

The drawings were displayed at Hancock in chronological order. The earliest drawings were little more than annotated charts—plans of Heavenly gardens or geometric drawings of features of the spiritual world. “This Is the Boundless Space That Surrounds the City of Saints,” explained the creator of one of them, James Mott of North Union, Ohio, in 1844. Drawings from 1843 to 1845 were usually neatly executed in pen and blue (or black) ink on white paper. Hancock’s curator, Eugene M. Dodd, says, “most of them are as rigidly diagrammatic as the ground-plans of the Shakers’ buildings.” Neat rows of tiny handwriting—placed at angles on the paper, often in ovals, rectangles or triangles—explained the meaning of the vision. As the *New York Times* critic Hilton Kramer wrote, “these drawings suggest at times a closer resemblance to certain forms of Islamic art than to anything in the Christian tradition.”

Some of the early drawings are simply called “Sacred Sheet” or “Calligraphic Drawing.” Most have longer and more dramatic titles. “A Sacred Sheet Sent



A Present from Mother Ann to Mary H. artist unknown 1848

Ink and watercolor on paper. This important drawing is a Shaker inspirational drawing by an unknown scribe who received inspiration directly from the spirit of Mother Ann, the Shaker embodiment of Christ's Second Appearance.

Mother Ann Lee died in 1784, but in 1837 her second coming was forecast by a group of schoolgirls in the Watervliet Community. In 1938 one of the guiding Church Order was possessed by the spirit of Mother Ann and delivered a message as her "instrument" in which the "avenues of the spirit world were set open."

In the decade of the second appearance of Ann Lee, inspirational messages, spiritual presentations, and divine revelations abounded. This drawing, a "gift" to one of the members of a celibate Shaker community in New Lebanon, New York, is a symbolic representation of the joys of Shaker heaven.



from Holy Mother Wisdom, by Her Holy Angel of Many Signs for Sister Adah Zillah Potter" was drawn by that lady at New Lebanon in March 1843. In January of the next year, two other women at New Lebanon recorded "Holy Wisdom's Word Written Within Her Golden Wheel; From Holy Holy Wisdom to Her Beloved Ones Eldress Ruth & Sister Asenath." On April 15, 1844, "The Word of the Holy Heavenly Father, to a Daughter of His Love . . ." came down to Sarah Ann Standish of New Lebanon, who three years later made the drawing "From Holy Mother Wisdom to Sarah Ann Standish."

### **Development of Color**

Color crept in gradually. White paper was displaced by papers in off-white, light blue, pink, light green, yellow and even rose. The original blue ink was joined by inks of red ("Mother's Banner of Love and Comfort" by Rebecca Landon, March 1845) and brown ("From Holy Mother Wisdom to Betsey Bates," April 1847). Water-color was used cautiously at first, the first shade on display being a delicate yellow chosen by Eldress Ruth and Sister Asenath, mentioned above, in January 1844. Water-colors of red, green and black were combined with black ink in an anonymous "Calligraphic Drawing," probably from 1844. Bright green paint coated one side of a leaf-shaped cutout, "A Word of Notice, Love and Blessing, from Abraham of Old, the Father of the Faithful, to Br. Rufus Bishop," designed in February 1845. Red and blue wash supplemented blue ink in a message sent "From Holy Mother Wisdom to Hannah Ann Treadway" of New Lebanon in April 1845.

Color became bolder and clearer as the style of the 'Spirit' drawings developed, and after 1846 bright water-color or tempera was used in almost every drawing. When Hannah Cohoon of Hancock used tempera to paint "The Tree of Light or Blazing Tree" in October 1845, she gave the tree green leaves and a brown trunk, then painted brilliant red tongues of flame radiating from the leaves.

This kind of colorful, fruit-bearing mystical tree became a well-established type of 'Spirit' drawing. Another early example, made in December 1846 by Phebe Smith of Watervliet, is "A Fruit-bearing Tree, a Cedar of Paradise," which has dark green leaves, and stands beside a bright gold chair and fountain. (The same Sister Phebe painted fruits of colorful red, violet and blue in her record of "A Golden Crown of Comfort and Rest from Heavy Sufferings, Given by Father William to Elder Rufus Bishop, Brought and Revealed by James Wardley Junior," also dated December 1846.) Nine years after her "Tree of Light" Hannah Cohoon created a drawing now recognized as "one of the outstanding productions of American folk art," according to Hancock's curator; it is "Your Tree Is the Tree of Life," of 1854. A multicolored "Heavenly Tree" painted in Hancock in December 1855 was given flowers, fruits and leaves of red, yellow, blue and green. Two or three colors were used at once for many of the leaves, fruits and flowers in "A Tree of Love, a Tree of Life," made at Hancock in August 1857.

### **The Symbols**

Trees were only one of the many colorful and complex symbols used in the 'Spirit' drawings. The sun, moon and stars appeared in drawings of 1845. Other pictures are decorated with tiny buildings (Shaker in architectural design). There are lilies and roses and flowers of all descriptions, as well as fruit, sometimes the central symbol of the drawing—"A Little Basket Full of Beautiful Apples" was painted by Hannah Cohoon in June 1856. The flowers and fruit were often "gifts" that the artist had received, as were the many crowns, wreaths and trumpets.

Some symbols were derived from the Bible—doves, crosses, tables of wine and pails of holy water. Others, like "an instrument of music from Father James," alluded to the Shakers' own history. As curator Eugene Dodd has explained, many drawings represented the walled

city of the New Jerusalem, "with fountains, flowers, streets of gold and melodious birds, while a prominent clock-face (never shown pointing to the same hour) alludes to the ever-imminent apocalypse: 'Watch and pray, for ye know not the hour of My Coming.'" Some of the symbols, such as a beehive and a plate of cakes, are charmingly homely. The intricacy of detail is amazing.

The meaning of many of the symbols is explained by Edward Deming Andrews and Faith Andrews in their book, *Visions of the Heavenly Sphere*. For example: ". . . apples usually represent love; cherries, hope; pears, faith; strawberries, union; roses, love or chastity. Chains are emblems of union and strength. Yet often an object may have diverse meanings. A rose may also signify patience, perseverance, charity, faith, or some other virtue. A colored ball may represent light, love, or comfort. Many precious and rare objects—golden chairs, jeweled crowns, treasure chests, exotic blooms—serve to express the wonder of the 'heavenly sphere.' Biblical symbols are also used: the burning bush, the all-seeing eye, the bower of mulberry trees, the ship of safety, altars, crosses, and angels" (p.5).

### "Rewards"

Some of the most charming drawings were called "rewards" by the Shakers. These are small paper cutouts, often as small as 4 inches square, in the shapes of hearts, olive leaves or fans. On both sides of the paper tiny hand-written poems and messages gave praise and encouragement to the named recipient. Half a dozen of the "rewards" exhibited at Hancock were: "The Word of the Holy Holy God of Israel, To a Servant of His Choice . . . Philemon Stewart" (pen and blue ink on light blue heart-shaped paper, 1844); "The Word of the Holy Heavenly Father, to a Son of His Delight and Pleasure . . . Daniel Boler" (pen and blue ink on white heart-shaped paper, 1844); "A Word of Love and Blessing from Abraham of Old, the Father of the Faithful" (cutout in shape of an olive

leaf, light green on one side, 1844); "The Word of the Holy Heavenly Father, to a Child of His Delight . . . James Goodwin" (pen and blue ink on pink heart-shaped paper, ca. 1844); "The Word of the Holy Heavenly Father to a Babe of His Love . . . Emma Jane Blanchard" (pen and blue ink on light blue heart-shaped paper, ca. 1844); "Words from Mother Ann" (pen and black and red ink on gray-white paper, cut in the shape of a fan, 1847). Within their decorated borders, these lovely little "rewards" are embellished with nearly the whole range of mystical symbols used in the larger 'Spirit' drawings—hearts, crowns, roses, doves, candles and clocks among them.

The Shaker 'Spirit' drawings survived into this century only because their creators and recipients did not regard them as works of art. For decades, they remained in Shaker pine closets and desks, hidden from the curious eyes of the World, cherished as souvenirs of a precious and private religious experience. Today, we value them as one of the most exquisite and least familiar forms of 19th-century American folk art. Hilton Kramer called them "a sheer delight."

### References

Edward Deming Andrews and Faith Andrews / *Visions of the Heavenly Sphere: A Study in Shaker Religious Art*. Published for The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1969.

Hilton Kramer / *Shaker 'Spirit' Drawings Recall an Era*. *New York Times* (Jul 1, 1970)

*The Gift of Inspiration: Religious Art of the Shakers*. Guide to the exhibition at Hancock Shaker Village, Jun 27–Oct 15, 1970, with an introduction by Eugene M. Dodd, curator. Hancock, Mass.: Shaker Community, Inc., 1970.

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Mrs. Novotny is director of *Research Reports in New York*. The paper appeared in *Picturescope* 18 (no.3): p.127–134 (1970).

# A Newspaper Reference Library

## A Suggested List of Basic Books

**Josephine R. Johnson**

*Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky*

THE LIST of books presented here assumes the presence in newspaper libraries of at least one of the standard encyclopedias and an unabridged dictionary. These suggested added titles will implement the clippings files and provide quick research sources for information which might not be available in other reference tools in the library.

### Almanacs:

*Information Please Almanac.* Annual, Simon and Schuster Publ. Co., 1 W. 39th St., N.Y. 10018. \$2.95.

*New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac—1970.* Annual beginning 1970, New York Times—Book and Educational Division, 229 W. 43rd St., N.Y. 10036. \$2.95.

*World Almanac.* Annual, Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N.Y. 11530. \$2.75.

Other excellent almanacs are those published by the *Philadelphia Bulletin* and the *Providence Journal*.

### Dictionaries (Special):

*Black's Law Dictionary.* West Publishing Co., 50 W. Kellogg Blvd., St Paul, Minn. 55102. (approx.) \$12.00. *Note:* This volume also includes the Canons or Codes of Judicial Ethics and of Professional Ethics as well as a listing of the requirements for passing the bar examinations of each state.

*Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary.* W. B. Saunders Co., W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105. \$13.00 (for 1965 edition).

*World Book Dictionary* (2 v.). Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Box 3565, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654. Annual. \$29.50. *Note:* This is a general dictionary but is included in this list because of its excellence in the field of new words coming into the language.

### General Reference:

*Ayer's Newspaper Directory.* Annual, N. W. Ayer & Sons, W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. \$40.00.

*Book of the States.* Biennial with two supplements, Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505. \$15.00 for all three parts. *Note:* The supplements implement the comprehensive state information of the basic volume by giving complete listings of the elective and appointive officials.

*Chase Calendar of Annual Events.* Annual, Apple Tree Press, Box 1012, Flint, Mich. 48501. \$3.00. *Note:* If you want to know about any event celebrated practically anywhere for any reason here is your source.

(Continues on page 176)

# North of the Border

## Basic Books for a Canadian Newspaper Reference Library

David A. Rhydwen

*The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

THE LIST of reference books that follows is presented as a basis for a Canadian newspaper library. Where dates are necessary, they are listed. Most of the books are annuals or continuing services and, as such, have no date indicated.

### Yearbooks

*Canadian Almanac and Directory*. Toronto, Copp Clark.

*McGraw-Hill Directory and Almanac of Canada*. McGraw-Hill.

Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *Canada Year Book*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer.

*Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press.

*Information Please Almanac*. New York, Simon & Schuster.

*World Almanac and Book of Facts*. New York, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Whitaker, Joseph. *Almanack*. London, Whitaker.

*Statesman's Year-Book: A Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World*. London, Macmillan.

### Encyclopedias

*Encyclopedia Canadiana*. Ottawa, The Canadiana Co., 1965.

*Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

### Biographical Works

*Canadian Who's Who*. Toronto, Trans-Canada Press.

Wallace, W. Stewart. *The Macmillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. 3d ed. Toronto, Macmillan.

*Who's Who*. London, Black.

*Who Was Who*. London, Black.

*Who's Who in America*. Chicago, Marquis.

*Who Was Who in America*. Chicago, Marquis.

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*Canadian Parliamentary Guide*. Ottawa, Parliamentary Guide.

Johnson, J. K., ed. *The Canadian Directory of Parliament, 1867-1967*. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1968.

. . .

*Burke's Peerage*. London, Burke's Peerage.

(Continues on page 177)

Congressional Directory. See *Official Congressional Directory*.

*Editor and Publisher Yearbook*. Editor and Publisher Co., 850 Third Ave., N.Y. 10022. \$10.00. *Note*: This source gives much valuable information about newspapers published in and out of the United States. It has full addresses, phone numbers, names and titles of key personnel, circulation figures and syndicates. It limits itself to newspapers whereas *Ayer's Directory* includes magazines, but *Ayer's* is not as complete or detailed.

*Facts on File*. A weekly digest of world, national and miscellaneous information. Facts on File, 119 W. 57th St., N.Y. 10019. \$200.00. *Note*: This service is well indexed and the index is cumulative. Excellent especially for newspaper libraries which do not clip national and international information. This company is also publishing a service called Editorials on File.

*Municipal Yearbook*. Annual. International City Managers' Association, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637. \$12.00. *Note*: This source is excellent for detailed information as well as comprehensive studies on municipalities and municipal problems. It also lists officials and other pertinent information in tabular form.

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*North of the Border*  
(contd. from page 175)

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# Current Developments in General and Library Education

## An Overview

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■ In the future the center of innovation in the United States must be in the university. Universities have a great opportunity to respond to a new cultural spirit in students. Librarians should take stock, re-evaluate the place of the library in society, re-assess the services of libraries, determine the functions and the future of libraries. The new technology must be considered in planning professional library education programs. Leaders,

young people, planners are needed to give thought, attention, and dedication to planning for the library of the future. Librarians will need specialized tools and skills to conquer technology and to deal with large scale problems. Library schools must plan curricula that will provide the education needed by the librarians who will be working in the libraries of the year 2000.

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**BEFORE** discussing library education or any other type of professional education, we should first examine the state of general education. More changes are taking place in our colleges and universities today than have taken place in the entire history of the United States.

Some of these changes involve organizational patterns within an institution, as, for example, the clustering of small colleges within a large university. Some are concerned with large concepts such as education for world affairs and programs for the disadvantaged; some deal with curriculum revision and with the involvement of students in curriculum planning; some focus on new methods and techniques of instruction such as in-

structional technology and independent study programs.

The university has a responsibility for change and for progress. Daniel Bell of the Columbia University faculty has suggested that while the center of innovation in the United States in the past has been the business community, in the future it must be in the university. He says, however, the university must avoid becoming an arena for social struggle or a service center for the redemption of the failures of society. It should become a center of intellectual standards which are brought about by better university leadership and by shared tripartite decision-making through administration, faculty, and student planning. Adminis-



trators and faculty have traditionally been involved in planning. Students are now demanding a voice, too.

The students of today are articulate and committed, but they are not always informed. They are persuasive and talk well, but they talk better than they write. (Somehow, the art of writing—of expression and written composition—seems to have been neglected in present-day education.) It would help if students could mix a little humor with their dead-seriousness, a little understanding, sympathy and compassion for human limitations with their idealism. Yet, I admire most students and respect them for their dedication. They are contributing. I do not, however, empathize with the person in his 50's and 60's who imitates the dress and hair styles of teen-agers. A middle-aged hippie is both pathetic and ludicrous.

Every age is, in a way, an age of dissent and an age of conformity. The young, for all their protests against conformity, are themselves conformists. They are strongly imitative and their very criticism of the establishment becomes their own form of establishment. The danger of their rebellion against tyranny leads too easily to new tyrannies. The hippie mystique for all its love and gentleness can end in excesses, in pseudo creeds, and in terrible cruelty as exemplified by the Tate murders and the alleged cruelties of the Manson family. Fuzzy hair may indicate fuzzy thinking. On the other hand, many long-haired young people are intelligent, straight-thinking, mature, judicious and reasoned in their theories and in their actions.

History indicates that progress, when it has existed, has been the work of the dissatisfied. Some of our greatest leaders have been non-conformists and they have been self-directed.

The challenge to library education of these trends is one of values. What does our profession stand for? What do our library schools teach? What kind of graduates are going out to fill professional positions and to become future leaders?

Martin Meyerson, in his capacity as President of the State University of New

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Every age is, in a way, an age of dissent and an age of conformity.

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York (Buffalo), said sometime ago that colleges and universities have a great opportunity to respond to a new cultural spirit in students, that professional education can be transformed by making it more humane and intellectual. He points out that academic studies coupled with devotion to a social purpose which is typically a part of the spirit of service of the professions will give those students who find the traditional studies empty of purpose a sense of their ultimate relevance.

Excellence in library education? Where do you start? You *could* start anywhere. We have had "progressive education" for many years, but how far have we progressed? There are paradoxes similar to those pointed out by Saul Pett, a special correspondent for the Associated press, in a recent article, when he says (1):

*We walk safely among the craters of the moon but not in the parks of New York or Chicago or Los Angeles . . . The standard of living rises while the satisfaction of living declines . . . The gross national product grows grosser in inverse proportions to the gross national tranquility. The planes are faster and the cars are faster but we have fewer unspoiled places to go and more people who want to get there.*

Pett, commenting on the quality of life, says (2), "The work week grows shorter, leisure time grows longer and the sale of sleeping pills rises. New churches don't look like churches and hot dog stands look like spaceships and boys look like girls and motels look like rococo grottos or chalets or ranches, but for a quarter you can make the bed vibrate."

What is the answer for the field of library education? There is a yearning for educational leaders, for seers and prophets, for movers and shakers, for vision-

aries and doers. We need statements and decisions about what library education and libraries are about and what we can do to improve them. We need leaders who are dedicated and who can lead, but they cannot do everything. Like government, leaders have their limitations. Daniel P. Moynihan, a man of government himself, speaking of government, declares that government cannot provide values to persons who have none, or who have lost those they had. It cannot provide a meaning to life. It cannot provide inner peace. I believe that we, as librarians, must stop and take stock, re-evaluate the place of the library in society, re-assess the services of libraries, determine the functions and the future of libraries. Then we can talk about library education for the library of the future.

### The Influence of Technology

The most talked about change in libraries has been library technology, but in reality little substantive technological change is expected in the next ten years. Anthony G. Oettinger, author of *Run, Computer, Run* says (3), "there is a serious danger that the frantic adoption of change in form will continue to block change in substance."

It has been pointed out that the formal educational system is bound to society in a way that is almost ideally designed to thwart change. There are reasons for this lack of progress. Universities do not have money nor do they have, in most instances, creative ideas for the advancing of the art of technology. Oettinger points out that the prevalent trend is toward the innovation fad which favors highly visible quickie approaches that create the illusion of progress.

Technology costs money, a great deal of money. More resources cost more money, better trained people cost more money. If we are to have the technology and the services we want, we will have to pay for them.

What are the implications of technology—pro and con—for libraries and for library education? In an article, "The Impact of Information Science on Li-

brary Practice," Tefko Saracevic and Alan M. Rees discuss the application of computers to library procedures. They say (4), "The major impact on library practice has come from information technology, with special reference to computers, and not from basic research in information science." The authors argue for a more specific application of science, saying (5), "It is obvious that an almost total gap exists at present between information science and library practice. Unless this gap is closed there is little hope for serious innovation in librarianship beyond sporadic attempts at the application of gadgetry." There is no doubt that information technology is altering library procedures, but a scientific as well as a technological base is needed. It is true that significant work is being done in information science which has great potential for libraries, but there is only minimal communication between science and practice. There should be interaction and communication between the two. Library schools, if they could obtain financial support, could be involved in both research and practical ap-

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... progress, when it has existed, has been the work of the dissatisfied.

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plication and could provide education in both areas for students in librarianship.

Changes taking place in libraries and the new technology must be considered in the professional library education, for librarians going out to work in present-day libraries must know how to administer and make use of the technological advances.

The use of electronic computers and data processing devices affects the storage and retrieval of information, the manner of reproducing materials and the performance of certain routines. The new devices may be helpful in expediting the work of libraries, but they do not nec-

essarily change the major objectives of library service. However, the introduction of data processing into library work is important and must be taken into account. Library schools should be examining their curricula and should consider the need for adding new courses in information science. They must also consider enriching current courses and planning for new services or for more efficient and effective performance of traditional services.

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We, as librarians, . . . must re-evaluate the place of the library in society, re-assess the services of libraries, determine the functions and the future of libraries.

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In the matter of transmission of information items that are becoming increasingly important for libraries are information, storage of information, transmission and communication of information. Library education must be aware of these matters and educate students to cope with them. Our courses must reflect these theories. Judging by the present rate of production, book, serial, and monographic publications will increase in number, as will the expense of acquiring, handling and housing them. This points to cooperative ventures among libraries, for cooperation among libraries seems to be the only rational solution for sharing resources and for avoiding duplication in individual libraries. Selection will also become more important. Knowing what is significant and worthwhile and determining what to select from the masses of material will become increasingly important for the librarian. Knowledge, discrimination, and judgment will be among his important assets.

The use of automation and the storage of library materials in machine recoverable form will make available to users

the vast stores of information now housed in libraries. Harold Orlans, a member of the Brookings Institute, has predicted that at a 200-diameter reduction, the prints for a library of one million 250-page books would now cost \$18,750. Before this kind of service can be achieved, however, there will have to be a system which is compatible and acceptable to information scientists, librarians and computer specialists.

Rapid and easy communication systems, by way of telephone microwave, television, and other devices, will provide access to information from one city to another and across the world and will reduce the need for professional travel to do research and to get information.

### Communications Facsimile Transmission

Facsimile transmission of text over long distances will be of great consequence to libraries. Such transmission may hold the solutions to the problems of growth, of duplication, and of rapid communication. Experiments are already being tried in the transmission of text as a substitute for interlibrary loans. This is being done to a limited degree in New York State and at the University of California. One of the problems associated with facsimile transmission is cost. Much of the transmission has been by microwave which is a very expensive medium; the forecasts do not show that facsimile transmission will be economically feasible in the early future.

Other wild ideas have been advanced such as the predictions that individuals will be wearing consoles by the year 2000. Herman Kahn (6), controversial theorist on man and technology, told a House Science Committee that we would be able to wear consoles on our chests with levers for all our pleasures. The levers through wires to the brain will trigger various enjoyable responses. "You'll have a console with 10 levers," predicted Kahn, "But I don't think you should play your own console. That's depraved." So, it looks as though we shall need someone to *console* us!

## Microform Technology

Microform and copying technology are considered by many to be as important in libraries as computer technology, for this technology will have great impact on the storage, cost, handling and circulation of library materials. But microform will not replace, rather it will supplement library holdings. For the bulk of a scholar's work in a library will still be in books even in the year 2000.

In all of this, the matter of copyright is important, for the use of copy machines depends on the ability to make copies. Recent discussions (7) of this matter indicate that legislation may be needed "to provide for the development of a practical mechanism for the wide dissemination of document facsimiles and for compensating holders of copyrights to such documents."

One of the problems of microform technology is that it is hampered by the lack of standardization in the production of microforms. There are numerous types and sizes of microforms which are not compatible. Library use of microforms will depend on standardization and on a system of machines interrelated to the extent that their output can be converted quickly and cheaply from one form to another. Another essential element is easy-to-use and inexpensive equipment for consulting microforms.

## Microfiche

The merits of ultramicrofiche were discussed by Mortimer J. Adler at a recent meeting in San Francisco. (Ultramicrofiche means 500 to 600 photo reduced pages on a 4" × 5" card.) Edward C. Jestes (8) who attended the meeting quoted Adler as saying that UMF is the biggest publishing event since paperbacks. Encyclopaedia Britannica plans to publish soon *The Library of American Civilization*. "It will consist of about 20,000 titles—or about 6,000,000 pages of books, magazines, manuscripts, pamphlets, broadsides, theater programs, maps, diaries, and government documents—covering all aspects of American civilization. The entire library will fit on top

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Universities do not have money nor do they have, in most instances, creative ideas for the advancing of the art of technology.

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of a card table. It will include catalog cards which can be interfiled in any LC-based card catalog, and a magnetic tape catalog if desired. The cost will be \$15,000, less than one dollar per title. Lap viewers weighing less than three pounds will be available for reading UMF in bed (it keeps the tummy warm.) Wide distribution of source material of various kinds will be available on UMF. It is possible that this will accelerate the trend towards independent study.

Other "miracle" developments are here! Charles H. Stevens, MIT, Project INTREX, commenting in *Electrical Design News*, December 1968, says that engineers will have, through technology, new methods of access to information. Engineering handbooks and tables will be relics of the past. He says libraries will still have books, but that wireless, wallet-sized teleterminals with digital keyboard and folding screen will put the individual engineer in touch with all information and data sources from anywhere on or around the earth—or the moon.

## Systems Approach and Technology

What have we learned from our accelerating technology? Actually we know that much of current technology has been misused. The space program has taught us something about how goals can be decided, but as Simon Ramo said, this something is not necessarily useful when applied to down-to-earth problems. Ramo, formerly chief scientist for the nation's ICBM program, and now vice-chairman of the board of Thompson Ramo Woolridge, points out that the lunar program was launched as a reaction to a challenge from another nation.

Unfortunately, the Russians or Chinese are not about to threaten us with a successful program in library education.

What we need in library education, as was pointed out earlier, is a study of what the library of the future will be like, and what library services will be needed in the future by the citizens of the world. We need librarians who have specialized tools and skills which equip them to deal with large scale problems. They need to know the systems approach which, put simply, is nothing but common sense and logic applied in a realistic manner, but at least technological factors can be analyzed, procedures for control and decision-making can be planned, a system can be set up for methodology, organization, keeping track, and knowing relationships. The "human" problem solver can then concentrate on the "human aspects" of the remaining problems.

However, to attain what he wants, man needs more than technological tools. He must be willing to be a decision-maker. He must *want* to do whatever he is doing. He can then use to advantage the management techniques of the first project on the second.

As Simon Ramo says (9), "We can benefit by using the methodology that has landed men on the moon for our down-to-earth problems. But it will be a lot harder, specifically because it will require the committed participation of the citizen. It will also require, as did the manned lunar landing, decisive and bold decisions by the nation's leadership." And in library education we shall need leaders. young people, planners who will

give thought, attention, hard work, dedication, commitment to the library of the future—to the types of libraries and library services which society will need—to research, to conquering the technology which will be needed to give the services we want, to planning curricula in the library schools which will give the education needed by the librarians who will be working in the libraries of the year 2000.

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# Commercial Clearinghouse for the Business Community

## A Suggestion

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■ A central library to service American business is a must for corporate libraries that cannot provide the published and unpublished source materials necessary for effective service. Operated by grants, or member fees, the central library would be a clearinghouse for corporate reports; publish union lists, and a directory to

corporate records departments. It would establish an indexing service to corporate reports, provide a cumulated list of underwritings, and publish a monthly information newsletter. Telephone price quotes and literature/subject search services would be provided.

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**T**HE RELATIVE INFLUENCE of the library within its corporate setting depends on the quality of the information provided. As the quality of information output improves, so will the status of the library. Improved information coming from the financial library has a radiating influence beyond the corporate structure, to society generally. As the financial librarian provides "better" information, the men to whom this information is given can better advise the millions of American investors. Inherent in the word "better" is information that is more timely and more comprehensive than that which can be obtained from present indexes and bibliographies of financial data.

Once the librarian understands his vital role, why does he not develop the means through which he can provide "better" information? Why does not the

financial library community have up-to-date union lists of serials, indexes to corporate reports, a single source from which inquiries for duplicate copies of corporate reports can be made?

Either a cooperative library venture or a separate commercial clearinghouse for business information can provide these indexes, bibliographies, and services. The favorable result of such initiative will be the maturing of the attitude of business towards the librarian. Once the business community sees improved information flow and quality from the library, the status of librarian will ripen from that of a technician in a file room to a professional in an information storage and dissemination center.

While concern with the need for improved reference tools and services is known to the financial community as a whole, it is most felt by those who must

go through an arduous initiation in educating themselves and training their staffs. It may be that the newer a person is to the field, the more he is concerned with reference materials that will most efficiently improve his performance and help other librarians who are new to the field. Since these reference materials and services have not been forthcoming from the library associations, the public library, or private enterprise, they must come through a cooperative library venture, or a clearinghouse.

### **Cooperative Library Venture**

The immediate aim of a cooperative venture should be to provide the most efficient source from which duplicate reports may be obtained. The reports under consideration are annuals, interims, proxies and prospectuses.

Each library participating in the project would select a segment of an alphabetic list of corporate names. For example, Library 1 would select corporate names Aa to Al; Library 2, names Am to An, etc. The libraries would obtain and maintain duplicate copies of each corporation's reports. A published alphabetic location code to the corporate reports would indicate the libraries maintaining the reports.

Such a venture might remain within the librarian's realm of responsibility, not requiring executive decision beyond the library department. As the program succeeds, further cooperative publishing projects might be undertaken. While this venture could fill a gap, it would not accomplish the goals of a separate undertaking. Under the cooperative venture each librarian is responsible to his own firm, while a clearinghouse staff would be responsible to each of its member libraries.

### **Commercial Clearinghouse**

The initial concern of the clearinghouse, as for the cooperative venture, is to provide a single source for duplicate corporate reports. Since neither government nor foundation grants can be expected, a business library group could

set up the organizational structure and encourage its funding through subscriptions from each librarian's firm. While defined objectives will determine the actual structure and staffing of the clearinghouse, rental space, shelving for the reports, and staff salaries will be the major expenses. At least one librarian would be needed to organize the operation, train and supervise the staff of 3-4 clerks, handle reference requests and promote the clearinghouse to prospective member corporations. The clerks would be needed to solicit reports, make pickups and deliveries, receive, shelve and distribute reports. As the clearinghouse diversified its operation into the publishing of indexes and bibliographies, several more librarians and clerks would be added to the staff.

The initial subscribing companies will become more receptive to the project as their own libraries increase the efficiency of their information output. At present a small brokerage library may make up to 20 phone calls in a day to locate four or five annual reports, interim reports, proxy reports or old prospectuses. In that same average day 15 more phone calls are made for newly issued prospectuses. After locating the sources for the five annual or other reports, and the 15 prospectuses, runners are sent to these 20 firms for pickups.

At least 14 man-hours are spent locating and collecting these 20 items each day. With the convenience of a clearinghouse, this could be reduced to a maximum of 7 man-hours per day. A small firm would subscribe to a service it previously could not afford, while the larger firms might save the costs of several employees.

With increased funding the clearinghouse could expand its operation to provide further services and publications. The staff could provide consulting service to corporations planning to establish financial libraries. At regular intervals the staff would visit member libraries to keep abreast of happenings in each library, and in the financial field. They would be kept informed as to new publications available and to needed sources

of information which the clearinghouse might publish.

### Production of Reference Tools

As a coordinating and information gathering agency for its member libraries, the clearinghouse should accept the responsibility for the output of such needed reference tools as a New York metropolitan area union list of serials, a directory of file operations maintaining duplicate corporate reports, an index of information contained in corporate reports, an index to sources for answering price quotations, and a monthly information bulletin from the clearinghouse.

Each of the above publications is either out-of-date, limited in scope, or nonexistent. There should be an up-to-date union list of serials for the New York City area, arranged both by title and by subject categories. Under each subject the one or two libraries maintaining the most complete periodical collection should be listed. Since libraries retaining the most complete periodical collection are listed in the alphabetic section, periodicals not available on interlibrary loan at any particular time from the major subject library could be easily located. Each library included, especially those with holdings in a major subject area, should be responsible for retaining certain periodicals in hard copy or microfilm for a specified period. After that time period the periodicals might be transferred to the clearinghouse.

A directory of file operations that maintain duplicate corporate reports is a must because the SLA New York Chapter's *Directory: Special Libraries of Greater New York* does not include a broad coverage of libraries/file rooms that have corporate reports. Some major brokerage firms are not listed because the file operations are not under the supervision of a special librarian. It is often difficult to locate such file rooms in major banks and insurance companies since the department may be known as the Special Investigation, Credit Information, or Proxy Department.

Another neglected area is that of indexing. There is no published index to

information contained in or categorizing corporate reports, especially proxies and prospectuses. The few firms that do index their holdings either do the job in depth or in a naive manner. While two firms known to the author have developed extensive subject heading lists, another firm merely groups reports by type of issue and dollar value. The first two firms are actually duplicating much of their indexing. Many firms would be interested in subscribing to a published index to these reports, even at substantial cost.



As the number of requests for price quotations increased in the author's library, the need for an index to the sources for answering such quotes became a necessity. The author and an assistant are developing the index during spare time in the hope of publishing it.

A major requirement for each of the above publishing ventures is the means by which each may be kept updated. By publishing a monthly information bulletin, the clearinghouse could provide this updating channel. The bulletin should also keep the member libraries informed as to new activities of the center, provide topical articles on such new developments as microform services and equipment, and projects being undertaken by particular libraries.

While the clearinghouse could not attempt to provide all the research materials available from the business department of the public library, certain immediate reference services could be provided. The staff could answer telephone reference questions the member librarian



could not, or direct the inquiries to the proper source. The clearinghouse would be in a perfect position to direct inquiries to the best source because of its liaison function with the member libraries. A price quotation service might be provided, and a literature search service to corporate name, product line, and subject areas should be evaluated.

A commercial clearinghouse of the type suggested in this paper should prove financially successful and improve the stature of the library profession. It would prove to be a boon to those corporate libraries that are not given the funds or staff to provide effective service and would save many man-hours per library per month, while improving information flow and quality.

The need is immediate for conveniently located reference and distribution

agencies in the major metropolitan areas. The scope of such clearinghouses should not be limited as to the type or range of reference services provided. In this age of rapid communications the financial library should not remain in the dark ages.

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*Mr. Allen is librarian, Data Processing Library, First National City Bank, New York City. Presented as a contributed paper on Jun 9, 1970, during SLA's 61st Annual Conference in Detroit. The paper is based on the author's experience at Blyth & Co., Inc., New York City, an investment banking firm, and work with New York State's centralized public library systems.*



# Language, Classification, and Indexing

Judith G. Rubin

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■ Because current knowledge is expanding so rapidly and in such complex interdisciplinary ways, present classifying and indexing systems are becoming inadequate. In the search for the most efficient organization of data, the influence of language as a primary classifying system

should be extensively examined. English has a particular pattern-system, but in other languages, different ways of viewing events or relationships appear; these alien concepts may lead to new and better systems for classing and retrieving data.

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THERE has always been a sense of the inadequacy of classification systems and the ensuing indexes and thesauri. Classifiers have long been aware of the difficulties of packaging knowledge and nature into stable, discrete units in a straightforward hierarchical order. Now, however, the vast outpouring of modern knowledge and theories renders much of these old arrangements and units not only useless, but invalid, for our current grasp of natural phenomena through knowledge is relative, interdisciplinary, conditional and occasionally intuitive. Thus, our previous conceptions of exclusive, exhaustive systematic arrangement are more unsatisfactory than ever and the pursuit of new methods becomes imperative. As a beginning, let us ask what are the sources of these systems?

The basis of man's need for classification systems lies anchored in the workings of his mind. An infinite number of phenomena—the "reality" of the positivists—exist, but they are not immediately accessible to man. Instead, he must rely on the perceptions that his senses

filter through. Certain phenomena (such as high frequency sound waves or ultraviolet light waves) and their existential relationships are excluded from his personal awareness while, further, there is a synthesis of these initial sensory inputs at some higher level in the brain. For instance, the eye is constantly moving, yet we see the transformed images as stationary (1). Consequently, man's initial awareness has already been classified in a most fundamental manner.

Next, faced with this melange of perceptions, man seeks a way of assembling them in order to "understand." As Piaget discovered during his investigations of the child's thinking process, the child first learns perceptual invariants, i.e., the child realizes that certain facets of his environment are unchangeable even though they may appear in various forms (2). A table viewed at different angles or under multiple lighting conditions is still perceived as the same table.

Once these perceptual invariants have been achieved, the child must discern the relationships among these. At first he

does so intuitively, but after sufficient experience he not only understands relationships but can reverse the process mentally and see the unfolding transmutations. Finally, he arrives at the stage of "formal, propositional thinking" and can imagine possible potential relationships (3). Thus, the child's thinking process parallels the intricately organized construction of the professional classifier or indexer.

### Conceptualization

Basically, what man does when he "understands" a phenomenon is conceptualize. He may be forming "internal representations of classes or categories of experience" (4) or selecting and organizing specific elements from present experience and joining these with others of remote times and spaces (5). He may be classifying phenomena under a particular rule or class of objects, thereby stripping away the unique to leave only the universal (6). Farradane labeled experiences as either concurrent, not distinct or distinct and divided conceptual relations into four major groups: non-time, temporary, fixed, and negative (7).

Essentially, man in the process of "understanding" is forming relationships—sorting his data into categories that are related in some fashion: alike, contrasting, time/space/logic-dimensional or causal.

Thus we have already reached a second level of filtration; phenomena are sifted by perceptions and these, in turn, are distilled by concepts. Consequently, man attempts to express these concepts, to jam this enormously complicated conceptual structure into the linear form of language (8). It is *this* realm of language of which librarians must be so very aware.

### Language

While linguists, psychologists, sociologists, and philosophers have long been studying the structure and effects of language in their disciplines, librarians, classifiers, and indexers have essentially ignored the influence of language upon

classification schemes, indexes, and thesauri. Assuredly, there have been calls for non-hierarchical orders resulting in such schemes as Ranganathan's faceted system or Farradane's relational arrangement. There have also been motions toward reviewing terminology; Foskett says ". . . so long as the use of traditional terminology persists, . . . this limits thinking to traditional categories" (9). However, this sense of critical inquiry should not end with these precepts; it must go beyond the familiar vernacular to study the omnipresent influence of language—language and its proprietary fashioning of relationships, categories, and systems.

Perhaps the starting point is that classification schemes do not occur in a void but emerge in a world framed by language. As far as anthropologists know, all human language has this characteristic; it starts with perceptions and is propositional in form, i.e., it always makes a statement. Words refer to reality and make statements or denials (implicitly or explicitly) about things, their aspects or their relations (10). Transcending this basic premise is the linguistic hypothesis of Benjamin Whorf (11):

*"Every language is a vast pattern-system different from others in which are culturally ordained the forms and categories by which the personality not only communicates, but also analyzes nature, notices or neglects types of relationships, and phenomena, channels his reasoning, and builds the house of his consciousness."*

Since each language is a unique pattern-system, we arrive at yet another level in our hierarchy of filters between man and reality—one in which librarians are inexorably involved (12).

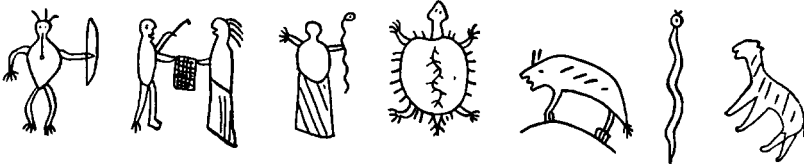
*"We cut nature up, organize it into concepts, and ascribe significances as we do, largely because we are parties to an agreement to organize it in this way—an agreement that holds throughout our speech community and is codified in the pattern of our language. The agreement is, of course, an implicit and unstated one, BUT*

*ITS TERMS ARE ABSOLUTELY OBLIGATORY; we cannot talk at all except by subscribing to the organization and classification of data which the agreement decrees."*

Because the classification systems and indexes we are concerned with are devised by English-speaking scholars, the logical question is, what pattern-system does English produce?

### English Language Pattern-System

The English language tends to divide words into two major classes, nouns and verbs; the subject-predicate sentences are double-structured, and built around these two word classes (13). Because English verbs must have a substantive in front,



we tend to segment nature into actions and to read actors into nature; we do not say "Flash," but say, "It flashed!" or "A light flashed!" (14). Therefore, most metaphysical words in English are nouns (15).

Metaphysical terms are relevant in this inquiry. Whorf states it succinctly (16):

*"Every language contains terms that have come to attain cosmic scope of reference, that crystallize in themselves the basic postulations of an unformulated philosophy, in which is couched the thought of a people, a culture, a civilization, even of an era. Such are our words 'reality, substance, matter, cause' and . . . 'space, time, past, present, future.'"*

How evocative these words are of Ranganathan's five fundamental categories: personality, matter, energy, space, and time!

Because of the dichotomized structure of English, its stress on duality, on actor-action, its objectivation of natural events,

the metaphysics underlying English imply two great objective aspects of reality, separate and unconnected: space and time. Space is static, three-dimensional and infinite while time is kinetic, one-dimensional and eternally, uniformly flowing through its three fields: past, present and future (17).

Since we conceive of time as this intangible but actual expanse, smoothly running and uninterrupted, we are able to divide it into segments and label them. Thus, our classification systems include chronological subdivisions as a matter of course. Space is another unit we consider existent, complete, and unmoving, and so it is geographically subsectioned and incorporated into classification schemes. We accept with assurance the immutability of space; we do not expect the large

land and sea masses, the smaller parcels therein, to suddenly change position. We unquestionably accept, too, the geographical conventions—north, south, east, west, the latitudes and longitudes.

Suppose, however, we were not bound by English into this picture of our world, but thought as a Hopi Indian. The Hopi language contains no reference to time, explicit or implicit (18). Instead of viewing a world circumscribed by space and time, the Hopi thinks of this world as encompassed by the "manifested" (what is already shown) and the "manifesting" (what is not yet shown). This latter class contains within it the concept that what is not yet shown will be; that the unmaterialized gropes forward to express itself and become manifest, as corn grows or seasons come. This concept not only deals with future events but also equally and indistinguishably with things we label "mental" or subjective—the "heart" of man, plants, animals, nature, and all things. Time and subjective knowledge are inextricably intermingled.

What has already become manifested is all that is or ever was accessible to the senses with no division of past or present. Now, where in this alien Weltanschauung would our tidy chronological categories fit? Furthermore, when the Hopi conceives of something distant, he judges "distant" inseparately in terms of the extension of time *and* distance—in any direction, including earthward (down) and skyward (up). Whereas we may class together two events geographically identical but chronologically very different (such as earthquakes in California in two sequential centuries), to the Hopi they would seem to be two events of great variance for one would be much more time-distant than the other, and in the context of the Hopi world view, this difference matters.

Clearly, given that unallied outlook, our traditional neatly segmented classification schemes and indexes would ill-suit that particular culture. Yet, since our

the same class of events differently, let us refocus our attention from language as a vast pattern-system to the individual sentence for, intrinsically (20):

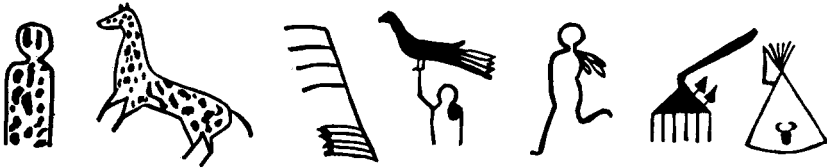
*"A sentence can be likened to a computer program; in fact, that is precisely what it is; a set of directions for the human thinking machine."*

The analysis of a single sentence can serve as a paradigm for exploring divergent views or relationships. Assume the following event has occurred:

THE FAT BOY QUICKLY THREW  
THE HEAVY STONE OVER THE TREE  
AND HE LAUGHED.

That is the English sentence which would describe the event for us. What is implicit in that arrangement of words?

English has six major form-class concepts: nominals, adjectivals, verbals, ad-



pragmatic arrangements are organized for this culture, why should theoretical classifiers and indexers be concerned with linguistic metaphysics? This question returns to our original problem—the inadequacy of present methods. By examining other primary classifying systems—and language is a primary classifying system—other ways of viewing events or relationships may present themselves which contribute to more effective arrangements for classing and retrieving data.

### Language Determines Perception

To clarify further, think of man's perception of his environment as programmed by the language he speaks: "Like the computer, man's mind will register and structure external reality only in accordance with the program (19)." Since two languages may program

verbals, prepositionals and conjunctives (21). Therefore, in viewing that event, we tend to name things (boy, stone, tree) and actions (threw, laughed) and to ascribe qualities to these classes (fat, heavy, quickly) either as absolutes, i.e., present or absent, or on a degree level. As previously mentioned, our double-structured sentences constrain the actor-action insight. In addition, we do not see the boy, stone, and tree as symbols of what is not there; we are concerned with the specific entities as "the" implies. We define the relationship involving the stone in these ways: it is acted upon by the boy and bears a spatial relationship to the tree. We see a logical connection between the boy's reaction (laughing) and his action, and join the two events coordinately (and). Furthermore, we assume that this event occurred at some time interval before now (threw, laughed).

Imagine, however, that we looked at this same occurrence but conceptualized it through a different language perspective. For example, the Hopi would use one word for the action whether it took place previously or was happening at the very moment of verbal description (22); the time sequence of past and present would not be differentiated. Therefore, the classifier would omit our chronological divisions, substituting other kinds, and the indexer would occlude time-only aspects as key words.

In Arabic, the situation would be denoted as follows (read from right to left):

|                    |                 |             |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| (4)                | (3)             | (2)         | (1)            |
| <u>STONE</u>       | <u>THREW</u>    | <u>FAT</u>  | <u>THE BOY</u> |
| <u>AND LAUGHED</u> | <u>THE TREE</u> | <u>OVER</u> |                |
| (7)                | (6)             | (5)         |                |

There is no separate “the” but the importance of the nominals still stands as in English. Thus, the entities (boy, stone, tree) would remain important factors in both a classification order and a thesaurus. However, “and” does not stand alone in Arabic; whereas the isolated conjunctive in English tells one to stop in thought—some equal element is following—the Arabic conjoiner points to a particular equivalent. Since there is not that pause in thought following the “and,” how would this affect the placement of that equivalent in an orderly scheme? Would the “coordinate” statement be a facet of the concept rather than a latter portion of a cause-effect relationship? What term would appropriately express this factor of closer relationship in order to provide better access to this concept?

Below is a rendering of the event in the style of the national language of China:

|              |             |                 |             |                |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1)          | (2)         | (3)             | (4)         | (5)            |
| <u>THAT</u>  | <u>FAT</u>  | <u>BOY</u>      | <u>TOOK</u> | <u>STONE</u>   |
| <u>THREW</u> | <u>OVER</u> | <u>THE TREE</u> | <u>THEN</u> | <u>LAUGHED</u> |
| (6)          | (7)         | (8)             |             |                |

Here the variation in perspective is immediately apparent. Note that one word connotes the idea of “grasped the stone

and threw it.” Suddenly we are faced with emphasis on two objects (boy, tree), but the third object (stone), the intermediary means of the action, is enmeshed with the activity of having been grasped and thrown. This would not only shape different associations but would also enforce the creation of another vocabulary, new key words, for an index.

Likewise, postulate additional fictional language systems with incongruent points of view. One could witness this event and find the docile recipient of the action (the tree) the central figure in this episode; the spectator would look at the incident and say in his theoretical language, “The tree had something go over it.” Depending on his language, he could virtually ignore the boy, the boy’s actions, and even the stone (to the point of specifically identifying it). Another bystander whose language stressed ideographic forces would note the arm as the perpetrator of the action—not even necessarily the boy’s arm, because the possessive is an inheritance from Old English (23).

Since, of necessity, we are depicting these novel viewpoints, both real and imaginary, in the English language, their revolutionary impact is tempered. Nevertheless, the major point is that each language would extract disparate categories from the same event; different entities, actions, and relationships would emerge. In our search for the most efficient organization of data, for the best “handles” for information retrieval, perhaps these concepts borrowed from other languages would prove the most expedient. Furthermore, the difficulty of translating these unconventional concepts into English would be no barrier so long as they could be converted into machine-readable symbols (24).

This initial discussion of the ubiquitous sovereignty of language and its effect upon our classifying and indexing methods is as yet just an introduction to a virtually unstudied but inestimably rich new area. It may be that the premises postulated in this paper are incorrect or only partially true. Is all language actually propositional in form? Does each

language differ, establishing pattern-systems which selectively perceive sensations, phenomena, and relationships? Through such pattern-selectivity, does language shape our conceptions of basic forces? Do these, in turn, channel our knowledge into certain categories so that classification systems are also tacitly ordered and indexing needs implicitly shaped? This, then, is one impetus for further research.

Clearly, the influence of language should be studied at much greater depth by librarians, for ignorance of this dimension is inimical to a profession whose basic wares are words and whose best assets are human brains. In short, the wealth of discovery, the fruitfulness lying ahead for the perceptive investigator, appear infinitely abundant and valuable.

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Mrs. Rubin was recently graduated from the library school of the State University of New York at Albany. She is now librarian at Holy Trinity School, Poughkeepsie, New York. The paper was submitted in the Upstate New York Chapter's Student Paper Competition May 15, 1970.

## Some Notes on Two Czech Medical Libraries

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■ The times are difficult and international exchange is limited at the moment for most medical librarians. Those who have the opportunity to travel have an obligation to the profession to visit pertinent foreign libraries. This paper is a

report of my observations from a visit to Czechoslovakia in an effort to enhance the overall knowledge of the profession with regard to the needs of foreign libraries and colleagues.

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**C**HAOS, devastation and frustration are the primary impressions received by a visitor to Czechoslovakia. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish the physical destruction caused by recent unrest from World War II destruction, which is still evident in many European cities (some for historical purposes and others simply because of lack of funds for rebuilding). Language was not much of a problem for me—I used what I could best describe as a “basic Slavic language”—a cross between Russian, Yugoslav, and limited Czech. It was extremely difficult to limit the conversation to medical libraries since I was curious about the politically electric feeling, which was so imminent and later resulted in the closure of the borders. The Czechs are very outspoken and unafraid to face a destitute situation.

### **Central Library, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague**

The renowned reputation of this university in old world Europe is recognized throughout the world. Therefore, it was

somewhat of a shock to approach a building that seemed to still visibly show signs of World War II devastation. Soviet dominated countries have a oneness of architectural design which prevails everywhere. The interior lobby and hallway of the main medical school building which houses the library (in the basement) was depressing in appearance—cold, damp, dark and dirty. I could only hope that the clinical areas which I did not have time to visit were remodeled. As I wandered along the hallway and down the stairs to the library a dismal feeling overcame me.

The chief librarian, Frantisek Choc, Ph.D., was vacationing on his annual sojourn to the Adriatic Sea in Yugoslavia. My interview was primarily with an assistant professional who was studying to complete her degree in library science, and who had worked at the library for nine years.

The Central Library administers approximately 70 specialty libraries in the hospital, laboratory and other clinical areas. It issues a quarterly entitled “Pri-



růstky nové literatury" (Accessions of New Literature) and an annual entitled "Seznam časopisů objednaných pro fakultu" (List of Periodicals Ordered for Faculty), which function as a union list. The major holdings in the specialty libraries are deposited at the end of each year in the Central Library, to insure that there is one copy of all publications available.

Some specialty libraries retain collections of eminent physicians on a permanent basis, such as the anatomy library which houses the collection and manuscripts of Dr. Vaclava Grubera (1814–1890), the gynecology library which retains the collection and manuscripts of Dr. Karla Pawtika (1849–1914), and the obstetric library which contains a collection of rare manuscripts and items of Dr. Antonina Jungmanna (1775–1854) (1).

The combined libraries have estimated their holdings at approximately 260,000 volumes. In addition, 30,000 duplicate volumes are maintained for student usage. They also issue, at the end of the summer semester, "Bibliografie lékařské literatury a nové metody v bibliografické práci" (Bibliography of Medical Literature of New Methods in Bibliographical Practice).

The Central Library established in 1964 a program (2) with 80 or more other countries for the purpose of an international exchange of periodicals and monographs of importance. This library receives journals from approximately 77 countries and it is estimated that 850 journal titles are received by the library as a result of this exchange program. The library administers the exchange of the medical faculty periodical, "Acta Universitatis Carolinae; Medica." Generally, the exchange rate is on a page for page count. Recently, the library expanded the program to include an exchange of all Czech periodicals and monographs published and available.

Western "infiltration" at the library is evident by the number of English language journals piled high on the floors of the stack areas (including many indexing services, i.e., *Index Medicus*, various by-products of MEDLARS, and Excerpta

Medica). I use the word "infiltration" rather than influence since the indexes are housed in the library and are not apparently utilized by the library staff (none of those I met had a good command of the English language). The percentage of foreign students attending the medical school is enormous, with most of the students originating from English-speaking African countries, India and China. These foreign students read more proficiently in English than Czech (although, of course, they must learn Czech in order



to study), so that the library is desperate for English medical books. It seems ironic that English should be used as a major second language in an East European country.

The library's primary areas of interest are in medical education, neoplasms and the cardiovascular system. Reference and readers services were sorely lacking. There was no reading room of any kind for students, and faculty had a much greater number of privileges available to them. The card catalog was located behind a hand-built wooden counter which served as a circulation desk. This area was used primarily by library personnel only. There were no reference books or class reserve categories visible in this circulation area. It may have been because it was during the summer session; however, there was no shelving which could have been allocated for this purpose. The stacks were badly in need of reorganization and were not open to users because of the structural limitations of the library.

The technical processing consists of accessioning items as they are received, regardless of whether they are bound or unbound materials. Consequently, journal issues are accessioned along with other materials. This means that unbound journal issues are scattered among all other types of library materials. It is virtually impossible to find volumes of a multi-volume set not received simultaneously. Most of the cards in the public catalog were handwritten.

The Czechoslovak Medical Publishing House issues numerous important journals in English, covering a wide variety of subject areas. An annual index of all Czech publications is published and is arranged by author and topical areas of interest.

### **Czech State Medical Library**

The Central Library services only the medical school community. Physicians are routed to the Czech State Medical Library for their research work, much as our physicians are directed to their county medical association libraries. This library is located around the corner from the Central Library. The entry area contains the circulation desk and reference-reserve books which the students from the university may use. There is a good reading room which seats about 60 readers and displays a Czech version of the 125 garden variety medical journals. This permits the entire current year to be retained there. The reference collections consist mostly of dictionary and single volume handbook-type publications.

As happens everywhere in the world the Czech State Medical Library was promised a new building about 15 years ago—they still wait. The collection contains approximately 500,000 or more volumes. Approximately 10 years' worth of accumulation is housed in the present building. The balance of the collection is housed in four locations scattered across Prague. Two of the four storage locations are a school ruined from the war and a desecrated church, both in bad need of roof repair. Request for this material in storage takes 24 hours.

Reference services include the compilation of bibliographies, interlibrary loans, bibliographic verifications, and limited translations. One often wonders how so few can perform so many tasks. As one generally surveys most of Europe, particularly Eastern Europe, personal services are inexpensive, plentiful and good, and more than balance the lack of efficiency and level of technology. The high organization and quality of service of the Czech State Medical Library contrasts sharply with the apparently inadequate services of the Central Library. There is a heavy demand for interlibrary loan services because of the monthly indexing publication prepared by the State Information and Indexing Facility which is not connected with the library but is housed in the same building. This service indexes all Czech journals and publishes monthly indexes with quarterly and annual cumulations. The Czech State Medical Library sends about 100 packages a day for interlibrary loans, and any doctor in the country may use this service. No photocopying services are available at the moment. The stacks are closed to the general public, which has access to this library as to the national medical library. However, visiting physicians and scholars may have access to carrels housed in the stack areas.

Again, technical processing consists of accessioning items as they are received. The staff does extensive indexing for the card catalog and tries to adhere closely to MESH, and the card catalog includes numerous cross-references from American terminology to the more commonly used European terminology when necessary. Under PL 480, the library receives great quantities of English books from the National Library of Medicine and other sources.

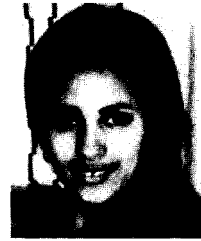
The staff consists of six persons who share the same office and comprise the professional staff. The head librarian, with whom I had my interview, had studied for one year at Mt. Holyoke College in 1935. There are also several assistants for managing the reading room which houses only current journals. There is an alphabetical card file of journal titles

and the country source, but the holdings list is located elsewhere. The library receives 1,300 journal titles, 200 of which are Czech. They have a small budget for binding which costs an average of \$1.00 per volume regardless of dimensions. Additional personnel is utilized for packing the interlibrary loans, sorting and retrieving journals from the stacks, and performing other library functions.

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## CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

**Alabama**—President Florine Oltman, a member of the Alabama Chapter, was the honored guest at the Chapter's Feb 19 meeting held at Gunter Air Force Base. An International Buffet, prepared by the Gunter Officers Club, preceded President Oltman's address; dancing followed the meeting.

**Baltimore**—Ed Warner, library planner, Regional Planning Council, addressed the Chapter at a dinner meeting on Mar 2 concerning "Should Special Librarians Be Involved in Regional Library Planning?"

**Dayton**—Dr. Gerald Lazorick, visiting associate professor, University Libraries, Ohio State University, considered "Some System Techniques for Library Operations" at the Chapter's Mar 4 dinner meeting.

**Florida**—The Chapter's Mar 13 meeting was a special day-long meeting held over the University of Florida's GENESYS network between Orlando, Gainesville and West Palm Beach. GENESYS, which stands for Graduate Engineering Education System, is a closed circuit two-way television network used by the University's Engineering College. Appropriately the program was a panel discussion of "Libraries for Engineers" conducted by Dr. Robert E. Uhrig, Dean of the College of Engineering.

**Greater St. Louis**—At the Chapter's Feb 26 meeting, Charles Guenther, supervisory librarian at the USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, autographed copies of his new, critically acclaimed book of poetry *Phrase/Paraphrase*. All the available copies were quickly sold, and Mr. Guenther donated the proceeds of the sale—\$15.00—to the SLA Scholarship Fund.

**Heart of America**—On Nov 14 the Chapter met with the Kansas Chapter of the American Library Association. The program was a discussion of the research into the trails of Kansas that is being sponsored by the Kansas Cultural Heritage Center of Dodge City.

The Chapter's Mar 23 meeting was held at Western Electric. A slide presentation, tour of the plant, and question and answer period were featured.

**Illinois**—Robert Rosenthal, curator, special collections, Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, described the special collections of the University Library to the Chapter at its Mar 23 meeting.

Members of the Chapter Education Committee served as group discussion leaders at an area-wide Chicago metropolitan meeting on Feb 10. The purpose of the meeting, also attended by The Chicago Library Club and the Illinois Library Association, was to discuss the concept of a Chicago Metropolitan Cooperative Library Agency.

**Minnesota**—COM (Computer Output Microfilm) as an information storage and retrieval medium with examples of applications and indexing techniques was the program of the Mar 16 dinner meeting. Owen D. McBride, market supervisor, Finance & Insurance Market, 3M Microfilm Products Division—the speaker—directed his remarks to the current and/or potential use of COM.

**New Jersey**—At a joint afternoon meeting on Mar 18 with the New Jersey Chapter of the National Microfilm Association, the Chapter discussed microfilm application profiles, indexing, micro publishing, and in-house vs. outside services. Dinner followed.

**New York**—The Chapter greeted President Florine Oltman on Mar 4. She spoke on "The Special Libraries Association—Problems and Prospects."

The *Advertising & Marketing Group* met at Foote, Cone and Belding on Feb 2 for a tour of the on-site complex and a demonstration of the preparation of a commercial.

The *Social Sciences Group* held a series of three meetings on the U.S. census. On Dec 10, Mrs. Evelyn Mann, supervisor of the Population Section of the New York City Department of City Planning and coordinator of the 1970 census, discussed the planning and results of the census. Dr. Julius Marke, professor of law and law librarian at New York University, discussed the history of the census and its legal aspects at the second meeting. The final meeting was held Mar 10. Dr. James M. Beshers, professor of sociology at City University of New York, discussed the demographic aspects of the census.

**Philadelphia and Vicinity**—The Jan 19 meeting was held at the Theodore F. Jenkins Memorial Law Library in the Widener Building. After a tour led by Joseph Passucci, librarian, Ada van Der Poll discussed the organization of legal materials and Mr. Passucci presented a history of the library.

**San Diego**—The Chapter's February meeting was held at the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center. Herman Englander spoke on "Philosophy of Automation."

On Mar 26, the Chapter heard George Harmon, president of the National Microfilm Association, discuss "The Microfilm-Computer Interface." The occasion was sponsored by the California Library Association, National Microfilm Association, and the San Diego Chapter. Members of the Association for Systems Management, Data Processing Management Association, and the Association for Computing Machinery were also present.

**Southern California**—"Human Dimensions of Special Libraries" was the theme of the Chapter's dinner meeting on Mar 23, when Norman Crum, Technical Information Center, TEMPO, General Electric Company, Santa Barbara, led a discussion of librarians' rela-

tionships with managers, customers, staff and others.

**Toronto**—"Effective Management in the Library, Part 2," was the theme of the Chapter's Feb 25 meeting. John Schiele, P. S. Ross and Partners, and Jean Kerfoot, Legislative Library of Ontario, discussed personnel management. Jack Yocum, Gulf Oil Company, spoke on public relations.

**Upstate New York**—The Chapter's second annual technical tutorial—"High Pressure, High Temperature Technology"—was held Mar 19 at the Research & Development Center, General Electric Company, Schenectady, in cooperation with members of the technical staff of the physical chemistry laboratory. The all-day session included speeches, discussion, and a tour.

**Washington, D.C.**—At a dinner meeting on Jan 19 at the Peking Restaurant, the Chapter enjoyed authentic northern Chinese cuisine from "O o soup" to "Peking Duck." Dr. S. Fred Singer, deputy assistant secretary, Scientific Programs, Department of the Interior, spoke on "Environment: The Challenge of the Seventies."

## San Francisco Chapter Provides Dues Assistance for Unemployed Members

The San Francisco Bay Region Chapter announced in its March 1971 *Bulletin* a Membership Dues Assistance Fund for the use of Chapter members who find themselves temporarily unemployed. The source of the Fund is the Chapter's Continuing Education Special Fund which grew as a result of programs and courses given by the Chapter Education Committee.

Individuals who are eligible to use the fund are:

1. Members or Associates of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter in good standing for the year 1970 and who are unemployed at the time of application for assistance.
2. Student members of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter in good standing for the year 1970 who become eligible to be a

Member or Associate in the Spring of 1971 and who are unemployed at the time of application for assistance.

Regulations and limitations for use of the fund are:

1. Application for assistance will be by letter to the Chapter president, and payment will be made to SLA headquarters on approval of the application by the Chapter president, president-elect and treasurer.
2. Payment will represent dues for 1971 only. Fees for extra Chapter or Division affiliations are specifically excluded.
3. Payment will be made on an interest-free loan basis, with the understanding that the money be repaid to the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter within six months after becoming employed.

# Extra-Association Relations Policy

## Reaffirmation

At the Midwinter Meeting in Jan 1971, the SLA Board of Directors reaffirmed the Association's Extra-Association Relations Policy. The Policy follows:

### Official and Public Statements

The Special Libraries Association should have and should publicize its official position on matters which affect the Special Libraries Association, its membership, and the relation of the Association to other organizations ranging from other professional associations to the federal government.

These position statements should emanate from Association officers, Representatives, Committee chairmen, Chapter presidents, Division chairmen, Section chairmen, and members of the Headquarters professional staff who may speak or act officially on matters which are within their respective areas of official responsibility and on which they are fully informed. When circumstances require, an official may designate an alternate to exercise this privilege. The alternate should be equally qualified and should hold a related official capacity in the Association.

Although this policy statement encourages the formulation and announcement of the Association's official position, advice from higher Association authority should be sought when the official position is not known. Without exception, controversial matters should be referred to the Association President, the Executive Director, or as specified by them, to other authority in a position to determine and qualified to state the Association's official position.

Since each member can be placed in a situation where he may be considered a spokesman for the Association and can influence its status and reputation, he must accept personal responsibility for basing statements (written or oral) on facts which permit expressing true honest opinion, and for avoiding misconception, discredit, and improper release of information given in confidence.

Each individual member, as well as each elected and appointed official and representative of the Association, should include the following among his objectives.

Increase awareness of special libraries and create understanding of their importance.

Extend knowledge of the present and future role of special libraries.

Widen interest in special librarianship as a career.

Develop and maintain respect and good will among professional associations and governmental groups.

Promote the objectives of the library and information science profession by cooperation with similarly oriented groups.

Enhance the public impression of librarianship.

### Professional Activities and Public Events

Participation in any professional activities and public events bringing credit to the Association is desirable. Invitations for others to participate in Special Libraries Association activities are equally desirable. In either case, decision rests with the authority appropriate to commit funds or action.

### Affiliation, Contracts and Agreements

Association affiliation and disaffiliation with a society having objectives allied to those of Special Libraries Association is authorized by the Board of Directors (Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 1). Similarly a Chapter, Division, or Section may affiliate and disaffiliate with a local or common interest group in accordance with the provisions of its own bylaws which have been approved by Association authority; except that affiliation or disaffiliation with a national or international society must be approved by the Association Board of Directors. Notice of affiliation or disaffiliation is reported to Association Headquarters for information.

**An agreement, contract, or obligation entered into by any Association unit requires advance approval by the Association Board of Directors if liability exceeds the unit's available or budgeted funds.**

All affiliate and contractual relationships shall be directed toward the best interest of the Association and shall protect its property and identity.

*Adopted by the Board of Directors May 28, 1966  
Affirmed by the Board of Directors Jan 30, 1971*

## Allotments/1971 for Chapters and Divisions

Chapter and Division allotments for 1971 were mailed from the New York offices to Chapter and Division treasurers the end of February. Chapters receive \$3.00 per member and Divisions receive \$2.00 per member, based on the Dec 31, 1970 count of all membership categories. The amounts each Chapter and Division received are as follows:

| DIVISION ALLOTMENTS        |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Advertising & Marketing    | \$ 726          |
| Aerospace                  | 506             |
| Biological Sciences        | 1,186           |
| Business and Finance       | 1,726           |
| Chemistry                  | 472             |
| Documentation              | 1,806           |
| Engineering                | 498             |
| Geography & Map            | 418             |
| Insurance                  | 226             |
| Metals/Materials           | 442             |
| Military Librarians        | 590             |
| Museums, Arts & Humanities | 604             |
| Natural Resources          | 244             |
| Newspaper                  | 370             |
| Nuclear Science            | 218             |
| Petroleum                  | 270             |
| Pharmaceutical             | 338             |
| Picture                    | 352             |
| Public Utilities           | 208             |
| Publishing                 | 414             |
| Science-Technology         | 3,284           |
| Social Science             | 1,310           |
| Transportation             | 284             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>\$16,492</b> |

### CHAPTER ALLOTMENTS

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Alabama                  | \$ 177          |
| Baltimore                | 231             |
| Boston                   | 978             |
| Cincinnati               | 183             |
| Cleveland                | 369             |
| Colorado                 | 285             |
| Connecticut Valley       | 303             |
| Dayton                   | 183             |
| Florida                  | 240             |
| Greater St. Louis        | 249             |
| Heart of America         | 171             |
| Illinois                 | 1,188           |
| Indiana                  | 231             |
| Louisiana                | 150             |
| Michigan                 | 684             |
| Minnesota                | 441             |
| Montreal                 | 624             |
| New Jersey               | 678             |
| New York                 | 3,783           |
| North Carolina           | 150             |
| Oklahoma                 | 150             |
| Pacific Northwest        | 477             |
| Philadelphia             | 873             |
| Pittsburgh               | 492             |
| Princeton-Trenton        | 177             |
| Rio Grande               | 189             |
| San Diego                | 189             |
| San Francisco Bay Region | 1,023           |
| South Atlantic           | 249             |
| Southern Appalachian     | 150             |
| Southern California      | 1,227           |
| Texas                    | 522             |
| Toronto                  | 657             |
| Upstate New York         | 576             |
| Virginia                 | 222             |
| Washington, D.C.         | 1,689           |
| Wisconsin                | 180             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>             | <b>\$20,340</b> |

## Additional Proposed Bylaw Amendment\*

On Apr 7, 1971 SLA's Board of Directors took advantage of new technology. A special meeting of the Board was held by interconnection through its own network by means of a conference telephone call. The event is believed to be the first such meeting of the Board of any library- or information-oriented organization. A need had arisen for quick action by the Board of Directors in order to avoid the possibility of a year's delay in further discussions with the Internal Revenue Service.

The desirability for an additional amendment to the Bylaws had been brought to the attention of the Board of Directors by the Association's legal counsel. The Board has approved an additional proposed amendment to the Bylaws—with implications relating to SLA's status as a non-profit organization—to be voted on at the Annual Meeting in June.

A full statement of the proposal has been mailed to all voting members concerning the amendment which will be brought to a vote at the Annual Meeting in June. *READ YOUR COPY CAREFULLY; ONLY A PORTION OF THE STATEMENT IS REPRODUCED HERE.*

SLA, a non-profit organization, is now classified as a business league or trade association under the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(6). The Board feels strongly that SLA's programs of activities qualify the Association for classification under IRC Section 501(c)(3) as an educational, literary, scientific organization.

The essential characteristic of an organization classified under Section 501(c)(3) is that the organization be primarily for the benefit of the general public. It is the belief of the Board that the activities of SLA, when viewed as a whole, are plainly for the benefit of the general public. Accordingly, in the

opinion of the Board, it is entirely appropriate that the Association seek reclassification under IRC Section 501(c)(3).

A substantial case was submitted to the IRS in support of our position that the activities of the Association are primarily for the benefit of the general public. However, the initial decision of the IRS has been to deny our application. The matter is being appealed, and it is expected that additional documentary evidence in support of our position will be submitted.

It is believed that the Bylaw change proposed will add significantly to the effectiveness of our application to be reclassified under Section 501(c)(3). In this connection, it is instructive to examine what our fellow associations have done. The Medical Library Association, for example, admits as associate members, "persons interested in medical or allied scientific libraries." The Music Library Association admits as regular members, "persons who have a serious interest in the stated purpose of the Association." The American Library Association admits persons "interested in the work of the Association."

There are variations in all of the other organizations regarding the way members are classified and the roles which the various classes of members are permitted to play within the organization. Nevertheless, the common denominator is the fact that all these organizations permit *all* interested parties to become members if they desire. *All of these organizations are classified under IRC Section 501(c)(3).*

\* For other proposed Bylaw amendments and dues changes to be voted on at the Annual Meeting in June, see *Special Libraries* 62 (no.2): p.108-110 (Feb 1971).



### Advantages Under IRC Section 501(c)(3)

The limited financial base of an IRC Section 501(c)(6) organization is to be contrasted with the status of an IRC Section 501(c)(3) organization. There are a variety of related benefits:

- There is the generally known exemption from certain state sales taxes plus reductions in certain postage costs.
- Contributions to a Section 501(c)(3) organization are deductible by the giver, subject to the usual limitations on giving contained in the Code.
- Advantages in receiving testamentary gifts or bequests to the Association.

**Proposal F.** The Board of Directors recommends to the members that they approve the proposed changes in Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws.

### Article II: Membership

SECTION 3. Associate [Member]. Associate [Member] status shall be granted to an applicant who at the time of application does not meet the requirements for Member but who fulfills either of the following requirements:

- a. Has a degree from an accredited university or college, and has or has had a professional position in a special library or in a library-related service;
- b. Has a position in a special library, such position determined by review by the Association committee concerned with membership to be of a professional nature.

[c. Has a serious interest in the objectives of the Association.]

An Associate [Member] shall have the right to vote, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free. Upon qualification for membership, an Associate [Member] shall become a Member.

If the proposed amendment to Article II, Section 3 is adopted, editorial amendments are required in Article II, Sections 1 and 6; Article V, Section 2; and Article X, Section 1.

The Board is aware of the many arguments, both pro and con, which can be made about the desirability of these proposed changes. Nevertheless, the financial health of the Association is believed to be an overriding concern. It is not the Board's intent that this proposed amendment be used in any way to dilute the professional levels of other Sections or paragraphs of our Bylaws. (The Board's current efforts to improve SLA's position vis-a-vis the Internal Revenue Service were begun in 1967. This proposal is not related to the discussions of a possible merger with ASIS which were begun in 1969.)

**Proposal G.** If the foregoing change in the Associate category is approved, it is desirable that the dues to be paid by Associate Members be restated. There is no change in amount. The Board recommends that the annual dues for Associate Members be \$30.00.

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Mrs. Jeanne B. North has resigned as Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. In conformity with the Bylaws the Board of Directors has elected Forrest H. Alter to fill the remainder of Mrs. North's unexpired term as Chairman-Elect, which includes succession to the office of Advisory Council Chairman in June for 1971/72.

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## Forrest Alter Named Advisory Council Chairman-Elect

**Forrest H. Alter** is head, Art, Music & Drama Department, Flint (Michigan) Public Library. He received a BA in Education from the University of Pittsburgh (1936) and a BS(LS) from Columbia University (1947).

Mr. Alter was employed by the Detroit Public Library (1947/53) in various positions, his last assignment being first assistant in the Audio-Visual Department. He was librarian of the Film Council of America, Evanston, Illinois (1953/55) and then went to London, England, as Liaison Representative of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. to the National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales) and organized a library for the Institute (1955/57). He was appointed to his present position in 1958 and organized the department he now heads.

He is a member of ALA; Music Library



Association; Michigan Library Association; Flint Area Library Association (President, 1962/63); Flint Public Library Staff Association (President-Elect, 1971/72); Beta Phi Mu.

He is a member of the Music Committee, Michigan Council for the Arts (1963/71); Treasurer of the Greater Flint Arts Council (1968/71); and a board member of Flint Community Concerts, Inc. (1969/71).

He has taught at reference workshops for the Michigan State Library, lectured at the Department of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, and has contributed to library periodicals.

*SLA Chapter Activities.* In the Illinois Chapter, he held committee assignments in 1953/55. In the Michigan Chapter, he has been president-elect and bulletin editor (1965/66), president (1966/67), president-elect and program chairman (1968/69), president (1969/70), and has served on various committees.

*SLA Division Activities.* He was chairman-elect of the Picture Division (1960/62) and chairman (1962/64).

*At the Association Level.* Nominating Committee (1963/64); Convention Program Committee (1963/65). A member of SLA since 1948.

## SLA Hall of Fame/1971

PRESIDENT Florine Oltman has announced the election of two members to the SLA Hall of Fame in 1971 who have made outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Special Libraries Association at the Association, Chapter and Division levels.

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### Herman H. Henkle

In a time when it has become more and more fashionable for an individual to concentrate on a small area of professional specialization, it is a rare privilege to recognize and honor an individual whose area of specialization has been virtually every facet of librarianship, and who has demonstrated leadership and excellence in all of these. Herman H. Henkle is such a man, and the Special Libraries Association honors him for his outstanding contributions to the Association and its programs. However, worthy as he is of recognition for his contributions to special librarianship alone, it would be unfair to evaluate the man without at least mentioning his qualities as a teacher, administrator, library school director, special librarian, innovator, and professional leader. Furthermore, while the award being bestowed is traditionally awarded at the close of the recipient's professional career, SLA could not wait long enough for this to actually happen. Herman Henkle's career has not completely drawn to a close and it probably never will. And so we honor him in his 72nd year, not because he has grown tired of working for his profession, but because we have grown tired of waiting for him to grow tired.

Born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Herman Henkle received his AB degree in Zoology and Chemistry from Whittier College, and followed this with the Library Science Certificate from the University of California and his Master's Degree in Library Science from the University of Chicago. After serving as librarian for the Biology Library of the Uni-



versity of California at Berkeley, he taught at the University of Illinois Library School before becoming Director of the Library School at Simmons College, where most fittingly one of his faculty members is our other honoree for this year.

After leaving Simmons College in this remarkable and multi-faceted career, Mr. Henkle served as Director of the Processing Department of the Library of Congress, before assuming the post of Director of the John Crerar Library, one of the world's outstanding special libraries, in 1947. He obviously found John Crerar to his liking, because he stayed there, as Director and later Executive Director, for 21 years. Somehow he also found time during this period to teach at the University of Chicago. Since 1968 Herman Henkle has been in what for most people would be retirement, serving as consultant to the James J. Hill Library in St. Paul and also as a faithful new recruit member of the SLA Minnesota Chapter, as well as a lecturer at the University of Minnesota Library School.

His accomplishments are simply too numerous to mention except in brief. He climaxed his participation in the Special Libraries Association by serving as our President in 1945/46, and the John Crerar Library under his direction served as the contractor organization for the SLA Translations Center.

At a time when special librarians are

becoming increasingly aware of their need to relate to other professional library and information societies, Herman Henkle is the living example of this ecumenical spirit. In addition to serving as President of SLA, Mr. Henkle also served as president of the American Documentation Institute (ADI, now ASIS). He was president of the American Association of Library Schools, a member of the ALA Board of Education for Librarianship, Chairman of the Union List of Serials, Chairman of the Center for Research Libraries, a consultant for science libraries to UNESCO, a member of the investiga-

tive committee whose work led to the formation of ASTIA (now the Defense Documentation Center). The list is virtually endless. His activities extend beyond SLA, ALA and ASIS to the Medical Library Association and the American Society for Metals.

It is SLA which must feel honored, in the fact that this talented and multifaceted individual chose our society as the channel for so much of his professional expression and effort. In recognizing Herman Henkle by electing him to the SLA Hall of Fame, we extend to him our grateful appreciation.

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#### Ruth S. Leonard

It was Henry Adams who wrote, in *The Education of Henry Adams*, "A teacher affects eternity—he can never tell where his influence stops." The Special Libraries Association honors, through induction into its Hall of Fame, a great and devoted teacher of special librarianship, whose influence on our Association and our profession is so real and so great that we cannot imagine what it would have been like without her.

Ruth Shaw Leonard has been educating special librarians at Simmons College for 34 years, and the impact of her enthusiasm, of her strong professional and ethical standards, and of the ideals which she imparted, is simply beyond measuring. A native of Boston, Miss Leonard received a BS in Library Science from Simmons College, and later her Master's Degree from Columbia University. After a number of years as a cataloger at MIT and as Research Director of the Bentley College of Accounting and Finance, she joined the Simmons faculty as an instructor in 1937, attaining professorial rank in 1941.



Miss Leonard's contributions to SLA go well beyond the preparation of special librarians, and show her constant devotion to the highest standards of her profession. For her Chapter she served successively as chairman of the membership committee, chairman of the education committee, editor of the news bulletin, member of the civilian defense committee during World War II, member of the executive board, registration chairman for the Boston SLA conference, and as a member of the Chapter editorial board. She held many of these posts several times. She also participated in numerous chapter programs, and was a frequent

speaker and contributor to Chapter and area publications.

On the Association level, Ruth Leonard has long been recognized for her unflinching enthusiasm, her capacity for hard work, her modesty, and her dogged refusal to compromise the high standards which special librarians should and must represent. She has served her Association as chairman of the Training and Professional Activities Committee and as chairman of the Professional Standards Committee. She has been chairman of the Classification Committee, chairman of the Chapter Relations Committee and CLO, and Second Vice President of the Association. In 1965 Ruth Leonard received this Association's highest award, the SLA Professional Award, for the development of *Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries*. It is appropriate to quote in part from SLA President Budington's tribute at that time. The words are still meaningful. He said: "Many a

librarian, special or otherwise, owes his initial grounding in librarianship to your skillful and effective teaching. To this very considerable contribution, you have added yet another, which stands as a landmark in the development of our profession. . . . From a welter of drafts and changing advice, you constructed the Association's *Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries*, doing so by the application of high professional judgment and clear thinking. Your beneficiaries are legion—including students and seasoned practitioners, managements, and consultants."

Ruth Leonard is a great special librarian and a great teacher of special librarians—not only in what she has imparted in the classroom, but by the very example of her entire professional life. The standards which she leaves us will serve special librarians as a reminder and challenge to strive for the heights she so consistently achieves.

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## 62nd Annual Conference Special Libraries Association

June 6–10, 1971      San Francisco, California

SAN FRANCISCO IN JUNE

Don't Forget Top Coats and Bandannas

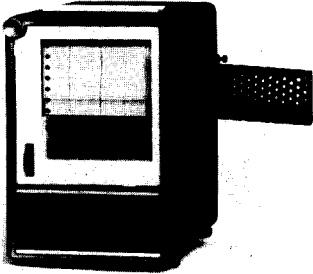
SCHOLARSHIP EVENT

Evening Cruise of San Francisco Bay

Cocktails

Hors d'oeuvres

## HAVE YOU SEEN ?

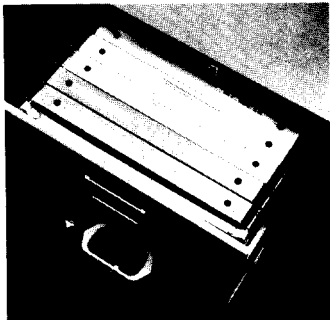


A relative humidity/temperature recorder provides a continuous read-out of humidity and temperature on a strip chart so that operating personnel can avoid damage to documents and art work. The paper roll, which lasts for nine weeks before needing to be changed, has rectilinear grids. The Model 225 recorder is available for \$255 from Rus-trak Instrument Division, Gulton Industries, Inc., Municipal Airport, Manchester, N.H. 03103.

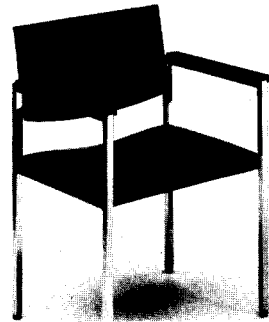
papers that must be secured in sequence, yet be easy to remove and replace, the binder is available from Devoke Co., 1015 Corporation Way, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303.



A cassette sound projection system provides up to two hours of continuous programming from a single cassette unit. The Model TD-201 uses both sides of a standard cassette cartridge and will automatically program any slide or film strip projector with remote control capability. For information, contact: Teaching Dynamics, Main and Cotton Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19127.



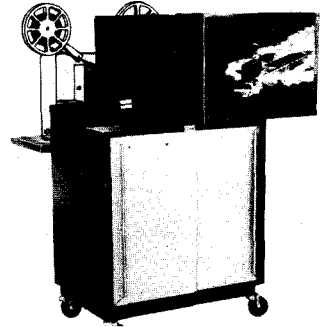
A hanging file binder combines the features of a suspension file folder with those of a three-ring binder. Two removable hanging rods are inside the binder cover so that when not in use, the file binder can be dropped into a letter-size file drawer equipped with a standard suspension frame. Designed for



Multi-purpose chairs, T417, are of welded construction and are available with or without arms. The wide-stance leg design provides stability, and stainless steel glides prevent marring floor tile or snagging carpets. For a brochure, write: Steelcase Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501.



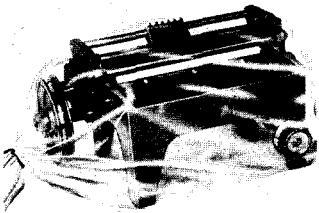
A new computer in the IBM System/370 is the low-cost Model 135 which offers expanded communications capabilities to users of small and medium-sized IBM computers without a comparable increase in cost. The computer's data base has a memory capacity of up to 240,000 bytes, and there is an optional integrated communications attachment that permits linkage with terminals. Program products are available to support various applications. First customer shipments are scheduled to begin in May 1972. Contact IBM Corp., 1133 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N.Y. 10604.



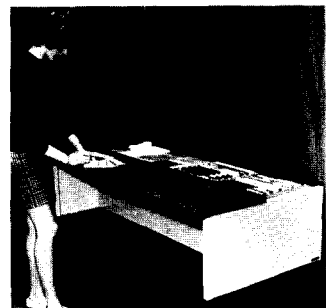
vide storage space. For information on the RPII model projector, write: H. Wilson Corp., 555 W. Taft Dr., South Holland, Ill. 60473.



A high-speed flat-bed book copier is designed for high-volume use. The Model 230 Copier produces up to 30 copies per minute and uses a roll of copy paper large enough to make 1,000 letter-size copies. Information lights advise the operator when supplies need to be replenished. The copier is marketed by Savin Business Machines Corp., Valhalla, N.Y. 10595.



A heavy duty plastic bag eliminates the need to clean pocket pasting machines after each use. By storing the paste unit in the bag with the glue still in the pot, cleaning is said to be reduced to a once-a-week task. Sound deadening pads are also available. For a sample of the storage bag and information, write: Potdevin Machine Co., 233 North St., Teterboro, N.J. 07608.



A Movie-Mover shows films, filmstrips and slides in undarkened rooms by positioning the projector close to the screen box so that ambient light is prevented from affecting the picture. The screen is 18" X 24", the unit is mobile, and metal sliding doors pro-

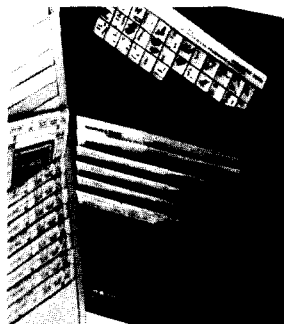
vide storage space. Conference desks, bookcase desks, and tub file desks with height adjustable from sitting level (28") to standing level (36") in one inch

increments are constructed of heavy gauge metal with laminated wood-grain plastic tops. An elevated console can be placed on top of any of these desks to make a work station. These products are available from: Kwik-File, 2845 Harriet Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55408.



The EdnaLite VIP Masterlens provides a visual assist in reading. With a viewing area of almost 45 square inches, the optical system is made from one piece of optical glass. The product is equipped with RamaLite illumi-

nation which diffuses non-glare light over the entire viewing area and is available from The EdnaLite Corp., 290 No. Water St., Peekskill, N.Y. 10566.



**Black index panels**—part of the Viz-a-Fiche System—have been developed for heat processed film. The panels are  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$ , have the standard three hole punching, and are reinforced with metal eyelets. For information write: Boorum & Pease, 84 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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## HAVE YOU HEARD ?

### Government Publications Bibliography

*Annotated List of Selected United States Government Publications Available to Depository Libraries*, compiled by Sylvia Mechanic, has been published by The H. W. Wilson Company. The guide, which provides bibliographic information and descriptive annotations for nearly 500 items regularly distributed to depository libraries, is available for \$16.00 in U.S. and Canada, \$18.00 foreign.

### NFSAIS

The National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services has pub-

lished its 1969 *Conference Proceedings* (\$10.00) and its 1970 *Conference Digest* (\$7.50). They may be ordered from NFSAIS, 2102 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

### Computer Input from Microfilm (CIM)

Grafix I Automated Data Input System, a fourth-generation optical data input system that reads computer input data from documents of any size or format, printed in any font, in any language, has been introduced by Information International, Los Angeles, Calif. The system reads from filmed images rather than from paper. It consists of a central processing unit (a large, high-speed computer), a scanner system, and binary image processor.



## Medical Libraries

The New York Regional Group of the Medical Library Association held its spring meeting Mar 23 to hear Dr. Kurt W. Deuschle, Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York, speak on "The Theory and Practice of Community Medicine in the 70's."

## Microfilm Program

The New York City Chapter of the National Microfilm Association is holding a series of six educational programs on the Basics of Microfilm Technology at the Warwick Hotel, Avenue of the Americas and 56th St. The series began Feb 24 and will continue through Jul 28 at a cost of \$3.00 per session. For information, contact: National Microfilm Association, Metropolitan New York Chapter, P.O. Box 506, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## Acquisitions Newspaper

One library's answer to publicizing its acquisitions list is an acquisitions newspaper—*Confrontation*. Librarians who wish to see the paper's format may write to Alan Heath, Robert F. Kidd Library, Glenville State College, Glenville, W.Va. 26351, for a copy.

## Metric System Conversion

The National Microfilm Association has announced that all dimensioning in NMA Industry Standards now use the metric system. At present the conversion system is by the exact method, with U.S. customary units shown parenthetically. The rounded and rationalized methods will be used at some time in the future. Vendors in the micrographics field are being encouraged to use the metric system.

## Library Associates Award

The Library Associates of Brooklyn College presented their 21st Distinguished Service Award to Cleveland Amory on Mar 27 for his efforts in prodding "the human animal to be a humane one."

## LARC President

Dr. H. William Axford, director of libraries at Arizona State University, Tempe, has been named president of the Library Automation, Research and Consulting Association for 1971.

## Catalog Cards Reproduced

The University of South Dakota Libraries have established a cooperative catalog card reproduction project with about 75 other libraries. The venture can: 1) supply a complete set of catalog cards within a week for any item for which LC cards have been printed, and 2) reproduce copies of a library's own master card. For details, write Joseph R. Edelon, Jr., Head of Technical Services, University of South Dakota Libraries, Vermillion, S.D. 57069.

## Censorship

The *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* now displays a new format and editorial policy. It contains more comprehensive coverage, original articles, and regular features. There are four topical columns, each of which is headed by a map of the U.S. that pinpoints the location of important news about intellectual freedom. The *Newsletter* is now edited by the staff of the American Library Association Office for Intellectual Freedom, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

## Guide to Libraries

The 8th edition of *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia* provides a guide to subject holdings and information on nearly 425 libraries. The volume is published by The Joint Venture publishing group and is based on the seven previous editions published by the Library of Congress. Copies are available from The Joint Venture, Rm. 200, 2001 S St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 at a cost of \$5.95 after May 1. The Joint Venture is a cooperative publishing effort of several organizations including the Washington, D.C. Chapter of SLA.

## Engineering Data Books

The General Electric Company has inaugurated a new service specifically for design engineers. The "Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow Design Data Books" are available at a cost of \$290 after May 1, with annual updating for \$75 a year (outside the U.S. and Canada the cost is \$350 with revisions \$115 per year). For information: Patent and Technology Marketing, General Electric Company, P.O. Box 43, Schenectady, N.Y. 12301.

## Protection for Cassettes

Bro-Dart has introduced their Secura Cassette Circulation System. The system includes a high-speed single copy duplicator which reproduces uncopyrighted cassettes in less than three minutes for borrowing purposes. The cassettes can subsequently be erased. A browser bin is also available which permits patrons to review what is available without actually having the cassette in their possession. Contact: Bro-Dart, Inc., 56 Earl St., Newark, N.J. 07114.

## Toronto Libraries

The fifth edition of *Directory of Special Libraries: Toronto and Cities in Ontario West of Ottawa*, published by the Toronto Chapter of SLA, is available for \$5.00 prepaid from Dean Tudor, Dept. of Revenue Library, Frost Bldg., Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Ontario.

## Comparing Library Buildings

*Measurement and Comparison of Physical Facilities for Libraries* presents standard definitions and procedures by which library buildings may be effectively measured and compared. The work is priced at \$1.50 and should be ordered from: American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

## Medical Library Technicians

In January 1970, the Board of Directors of the Medical Library Association established a Committee on Medical Library Technicians. The Committee is responsible for all matters pertaining to Medical Library Technician training and will provide assistance to individuals and institutions interested in the area. For information, contact Robert M. Braude, Medical Library Association, Suite 2023, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

## East Asian Bibliography

A revision of *East Asian Periodicals and Serials . . . A Descriptive Bibliography*, compiled by Dr. Thomas C. Kuo, enumerates the sources in the University of Pittsburgh East Asian Library. It is available from the University of Pittsburgh Book Center, 4000 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, for \$3.00 prepaid.

## COMING EVENTS

**May 18-20. Spring Joint Computer Conference, SJCC . . .** in Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N.J. For information: 1971 SJCC, c/o AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J. 07645.

**May 30-Jun 3. Medical Library Association, 70th Annual Meeting . . .** at the Waldorf Astoria, New York.

**Jun 2-5. 18th International Technical Communications Conference . . .** in San Francisco. *Theme:* State-of-the-art in technical communications techniques, management, and hardware. Conference Chairman: James Weldon, Hewlett-Packard Co., 333 Logue Ave., Mountain View, Calif. 94040.

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**Jun 6-10. SLA, 62nd Annual Conference . . .** at the San Francisco Hilton, San Francisco. *Theme:* Design for Service: Information Management. Conference Chairman: Mark H. Baer, Hewlett-Packard Co., 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, Calif 94304.

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**Jun 7-18. Introduction to Modern Archives Administration . . .** Institute at The National Archives Building, Pennsylvania Ave. and 8th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. For enrollment: The American University, Department of History, Massachusetts and Nebraska Aves., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.

**Jun 13-15. Church and Synagogue Library Association, 4th Annual Conference . . .** at the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

**Jun 13-17. American Association of Law Libraries . . .** at The Diplomat, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida.

**Jun 14-18. Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials . . .** in Puebla, Mexico. Contact: Srta. Elvia Barberena, Presidenta, AMBAC, Apartado Postal 27-132, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

**Jun 15-17. American Theological Library Association**, 25th annual conference . . . at Pasadena College. Contact Mrs. Esther Schandorff, librarian, Pasadena College, 1539 E. Howard St., Pasadena, Calif. 91104.

**Jun 19-25. Canadian Library Association** . . . in Vancouver, B.C. Preconference meeting on library automation, sponsored by Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, Committee on Library Automation, Jun 19-20.

**Jun 20-26. American Library Association** . . . in Dallas, Texas.

**Jun 24-26. Music Library Association** . . . at the Stoneleigh Terrace Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

**Jun 25-26. Workshop on Mechanization of Library Technical Processes** . . . at University of California, Santa Cruz. To be held again Aug 20-21. Co-sponsored by University of California Extension and the San Francisco Chapter, ASIS. Contact Donald Hummel, University of California Extension, Santa Cruz, California 95060.

**Jun 28-30. Association of Records Executives and Administrators**, annual conference . . . at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. *Theme:* Information Management in the Computer Age. Contact Mary E. McCarthy, Association of Records Executives and Administrators, c/o PepsiCo, Inc., Purchase, N.Y. 10577.

**Jul 2-3. Workshop on Cost Analysis of Library Operations** . . . at University of California, Santa Cruz. To be held again Aug 27-28. Contact Donald Hummel, University of California Extension, Santa Cruz, California 95060.

**Jul 11-Aug 13. Institute for Archival Studies** . . . at the University of Denver. Contact: Dolores C. Renze, director, Institute of Archival Studies, 1530 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80203.

**Jul 17-20. 32nd Annual National Audio-Visual Convention and Exhibit** . . . in the Cincinnati Convention-Exposition Center, Cincinnati. *Theme:* "Communication: Key to Success." For information, write: NAVA Convention Registrations, National Audio-Visual Association, 3150 Spring St., Fairfax, Va. 22030.

**Aug 2-4. University of Chicago Graduate Library School**, annual conference . . . at the Center for Continuing Education, Chicago. *Theme:* "Operations Research: Implications for Libraries." Contact: Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 1100 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

**Aug 2-27. Archives Institute** . . . at the Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Ga. Co-sponsored by Emory University Division of Librarianship. Apply: Carroll Hart, director, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Ave. S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30334.

**Aug 9-20. Improving Communication Skills of School Library, Media Specialists**, . . . Workshop at the School of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Deadline for applications is Jul 1.

**Aug 23-27. Library Association of Australia** . . . at the University of Sydney. *Theme:* "Progress and Poverty." Contact: Conference Secretary, Mr. J. Hazell, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.



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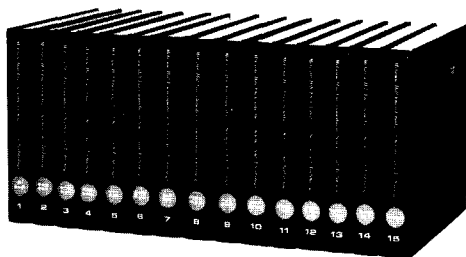
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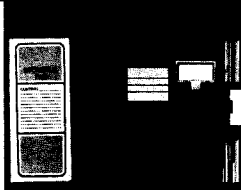
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