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Special Libraries, May-June 1971

Special Libraries Association

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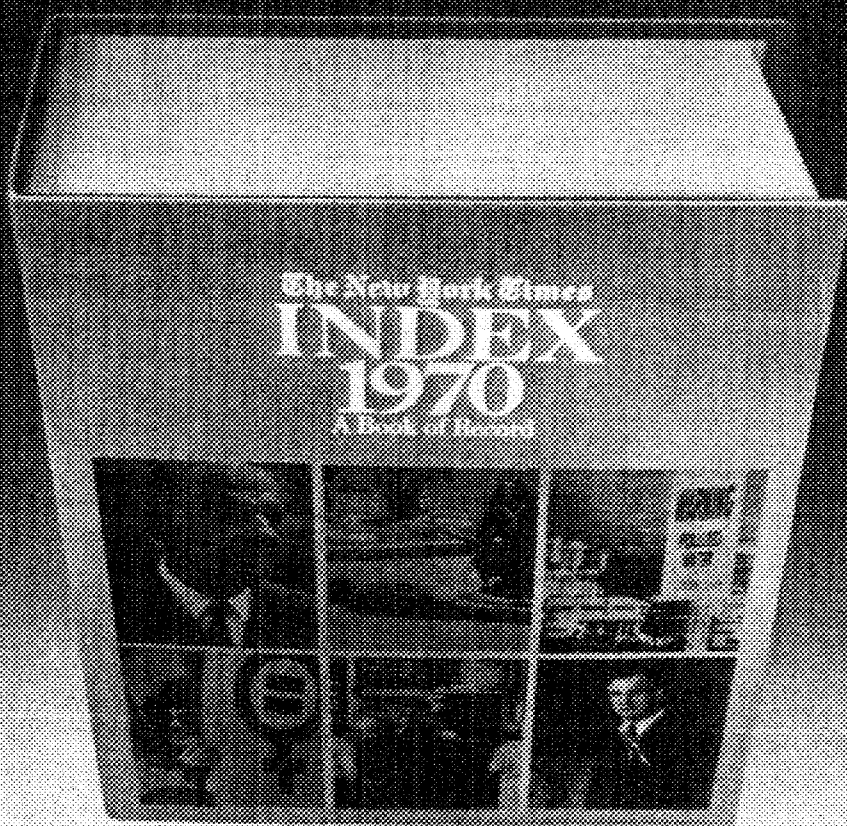
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May/June 1971, vol. 62, nos. 5/6

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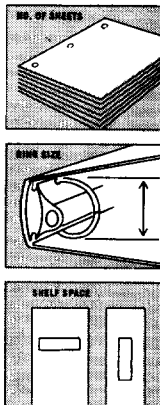
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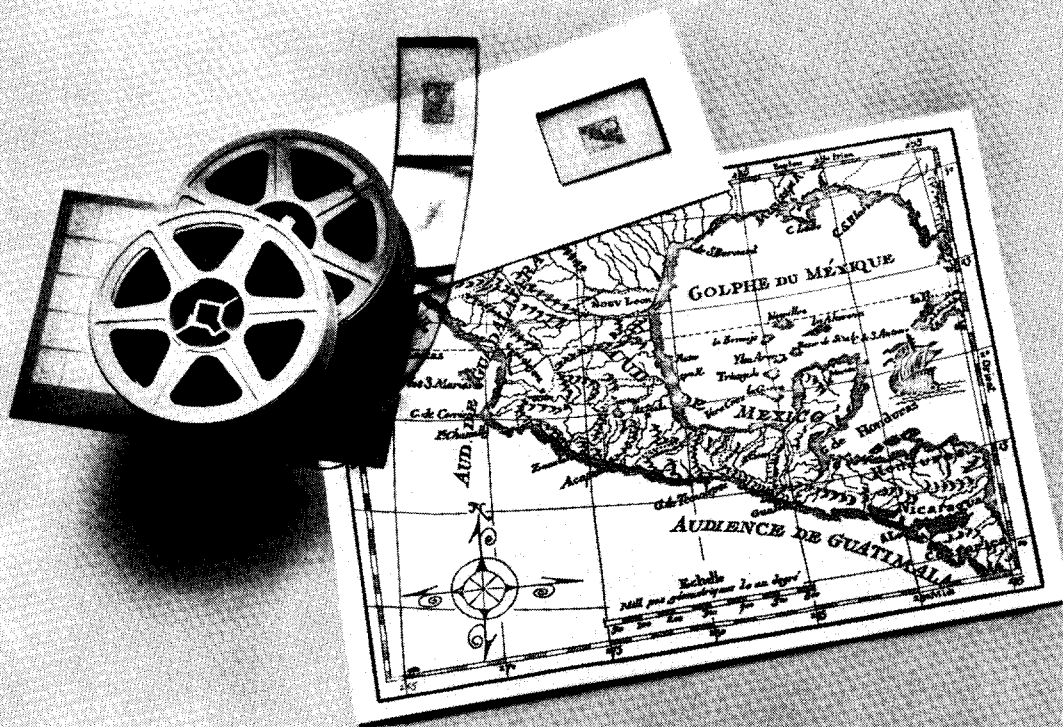
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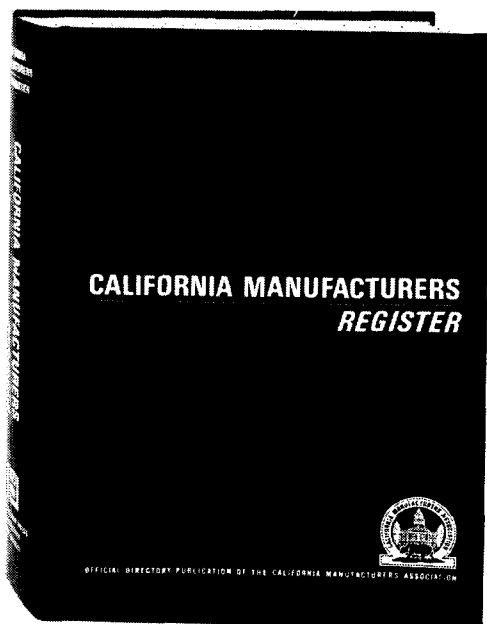
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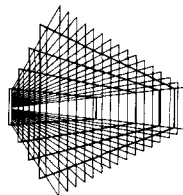
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LETTERS

What Do the Candidates Think?

A more intelligent vote could be cast if printed information regarding the candidates' positions on significant SLA issues accompanied the curriculum vitae. For example, where does each candidate stand on the issue of an SLA-ASIS merger?

Stephen B. Folts
Ames, Iowa 50010

Help, Please!

I would like to update myself on methods used in special libraries to evaluate reference and information services—both evaluations by users and evaluations by supervisors. I am interested for purposes of my classes in special librarianship. May I request that librarians who have forms, annual or special reports, and other types of documentation relating to both the services and the librarians who perform these services send copies to me. I shall make available to the profession at large the summary which I prepare for my classes. No individual libraries or contributors will be named unless their prior approval is obtained. This is an effort to put information from the field directly into the classroom without the usual delays. Many thanks to those who help.

Martha Jane K. Zachert
School of Library and
Information Science
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Paradox in Management

Because of the postal strike in the U.K. I have only just received and read Mr. N. J. Crum's article in *Special Libraries*, Nov 1970, p.486-491. Even at this late stage I must write and congratulate him on such a perceptive article.

In the past five years I have worked for three superiors and have experienced the range from good rapport, heavy usage and good financial support, to no rapport, low usage and drastically reduced financial support. There was concomitantly large to little concern and consultation of users and, sig-

nificantly, good to less-good rapport between my superior and his superior.

I believe, as I think Mr. Crum does, that the manager must be involved in the librarian's strategies and decisions whilst not actually making them for him. The problem which I have yet to resolve is how to involve a manager who has consistently insisted that he doesn't want involvement but wants me to do the "whole" management job and then (as paradoxically axed my budget without warning and simultaneously announced my revised list of clients! In case Mr. Crum wonders, I have asked myself the question "Is it all my own fault?").

It is true to say that my "perceptual glasses" are distinctly steamed-up at this time!

If you should decide to publish this letter I must ask you to withhold my name and address. Thank you in advance.

Name Withheld

Hear That?

Thank you for an interesting, informative and entertaining issue of *Special Libraries*—the February, 1971 issue is one of the most helpful and intelligent issues as to its layout and contents which has come off the press in many years.

Hooray for Helen Waldron's article on "The Business of Running a Special Library." I wish I had had it available for my students to read when I taught a course in Special Libraries at The University of Texas in Summer 1969.

Paeons of praise for Mrs. Vivian Davidson Hewitt for an honest and delightful appraisal of librarianship from anyone's point of view. I love her.

To Dr. Ring and Mr. Cook, my unqualified thanks for some of the most helpful articles which have ever been written!

Keep up the good work. SLA is alive and well and living throughout the U.S. with such highly qualified members contributing to our fund of knowledge through the lively presentation of their experience.

Yvonne E. Grear
The University of Texas
at El Paso
El Paso, Texas 79902

Kudos for Running the Business

I would like to express my appreciation to Helen J. Waldron for her article (*Special Libraries*, Feb 1971), "The Business of Run-

. . . more letters

ning a Special Library." It is bound to make the business of explaining our business a much more simple process.

John Hanna
The London Free Press
London 12, Ontario, Canada

How very much I have appreciated having Helen Waldron's article, "The Business of Running a Special Library," available in the Feb 1971 *Special Libraries*. It has been awhile since I have seen a good general article and hers has served many useful purposes for me already. First, I read it and appreciated the thoughts, ideas, and ways they were presented. After all of the years I have been in this business, I still found it very helpful. Second, I had several new senior clerical staff members read it to gain some perspective on what we do. And yesterday, I gave it to our officer with several paragraphs marked for his attention as a way of underscoring something I had said to him several years ago. I was pleased to have him say (enthusiastically) he had read the whole article and found it very interesting.

I just wanted to share my appreciation for Miss Waldron's work.

Jo Ann Aufdenkamp
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60690

We Try Hard

I should like to let you know how very much I appreciate the way in which you edited my chapter "A Special Librarian by Design." It was greatly enhanced, I believe, by the judicious selection of appropriate passages from the chapters of other contributors to the book *The Black Librarian in America*. I was pleased, too, with the selection of excerpts of poems by the late Langston Hughes, who, incidentally was a close personal friend.

Two of my New York Chapter colleagues gave that issue to young blacks working in their respective libraries and, as a result, they tell me each young person has decided to attend library school.

I am delighted to know that one of the

major intents of the book—a recruitment tool to interest blacks in the profession—is being fulfilled!

Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace
New York, N.Y. 10017

Action

This series of three letters was written in response to a situation very similar to the one described by Marguerite C. Soroka in this column (p.7A) of the Dec 1970 issue of Special Libraries.

Feb 25, 1971

In recent weeks a number of rather strong letters have come into my office discussing Management Information Services and its publications. Although I am personally unacquainted with these publications, I feel that it would be useful to indicate to Mr. Gille the comments I have received and standards which have been established for the advertising and promotion of books.

I am writing in my capacity as Chairman of the Publisher Relations Committee of Special Libraries Association. The Association has 6,630 members, many of whose libraries are potential customers for the kinds of materials Management Information Services advertises.

The displeasure that is being expressed to me seems to stem from Management Information Services' practice of issuing materials which originally appeared as ERIC, AD, or PB reports, then advertising these reprints without reference to their original publication.

From the several letters I have received, I can isolate two recurring areas of concern by librarians. First, many libraries already possess the reports and they have received them in some cases free, but more often for \$3.00 or less each from the National Technical Information Service. Since no reference to the original reports is made in the promotional materials or on the reprints themselves, some libraries are led to believe that the material is new and they duplicate items they already own at a high cost to them.

Second, librarians and publishers have long been cooperating in areas of mutual concern and from this cooperation there have emerged several compatible sets of recommended practices on advertising and promotion of books. Three which come to mind are: "Recommended Practices for the Ad-

vertising and Promotion of Books," a statement of the American Book Publishers Council (now Association of American Publishers), of which a copy is enclosed; "The American National Standard for the Advertising of Books," American National Standards Institute Report Z39-1970; and the "Policy Statement" of the Reprint Committee of the Acquisitions Section, Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. All of these statements call for advertising of published materials to carry bibliographical information in as much detail as is possible. These documents are used by many librarians (and most publishers) as guides.

I would appreciate receiving any comments regarding these matters. As several SLA members have indicated to me that they are no longer considering any Management Information Services publications, it might be useful to them (and to you) if you were to clarify your position on reprinting, pricing, and advertising.

Mar 5, 1971

It surprised me to find Mr. Gille's name again when I turned to *Literary Market Place* to locate to whom a complaint about a publication of American Data Processing, Inc. should be directed. Is Management Information Services a subsidiary company? Has the name been changed?

Basically, the question being raised is the same as I outlined in my letter of February 25 regarding publications of Management Information Services. It refers to the publication of *Bibliography on Information Science and Technology* which is a reprint of four AD reports whose origins are not fully identified in the republication. The matter came to the attention of Special Libraries Association's Publisher Relations Committee through a review of the book in *Library Journal* (Jan 1, 1971), p.53, and a letter to the editor of *Special Libraries* (Dec 1970) p.7A. Both the letter and the review are signed by Mrs. Marguerite C. Soroka of the Engineering Societies Library in New York.

Again, I would like to urge adherence to the standards which I suggested in my letter of February 25. I am enclosing a copy of American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division "Policy Statement" for consideration.

Also enclosed is a copy of an article regarding your publishing activities which may

be of some interest in that it reflects quite well the drift of thinking in letters that are arriving in my office.

Jo Ann Clifton
Robert Krupp
Jay Lucker
Mary A. McNierney
Ellis Mount
David E. King, Chairman
Publisher Relations Committee

Mar 12, 1971

I am sorry about the delay in answering the February 25 letter. It arrived just as I was leaving town—the March 5 letter arrived just as I returned. I am concerned that some libraries have expressed dissatisfaction.

American Data Processing, Inc. and Management Information Services are separate companies, but I am the principal owner of both.

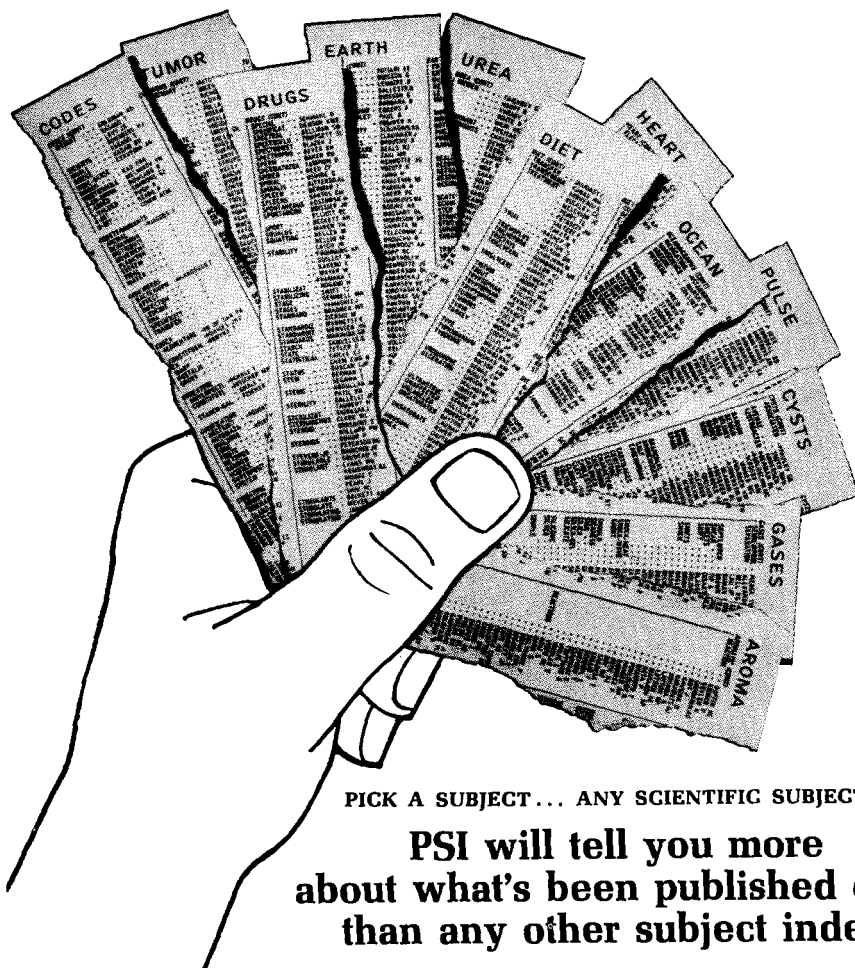
Reports, that we have been publishing, of government sponsored research are usually available as "hard copy" from the National Technical Information Services or ERIC only in the form of microfilm printout, usually reduced to half size of the original and frequently illegible. We work primarily from original copies as furnished by the contractor which is the copy that NTIS and ERIC also reproduce from. Printing, however, permits a much better quality than is possible with microform output and we publish full size with substantial binding.

We considered and rejected many reports for a variety of reasons, having to test the market for interest, etc. before deciding on those we published. We shifted our attention several months ago from publishing these reports to other activities and do not plan much activity in this area in the near future.

Any reports we do publish hereafter, following Mr. King's suggestions, will contain more complete bibliographic data including the report number and name of issuing agency on the title page or its verso and on promotion material. I can see that this would be useful to libraries.

I greatly appreciate these matters being brought to our attention so that we may make our services more useful. Please advise me if there are any further suggestions.

Frank H. Gille, Publisher
American Data Processing, Inc.
19830 Mack Avenue
Detroit, Mich. 48236



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The World of Feasibility Analysis

Or, *Where the Special Library Could Be Paradise*

Arnold Bondi

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California

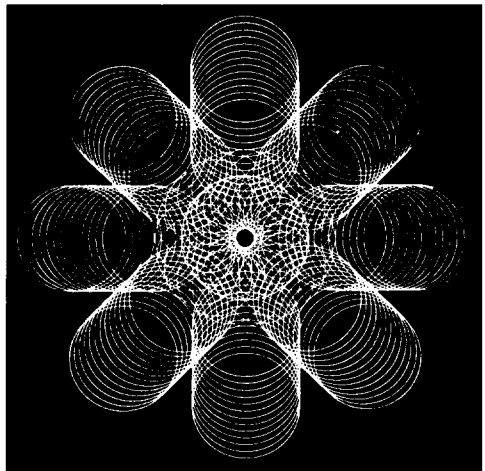
IN THE MIDST of every group of alive minds new ideas are spawned far more frequently than the many unsolved problems confronting us seem to bear evidence. Who destroys all the good ideas? Their enemy No.1 is the expert who has produced the marvelous technology that surrounds us. His impeccable credentials as judge of the feasible intimidate the non-expert with ten thousand reasons why the proposed idea cannot work. Few people like to expose themselves to ridicule.

The new ideas' enemy No.2 is the old-fashioned manager who discourages work that is not at the bench because he neither knows nor understands the scope of available information. His men have too difficult a time to try out new ideas. The new ideas' subtle enemy No.3 is the introverted special librarian whose familiarity with a given technical field and whose information treasures remain equally well hidden because he or she failed to establish working relations with the library's users.

The frequent lack of nerve and aggressiveness of the special (technically trained) librarian is so unhelpful for the "delivery" of new ideas because the library is the natural first testing station of the basic soundness of a new idea. The primary value of the much maligned information explosion is the great detail in which one can explore the technical and economic aspects of almost any

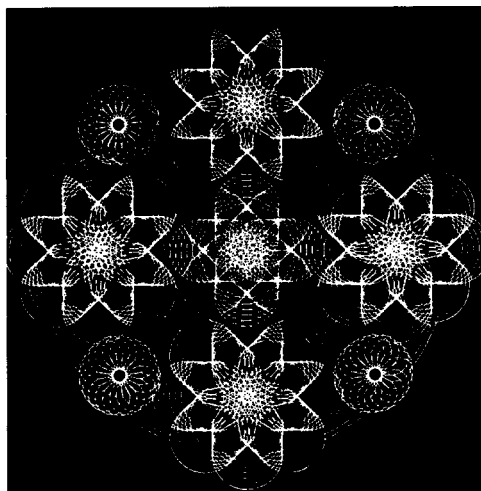
new idea and its many consequences. These riches of information have or certainly should have made feasibility analysis a natural response to the appearance of any technical or even sociological question or any new idea that comes to mind. A feasibility analysis is the mental activity that starts with an investigation of the reality of the perceived need to which one has "the" answer, continues with an examination of the physical soundness of the proposed solution, and ends with a delineation of the markets which the proposed solution could find for a given level of final costs.

Few concepts are so wild that the basic ingredients of a feasibility analysis



could not all be found in the "literature." The role of the resourceful special librarian is to open the road to the data. Clearly it is not enough, and in fact it is impossible, for one person to know all of the printed documents available or even their index location. A good special librarian knows the agencies that may have the data, knows other librarians who can help, and, most importantly, knows the names of technical people among the clients of that special library who could give further advice. People, including technical experts, are as much a part of the data bank as the printed documents, and a mental or, better even, a written checklist of technical experts on call, in and around an organization, is a legitimate component of the special librarian's tool box.

Concentrating our scarcest resource, human talent, on the significant parts of today's problems is the primary purpose of the new fields of forecasting technology and feasibility analysis; recorded information is their input. Hence the imaginative extraction of the records from far-flung archives is often three-quarters of the work. Here one needs imaginative, knowledgeable, aggressive, and extroverted special librarians. These adjectives may be mutually exclusive since librarians presumably choose their jobs because they want to be archivists



above all. Today, even librarians may not hide in the archives. Needless to say, we must have a visible management commitment to optimal use of information sources as a way of life before every technical man and his librarian will join spontaneously as members of the same team.

Dr. Bondi is consultant to the director of general engineering, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. The paper was published in the Bulletin of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter 40 (no.1): p.9-10 (Sep 1969).



Cooperative Picture Searching and Collection Development

John G. Fetros

San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center, San Francisco, California 94102

■ Providing for the informational needs of a patron often involves cooperative work between special libraries and public libraries. If the special librarian recognizes the problems of the public library and aids the public librarian in the search for material or information, the search will be facilitated. Such joint

searches will also assist in developing the public library collection in areas of interest to special libraries. Searches for pictorial material are a good example of how cooperation can result in better collections and better library service for both types of libraries.

ALTHOUGH one may deny the implications of Marshall McLuhan or Don Roberts on the ultimate demise of the book, it is obvious that in this technological age the general public has become visually oriented. As book reading declines, the public turns to media in which either the entire impact of the message is related through pictures or the picture itself is the basic element in providing an understanding of the text.

Statistics on television viewing are often seen with alarm. One television study indicated that 98% of the college educated viewers watched television an average of 14.8 hours a week (1).

Estimates of the viewing of the average child six to sixteen years old in those countries where more than a few hours of television is available indicate they spend "between 500 and 1,000 hours a year in front of the picture tube. This is a total of 6,000 to 12,000 hours during the twelve school years" (2). Estimates of

the hours of television that will be viewed by the average American child before the age of eighteen run as high as 22,000 hours (3).

While statistics on movie attendance are incomplete, average weekly attendance has been estimated to be between 20 and 40 million (4).

These statistics might be interpreted negatively by those, raised in an atmosphere of books, who feel the dominance of the book should not be challenged and who would retain libraries primarily as repositories of books.

Yet, times do change and a reliance on pictures to transmit an idea should not be thought inferior to reliance on straight text. If one picture is worth a thousand words, then should not the picture be relied on and utilized if it can achieve the desired impact?

This was noted in the preface to *Life in America* by Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of

Art, who noted that as communications and aviation have caused the world to shrink, the "thirst for knowledge, vivid and detailed, has thus brought about a new type of scholarship which gives authority to pictorial representation as a substitute for masses of printed words." He notes that "we belong to a generation that has no time to read its Gibbon but will linger fascinated over a thousand images of history" (5).

Even earlier Louis Shores noted that "the appearance of such magazines as *Life* only serves to emphasize that our high proportion of literates is still largely picture-minded" (6).

The importance of pictures to a vast array of library patrons is obvious. Ad-



vertising agencies, commercial artists, television stations, publishers of books and periodicals, motion picture makers, industrial designers, architects and interior decorators all rely heavily on pictures in their work. Some of these fields are large enough so that they can maintain special company libraries of material useful to their most immediate needs. Yet in the field of pictorial material the range of possible requests is such that no library can collect all material of possible interest. Thus even those special libraries that collect pictorial material should realize there is a community of libraries which could provide the required material.

The relationship between the public library and the special library is perhaps one of the most delicate relationships in the library world. In searching for pictorial material the relationship is likely to disintegrate because the special library will not be aware of the problems facing the public library in collecting and achieving access to the material collected.

While a special library can restrict its field of interest in collecting, the public library must cover the total range of knowledge. While special libraries can maintain a staff of subject specialists, most public libraries will require and will hire generalists able to deal at least superficially with large areas of knowledge.

The problem for the special library in dealing with a public library is that it must realize these differences and be able to assist the public library in reviewing its collections for what is needed.

In the field of searching for pictorial materials, for instance, a special librarian can greatly assist the public librarian by outlining the types of materials that the librarian should search. In many instances the public librarian will not have thought of certain materials as potential sources, and this will perhaps give impetus to the search.

The problems of departmentalization in a larger public library should be recognized by special libraries when requesting material. A departmentalized collection splits available material. Regardless of the quality of the cataloging, all of the material pertaining to a research problem will not necessarily be together. In the case of searches for pictorial material, it is quite easy to see how the material becomes dispersed in a departmentalized situation.

Material relating to fine arts would be separated from subject oriented material in other fields regardless of how predominant the use of illustration. Pamphlet files and mounted picture files are likewise likely to be segregated as space permits, not as usage requires. Government documents with useful illustrations are likely to be kept in a separate department and not distributed to the traditional subject departments.

The problem here for the public librarian is that the nature of the question is not likely to be properly evaluated since requests for pictorial material will be split between departments. More importantly, unless there is a well-organized communication system within a de-

partmentalized library the volume and importance of pictorial requests are likely to be underestimated.

Another advantage of having the special librarian aid the search of the public librarian is that it is likely to be fruitful to the public librarian in stimulating collections of material of a pictorial nature, thus providing a larger repository of material for both types of libraries to draw on as needed in the future.

A review of pictorial material in a public library collection can be made quickly by breaking the collection into major categories. The categories that should be reviewed when searching for pictorial material in a public library are indexes, encyclopedias, general collections of pictorial material, pictorially oriented historical and biographical works often closely identified with individual publishers, publications of special interest publishers especially in hobby fields, retail trade catalogs, and books oriented towards advertising or typographical uses.

For purposes of assisting a search for pictorial material and for building collections, several examples will be touched on in each category although space limitations prevent a comprehensive list of all books within each category.

Indexes

While specialized picture libraries and larger picture collections will maintain their own classification scheme for their picture file and for the book material they maintain as picture sources, the smaller library will usually not maintain any special catalog for material of a pictorial nature (7).

In a smaller library the bulk of the picture sources will be in book or periodical form and the search for pictorial material therefore will almost always require using a published index which will at least partially cover this area. The essential nature of the published index in facilitating some searches is such that the larger public libraries should consider duplicating the indexes

in those departments most likely to receive pictorial requests.

Art in Life by Jane Clapp (New York, Scarecrow Press, 1959) provides an index to reproductions of paintings and graphic arts from 1936 through 1956 in *Life* magazine. In addition it includes a selective list of photographs of architec-



ture, sculpture, decorative arts, and portraits of historic and literary personages.

Costume Index by Isabel Monro and Dorothy Cook (New York, Wilson, 1937), with its supplement published in 1957, indexes works either totally on costume or with much material on the subject. Indexes by countries and localities, classes of persons with special types of costume, and chronological divisions under larger classes provide good access to material in about 1,000 books.

The cumulative indexes to the *National Geographic Magazine* are invaluable in pictorial searches. The two basic volumes, covering 1899–1946 and 1947–1963, published in 1948 and 1964 by the National Geographic Society, are basically an index to articles. Yet the emphasis of the magazine has always been to illustrate its articles lavishly, and thus since the entries note whether an article is illustrated it can be used as an excellent finding tool for a variety of pictorial needs.

Melville Grosvenor in the foreword to the 1947–1963 cumulation notes that the issues indexed in these 17 years “contain more than 15,000 color pictures.”

Smaller supplements for 1964–1967 and for each six months following provide access to the more recent issues of *National Geographic*.

An index of a similar nature that might be overlooked when searching for illustrations is the *American Heritage Ten Year Cumulative Index* covering

December 1954 through October 1964. This is an index to *American Heritage*, which describes itself as a magazine of United States history in book form. Of special interest in this cumulation is that besides being an index to articles, the illustrations are indexed separately. The preface to the volume notes that "more than a thousand paintings, drawings,



maps, and photographs (approximately one-half in color) are listed in a special separate section, and cross-indexed with names of artists, photographers, and cartographers."

Lucile Vance's *Illustration Index* has been a basic tool for picture searches. With the publication of the second edition prepared by Miss Vance and E. M. Tracey by Scarecrow Press in 1966, coverage is provided in fifteen periodicals and nine books from 1950 through 1963. The index stresses material useful to teachers, hobbyists, and subjects of scientific interest but excludes furniture, nature subjects, portraits and paintings.

Two indexes compiled by Jessie Croft Ellis should be noted. The *Index to Illustrations* (Boston, Faxon, 1967) covers "world affairs, space, science subjects . . . which are of much interest today." Excluded are nature subjects. Twenty-one books and seven periodicals are indexed, with a cut-off date of about 1960 for the periodicals. Such periodicals as *American Heritage*, *Connoisseur*, *Current Biography*, *Holiday*, *National Geographic*, and *Travel* are indexed.

The index *Nature and Its Applications* (Boston, Faxon, 2nd ed., 1949) includes over 200,000 references. While basically a guide to nature illustration, the preface notes that it can be used also to search for illustrations of items associated with nature. For instance, it gives

an example of searching under "Horses" to locate illustrations of covered wagons.

This index covers nature in natural settings and also as used in art, sculpture, advertising, paintings, toys, and decorative art. Books and periodicals are both indexed.

Two portrait indexes deserve mention. Cuthbert Lee's *Portrait Register* (Asheville, N.C., Biltmore Press, 1968) lists 1,200 painters and 8,000 portraits primarily of Americans by Americans. The basic indexes are by the name of the painter and by the name of the subject.

The *ALA Portrait Index* (Washington, GPO, 1906) is a source for locating portraits of persons of the nineteenth century or before. About 40,000 persons are indexed. Both books and periodicals are indexed through 1904.

Encyclopedias

A basic source for any reference desk is one of the more popularly oriented encyclopedias. The most valuable are often those oriented towards use by students or children since their approach is usually direct, their articles are concise, and they are usually heavily illustrated.

Perhaps the most useful for pictorial searches is the *World Book*. The single alphabetical arrangement with its system of cross references makes it relatively simple to locate material. The *World Book* notes in its preface that the close relationship between text and illustration is emphasized by relying on diverse types of visual aids—photographs, prints, charts, diagrams, drawings, graphs, and maps in both color and black and white.

The convenience of the *World Book* as a source of pictorial material is the convenience of having so much material in a format so handy to shelve. The complete set includes over 20,000 illustrations.

A comparison of children's encyclopedias and sets noting the types and numbers of illustrations was published in the Jun 15, 1970 issue of *Booklist* (8).

General Collections of Pictorial Material

There are two basic comprehensive collections of pictorial material of which all public libraries should be aware.

The oldest is Andre Parmentier's *Album Historique* (Paris, Colin, 1907-1910). Published in four volumes and arranged chronologically through the 19th century, this work contains illustrations of costume, furniture, civil and military life, manners and customs, dwellings, industries, and many other facets of world history. While an older work and thus having only black and white line drawings, the convenience of having an accumulation of illustrations in an organized, easily shelved fashion makes this book still useful. The text is in French but should be easy enough to follow in searching for illustrations.



Of equal interest is the six-volume *Album of American History* (New York, Scribner, rev. ed., 1970). Covering the period 1492 to 1968, about 6,300 pictures are included in this set which describes itself as a "splendid visual documentary of American life." Arranged chronologically in much the same fashion as the *Album Historique*, the set attempts to present "a faithful, precise and objective study of the American people in carefully chosen pictures of tested historical value and authority."

The *Pageant of America* in 15 volumes (New Haven, Yale University, 1925-1929) is useful as a collection of illustrations organized in a series of volumes covering different aspects of American life. Thus, one volume covers exploration to 1763, another chiefly American agriculture, others cover religion and education, literature, sports, and military history. The age of the series makes it useful only for the older peri-

ods of American history, and the small illustrations in black and white might limit its usefulness for some purposes.

The *Annals of America* published in 22 volumes by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., is more a text than a picture collection, yet it does include more than 5,000 illustrations and 100 maps. The volumes are chronologically arranged covering from 1493 to 1968, approximately the same period as the *Album of American History*.

There are two smaller works which can be used to supplement the multi-volume collections of American pictorial material.

The American Past by Roger Butterfield (New York, Simon and Schuster, 2nd ed., 1966) presents the same limitations as the *Pageant of America* by having small black and white illustrations. It contains approximately 1,000 pictures "selected and arranged to illuminate and illustrate the politics, personalities, wars, and peaceful progress of the American people." This book covers from Concord to the Great Society so while it does become useful for modern pictures, it does not cover the Colonial period as do the *Pageant of America* volumes.

Life in America by Marshall Davidson (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1951) in two volumes was designed as a graphic survey of American history from colonial times. The text is lengthy enough so that the book is useful for a review in brief of American history. Unfortunately as in the *Pageant of America*, *The American Past*, and the *Album of American History*, the reproductions are in black and white. Yet since source is indicated, there is a way to obtain a color reproduction, if needed.

The *Bettman Portable Archive* (New York, Picture House Press, 1966) should be noted in this category. The title page notes that this is "a graphic history of almost everything . . . presented by way of 3,669 illustrations culled from the files of the Bettman Archive . . . topically arranged and cross-referenced to serve as an idea stimulator and image finder."

Pictorially Oriented Historical and Biographical Works

A trend in publishing today is the production of pictorially oriented books designed for the gift market or directed towards hobbyists with special interests. Usually these are large books which in most cases make an effort to use pictorial material contemporary with the period discussed.

This category of book cannot be discussed in any comprehensive fashion because there are so many. However, these should not be overlooked either when searching for pictorial material or when building a collection either in a special library or in a public library.

A discussion of this material is simplified because some of the best of them are closely connected with particular publishers or editors and can be discussed in groups as publishers' series.

Foremost are perhaps the publications sponsored by Time-Life. The *Life History of the United States* and the *Great Ages of Man* were especially designed as "visual-and-textual presentation" to cover world history in profusely illustrated volumes. The value of these volumes lies in the quality of the reproductions, the good size of the plates, and the reasonable price of the volumes. *Books in Print* can easily be checked for prices and titles of individual volumes.

The volumes produced by the editors of American Heritage are equally valuable. Some of these duplicate the Time-Life volumes in content. Notable among the American Heritage publications are *Great Historic Places*, *Book of Indians*, *Illustrated History of American Eating and Drinking*, *History of the Presidents*, *History of World War One*, and *Picture History of World War Two*. All volumes are lavishly illustrated with paintings, engravings, drawings, and photographs which, since they are selected "from the period provide a rich and informative example of the pictorial journalism American Heritage is famous for."

Also produced under the same auspices is the series of Horizon books, including *Horizon Book of the Middle*

Ages, *Horizon Book of Great Cathedrals*, *Horizon History of the Classical World*, *Horizon History of Christianity*, and *Horizon Book of the Age of Napoleon*.

Once again *Books in Print* should be checked for the complete list of titles in these series. It should be noted that the Horizon books and the American Heritage books are usually more expensive than the Time-Life books, running upwards of \$15.00 as compared with the \$5.00-\$10.00 price range of the Time-Life books.

Another series of heavily illustrated books is produced by the National Geographic Society. Some of the material duplicates what is published in the magazine, yet the compilation of the material into subject groupings makes the books useful. The quality of the reproductions—most in color—is very high. The illustrations combine photographs, reproductions of art objects, and modern paintings recreating scenes of the time. Among the titles are *Greece and*



Rome, *Builders of Our World*, *America's Historylands*, the *Age of Chivalry*, *This England*, and *Men, Ships, and the Sea*.

The McGraw-Hill Book Company publishes another series of oversized illustrated histories. Each volume covers particular periods of history with an extensive text and a good number of illustrations. Each volume contains about 600 illustrations, many in color, including photographs, engravings, drawings, and maps. Since each volume costs about \$30.00, the price might prohibit buying this series only for the pictures. Some of the other series which cover the same topics offer more pictures at a less expensive price. However, larger public libraries might investigate titles published in this group such as the *Dawn*

of Civilization, Vanished Civilizations, Birth of Western Civilization, and The Eighteenth Century.

Crown Publishers produce a series of picture histories worth noting since they emphasize areas not covered by most of the other publishers. Pictorial histories of jazz, the Jewish people, the Theatre Guild, the Great Lakes, Russia, Eastern Europe, Greece, the U.S. Army, the Confederacy, great trials, and fashion are worth noting to indicate the specialized scope of the picture histories produced by this publisher. Each volume has a minimum of text allowing many more illustrations in each volume than might seem possible considering the size of the books and their reasonable price. Most of the volumes range from \$5.95 to \$15.00 and include from 500 to 3,000 illustrations. *A Pictorial History of the American Theatre, 1860-1970*, for instance, includes 5,000 photographs which would seem to be a bargain at only \$12.50.

Another series of perhaps more limited use is published as the Doubleday Pictorial Library. World history, science, nature, geography, the arts, and man in society are included in volumes within this series. Text predominates, yet each volume contains about 1,000 illustrations.

Of great value is a series issued as *Year, Encyclopedic News Annual*. This is an annual news summary which is heavily illustrated with news photos. The pictures in each volume, some reproduced for the first time anywhere, were chosen from among thousands of photographs taken by the world's leading news photo organizations.

Several picture histories have been produced under the same editorial auspices. The *Pictorial History of the Black American, Turbulent 20th Century, Pictorial History of the World, Bible and Christianity, Flight, Science and Engineering*, and *50 Pioneers of American Industry* should be investigated when building a collection of pictorial material. Each volume includes a text with many plates, maps, and photos, with each volume having over 1,000 pictures.

In particular, the *Pictorial History of the World* should be investigated. This includes 2,000 pictures, 50 full color plates, historical maps, and a text of 200,000 words. For a price of \$12.95, this would seem to be a bargain for any library needing frequent access to pictures.

Another series similar in intent to *Year, Encyclopedic News Annual* is the *NBC News Picture Book of the Year*. A third survey of news of the year illustrated with photographs is the Associated Press annual *The World in (year): History As We Lived It*.

All three of the news summaries emphasize text over photos, yet all of them are useful sources for news photos of important events of a year.

Pictorial biographies of noted individuals are being published with increasing frequency. By collecting pictorial material, in many cases from family archives, of noted individuals and of their periods, they become a useful source of picture material. *The Schweitzer Album* by Erica Anderson (New York, Harper and Row, 1965), *Moshe Dayan, A Portrait* edited by Pinchas Jurman (New York, Dodd, Mead, 1968), *The Churchill Years, 1874-1965* (New York, Viking Press, 1965), and *John Fitzgerald Kennedy . . . As We Remember Him* edited by Goddard Lieberman (New York, Atheneum, 1965) are examples of this type of book.

Unfortunately, many of the most valuable pictorial histories are individual volumes which, since they are not connected with a particular publisher or series, are difficult to remember in any mnemonic fashion. Thus one can only suggest that books such as Roberto Margotta's *Story of Medicine* (New York, Golden Press, 1968), Umberto Eco and G. B. Zorzoli's *Picture History of Inventions* (New York, Macmillan, 1963), *Dictionary of American Portraits* (New York, Dover Publications, 1967), and George Waller's *Saratoga: Saga of an Impious Era* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1966) are only a few of the unique picture histories already published or planned for publication.

Publications of Special Interest Publishers

Both general reference work and searches for pictorial material are invaluablely aided by the smaller specialty publishing firms. Unfortunately since their publications are so specialized and the publishers sometimes not well known, libraries frequently overlook buying these publications.

Many publications of smaller specialty firms are basically picture collections, perhaps because such a compilation can be easily produced since any writing involved will be simply descriptive captions for the pictures. Yet these small presses often provide an astonishing array of photos in a large number of frequently inexpensive publications.

For those libraries in larger cities with remainder or chain bookstores such as Marboro Books, Inc., examination of books of this type will often be possible since they are often found on sale tables.

Among the publishers in this category that might be mentioned are Howell-North Books for railroad and Western Americana, Aero Publishers, Inc. for aviation books, Floyd Clymer for automobile material, Stackpole Company for gun books, Kalmbach Publishing Company for railroading material, and Theatre Arts Books for costume material.

Retail Trade Catalogs

An interesting source of illustrations that is becoming more available as publishers seek out new material for the coffee table trade includes facsimile reprints of retail trade catalogs. The value of these publications is that they offer in one source an enormous number of illustrations of objects indexed for easy access.

Several companies are reprinting catalogs of the two major mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. Usually the reprinters select important dates that represent a particular period. Thus Sears, Roebuck catalogs for 1897, 1900, 1902, 1908, and 1927, and Montgomery Ward catalogs for Fall-Winter

1894-95, Spring 1895, and 1922 are available offering a good cross section of pictorial material for objects from America's past.

The *Illustrated Catalogue, Jewelry and Fashions*, Marshall Field for 1896 (Chicago, Follett, 1970) is a useful supplement to the more comprehensive Sears and Ward catalogs.

Even the English have not been neglected in this area; a facsimile catalog of the Army and Navy Cooperative Society Store in London for 1907 has recently been reprinted (New York, Praeger, 1969).

The Art-Journal Illustrated Catalogue of the Industries of All Nations (New York, Bounty Books, 1970) provides 300 pages of engravings of works exhibited at the London exhibition in 1851 at Crystal Palace. This extends the availability of reproductions of objects much further back into the 19th century than do the Sears and Ward catalogs.

Additional catalogs covering other companies and other years will probably be reprinted in the future. In the meantime, it would be advisable for public libraries to deliberately acquire and retain a range of retail trade catalogs of all kinds.

For those libraries with funds available to purchase this sort of material, a microfilm set of the complete set of Sears, Roebuck catalogs from 1888 is available. Inquiries should be directed to the Sears, Roebuck Archives—Business History, 7401 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Illinois 60076.

Typographical and Advertising Books

Books designed for use in advertising or typography sometimes contain well-indexed collections of pictorial materials. A leading compiler of such material is Clarence Pearson Hornung who has produced several valuable titles such as the *Handbook of Designs and Devices*, *Handbook of Early Advertising Art*, and the *Source Book of Antiques and Jewelry Design*.

Another valuable source of this type of pictorial material is the collection

compiled by Irving Zucker, *Source Book of French Advertising Art* (New York, Braziller, 1964). This is a compilation of over 5,000 illustrations from the turn of the century originally designed to be used for a variety of commercial purposes. The line illustrations were selected "for precision and clarity" and by being brought together become "a pictorial social history of the affluent French society at the turn of the century."

Of special value in this collection of motifs, household furnishings, machines, instruments, tools, and type faces is the fact that all of the material is copyright free and may be reproduced freely.



Victorian Advertisements, edited by Leonard de Vries and Ilonk Van Amstel (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1969), presents a useful compilation of actual Victorian advertisements. Divided into four sections covering health, beauty, pleasure, and miscellaneous, it presents the images and slogans of early advertising.

Miscellaneous Sources

If time is no limitation and the search of library materials has not obtained the desired material, then a publication of Special Libraries Association, *Picture Sources*, edited by Celestine Frankenberg (New York, SLA, 2nd ed., 1964), is invaluable. This volume provides a list of libraries, museums, business firms and other sources having picture collections. The listing is alphabetical within eleven large subject groups. A subject index increases the value. A valuable feature for librarians with little experience in picture sources is a section of picture finding tools listing general reference tools useful in doing research on a large variety of subjects.

Somewhat similar in use for searches in which time is no consideration is the *Museums Directory of the United States and Canada* (Washington, American Association of Museums and Smithsonian Institution, 2nd ed., 1965). This directory contains a detailed subject index and an index of institutions by museum categories. The main entry under the museum will indicate if a library is maintained, and by inference a researcher can assume that a specialized museum collection might contain in its library the desired picture.

Summary

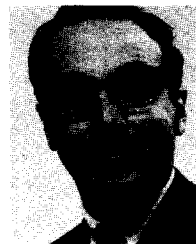
This general outline to be used in searching for pictorial material and in building collections is admittedly and necessarily incomplete. The *Bettman Portable Archives* discusses the problems in picture retrieval by noting, "not every request can be filled. Life is just too multifarious to be depicted in its every aspect. Not even ten million pictures could capture its diversity and meaning" (9).

Yet there is always the obligation of the special library working in conjunction with the public library to provide the patron with as much assistance as possible in providing that one picture that will come closest to meeting the patron's need.

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Mr. Fetros is reference librarian in the history department and science department, San Francisco Public Library, San Francisco, California.

Received for review Aug 3, 1970. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 29, 1971.



Charles Guenther

The Lyrical Special Librarian

PH^RA^SE/^PA^RA^PH^RA^SE is Charles Guenther's first book-length selection of his verse—and it has been long awaited. This new, critically acclaimed volume, from which the selections that follow have been taken, was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in Letters and the ALA Notable Books List. Written with the aid of a grant of assistance from the Shell Companies Foundation, it contains both work that has been reprinted from various periodicals as well as poems never before published. "Phrase" are those poems of Mr. Guenther's own experiential creation; "Paraphrase" are his masterful translations.

Special Libraries is pleased to present a sampling of Mr. Guenther's work in these pages. Not only is he a fine poet and excellent translator, he is also a special librarian by profession and a member of Special Libraries Association.

Mr. Guenther is a prolific writer. He has published poems, articles and translations in more than 200 American and foreign magazines and anthologies including *Accent*, *Black Mountain Review*, *Kenyon Review*, *Minnesota Review*, *The Nation*, *The New Yorker*, *Perspective*, *Poetry*, *Partisan Review*, *Quarterly Review of Literature*, and *New Directions*. His poem "Escalator," which uses a 100-word computer vocabulary, appeared in *New Directions* 20 (1968).

A lifelong resident of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Guenther attended Jefferson College (1937/38), received an A.A. in modern languages from Harris Teachers College (1940), studied geography at St. Louis University (1952/54) and was awarded a Litt.M. from Agen (Lot-et-Garonne), France (1957).

His experience has ranged from editorial assistant of the *St. Louis Star-Times* in 1938 to his present position (which he has held since 1957) as supervisory librarian, chief of the technical library at the USAF Aeronautical Chart & Information Center, a mapping and charting agency in St. Louis. He has

been a government translator, historian, geographer and supervisory cartographer.

Mr. Guenther has taught creative writing at the People's Art Center, St. Louis (1953/56), and since 1955 has conducted poetry workshops at various writers' conferences in the Midwest. He has also served as assistant director (1966) and director (1970) of the McKendree Writers' Conference, Lebanon, Ill., and taught poetry classes at the University City Adult Evening School. He has appeared at many colleges and universities, particularly in the West and Midwest, to read and record his own poetry. For 14 years he reviewed books of verse and criticism for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and wrote features on poets and poetry.

Fluent in French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, Charles Guenther quite naturally is a prolific translator. Critic Wallace Fowlie, foreign editor of *Poetry*, has acclaimed him as "one of the best translators in this country." With Samuel Beckett and two others, he translated a volume of Alain Bosquet's *Selected*

(Continues on page 230)

Cut and Run

Endlessly a strange joy shakes in me, as
Endlessly the sea runs thundering to land, scattering
Foam over the rocks.

The waves' anger spends
Its final energy at my feet. Like a man revived,
I tremble in the wind, and stare around
At the steel-blue sea, the tepid bay, the green skies with white sails,
And beyond, the lazy ships. Gradually I realize
Here are no guards or guns or barbed-wire fences. I've come
To a clean, cool world. I've come from wastelands,
I've run from nightmares, from the dark into light, I've come
By magic seas to the stone-laced Norwegian coast;
And it's sweet to lie on rocks in the sun, to pierce
The soft waves, to swim in the deep, to drink
The summer, the clamoring sea, and the view; and I know
Freedom, my life's meaning.

From the Hungarian of Vince Sulyok

Sometimes

Sometimes when a bird calls out
Or the wind barrels through the trees
Or a dog howls on a farm far away,
I stop and listen.

My soul turns back again:
A thousand forgotten years ago

The bird and the blowing wind
Were like me, they were my brothers.

My soul becomes a tree,
An animal and a cloud.
Transformed, it comes home as a stranger
And questions me. How can I answer?

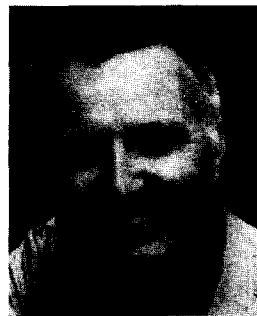
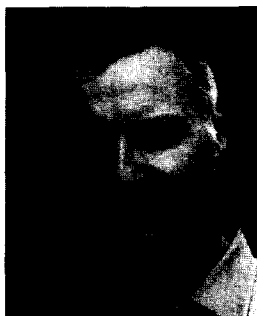
From the German of Hermann Hesse

Man of My Time

You are still that creature of the stone and sling,
man of my time. You were in the fuselage,
with the malicious wings, the sun-dials of death
—I've seen you—in the flame-throwing tank, on the gallows,
on the rack. I've seen you: you were,
with your exact science bent on extermination,
without love, without Christ. You have killed again
as always, as your fathers killed, as the animals
who saw you for the first time used to kill.
And this blood smells as in the day
when one brother said to the other:
“Let's go into the fields.” And that cold, tenacious echo
has come subtly to you within your day.
Forgotten, O sons, the clouds of blood
risen from the earth, forgotten the fathers:
their graves sink in the ashes,
the blackbirds, the wind cover their heart.

From the Italian of Salvatore Quasimodo

(Continued from page 227)



Poems, published by New Directions/Lippincott in 1963. He translated three books of Italian poetry including *Modern Italian Poets* (Inferno Press, San Francisco, 1961) and contributed to the Doubleday Anchor *Anthology of Spanish Poetry* (1961) and the Bantam Books anthology, *Modern European Poetry* (1966). He participated in the Conference on the French in the Mississippi Valley at the opening of the St. Louis Bicentennial, Feb 13-15, 1964. His paper on the early St. Louis poet Pierre François Régnier was published in the volume, *The French in the Mississippi Valley* (University of Illinois Press, 1965). Other collections which include

his work are *The Sea and the Honeycomb* (The Sixties Press, 1966) and *From the Hungarian Revolution* (Cornell University Press, 1966).

In 1967 the Olin Library, Washington University, compiled a 60-page bibliography of his publications, excluding newspaper articles and reviews.

Mr. Guenther has been an active member of many organizations including, most recently, the Poetry Society of America, the Missouri Writers' Guild, and the Greater St. Louis Rose Society—and has held office in most of them. A member of SLA since 1961, he served as president of the Greater St. Louis Chapter in 1969/70.



Poems from *Phrase/Paraphrase*, © 1970 by Charles Guenther. Published by The Prairie Press (Iowa City). Reprinted with permission.

Chatty Chatty Bang Bang

Business Information Cassettes

Valerie Noble

The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

CALL THEM what you will—"talking books," "non-print materials," "non-book media," or whatever designation suits you best—the cassettes are coming! True, they are currently making only a minimal impact in terms of the overall information picture and will probably never become a medium of giant proportions, but the special librarian cannot indefinitely escape the growing interest in this contemporary format.

The rising interest in information cassettes can be traced to at least two causal factors. First, through heavy national advertising campaigns which have saturated the pop and classical markets, cassette hardware and software have already been sold and accepted as consumer entertainment. Second, numerous companies are using cassettes as an on-the-road information source for their sales forces and even, in fact, as inter-office memos which "go with" the individual wherever he might be. With this combination, it would appear that the specialized cassette is a new territory just waiting to be tapped.

The Marketplace

Assuming that the librarian is faced, then, with a *fait accompli*, and that the cassette does have a place in the contemporary specialized collection, two major obstacles are encountered immediately. First, cassettes lack a standardized selection source, such as Schwann

is to the record industry. The closest is the *Harrison Tape Catalog* which includes a brief coverage in its "spoken" listing. The second problem is cost in comparison with print materials.

Let's consider cost first, since little can be done about it. As every librarian is all too well aware, the cost of print materials is escalating at a budget-breaking rate. Whenever a new medium appears, it faces some of the same publishing problems as print as well as the technical problems of a new format. Cassette hardware, at first, was priced out of the reach of most library collections which had to consider multiple users at one time. However, technical developments and manufacturer competition are beginning to reduce overall hardware prices, and the presence of playback units in many homes, offices and autos has eliminated the need for the library to supply multiple units. Instead, today's major costs are based on the software. The cassette itself has emerged as a form of library material in addition to its role as an entertainment item. Unfortunately, demand presently exceeds supply in most areas. Companies who identified the cassette trend early are now cashing in on its novelty as an information source. Time will eventually solve this problem as more producers emerge, but for the present the special librarian is faced with an unpalatable fact: Buy at high prices or miss the boat and lose users.

The second difficulty mentioned earlier is more immediate since it emphasizes our inadequate bibliographical control of new media. Specifically, the librarian who sees the value of this medium is unable to find sources for selection and acquisition. Titles and sources are learned mainly by personal contacts or by chance spotting of new series or producers. In order to share the results of one person's efforts, the following brief list of business information cassette sources is cited. It was compiled from various odd places and a variety of formats discovered since April 1970. It is hoped that this effort will motivate the reader to share additional sources with *This Journal* or the writer.

Received for review Nov 30, 1970. Manuscript accepted for publication Dec 7, 1970.



Miss Noble is librarian of the Business Library of The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

**A Sampling of
Business Information Cassettes**

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT RESEARCH, INC.
280 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

"The Art of Negotiating," eight cassettes, \$225.00.

"The Chief Executive Series," complete set of eleven cassettes, \$225.00; any six, \$150.00.

"Developing Management Strategies for Short-term Profits and Long-term Growth," twelve tapes with supplementary text material, \$250.00.

"12 Data Management Experts on Audio Cassettes," complete set of twelve tapes, \$195.00; any six, \$115.00; three tapes, \$70.00.

"Robert Townsend on Audio Tape Cassettes," twelve tapes, \$225.00.

"The New Tax Reform Act," complete set of twelve tapes, \$195.00; any six, \$115.00; individual tapes, \$25.00.

"Merging and Selling Companies," set of twelve cassettes, \$300.00.

"Why, How, When to go Public," set of thirteen cassettes, \$300.00.

"How to Secure Venture Capital," set of twelve tapes, \$300.00.

(note: the last three series may be acquired for \$695.00 as a complete package; any two of the series, \$495.00)

Playback units, \$29.98; \$44.98; \$89.50.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

In 1969 the association was offering 24 cassettes at \$7.50 each. Subjects include motivation, management, communications, EDP and accounting information. Members receive a 20% discount with \$2.50 minimum order. Panasonic cassette player/recorder available for \$50.00.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
288 Park Avenue West
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

"The Office in the '70's," eight cassette album; report of a Business Equipment Manufacturers Association Conference. \$60.00 or \$7.95 each.

CONDYNE, INC.

530 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10036

Tax Reform Act of 1969. Series of eight cassettes, \$88.00; \$15.00 each; four for \$54.00.

FORTUNE

Room 15-18
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York 10020

"The Executive Voice." Sixty minute tape a month; nationally known business executives speak on different subjects. Annual subscription, \$80.00; with a playback unit, \$100.00.

INSTRUCTIONAL DYNAMICS, INC.

166 East Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dr. Milton Friedman, Dr. Paul Samuel-

son economics series. Ten biweekly cassettes, \$89.00; 26 biweekly cassettes, \$175.00. Bell & Howell playback unit, \$22.95.

NASH VOICE BOOKS

Nash Publishing Company
9253 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069

Mostly popularized, "self-help" subjects, \$9.95 each; playback unit, \$29.95. Series includes one business cassette, George S. Odiorne's "Management Decisions."

NATION'S BUSINESS

Sound Seminar Division
1616 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

"Executive Seminars in Sound." The first of eight cassettes, "How to Get Your Ideas Across," \$7.50.



An Aviation Firm Catalogs Its Special Collection

Alan K. Hogenauer

R. Dixon Speas Associates, Manhasset, New York 11030

■ Above and beyond extent of subject coverage, speed of retrieval is a significant factor in determining the value of a consulting firm's research collection. Retrieval of specific sections of reports and dissemination of information to branch offices are likewise important considerations. Speas Associates—international aviation consultants—developed and implemented a system of cross-referencing, catalog preparation, and microfiching to enable rapid recovery of pertinent information from the firm's

1,600 reports and proposals and thousands of general reference items. Computer formats were developed for subject heading lists, periodicals lists, and renewal control. The Xerox 3600 and selective underlining were utilized to create six complete catalogs. One catalog and a set of microfiche at each location give Speas' branch offices (Atlanta, Miami, Montreal) immediate access to 20 years of analytical work in all phases of aviation.

RETRIEVAL of information from a special library collection might, at first, seem easier than retrieval from a general collection in view of the smaller range of subject material covered by a special library. Actually, extensive detail within the normally limited number of special subjects can make retrieval extremely difficult if the cataloging and filing systems are not well developed. Even more important, where the collection, instead of being oriented to extracurricular reading for the general public, is a major contributor to a consulting firm's research efforts, speed of retrieval bears heavily upon the achievement of quality work within often acute time limitations.

Thus, the aviation consulting firm of R. Dixon Speas Associates was properly

concerned that it be able to retrieve particular subject matter quickly from its storage facilities (vellums/originals, work papers, slides, drawings) and its four principal reference sources:

- More than 1,600 specialized aviation *reports* and *proposals* prepared for a wide range of clients over a period of 20 years;
- Thousands of *general reference* items, most of which are of "vertical file" character;
- More than 400 *periodicals*, including magazines, revisions to basic documents, statistical compendia, and similar materials.

In addition to the requirement that these areas be fully organized, copies of whatever systems were ultimately de-

veloped had to be available at Speas' branch locations in Atlanta, Miami, Montreal, and Palo Alto, and in several locations at Manhasset headquarters.

Two aspects of the library overhaul required immediate attention:

- ▶ establishing standard categories, both for classifying vertical file materials and cross-referencing client project work, and
- ▶ listing and organizing the volume of periodical publications which were pouring in the proverbial coal chute.

Determining Subject Headings

In a general library collection, reports on many different aspects of a subject like aviation are, of necessity, generally grouped together. A specialist requires a much finer breakdown. (For example, where "Airports" alone might suffice in a general collection, the Speas category list requires more than 100 subheadings under "Airports.")

Library of Congress subject headings were used as a basis; where variations were necessary they were applied to the standard headings. The use of this "standard" list avoided time-consuming decision-making on the choice and form of certain key words (e.g. "Aeroplanes, Private" rather than "Personal Aircraft," "Airplanes—Private," or any other possibilities).

The categories themselves, being subject to frequent expansion and amendment, were keypunched into data-processing cards for easy listing and re-listing as necessary (Figure 1).

Periodicals were listed as well by using EDP cards. Title was used as the basis for a listing for general use (Figure 2), but a listing by renewal date enables easy constant monitoring of the status of all items.

Preparing the Catalog

By far the most extensive project was the subject cross-referencing of all 1,600 client reports and proposals and the creation of a complete catalog. Since the

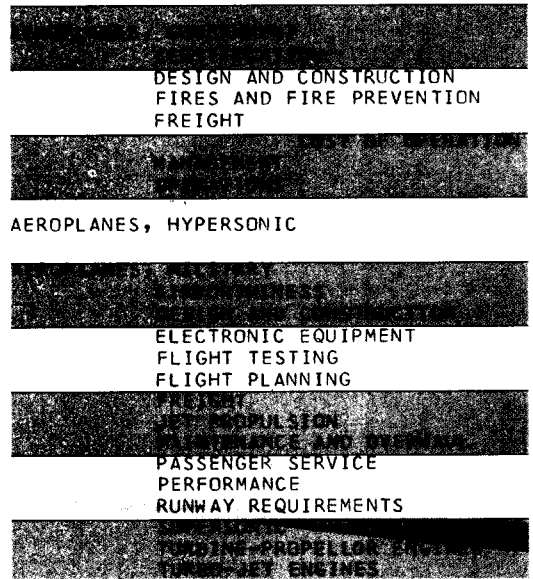


Figure 1. Subject Heading List (Revision 6, Jan 1971)

purpose of this catalog was to identify all parts (even single pages) of reports where useful, the number of subjects identified far exceeded the usual one, two, or three on a standardized library catalog card, ranging as high as twenty-six subject areas for a single report.

The logistics of the catalog preparation were indeed challenging: all 1,600 items were scanned/reviewed for determination of author, client, title, date and as many subjects as applicable.

Not only did format have to be developed for the catalog itself but the catalog had to be duplicated for branch use as well. Extensive duplication of the basic entry for both cross-reference filing and branch copies made card stock typing impractical. However, the relatively limited number of copies did not justify offset printing.

A medium-cost solution was determined by using a standard 8½" × 11" sheet set up as two identical 8½" × 5½" forms and making Xerox 3600 copies as required. As noted, a copy was required at each catalog "location" for author, client, title, and subjects, for each of the six catalogs. Thus a typical report with author, client, title, and five subject

TITLE	START DATE	RENEW DATE	BASIC FREQUENCY
<u>INTL AIR SERVICES TRANSIT AGREEMENT</u>	CURR	0171	I
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE	1069	0970	W
INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION MANUAL	0470	0371	Q
<u>JANE'S ALL THE WORLD AIRCRAFT</u>	0270	0271	Y
JAPAN AIR CARGO	0470	0471	B
JEPPESON-ATLANTIC ORIENTATION(1-3) (CSDIV)		INDF	I
<u>JEPPESON-HI,ALT,ENROUTE-EUROPE(1-6) (CSDIV)</u>		INDF	I
JEPPESON-HI,ALT,ENROUTE-PACIFIC(1-2) (CSDIV)		INDF	I
JEPPESON-HI,ALT,ENROUTE-SOUTH AMER.(1-2)(CSDIV)		INDF	I
JEPPESON-HI,ALT,ENROUTE-U.S.(1-4) (CSDIV)	NOTC	0370	I
JEPPESON-HI/LOW ALT,ENROUTE-AFRICA(1-10)(CSDIV)	CURR	INDF	I
JEPPESON-HI/LOW ALT,ENROUTE-LATINAM(1-6)(CSDIV)	NOTC	0370	I
<u>JEPPESON-HI/LOW ALT,ENROUTE-PACIFIC(1-2)(CSDIV)</u>	NOTC	0370	I
JEPPESON-HI/LOW ALT,ENROUTE-PACIF.(5-14)(CSDIV)		INDF	I
JEPPESON-HI/LOW ALT,FLIGHT PLNG.-AFRICA (CSDIV)		INDF	I
JEPPESON-LOW ALT,ENROUTE-PACIFIC(3-4) (CSDIV)		INDF	I
JOURNAL OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	0169	INDF	B
JOURNAL OF AMER. HELICOPTER SOCIETY	NOTC	INDF	Q
<u>JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND POLICY</u>	0170	1270	M
KEEPING UP WITH GULFSTREAM II	0969	INDF	I
LEAR SIEGLER NEWS	NOTC	INDF	I
<u>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS SUPP.</u>	CURR	1170	Y
LOCATION IDENTIFIERS	CURR	0271	I

Figure 2. Periodical List

cross-references required 48 copies of the basic form (eight copies \times six catalogs). Maximum efficiency was assured by matching the half sheet entries of two reports with equal numbers of cross-references to make a full-size sheet.

Running time for the approximately 32,000 sheets (see Table 1) was only about three working days. Each group of sheets had to be cut in half and cross-stacked, but this was routinely accomplished.

Somewhat more difficult was the selective underlining (using red felt pens) of the respective "significant lines," i.e. the lines under which the cross-reference would be filed. However, a small clerical force was able to accomplish the underlining of the 64,000 sheets in about two weeks, with a surprisingly negligible number of underlining errors.

Next, the underlined forms were manually separated into six identical groups and each group was alphabetized, first by block sorting and then by detail sorting according to the underlined cross-reference. Once one catalog was fully sorted and proofed, it was used as the master, against which the other five catalogs were matched, sheet by sheet. When

Table 1. Final Count: Catalog Copies

Number of lines (copies) required	Number of sheets of each	Copies = per catalog	\times 6 catalogs
3	3	9	54
4	84	336	2,016
5	208	1,040	6,240
6	195	1,170	7,020
7	125	875	5,250
8	63	504	3,024
9	45	405	2,430
10	24	240	1,440
11	20	220	1,320
12	9	108	648
13	7	91	546
14	6	84	504
15	2	30	180
16	4	64	384
17	2	34	204
18	2	36	216
20	1	20	120
26	2	52	312
	808	5,318	31,908

(Average number of copies required = 6.582)

all six catalogs were alphabetized, the sheets were punched for insertion into 8½" × 5½" three-ring looseleaf binders. Six catalogs, requiring 25 volumes each, were the final product (Figure 3).

As a security measure on the one hand, and to allow all the branches to have access to all 1,600 report/proposal items on the other, all items were micro-fiched and copied as required. A branch office now can have the contents of a whole row of filing cabinets in a small desk top box. The catalog permits ready retrieval of the proper fiche for viewing.

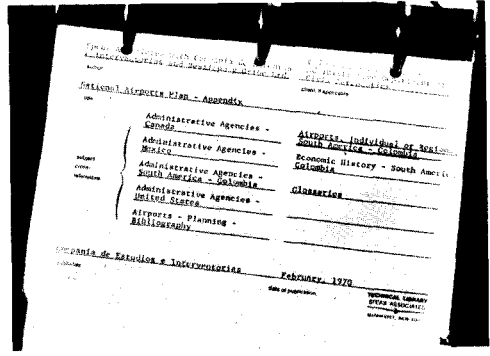


Figure 3. Sample Page of Looseleaf Catalog

Vertical File Material

By applying the same category headings to vertical file material as to Speas reports, a system has been established whereby a research staff member can readily locate material by:

1. scanning the list of categories for likely headings,
2. checking the project catalog for appropriate portions of Speas' reports on the subject, and
3. checking the vertical files for material by other authors relating to the subject.

Hanging folders with acetate labels are used throughout the library for both vertical file and report material. Uniformity of typing and label placement has greatly reduced the retrieval time in all areas.

Countless hours of search time have been saved by the overhauled library system, and newly-hired employees have ready access to all of the firm's 20 years of aviation experience. This enables project time to be expended in useful analysis rather than inefficient file searching.

Received for review Mar 11, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 24, 1971.



Mr. Hogenauer is manager of information systems at R. Dixon Speas Associates, Manhasset, New York.

Toward Information Centers

E. B. Jackson

IBM Corporation, Information Retrieval and Library Services,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504*

■ It is crucially important that libraries adopt a more active mode of operation. Special libraries have been partially in this mode since 1909, but as they become increasingly active they will take on some of the characteristics of, or become part of, "information centers." This is an in-

evitable trend, the realization of which will be assisted by application of mechanized procedures to the library's routine functions—thus greater attention and care may be given to the ultimate *utilization* of the information itself by the library's critical (in both senses!) users.

IT IS first important to determine how human beings solve tasks. According to one industrial psychologist, Dr. R. B. Miller, such problem solving falls into one of the nine categories shown in Figure 1 (1). Each of these tasks involves an information domain that is discernible and that can be delimited. By analyzing them and their interrelationships, it is possible to step back from the information system and see how it would operate in the presence or absence of the human being.

One obvious concern is how existing or future task-centered information systems bridge from what is existing now to then. Creative librarianship must form a critically important bridge here—rather than being a roadblock.

Libraries and Information Centers

To begin to construct such a bridge let's look at how certain processes oper-

ate either singly or in combination on the information in the domains shown in Figure 1. These processes ranging from "creation" to "utilization" (forming the information version of cradle to ultimate fulfillment) are shown in Figure 2, with an indication of which are typical of libraries and those more typical of information or analysis centers (2).

Another possible distinction is that libraries operate *with* information and analysis centers operate *on* information, as the latter typically have persons with subject background and ability to critique in depth available information or even to personally conduct specific data-centered research on contract. One of some 400 is the Thermophysical Properties Information Center at Purdue University which in 1969 had 48 staff members (equivalent of 38 man years), 50,400 documents in its system (55,700 references), spent \$704,000 and has current capital assets of \$187,100 (3).

Information search and retrieval systems, more typical of centers than of libraries, perform basic functions in vary-

* Mr. Jackson is now at the University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas.

Figure 1. Analysis of Human Problem-Solving Tasks

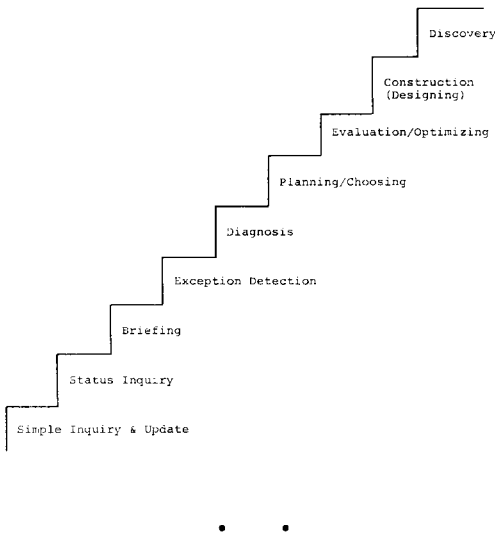


Figure 2. Processes Characteristic of Information*

Creation		
Publication		
Acquisition	L	AC
Identification	L	AC
Recording	L	
Organization	L	AC
Storage	L	
Recall		AC
Conversion		AC
Synthesis		AC
Dissemination	L	AC
Interpretation		AC
Utilization		AC

L = Library
AC = Analysis Center

* Reprinted from *Directory of Computerized Information in Science and Technology*, published by Science Associates International, Inc., New York City.

ing combinations of: 1) Origination, 2) Acquisition, 3) Surrogation, 4) Announcement, 5) Index Operation, 6) Document Management, 7) Correlation, and 8) End-Use. L. H. Berul sees ten combinations of the preceding resulting in distinctive systems (4). As an example, *Engineering Index* includes Elements 1-4, 6, and 8.

The Information Environment

A new information environment exists in which these systems must operate with 1) a high level of science-technology activity, 2) mountains of data, 3) increasingly sophisticated users, 4) more criticism of present formal services, 5) wider interest in information processing, and 6) development of sophisticated systems.

Point 1 needs no elaboration; but to illustrate Points 2, 3, and 6 in the preceding paragraph, IBM has at its headquarters in Armonk, New York, an information center that is rather sophisticated as it involves a multiplicity of data bases, terminals, and display devices. Beginning three years ago with rather routine "locative" service, it has now reached the stage when about 1,000 inquiries are received a month with an increasing proportion having a computational component (typically regression analysis or curve fitting) to reveal clearly the significance of the information.

On Point 4, current important research by Professor F. Wolek of the Wharton School (University of Pennsylvania) is showing that information needs are very ill perceived by technical personnel; that there is a gestation period during which the person becomes first aware of his need for information, then becomes more comfortable in requesting the information (after he has suitably prepared himself to ask the proper question and after he has determined of whom he can ask the question without loss of face on his part). An implication is that libraries would need to change their personnel's attitudes and physical arrangements so as to make themselves more approachable and cut down on the barrier between the person needing the information and the formal supplier of that

information, normally the library. Individuals he studied greatly preferred securing information from informal non-library sources. [See also earlier work done with R. S. Rosenbloom (5)]

Machine Services

It seems clear that the information center of the future will invariably have as broad a spectrum of machine based information services and in as great a variety as present day libraries have abstracting services. Three hundred and eighteen machine based services are listed in the *Directory of Computerized Information in Science and Technology* edited by Leonard Cohan and issued in loose-leaf form (2). This is a far cry from the situation in the 1950's with information work beginning on statistical sorters and with Luhn's work on key word context indexing and automatic abstracting (with its complications of synonymy and richness of expression).

The several efforts triggered by Luhn's work have developed into the IBM Technical Information Retrieval Center (ITIRC) which is an internal service offering retrospective searching and selective dissemination of information service (SDI or Current Awareness Service) to company technical staff. Information retrieval specialists negotiate SDI profiles for many of the several hundred users in the system, by phone or correspondence, while the librarians at the individual IBM laboratory locations prepare similar profiles after direct discussion with their engineer and scientist users.

One of the more forward looking libraries that has been completely made over into an information center is that of the IBM Laboratory in Hursley, Winchester, England. J. R. Davies, librarian, is also manager of technical communication. He sees a local information center as operating on three levels: there is the control of local information or data bases physically located, and in part created, at this laboratory as being all one level (a combination of a library and an information communication activity), at a second level this local library/information

center would serve as an interface with the other information available elsewhere in the facility and elsewhere in the world, and thirdly, the library/information center would be assigned the prime responsibility of encouraging report writing, the preparation of conference papers and so on (6).

Mr. Davies says that the information center content does not grow simply in a linear fashion; but rather that the information grows in a circle. He sees the circle as not remaining constant in circumference, but growing and deflating with the passage of time as information requirements of the overall operation served by the information center change.

The firm concept that involvement of the technical user is crucial in the evolution of the information center and its data base was reinforced at the spring 1970 Minnesota Chapter SLA Symposium, when Professor George Shapiro, University of Minnesota, said the way to secure valid relationships with the users is to begin by asking them, "How can I change the center to make it more useful to the achievement of your function?" Not, "why don't you use my information center?"

While the sharing of information resources via interlibrary loan has been a practice for years, the information center as described today has to be considered if "Networks for Knowledge" are to achieve reality. Attendees at recent conferences at the National Bureau of Standards and at Airlie House confirm that all the answers are not yet in.

However, as a massive expansion of old ideas of clientele, collection, and colleagues, the optimum information center concept provides us *all* with the unparalleled opportunity to hitch to this star. Your commitment is welcomed.

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Received for review May 4, 1970. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Dec 29, 1970.



Montague Everett

Mr. Jackson was director of Information Retrieval and Library Services, IBM Corp., Armonk, N.Y. He is now a library consultant for the University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas. The paper is adapted from a John Cotton Dana lecture presented May 6, 1970 at Kansas State Teachers College School of Librarianship, Emporia, Kansas.

Commentary on

Magnetic Typewriter Speeds Catalog Card Production in College Library

THE ARTICLE "MTST Speeds Catalog Card Production in College Library" by Donald L. Pieters in the Nov 1970 issue of *Special Libraries* should stimulate interest in the utilization of the MTST in libraries. Variations to Mr. Pieters' system might be of interest to those who read his article.

We have been using the MTST at Bowman Gray Library for more than two years for the simultaneous production of catalog cards and data input for computer storage of cataloging information. Our program calls for the simultaneous preparation of two tapes. The left station tape, or cataloging tape, contains all unit or main entry cards. The right station tape, or program tape, contains the added entries and those machine signals causing the required number of cards to be produced. Our cards rarely contain more than four to seven tracings. After both tapes have been prepared, the work copy is proofread before the final print-out of catalog cards takes place. Instead of nine books per tape, our operator records 20 to 25 main entries per tape.

An evening clerk, not the MTST operator who prepared the tapes during the day, loads these on the MTST, exchanges the standard platen for a pin-feed platen, sets the correct margins and tabs, and, *using continuous card stock*, begins the playback. The program tape instructs the machine to advance the correct number of lines, so that each new card begins automatically on the same line. We found this procedure to be simpler, less time consuming, and much faster than using single catalog cards. The use of single cards requires the undivided attention of a typist, who must constantly stop and start the machine, taking great care that each card is inserted properly. Our clerk, on the other

hand, while watching the printout onto continuous card stock, can be occupied with other tasks, i.e. proofing, filing, etc. at the same time catalog cards are being produced. Added entries other than subject cards are typed out by the MTST. Subject cards are merely unit cards which later receive checkmarks in the tracings before they are filed behind their appropriate guide cards in the subject catalog.

Each completed batch of cards is checked for correct number of cards and possible errors made in recording which did not appear on the work record. A cataloging clerk who also sorts for filing does this, and then returns the cards to the MTST operator. If final corrections and additional cards are not necessary, a single printout of each tape to produce one additional unit card for the University's Union Catalog is proofed as a final check. During this process, two tapes are being combined and made ready for the conversion at the data processing center. Each tape now contains the double number of main entries, 40 to 50 titles. When six batches have been completed, the magnetic tapes are then sent to the data processing center, where they are transferred via a tape-to-tape conversion system, and ultimately stored on a magnetic disc.

Equipment

Our data processing center's main computer is a Control Data Corporation model 6400, with a 1,200 card per minute reader, a 1,200 line per minute printer, and three 120 thousand character per second magnetic tape drives. A sixteen channel multiplexor is used to communicate with remotely located terminal facilities.

Through the use of an optical display terminal, on-line communication with the computer is possible. Correction of errors, updating and other editing operations can be carried out readily by using the video data terminal. When the item in question is displayed on the screen, error correction is achieved by moving the video terminal's cursor underneath the characters. A "data insert" feature makes it possible to merge additional characters or words in cases in which this is required. These editing operations are carried out "off-line." Once they have been completed, the corrected item is sent back to the computer and is automatically substituted for the original which needs correction. This operation is most useful for serial updating operations, and current input of serial data.

We retain the MTST system for major input operations, thus sidestepping possible work breakdown because of computer failures. The data processing center, because of major renovations and installation of new equipment, was unable to process our cataloging tapes produced on the MTST for several months. Our "batch processing" mode of operations was indeed an asset during this time. Data input continued to flow smoothly, catalog cards were being produced continuously, and the MTST tapes merely had to be held until the data processing center was ready to accept our tapes for disc storage.

In contrast to St. Norbert College Library, we utilize many more tapes, because of our batch processing system and MTST use for bookorders, manuscripts, reports and correspondence. Usually six tapes are processed and then sent as a unit to the data processing center. Of course, once the catalog cards have been produced, our second tape, the right station program tape, is ready to be erased, because unlike St. Norbert College Library, we prepare each program tape as new titles are being recorded, thus achieving automatic card production for the precise number of cards required for each title, instead of leaving this task to the clerk manning the machine. Our time for recording and playout per 100 titles is approximately the same.

Data input also calls for the inclusion of two "code lines." These two lines appear on all catalog cards underneath the tracings and

are not only essential shelf list information, but also essential for the information retrieval process. The application of natural language data acquisition and processing techniques enables us to retrieve any portion of a catalog card or other bibliographic records entered into the system. Line 1 of our code denotes the acquisition history and lists, in sequence, the following: 1) Accession number; 2) acquisition code; 3) date of transaction (i.e. vol. rec'd, invoice pd.); 4) list price; 5) invoice no./dealer; 6) incomplete signal (in case of serial or incomplete multi-volume works). Line 2 consists of the call number.

By using code-line information, we are able to generate statistical data of considerable extent and usefulness. The computer can furnish data for budget analysis, analysis of book expenditures by subject or academic department, can aid in analyzing our acquisitions program and thus furnish valuable information for program development.

Economics

We heartily endorse Mr. Pieters' enthusiasm for the usefulness and versatility of the MTST in library operations. However, we are not entirely sure about its economy as Mr. Pieters sees it. Our data processing center found, and studies have supported this, that typing on the MTST *and careful editing* require approximately 25% more time than typing on a conventional typewriter without editing. Production may therefore not be increased, but *document quality most certainly is*. Of course, a library could also increase production, because the *carefully edited document*, i.e. the catalog card information recorded on magnetic tape, once edited, can be reproduced in unlimited numbers without further proofreading.

A cost study of MTST card production using 173 work hours per month is justified, of course, if the MTST is being used exclusively and continuously for that purpose. The cost per hour should be based on the actual hours an MTST is in use as an MTST, not merely as a typewriter substitute. The various uses, the different salaries of employees using it, and the total number of actual machine hours influence the true cost of MTST-produced copy considerably. If we base the cost on Mr. Pieters' figures—173

hours per month, let us say, for 11 months, the MTST must be used 1,903 hours. During this time, the clerk must produce catalog cards for 13,600 titles (100 titles in 14 hours), at a salary of less than \$3,000 per year (\$20.00 for 14 hours). St. Norbert's annual growth rate of 8,000 volumes probably includes journals as well, and demands cataloging of perhaps 3,000-5,000 titles at the most. Therefore, about 20%-30% of MTST time would be required to produce the necessary catalog cards for these volumes during one year. If the MTST is being used fully for the remaining 70%-80% of the time, then the cost figure of \$42.50 for 100 titles applies. If not, catalog card production cost must be prorated accordingly.

We would probably be unable to match Mr. Pieters' low figure, since our editing program is quite stringent, and calls for careful proofreading by highly skilled technical personnel before the final printout, followed by one more check before the magnetic tapes are converted at the data processing center. Such caution would probably not be necessary, unless the recorded data are computer-stored, and casual errors may render certain computer-stored data useless or unretrievable.

Erika Love
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Wake Forest University
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SLA Election Returns

EDWARD G. STRABLE has been elected to the office of President-Elect of the Association for 1971/72; and Mrs. Zoe L. Cosgrove, to Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. The two new Directors, elected for 1971/74, are Mark H. Baer and Molete Morelock.

The 1971/72 Board of Directors will hold its first meeting in San Francisco on Friday, Jun 11. Efrén W. Gonzalez automatically succeeds Florine Oltman as President, and Miss Oltman will serve on the Board as

Past President. Forrest H. Alter succeeds Keith G. Blair as Chairman of the Advisory Council. Edythe Moore and Loyd R. Rathbun will serve the third year of their three-year terms (1969/72) as Directors. John P. Binnington and Miriam H. Tees will serve the second year of their three-year terms (1970/73) as Directors. Janet M. Rigney will serve the second year of her three-year term (1970/73) as Treasurer.

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Alabama—The Chapter held a joint meeting with the College, University and Special Libraries section during the conference of the Alabama Library Association in Tuscaloosa Apr 15–17. Dr. Wiley Williams of Peabody Library School was the speaker.

Cleveland—The Chapter's Apr 22 meeting, cosponsored by the Northeastern Ohio Chapter of ASIS, featured a panel discussion concerning "A Distribution System for Library Materials for Academic, Special, and Public Libraries in the Cleveland Area." Dr. Arnold Reisman, Dr. Burton Dean, Dr. Augustine Esogbue, and Gerald Kaminsky, all of Case Western Reserve University, participated.

Connecticut Valley—The February meeting was held at Northeast Utilities Service Company. Eugene Sturgeon, public relations manager, discussed the electric utility industry's increasing efforts to meet demands for service and still minimize environmental intrusion.

The Chapter's April meeting was held during the 80th Annual Conference of Connecticut Library Association, Apr 15–16. The program was "Prelude to Cooperation—The

Working Environment of Librarians"; speakers were Arthur Charpentier, law librarian, Yale University, and Mary Tracy, graduate student, School of Library Science, Southern Connecticut State College.

Louisiana—The Chapter presents a plaque annually to the outstanding high school library club in Mississippi at the annual meeting of S.L.A.M. (Student Library Assistants of Mississippi). This year's award was presented to Aberdeen High School, Aberdeen, Miss., in recognition of their accomplishments during the past year. A special award was also given to W. P. Daniel High School, New Albany, Miss., for their work in writing a 17-year history of S.L.A.M. The plaques were awarded at the student convention Nov 7, 1970.

Minnesota—In cooperation with the Minnesota Chapter of ASIS, the Chapter sponsored a National Library Week symposium on "Information for the Seventies—Meeting a Need," Apr 19–20. Discussions centered around gaining access to information through interlibrary cooperation and special services.

New York—At the invitation of Dr. James J. Heslin, director, the *Museum Group* visited the New York Historical Society on Apr 20.

The *Technical Sciences Group* has published *Technical House Organs: A Directory and Union List of Titles in New York Chapter Libraries*. Copies are available from Carmela Carbone, Engineering Societies Library, 345 E. 47th St., N.Y. 10017 for \$4.00. Checks should be made payable to Tech-Sci Group, N.Y. Chapter, SLA.

Princeton-Trenton—The Chapter joined with the Princeton University Library in arranging a dinner on Mar 24 in honor of President Oltman's visit to the Chapter Mar 23-25.

South Atlantic—At its Feb 2 meeting, the Chapter's Executive Committee voted to give six student memberships each to students at Emory University, Atlanta University, and Georgia Institute of Technology. The students at Emory are Audrey Bundy, John Thomas, Beverly Brisco, Sherry Blomely, Maryilyn Williamson, and Ann Butler. Students awarded membership from the other two universities will be announced at a later date.

The Chapter met Mar 18 in the Georgia Institute of Technology library to discuss patents—how to find them, use them, and apply for them. Speakers were Safford Harris, patents librarian, Georgia Institute of Technology, and William J. Ormsby, Jr., patent attorney with the firm Newton, Hopkins and Ormsby.

Toronto—President Oltman was the Chapter's guest at its dinner meeting Mar 18. Dr. Lloyd J. Hoser, associate professor, University of Toronto library school, discussed the implications of library science education for special librarians. Miss Oltman's visit also included an interview with Bruno Ge-

russi on his morning show, CBL, discussing privacy and the library patron.

Washington, D.C.—Apr 27 was the date of a Chapter visit to the Department of Transportation Library. John A. Volpe, Secretary of Transportation, welcomed the group; Alan L. Dean, Assistant Secretary for Administration, DOT, spoke; and Kirby Payne, DOT Librarian, hosted the tour of the library.

A Valentine reception with cocktail buffet was held on Feb 11 to welcome the new members. Of the 87 new Chapter members, 42 were able to attend. About 100 regular members were also present.

The *Biological Sciences, Military, Science and Technology, and Social Sciences Groups* met Mar 10 to hear John G. Vanderwalker, Textite II scientific coordinator, Department of the Interior, describe the Textite II underwater exploration program. There was also a visual presentation of the steel habitat 50 feet under the sea in the Caribbean near St. John in the Virgin Islands.

On Mar 6, the *Geography and Map Group* held a conference on maps and map librarianship in the Geography and Map Division Reading Room of the Library of Congress. Walter W. Ristow, chief of LC's Geography and Map Division, moderated the session. Professional papers by government map librarians and cartographers were followed by a question period. Tours of the Division's new quarters were held.

Wisconsin—Founded Feb 23, 1931, the Chapter observed its 40th anniversary on Feb 19, 1971 with a reception at the Charles Allis Art Library in Milwaukee. Charter members and past presidents were honored. Although adverse weather conditions prevailed, three charter members and past presidents were able to attend—Hazel Geiger, Philip G. Marshall, and Richard E. Krug.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Albert G. Anderson, Jr., Jane G. Flener, Theodore P. Peck, Morton Snowwhite, and Richard L. Snyder have been awarded fellowships by the Council on Library Resources. The purpose of the grants is to enable promising mid-career librarians to familiarize themselves with new developments in their fields.

Lester E. Asheim, director of the Office for Library Education, ALA . . . appointed professor, graduate library school, University of Chicago.

Victor A. Basile . . . appointed assistant librarian in charge of technical processes at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey at

Newark. He was previously director of the Gustavus A. Pfeiffer Memorial Library at the Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri," Milan, Italy.

Mrs. Doris P. Baster, from deputy librarian and head of library services . . . to librarian, Naval Research Laboratory.

Mrs. Anne Marie Brieger . . . retired as order librarian with Zeitlin & ver Brügge on Dec. 31, 1970.

David K. Carrington, project coordinator and assistant head of the Processing Section, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, received a Meritorious Service Award and a cash award of \$175 . . . "for the outstanding part he played in adapting the MARC format for map input and compilation of the *MARC-Map Data Preparation Manual*."

William D. Chase, the *Flint Journal*, Flint, Michigan . . . was a speaker and consultant at a workshop on "Modernization of Newspaper Libraries" at the University of Texas, Austin, Feb 21-24.

Norman F. Clark . . . named head of the Department of Librarianship, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. He was previously chairman of the Department of Library Science, Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Susan S. DiMattia, librarian, New England Merchants' Bank, Boston, was chairman of the Alumni Day Committee, Simmons College, Boston, and greeted guests at the Second Annual Alumni Day, Mar 26.

William R. Elgood, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan . . . appointed a member of the Flint Community Beautification Commission.

Mrs. Catherine R. Hetrick, chief librarian at the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Arlington, Virginia, has retired.

Evelyn Hoey, formerly acting director and associate professor . . . appointed director of the Library of the Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, New York.

Mary Ann Malkin is 1970-71 co-editor of *Book Woman*, the official publication of the Woman's National Book Association.

Coletta McKenry, librarian of United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania . . . was honored with a luncheon after completing 30 years of service with the corporation.

Roger L. Meyer . . . formerly technical information manager, Celanese Corporation, Summit, New Jersey, has been appointed technical information services manager for the R&D depart-

ment of the Engelhard Industries Division, Newark, New Jersey.

John J. Minter, School of Library Science, Texas Woman's University, Denton . . . named Library School Teacher of the Year for 1971 by the Good Teaching Award Committee of Beta Phi Mu International Library Science Honor Society.

Adelaide Moen, the Publishing Division chairman, accompanied by C. C. Cuitino, Library Services Associates, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and S. D. Robertson, Scott, Foresman and Co., Glenview, Illinois, was advised that ladies were not to be seated in the "Executive Room" restaurant in Pioneer Court unless they were demonstrators. Only after assuring the hostess that they intended to demonstrate was Miss Moen seated for lunch.



Dr. Frank L. Schick . . . sworn in as chief of the Library Surveys Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics of HEW's Office of Education.



Valentine Schmidt (c), librarian, Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, Florida, showed the museum's art research library to visiting South Americans—Mrs. Beatrice Lopez (l), chief librarian, National University of Paraguay, and Mrs. Elena Gonzalez, cataloger. The visitors were concluding a five week stay in this country during which they inspected library facilities in Washington, D.C., Miami, Tampa and Sarasota.

Mrs. Dorothy Hennessy Sussman . . . appointed vice president-librarian of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York City.

Elizabeth M. Walkey, from manager of library services, Bell and Howell Research Laboratory, Pasadena, California . . . to Becker and Hayes,

Inc., Micrographics Systems Departments, as senior systems analyst and associate editor of *Micrographics News and Views*.

Dr. Lucille Whalen, from dean of the School of Library Science, Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles . . . to professor of library science and associate dean of the School of Library Science, State University of New York at Albany. She recently authored "Research Needs Relating to Faculty and Students," published in *A Study*

of the Needs for Research in Library and Information Science Education.

Bill M. Woods, executive director, Engineering Index, Inc., was elected president of the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services for 1971-72. **Ben H. Weil**, Esso Research & Engineering Company, Linden, New Jersey, was elected secretary, and **Everett H. Brenner**, American Petroleum Institute, New York, was elected director and president-elect.

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In Memoriam

Eugenia Dickson Lejeune, archivist-librarian of the George C. Marshall Research Library, Lexington, Virginia . . . on Mar 12. Miss Lejeune was responsible for the library's development to the point where it was opened to undergraduates in the spring of 1970. A member of SLA since 1958.

Mrs. Mabel Duthey Reiner, formerly librarian for Burroughs Wellcome Research Laboratory, Tuckahoe, New York . . . on Mar 10. In 1970, Mrs. Reiner was elected as a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, and at the time of her death she had been acquiring material for a book about plastics. Mrs. Reiner was a member of the New York Chapter and a member of SLA from 1934-1952.

Ella Moyers Crandall

Mrs. Ella Moyers Crandall was an extra special librarian, a pioneer in the true spirit of California—and yet deceptively so in appearance. Ella was an extremist in efficiency but who would guess it, just by looking at her? Always immaculately groomed and fashionably dressed (she was a superb seamstress), looking for all the world like what the best dressed special librarian should wear, Ella was not only attractive in appearance but also gracious in personality with a warm smile and a light touch. No matter what she tackled—whether it was the Southern California Chapter of SLA or the Medical Library Group of Southern California

or the *Cumulative Index to Nursing Literature* or her two major positions at the White Memorial Hospital and the Los Angeles County General Hospital—Ella did it with her unique touch of excellence. For Ella Crandall was a crackerjack special librarian whose personal style combined the quality of chic with competence.

I knew Ella Crandall as an active member of the Southern California Chapter of SLA, of which she was president 1943–1946, and the Medical Library Group of Southern California which she helped organize in 1949, becoming its first president.

The first time I saw her was at an SLA SoCal Chapter meeting at White Memorial where she was chief librarian 1935–1950. The subject was mental patients and the special library, a controversial topic at any time and even more so in April 1949. I was a newcomer to Los Angeles from New York where I had had some exposure to the subject and marveled that Ella had even thought of such a meeting in the first place, had succeeded in arranging it, and as presiding officer, steered the discussion from a free-for-all to a true give-and-take. Ella had the sophistication of San Francisco together with the level-headedness of Main Street and my immediate reaction to her was that she represented California special librarianship at its most special.

After White Memorial, Ella headed the Los Angeles County General Hospital until her early retirement in 1967.

John H. Moriarty

John H. Moriarty, Professor Emeritus and former Director of Purdue University Libraries and Audio Visual Center, died unexpectedly on Feb 13, 1971 at age 67. Mr. Moriarty retired from Purdue in 1970, after heading Purdue's Libraries and Audio Visual Center for 25 years. His professional interests continued after retirement, and on the day of his death he had been out soliciting signatures for a petition to provide bookmobile service in Tippecanoe County, where he lived.

A graduate of Columbia College in 1926 and the Columbia University School of Library Service, he earned his BS in 1934 and MS (LS) in 1938. From 1935–39 he was librarian and lecturer (Philosophy) at the Cooper Union. He became assistant to the director for processing of Columbia University Libraries in 1938 and in 1941 was named chief of the Accessions Division of the Library of Congress. From 1942–44 he was assistant director of the Acquisitions Department

In the early '60s, she was a participant in a local psychiatric group which was initiated at the Neuropsychiatric Institute in the interests of attaining better bibliographic control of the literature. Ella made valuable contributions on the basis of her experiences with the *Cumulative Index to Nursing Literature* which she was instrumental in starting, serving as the first Editor-in-Chief for volumes 1–6, 1956–1961. Ella was particularly proud of that accomplishment which has become an indispensable bibliographic tool.

We often spoke of the relation of personal qualities to the practice of special librarianship. For after all, what is it about special librarianship that gives it its special flavor if not the personality of the specialist—who has the flair to rise far above the book, as it were, to experiment, to dare into the unknown, with or without support: *ad astra per aspera*, motto of Kansas, neighboring Ella's native Nebraska. And setbacks didn't discourage Ella Crandall; she was devoutly religious and took events in her stride and as a matter of fact. Dedication may be another one of those overrated words—but it seems to me that perhaps what we need today in special librarianship is more of the kind of dedication she exemplified—that is, dedication to supplement modern technology in the manner and spirit of Ella Crandall who welcomed the challenges of our field with charm and aplomb.

SHERRY TERZIAN

and deputy director, Processing Department of the Library of Congress. He had been a visiting lecturer at Columbia University School of Library Service from 1937–41, and summers at the University of Illinois Library School from 1950–56.

A member of the American Library Association, he held various appointed and elected offices. A life member of the Indiana Library Association, he was Chairman of College Libraries Round Table in 1945 and President in 1952–53. A member of SLA since 1924, he was president of the Indiana Chapter in 1947–48. Other memberships included the American Society for Engineering Education; Indiana School Boards Association; University Film Producers Association, serving as President in 1958–60; Beta Phi Mu; and Phi Beta Kappa. Those desiring to may make contributions to Purdue University Libraries, John H. Moriarty Memorial Fund.

KATHERINE M. MARKEE

Call for Papers 1972

63rd Annual Conference
Special Libraries Association

Boston, Massachusetts
Statler Hilton Hotel
June 4-8, 1972

ALTHOUGH OUR "THEME" has not been given a title, we are committed to a general focus on programs of immediate and practical relevance, especially to small libraries. By "small" we mean the smallest one, two, or three person information services with limited collections and budget. We expect to present ideas, techniques, and resources from modern sophisticated services at costs appropriate to the limitations of the organization.

Papers are cordially invited from all SLA members, library school students

and faculty, and others with a contribution to make. The General Sessions in 1972 will be closely coordinated and very specific in nature; so papers are not solicited for these. However, papers will be very welcome for special authors' sessions, and for Division programs. They should be approximately 1,500 words in length, based on original research or development or on personal experience, and must not have been published or presented previously to any national group. They will also be considered for publication in *Special Libraries*.

Information and Instruction for Authors

1. Send the paper or the title of the paper and names of the authors accompanied by an abstract no later than Sep 15, 1971 to:

Mr. Charles Zerwekh, Jr.
Polaroid Corporation
750 Main Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

2. The abstract must not exceed 100 words. Please use the official abstract form which may be obtained from:

Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York 10003

In case of co-authorship, the name of the person expected to present the paper must be underlined. The name and the address of the institution or company sponsoring the paper should be given as well as the names and addresses of the current professional affiliations of the authors.

The author should prepare the ab-

stract carefully so that it will arouse interest in his paper and do justice to it. The abstract should set forth the purpose of the paper, important results, and conclusion. Please avoid historical summaries and generalities. The abstract will be reviewed by the Conference Committee to determine its interest to SLA members. Notification of acceptance will be given no later than Nov 15, 1971.

Full text of all papers must be received by Jan 10, 1972.

3. Special Libraries Association has *first* right to publish all papers presented at its meetings. All papers are reviewed before acceptance. Papers not accepted for publication in the journal will be released to the authors.

4. Diagrams and data to be presented visually should be made legible through the use of large letters, heavy lines, and limited data on each illustration. Lettering should be readable from 150 feet. Projection equipment must be specified and requested when the abstract is submitted. An overhead projector is suggested.

5. No paper will be accepted unless an author expects to be present.

ALA Salary Survey

The American Library Association has recently completed a salary survey of library employees. Although complete data will be published in *American Libraries*, some statistics were printed in *PLA Newsletter* 10 (no.1): p.4 (Mar 1971).

The average salary of full-time respondents employed in public libraries was found to be \$11,135.

Average salaries in public libraries by highest academic degree were: PhD, \$16,090; MLS, \$11,103; MA, \$12,474; MLS and MA, \$12,336; BLS (fifth year), \$12,574; BA, \$9,534; other, \$7,255.

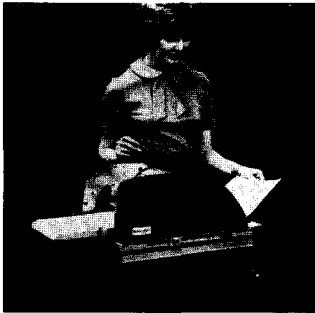
Salary distribution by responsibility was averaged among all types of libraries. Average

full-time salaries were: head, \$13,845; assistant head, \$12,475; department or unit supervisor, \$11,865; other supervisor, \$11,224; non-supervisor, \$10,735; general responsibility, \$10,047.

Average salary distributions by job function in all types of libraries were: acquisitions, \$10,010; cataloging, \$10,004; circulation, \$9,491; consultant, \$13,248; group specialist, \$10,277; reference, \$9,593; research, \$14,147; serials, \$10,384; subject specialists, \$10,799; teaching, \$13,576; technical services, \$11,623; other, \$11,605.

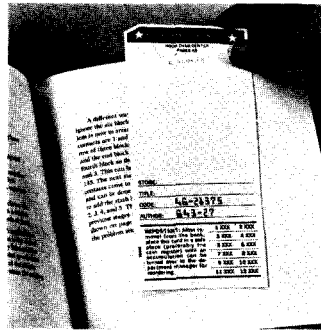
For comparison with the 1970 SLA Salary Survey, refer to *Special Libraries* 61 (no.6): p.333-348 (Jul/Aug 1970).

HAVE YOU SEEN ?

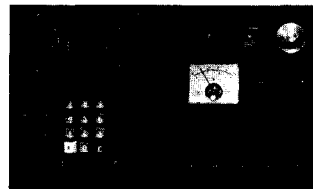


The **Combomatic 9000** copymaker is said to be capable of producing 9,000 copies per hour in up to five colors at a cost of less than 1/2¢ per copy. The unit makes masters, transparencies, and laminates documents. For information, write: Bell & Howell Co., 6800 McCormick Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60645.

A sensitized bookmark is part of an anti-theft system for books. Two pedestals that create an electronic field at the exit cause an alarm to sound when the bookmark passes

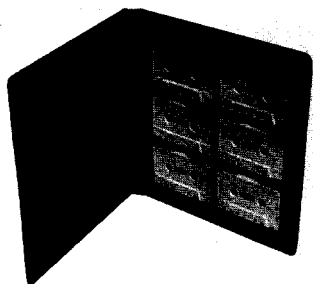


through. For samples and a brochure of the system, write: Sensormatic Electronics Corp., 265 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio 44308.



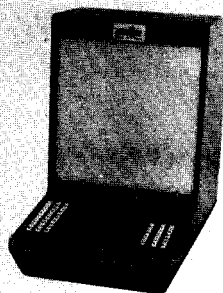
A microfilm camera is said to film, index and process single images in one operation in three minutes. After exposing up to three

35mm frames on film, the operator keys in the drawing number in alpha-numeric by means of an electronic indexing keyboard, and the sheet is developed. The Microimage Associated Data system is manufactured by Microgen Ltd. (Mr. K. B. Lithgow, Managing Director), 83 St. Albans Rd., Watford, Herefs. WD1 1SJ, England.



Cassette binders, in sizes to hold 3, 6 or 12 cassettes, can be stacked on book shelves or carried like a book. A molded plastic tray mounted in a library-type book binding holds the cassettes. For information write: Bro-Dart, Inc., 1609 Memorial Ave., Williamsport, Pa. 17701.

A microfiche retrieval-display device accepts microfiche of any film thickness and costs less than \$2,000. The operator inserts a cartridge containing 30 microfiche into the machine and presses a labeled button to display the index page. By depressing coordinate buttons he can then view the particular



page. The device is manufactured by Micrographic Technology Corp., 1732 Kaiser Ave., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705.



Thumdex is a thumb index cutting tool that will fan the pages of a book to cut tapering semi-circular notches of a thumb index. A variety of printed labels are available for the Thumdex which costs \$14.95 postpaid from The Clayton Company, 1120 Anders Road, Lansdale, Pa. 19446.

HAVE YOU HEARD ?

Micrographics Standards Under Study

The National Microfilm Association has formed an ad hoc committee to study microfilm reduction ratio standards and other related technical problems in the micrographics industry. The committee will accept position papers supported by technical data. Direct material to Don M. Avedon, NMA, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Promotion for Cuadra

Dr. Carlos Cuadra has been appointed manager of the Education and Library System Department at System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California.

Documentation Journal

Subscriptions to *Informatik*, a specialized periodical edited by the Central Institute of Information and Documentation of the DDR (East Germany) are available for \$9.25 per year (six issues) from Deutscher Buch-Export und Import GmbH, 701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16.

New Advertising Directory

Who's Who in Advertising is now being revised, and invitations to fill out questionnaires have been mailed to advertising executives for inclusion. The new edition will cost \$42.50, with a special prepublication price of \$34.50. The price for special libraries, colleges and universities is \$24.50.

For information: Who's Who in Advertising, P.O. Box 556, Rye, N.Y.

Postage Stamps

A hand-sized postage stamp affixer applies all denominations of stamps to envelopes at the rate of 60 per minute. The Stamp E-Z is priced at \$11.95 and is available from Data-link Corporation, 7330 Convo Court, P.O. Box 2792, San Diego, Calif. 92112.

Community Information

The Toronto Public Library Board recently introduced Community Information Posts at two branches—the Parkdale Branch Library and the Parliament Branch and Library House. The Posts provide information, pamphlets and files on all phases of community affairs, including programs, festivals, courses, clubs, agencies and organizations.

NLL Bulletin Widens Scope

NLL Announcement Bulletin began publication in January 1971 and supersedes *British Research and Development Reports* which ceased with the December 1970 issue. The new bulletin will include, in addition to British report literature, translations produced by British organizations as well as some doctoral theses. Address inquiries to: National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, LS23, 7BQ Great Britain.

MARC Print Train Available

A train cartridge for printing library catalog cards and catalogs in book form is now available. The 162-character set, developed by the Library of Congress for use in the MARC program, can be used to print any Roman alphabet. The cartridge, available from IBM, 1133 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N.Y. 10604, is for use on the 1403 printer, Models 3 and N1.

Discrimination Charged

Mrs. Laura Flannery, a library science student at William Paterson College, Wayne, New Jersey, filed a complaint against the school's Black Student Union alleging unlawful discrimination because of her race when the BSU refused to accept her as a member because she is white.

Texas Union List

The University of Texas Medical

Branch Library has completed the first edition of *TALON: Union List of Serials in Biomedical Libraries of the South Central Regional Medical Library Area*. The union list is available for \$15.00 from Fred Abrams, UTMB Library, Galveston, Texas 77550. Make checks payable to "The University of Texas Medical Branch: TALON."

Microfiche Borrowing

The library of the University of South Africa has started a test on a group of students of a lending system of microfiche rather than books. Made possible by a research grant to the library by the university, the test requires that all the students have microfiche reading apparatus at home. Advantages include constant availability of literature, unrestricted loan periods, and simplified ordering procedure.

Air Library Award

Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, won the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award for meritorious service. Robert W. Severance, director of the library, accepted the ribbon in ceremonies Mar 16 from Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem II, commander of Air University. In addition to its regular services, the library has given specialized support to Project Corona Harvest, the Air Force-wide program for documenting the conduct of the air war in Southeast Asia.

Greek Publication

E Bibliothekē: Organosis-Leitourgia (The Library: Organization and Operation) is a publication of the Eugenides Foundation, Athens. Written in Greek, the volume is a basic guide to library science. Contact the Foundation, Syngrou Avenue, Athens, Greece.

Federal Libraries

A guide to federal libraries—listed by agency, geography and subject—has been compiled by Mildred Benton and Signe Ottersen, with funds provided by ERIC/CLIS and supported by the Federal Library Committee. *Roster of Federal Libraries* was published by The George Washington University Medical Center, Department of Medical and Public Affairs, 2001 S St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Assistantships Available

Graduate assistantships for the academic year 1971-72 are available from Nova University Libraries, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The assistantships are designed for practicing professional librarians, and stipends are \$2,500 for the academic year plus remission of tuition fees. Assistants must work 20 hours a week in the new Behavioral Sciences Library and may take up to nine hours of graduate work per semester. Applications may be obtained from Director of Libraries, Nova University, 3301 College Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33314.

COMING EVENTS

Jun 18-19. Legal Bibliography and Legal Research, institute . . . at the Underwood Law Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. For information: Practising Law Institute, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10036.

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.

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 11-14. Section of Librarians, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, meeting-workshop . . . at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. For information, contact: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jackson, Program Chairman, Mercer School of Pharmacy, 223 Walton St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

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.

Jul 19-Aug 13. Administration and Use of Archival Materials, course . . . at the University of Illinois at Urbana. For information, write: H. Goldhor, Director, Graduate School of Library Science, 329 Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

North Carolina Library Network

A summary report of a feasibility study on the North Carolina Libraries Services Network has been prepared and a detailed report of the study will soon be available from the Office of the State Librarian, Raleigh, North Carolina. The network—now including the public libraries, four-year college and university libraries, and special libraries—handles general and bibliographic information and interlibrary loan arrangements with the broad intent of giving every state resident rapid access to all library resources in the state.

Jul 20-23. Third Cranfield International Conference on Mechanised Information Storage and Retrieval Systems . . . in Cranfield, England. Conference Director: Mr. Cyril Cleverdon, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford, England.

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 3-5. Association for Computing Machinery, computer conference . . . at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

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 16-19. Jerusalem Conference on Information Technology . . . in Jerusalem. Contact: Secretariat, P.O. Box 7170, Jerusalem.

Aug 23-27. Library Association of Australia . . . at the University of Sydney. *Theme*: "Progress and Poverty." Contact: Confer-

ence Secretary, Mr. J. Hazell, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Aug 23-28. IFIP, Congress and Exhibition . . . in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Write: U.S. Committee for IFIP Congress 71, Box 4197, Grand Central Post Office, New York 10017.

Aug 24-30. International Association of Music Libraries, 9th Congress . . . in St. Gallen, Switzerland. Address: Kongress AIBM, Hochschule für Wirtschaftswissenschaft, CH-9000, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Aug 29-Sep 3. ISLIC (Israel Society of Special Libraries and Information Centers) . . . International Conference on Information Science, in Tel Aviv. Write: Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Aug 29-Sep 4. IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations), General Council, 37th Session . . . in Liverpool.

Sep 13-14 Workshop, California-Nevada Interlibrary Reference & Loan Service Institute . . . at the Leamington Hotel, Oakland, California. To be repeated Sep 16-17, The Charter House Motor Hotel, Anaheim, and Sep 20-21, The Town & Country Hotel, San Diego. Contact: Mrs. Nadine Greenup, Coordinator, Black Gold Information Center, P.O. Box 1019, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102.

Oct 4-9. Intergovernmental Conference for the Establishment of a World Science Information System (UNISIST) . . . at Unesco House, Paris.

Oct 6-9. Pennsylvania Library Association, 70th Annual Conference . . . at the Marriott Motel, City Line Ave. and Monument Rd., Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004. Contact: Donald H. Hunt, Publicity Chairman, at the Motel.

Oct 7-9. SLA Board of Directors . . . at the Gramercy Park Hotel, N.Y.

Oct 10-14. Aslib, 45th Annual Conference . . . in Darmstadt, West Germany. For details, contact: Conference Organiser, Aslib, 3 Belgrave Square, London S.W. 1, England.

Oct 13-15. Society of American Archivists, 35th Annual Meeting . . . at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Contact: William E. Eastman, Chairman, SAA

Local Arrangement Committee, P.O. Box 454, San Francisco, Calif. 94101.

Oct 24-27. 1971 Allerton Institute . . . at Robert Allerton House, University of Illinois Conference Center, Monticello, Illinois. *Topic:* Neighborhood Information Centers. Sponsored by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and Division of University Extension.

Oct 25-29. Business Equipment Exposition . . . at the Coliseum, New York City.

Nov 1-3. Geoscience Information Society, Annual Meeting . . . at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. Chairman: Dr. Frank Whitmore, Jr., United States Geological Survey, E-501 National Museum, Washington, D.C. 20242.

Nov 7-11. ASIS, 34th Annual Meeting . . . at the Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colorado. *Theme:* Communication for Decision-Makers. General Chairman: Jack M. McCormick, P.O. Box 1262, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Nov 8-9. Conference on the National Archives and Research in Historical Geography . . . Co-directors are A. Philip Muntz and Ralph Ehrenberg, both of the office of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Nov 10-13. 14th Annual Exhibit of the Visual Communication Congress (VCC) . . . at the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Centre. Sponsored by the International Association of Visual Communications Management (VICOM). For details: VICOM, P.O. Box 923, Lakeland, Florida 33802.

Nov 15-19. International Conference on Training for Information Work, sponsored by FID . . . in Rome. Submit papers by Aug 1 to: The Editor, International Conference on Training for Information Work, I.N.I., Via Calamatta 16, 00193 Rome, Italy. Registration fee is \$30 through Aug 1; \$35 after Aug 1.

Dec 15-19. Documentation Research and Training Centre (DRTC) ninth annual seminar. Enquiries: A. Neelameghan, Convener, DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute, 112 Cross Road 11, Malleswaram, Bangalore 3, India.

REVIEWS

Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory. Special Libraries Association. Geography and Map Division. Directory Revision Committee. 2d ed. Ed. by David K. Carrington. N.Y., Special Libraries Association, 1970. 159p., map. \$7.00 LC 72-101336

Sixteen years has been a long time to wait for a new edition of as useful a directory as *Map Collections in the United States and Canada*, but the wait has been worthwhile to any reference librarian, geographer, historian, genealogist or other person interested in the availability of map resources. A revised and expanded edition of the 1954 directory with the same title has now been issued under the obviously able editorship of David K. Carrington of the Library of Congress, assisted by the Directory Revision Committee of SLA's Geography and Map Division.

This Directory joins the *Directory of Canadian Map Collections*, which was compiled by Joan Wineals and Yves Tessier for the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in 1969, and which covers some 87 Canadian collections. To further illustrate the interest in inventories of map collections, the Geography and Map Subsection of IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) has proposed the compilation of a world-wide directory based on a proposed (preliminary) mailing list of 300 major map libraries.

The new SLA Directory has attempted to be comprehensive in its coverage. Original mailings in late 1968 were sent to some 1,300 university, special, and public libraries. [For the scope of this mailing see David K. Carrington and Richard W. Stephenson, "A New Directory of Map Collections: Some Informal Comments" in the SLA Geography and Map Division. *Bulletin*. No. 76:p. 7-9 (Jun 1969).]

A response of 73% or a total of 958 questionnaires were returned. From these, 605 collections were selected for inclusion. No criteria for inclusion or exclusion (except one noted below) is given, although size and public accessibility were likely major factors. The editors chose to exclude 22 private collections included in the first edition and so the present edition represents a 20% increase in the number of entries. By way of comparison, this Directory includes 43 Canadian citations; the 1969 Canadian directory has 87.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by city within a state or province. Both city name and entry number (used in the excellent 21-page index) are in boldface. The name of the institution and library are in capitals. Nearly all entries give a full mailing address, telephone number, and the name of the map librarian or other person in charge. Descriptive information for each collection includes size of staff, collection size for a variety of cartographic materials, an-

nual accessions, area and subject specialization, special or unique collections or items, depository status, regular user group, interlibrary loan and reproduction facilities, publications of the map library, and an explanatory note on holdings or services.

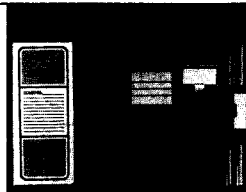
Many of the collections are small (less than 1,000 maps) yet represent a specialized area, date, or subject coverage worth recording. Such an example is the Museum of History and Science in Waterloo, Iowa, with its 201 maps, 37 atlases, 2 globes, and 21 gazetteers, and the specialties of history and Indian culture of Black Hawk County, Iowa. Large collections are noted too—the 3,350,000 maps, 30,500 atlases, 500 globes, 500 relief models in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division.

Features include a double-page map showing location and size of "Map Collections in Anglo-America 1969," an attractive cover map—a reproduction of Samuel Dunn's 1776 "A Map of the British Empire, in North America"—and a sturdy binding in a flexible washable cover.

The Division, and especially David Carrington, is to be commended; all readers of this review are urged to order the Directory for their library and/or personal collections!

Bill M. Woods
Engineering Index, Inc.
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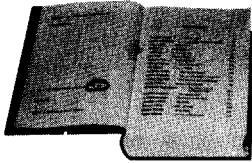
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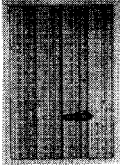
studies and memoranda, case records, field reports, minutes of meetings and individual records of the black worker: his problems, institutions, attitudes, aspirations and working conditions.

For both scholars and students of black history, the collection fills critical gaps.

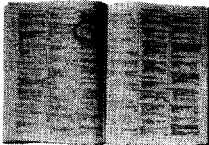
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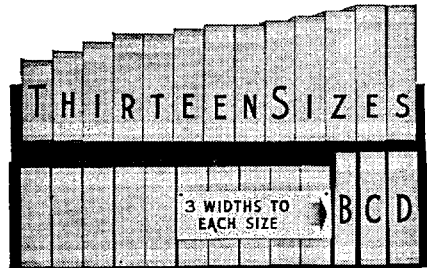


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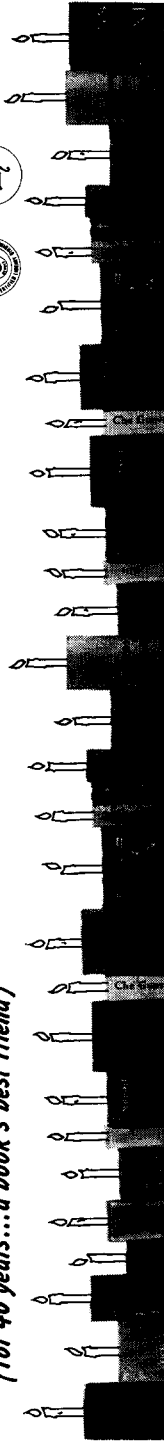
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In each membership year, each unemployed member will be allowed a maximum of two free "Positions Wanted" ads, each ad to be limited to 5 lines including mailing address (no blind box addresses), on a space available basis. Presently unemployed members who were paid members in 1970 will be allowed such free ad insertions in the period Jan-June 1971 without having paid their 1971 dues.

There is a minimum charge of \$10.00 for a "Market Place" ad of three lines or less; each additional line is \$3.00. There are approximately 45 characters and spaces to a line.

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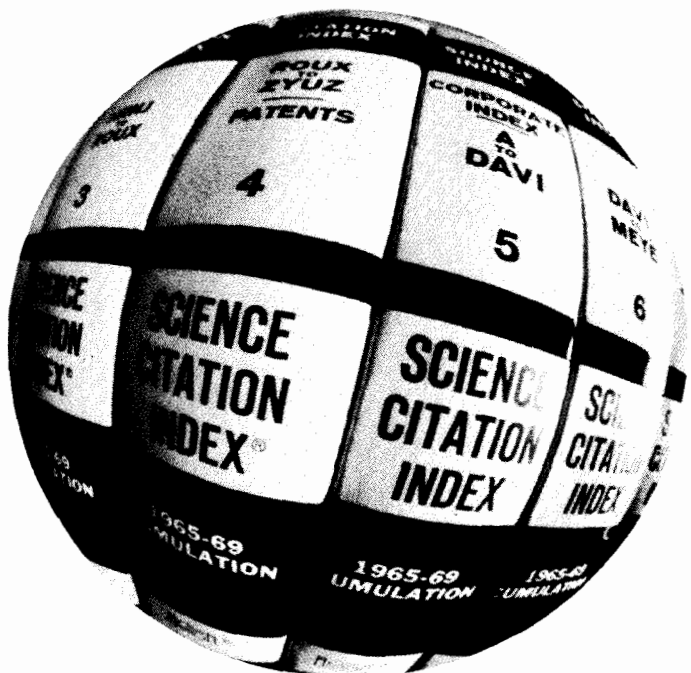
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