


7-1-1972

## Special Libraries, July 1972

Special Libraries Association

Follow this and additional works at: [http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla\\_sl\\_1972](http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1972)

 Part of the [Cataloging and Metadata Commons](#), [Collection Development and Management Commons](#), [Information Literacy Commons](#), and the [Scholarly Communication Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Special Libraries Association, "Special Libraries, July 1972" (1972). *Special Libraries, 1972*. Book 6.  
[http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla\\_sl\\_1972/6](http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1972/6)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Libraries, 1970s at SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Libraries, 1972 by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@sjsu.edu](mailto:scholarworks@sjsu.edu).

# *special libraries*

*July 1972, vol. 63, no. 7*

- Computer Decisions
- American Doctoral Dissertations
- Librarian/Subscription Agent
- Reprints
- Plan Your Career!
- SLA in Boston



SPLBA 63 (7) 281-366 (1972)



## CPM updates library science with quick retrieval and a license to copy

For the first time, 35 primary journals published by the American Institute of Physics (AIP) and its member societies are available in *monthly* microfilm editions called Current Physics Microform (CPM).

A unique, fast, easy and economical way to retrieve and copy *current* scientific articles, a CPM subscription licenses the library to make *full-size copies* of individual articles without royalty payments to AIP. The annual collection of CPM can be used in place of conventional archival microfilm.

A 16 millimeter microfilm, CPM is packaged in reels or cartridges, and is available in positive or negative form, blip coded for automatic retrieval. Libraries leasing CPM and equipped with modern printers can copy the full text of specific articles on demand. And requests to science libraries for copies on demand will increase as more and more physicists subscribe to Current Physics Titles (CPT), a new current awareness journal and

companion publication to CPM. Published in three sections, CPT is available to physicists for only \$10 a section per year.

CPT works hand in glove with CPM by indicating the reel and frame number where the complete text for many titles carried in CPT can be found on CPM.

Both CPM and CPT are part of AIP's Current Physics Information program — a vital new concept in science communication. To find out how CPM updates library science, call toll free Area Code 800-257-9502 or write A.I.P.

**Current  
Physics  
Information**



American Institute of Physics  
Department CPI  
335 East 45th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10017

# **Why HOLLINGER storage materials can mean added life for your records and documents.**

Valuable records and documents may be subject to unnecessary deterioration if improperly stored. Tests conducted by the late William A. Barrow, a recognized expert in paper preservation, indicate that if quality papers are stored in contact with low grade papers, injurious compounds migrate from one paper to another causing both physical and aesthetic damage.

These compounds—lignin, chlorine and other acid producing chemicals—are usually left over from the paper making process or found in fibers in the raw state. It is essential, therefore, that materials used to store important documents be made from papers free of components that cause deterioration.

Hollinger Permalife® storage materials—folders, envelopes, interleaving sheets—offer safe, high quality protection for your documents at economical cost. Permalife papers are composed of strong, well-purified chemical wood fibers. Sized with a non-acid substance, they contain a trace of calcium carbonate as a buffer against ink acids and atmospheric sulphur dioxide. Permalife is acid-free (pH 8.5) and lasts at least 500 years.

If you would like additional information on the migration of impurities in paper and the importance of permanent/durable storage materials, write to The Hollinger Corporation for reprints of authoritative articles on these subjects. There is no charge, of course.

Permalife is the registered trademark for permanent/durable papers produced by Standard Paper Manufacturing Co.

**THE  
HOLLINGER  
CORPORATION**

3810-s SOUTH FOUR MILE RUN DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VA. 22206

# Insure the future of your card catalog

Permalife, the acid-free permanent/durable catalog card stock, endures extremely heavy usage—not just temporarily, but for 500 years or more. And it costs substantially less than rag stocks.

Permalife is designed to meet or exceed the *American National Standard for Permanent and Durable Library Catalog Cards (Z85.1-1969)*. This standard was adopted as a result of research conducted by the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory under the sponsorship of the Library Technology Program of the American Library Association. Research funds were provided by the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Catalog cards made from Permalife are available from leading library suppliers. Why leave the future to chance?

Specify

**Permalife**®

by

 **STANDARD PAPER**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Letters	7A		
Editorial	11A		
Influencing Computer Decisions	281	Henry C. Lucas, Jr.	
Bibliographic Control of American Doctoral Dissertations	285	Julie L. Moore	
The Librarian . . .	292	Judith A. Nientemp	
. . . and the Subscription Agent	293	Stanley R. Greenfield	
Reprints in the Preservation Picture	305	Alfred H. Lane	
Career Planning	310	Patt Snyder	
Post Mortem	313	Jean D. Allaway	
Commentary on Library Binding	317	Milan Milkovic	
<b>SLA News</b>			
63rd Conference Boston	319		
Library Photocopying	338		
Why a Conference?	340	Bette Dillehay	
A Personal View	345	John F. Hatton	
SLA Scholarships	356		
<b>Vistas</b>			
Coming Events	360	Future Meetings	362
Placement	17A	Index to Advertisers	18A

---

*Editor:* JANET D. BAILEY

*Advertising Sales:* A. V. FORMAN

*Circulation:* FREDERICK BAUM

*Special Libraries* is published by Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. © 1972 by Special Libraries Association. Monthly except double issue for May/June. Annual index in December issue.

Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

# Special Libraries Association

1972/73



## President

EDWARD G. STRABLE  
J. Walter Thompson Co.  
Information Services  
875 N. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

## President-Elect

GILLES FRAPPIER  
Library of Parliament  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A9, Canada

## Advisory Council Chairman

MRS. ZOE L. COSGROVE  
3M Company  
Tape Technical Library  
3M Center, Building 230-1S  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

## Advisory Council Chairman-Elect

MRS. MARY McNIERNEY GRANT  
Price Waterhouse & Company  
New York Library  
60 Broad Street  
New York, New York 10004

## Treasurer (1970/73)

JANET M. RIGNEY  
Council on Foreign Relations Library  
58 East 68th Street  
New York, New York 10021

## Past President

EFREN W. GONZALEZ  
Bristol-Myers Products  
Science Information Services  
1350 Liberty Avenue  
Hillside, New Jersey 07207

## Directors (1970/73)

MIRIAM H. TEES  
(Secretary of the Board)  
The Royal Bank of Canada  
P.O. Box 6001  
Montreal 3, P.Q., Canada

JOHN P. BINNINGTON  
Brookhaven National Laboratory  
Research Library  
Upton, New York 11973

## Directors (1971/74)

MARK H. BAER  
Hewlett-Packard Co. Libraries  
1501 Page Mill Road  
Palo Alto, California 94304

MOLETE MORELOCK  
Purdue University Libraries  
Inter-Institutional Library Services  
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907

## Directors (1972/75)

ANNE C. ROESS  
Institute of Gas Technology  
3424 South State Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60616

CHARLES H. STEVENS  
National Commission on Libraries and  
Information Science  
1717 K Street, NW, Suite 601  
Washington, D.C. 20036

## Executive Director

F. E. MCKENNA  
Special Libraries Association  
235 Park Avenue South  
New York 10003

Subscription Rates. Free to SLA members. Nonmembers, USA and Canada, \$22.50 per calendar year; add \$2.00 postage for other countries. Single copies (recent years) \$2.75.

Back Issues & Hard Cover Reprints: Inquire Kraus Reprint Corp., 16 East 46th St., New York, N. Y.

Microfilm & Microfiche Editions (1909 to date): Inquire University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Changes of Address. Allow six weeks for all changes to become effective. All communications should include both old and new addresses (with ZIP Codes) and should be accompanied by a mailing label from a recent issue. *Members* should send their communications to the SLA Membership Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003. *Nonmember Subscribers* should send their communications to the SLA Circulation Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Claims for missing numbers will not be allowed if received more than 90 days from date of mailing plus the time normally required for postal delivery

of the issue and the claim. No claims are allowed because of failure to notify the Membership Department or the Circulation Department (see above) of a change of address, or because copy is "missing from files."

Special Libraries Association assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by the contributors to the Association's publications. Instructions for Contributors last appeared in *Special Libraries* 62 (no.12): p.567-568 (Dec 1971). A publications brochure is available from the Association's New York offices. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of Special Libraries Association. Acceptance of an advertisement does not imply endorsement of the product by Special Libraries Association.

Indexed in: *Business Periodicals Index, Information Science Abstracts, Historical Abstracts, Hospital Literature Index, Library Literature, Library & Information Science Abstracts, Management Index, Public Affairs Information Service* and *Science Citation Index*.

## Membership

DUES. Member or Associate Member \$30; Student \$5; Retired \$10; Sustaining \$100. The one-time payment for Member (Paid for Life) is \$350.

**JUST PUBLISHED**

**FREE to all Libraries!**

## **MAXWELLS 72/73 SUBSCRIPTION CATALOGUE & SHORT MANUAL FOR THE ACQUISITION & SERVICING OF SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Comprises: Part I **Natural & Applied Science**  
Part II **Humanities & Social Sciences**  
Part III **Medicine**

480 pages. Price: £3.00.....\$7.50.....FF40.00.....DM25.00

*\*Free on request to all libraries whose order reaches a Maxwell  
Subscription Office at any of the addresses given below prior to July 31, 1972.*

**THE CATALOGUE CONTAINS AN ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 7,500  
BRITISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, JAPANESE AND OTHER PERIODICALS  
MOST IN DEMAND BY LIBRARIES.**

It shows: Frequency of publication • Volume number • Country of origin •  
Language of publication • Subscription prices in £ and \$.

**A detailed subject index with appropriate cross references showing  
the fields or subjects covered by listed periodicals.**

The short manual incorporated with the catalogue also outlines the best administrative techniques open to libraries and to subscription agents who wish to ensure an efficient and personal subscription service with a minimum of administrative effort and cost.

**THE SHORT MANUAL** shows precisely, among other things:

**How libraries can reduce the present cost of their subscriptions by between 12½% and 25% • How claims for missing issues can be minimised • How Maxwells guarantee libraries (who use their subscription services) replacement of all missing issues.**

**Maxwells offer a named person to deal with your orders and enquiries so as to ensure speedy, individual service.**

### **ASK YOURSELF . . .**

- In line with most librarians, are you experiencing a poor journal subscription service, with a sad lack of personal attention to claims?
- Do you suffer aggravation and expense caused by failure to receive, free of charge, missing issues to your current subscriptions?
- Do you complain about not knowing what steps your present subscription agent has taken with regard to claims you have forwarded to him for action?
- Would you like to know how you can save between 12½% and 25% on your present subscription costs?

- Would you like to know how your subscription agent's invoice can minimise administrative work and give you more effective budgetary information by department and subject discipline?
- Would you like to know how to minimise missing journal issues claims?

*If so, please write today for your free copy of Maxwell's Subscription Catalogue, indicating whether you wish to receive Part I, II or III, or all parts.*

### **MAXWELLS' SERVICE OFFERS . . .**

- Named person handles orders and claims and keeps library informed of action taken.
- Savings of between 12½%-25% on serial costs.
- Common expiration for all subscriptions.
- Emergency express order and claim service.
- A simple and effective technique for transferring your 1973 serial purchasing and your 1972, and prior, claims to Maxwells.
- Missing issue replacements guaranteed.
- Excellent facility for obtaining back numbers.

**Select an international subscription agency with experienced know-how**

Maxwell Scientific International, Inc., Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523

Bumpus, Haldane & Maxwell, Olney, Bucks, England

Maxwell Scientific International, Inc., Suite 318, 207 Queen's Quay West,  
Toronto 1

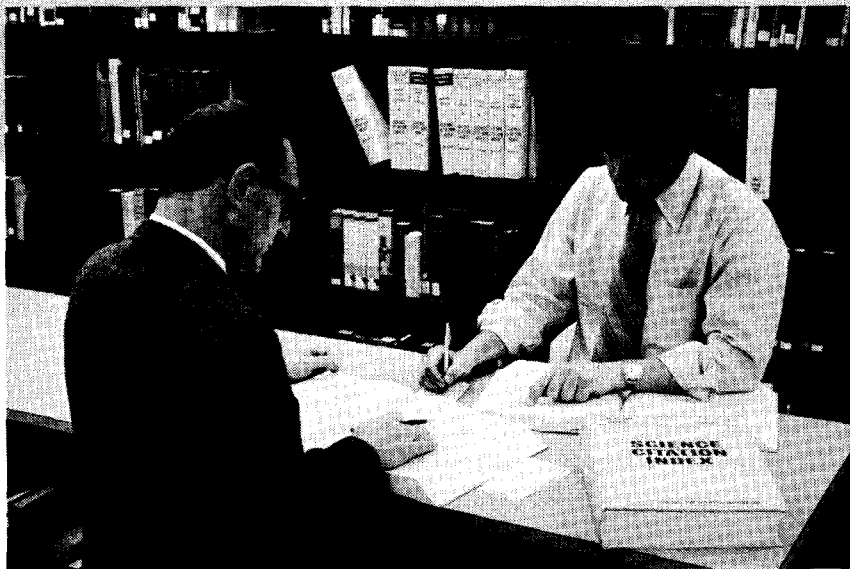
L.S.T.F.E., 24 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5, France

Libreria Anglo-Americana, Serapio Rendon 125, Mexico 4D.F

Robert Maxwell Buchhandlung, Postfach 185, 33 Braunschweig, Germany.



**SCIENCE CITATION INDEX® ...**  
the reference that sheds a whole new light  
on literature searching...



*belongs in every scientific library*

**Science Citation Index**—the uniquely effective search tool that organizes the world's current scientific journal literature by the authors' own reference citations—retrieves more pertinent articles on almost any given subject, faster, than any other reference of any kind.

It's the one multi-disciplinary retrospective search tool that serves all departments because it covers all scientific subjects with unmatched authority. It's the one reference that finds material that gets lost in the limitations of conventional, subject-oriented literature indexing systems.

**SCI®** makes use of an indexing system that follows scientists' own traditional method of literature searching—that of locating articles related to their subject interests by

examining reference citations of articles known to be relevant. The technique is called "citation indexing". And the **SCI** is the only comprehensive index to the journal literature that offers it.

The **Science Citation Index** is the one standard literature-search reference that no library serving the scientific community can afford to be without. If your library doesn't yet have this most useful of all literature retrieval tools... used by libraries large and small... bring your search capabilities up to date now. And plan extra sets for branch and departmental libraries where they can do the most good for your entire organization. (Special matching grants are available to smaller departmental and branch libraries to make it economical to obtain multiple sets of **SCI**.)

For more on what the **Science Citation Index** can do for your library, send for our new brochure.

**isi®** Institute for Scientific Information  
Dept. 26-300, 325 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 19106, (215) 923-3300

©1972 ISI

## LETTERS

### *Job Applicants Unite!*

As a graduate student at the University of Illinois (and as a Student Member of SLA), I feel it is time for me to speak out not only for myself but for my fellow students here and in library schools throughout the country.

I will be receiving my MSLS in a few weeks and have been looking diligently for employment since mid-February. At that time, I sent out approximately thirty-five résumés to libraries. Sometimes I simply inquired as to the possibility of openings; other times I applied for specific openings. To date, I have still not received replies from twelve of these libraries. In addition, three replies have only come to me in the past week (a three-month delay).

I would now like to cite a specific example of what I deem to be pure rudeness on the part of one library personnel director. Exactly three weeks and six days ago, a recruiter from a large university library came to interview at Illinois for a position as Reference Librarian in the university's Commerce Library. At that time, he assured me that I would hear in two weeks if I were wanted for a second interview. I assumed that this would also mean I would be notified in two weeks if I had been eliminated from the competition.

Today, however, I read a notice on the Placement Bulletin Board at school stating that there was still an opening for a cataloger at this university, but all other positions in the system had been filled. What a way to be notified of a job rejection!

In case it is not yet clear, my complaint is that library employers are becoming increasingly rude in their refusal to acknowledge letters of job inquiry or in their prolonged delay in so doing. I am fully cognizant of the fact that it is sometimes impossible to send out a definite reply when 1) someone has been offered a position but has not accepted it yet, 2) an opening is not yet official, etc. However, the institution of a rule that employers must contact job applicants every two or three weeks as to their current status would be most helpful. It is time someone realized that we job applicants are *attempting* to plan our futures and that being held up in the air for three months is certainly not going to aid us.

**Ann M. Loventhal**  
Champaign, Illinois

### *Dissertation Rip-Off*

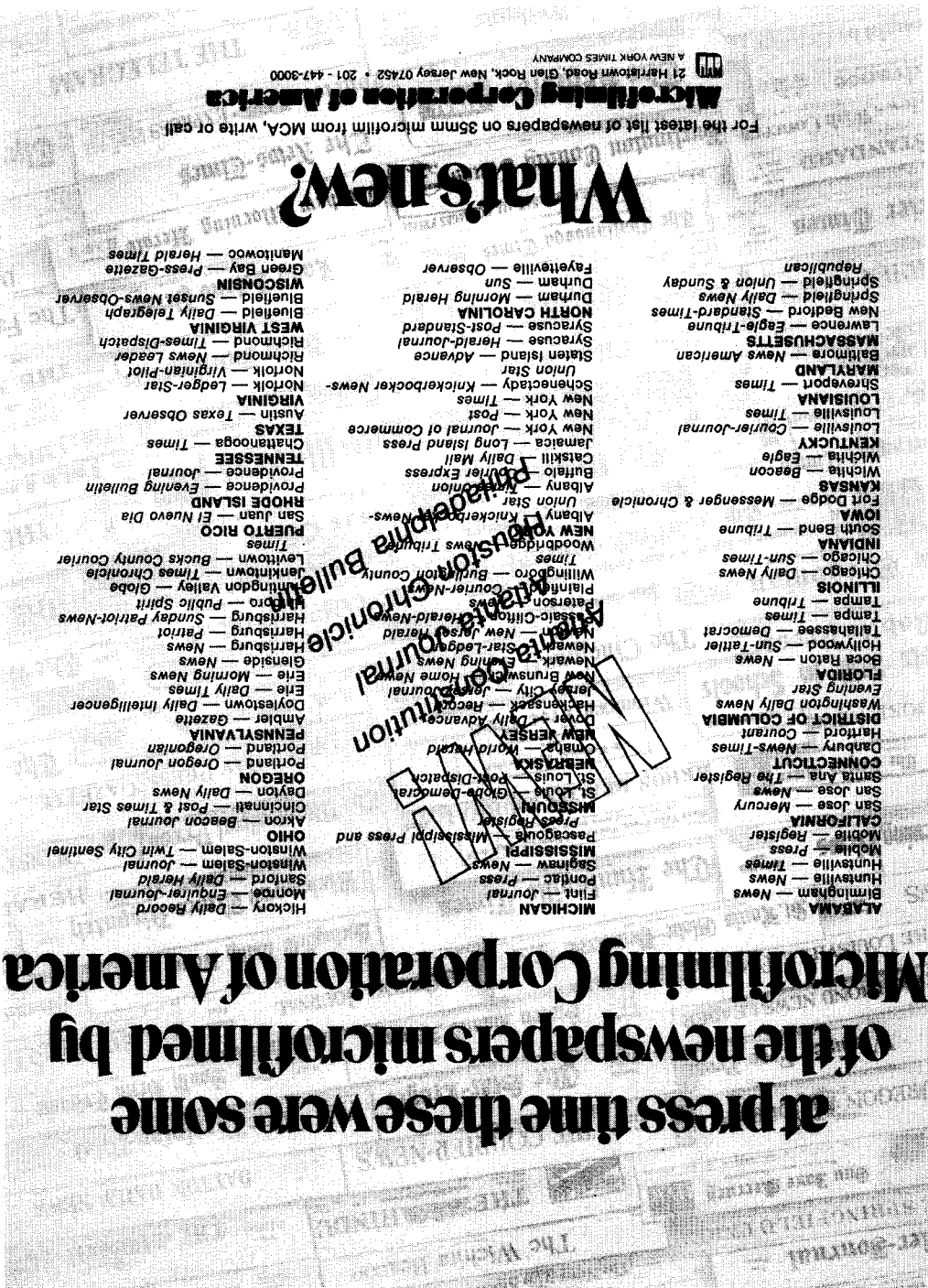
Julie L. Moore's "Bibliographic Control of American Doctoral Dissertations" in *Special Libraries* (May/June 1972) states that "the new *Retrospective Index* [to *Dissertation Abstracts International*] provides an invaluable source for locating various American doctoral dissertations." Neither the article nor its "Literature Cited" section refers to the only critical review of *DAIRI*, which appeared in the *Wilson Library Bulletin* (September 1971). Since this article was duly indexed in *Library Literature* (October 1971) and Ms. Moore's manuscript was received by *Special Libraries* for review Dec 9, 1971, it appears that there was time for Moore to have considered the criticisms made and either accepted or refuted them.

The major criticism is that *DAIRI* is unreliable, replete with useless keyword headings, and sometimes actually misleading. An example of the last-named fault is the fact that all but two of the 1965 dissertations in zoology are misplaced under "Speech—Theater." The rejoinder to reviewer Ralph L. Scott's article, written by the president of University Microfilms, a Xerox Company, appears in the same issue of *WLB*. Those interested in the bibliographic control of doctoral dissertations should compare the two pieces before investing \$995 for the 9-volume work.

**Wm. R. Eshelman**  
Editor, *Wilson Library Bulletin*  
Bronx, New York

In as much as the October 1971 issue of *Library Literature* was not available from Wilson's New York office until November 24, 1971 (the University of Southern California seems to have received it about mid-December), I could not have read it before mailing my completed article to New York during the Thanksgiving holiday.

As a matter of comment, I should like to state that eventually I did find your article through a friend who reads *Wilson Library Bulletin* regularly. Unfortunately she sent it in our annual Christmas card. I do not refute the specific criticisms made, although they indicate that definite editorial work is needed *after* the data base compilation (a human would have discovered most of the errors and a good organizer-human type would have realized the deficiencies of both the basic organization and the numerous useless keyword entries). However, except for mentioning that such a review article exists,



# at press time these were some of the newspapers microfilmed by Microfilming Corporation of America

Hickory — Daily Record  
 Monroe — Enquirer-Journal  
 Sanford — Daily Herald  
 Winston-Salem — Journal  
 Winston-Salem — Twin City Sentinel  
 Akron — Beacon Journal  
 Cincinnati — Post & Times Star  
 Dayton — Daily News  
**OREGON**  
 Portland — Oregon Journal  
 Portland — Oregonian  
**PENNSYLVANIA**  
 Allentown — Times Chronicle  
 Harrisburg — Patriot  
 Harrisburg — News  
 Harrisburg — Sunday Patriot-News  
 Harrisburg — Public Spirit  
 Harrisburg — Times  
 Harrisburg — Bucks County Courier Times  
**PUERTO RICO**  
 San Juan — El Nuevo Dia  
**RHODE ISLAND**  
 Providence — Evening Bulletin  
**TENNESSEE**  
 Chattanooga — Times  
**TEXAS**  
 Austin — Texas Observer  
**VIRGINIA**  
 Norfolk — Ledger-Star  
 Norfolk — Virginian-Pilot  
 Norfolk — News Leader  
 Richmond — Times-Dispatch  
**WEST VIRGINIA**  
 Bluefield — Daily Telegraph  
 Bluefield — Sunset News-Observer  
**WISCONSIN**  
 Green Bay — Press-Gazette  
 Manitowoc — Herald Times

Flint — Journal  
 Pontiac — Press  
 Saginaw — News  
**MISSISSIPPI**  
 Pascagoula — Mississippi Press and Press Register  
**MISSOURI**  
 St. Louis — Globe-Democrat  
**NEBRASKA**  
 Omaha — World Herald  
**NEW JERSEY**  
 Dover — Daily Advance  
 Newark — Record  
 Newark — Evening News  
 Newark — Evening Home News  
 Newark — Star-Ledger  
 Newark — Herald  
 Newark — New Jersey Herald-News  
 Paterson — Public Spirit  
 Paterson — Courier-News  
 Paterson — Journal  
 Plainfield — Journal  
 Plainfield — Burlington County Times  
 Woodbridge — News Tribune  
**NEW YORK**  
 Albany — Knickerbocker News-Union Star  
 Albany — Knickerbocker News-Union Star  
 Buffalo — Buffalo Express  
 Buffalo — Daily Mail  
 Catskill — Daily Mail  
 Jamaica — Long Island Press  
 New York — Journal of Commerce  
 New York — Post  
 New York — Times  
 Schenectady — Knickerbocker News-Union Star  
 Staten Island — Advance  
 Syracuse — Herald-Journal  
**NORTH CAROLINA**  
 Durham — Morning Herald  
 Durham — Sun  
 Fayetteville — Observer

Birmingham — News  
 Huntsville — News  
 Huntsville — Press  
 Mobile — Register  
**CALIFORNIA**  
 San Jose — Mercury  
 San Jose — News  
 Santa Ana — The Register  
**CONNECTICUT**  
 Danbury — News-Times  
 Hartford — Courant  
**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
 Washington Daily News  
 Evening Star  
**FLORIDA**  
 Boca Raton — News  
 Hollywood — Sun-Tattler  
 Tallahassee — Democrat  
 Tampa — Times  
 Tampa — Tribune  
**ILLINOIS**  
 Chicago — Daily News  
**INDIANA**  
 South Bend — Tribune  
**IOWA**  
 Fort Dodge — Messenger & Chronicle  
**KANSAS**  
 Wichita — Beacon  
**KENTUCKY**  
 Louisville — Courier-Journal  
**LOUISIANA**  
 Shreveport — Times  
**MARYLAND**  
 Baltimore — News American  
**MASSACHUSETTS**  
 Lawrence — Eagle-Tribune  
 New Bedford — Standard-Times  
 Springfield — Daily News  
 Springfield — Union & Sunday Republican

For the latest list of newspapers on 35mm microfilm from MCA, write or call  
**Microfilming Corporation of America**  
 21 Harktown Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452 • 201 - 447-3000  
 A NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

## What's new?

# H.E.L.P. is on its way!

In this past year we've installed a \$100,000 computer system that offers you a totally new program to simplify your bindery preparation. We call it H.E.L.P.—Heckman's Electronic Library Program. This program will simplify your work and actually cut your bindery preparation time by 1/3 to 1/2. New simplified forms give you a total and continuous recycling record of each publication at your fingertips. It's really revolutionary . . . and it's from the originators of 28 day service. Ask your Heckman representative for H.E.L.P. Write or phone. Better yet, come and visit us.

**THE HECKMAN  
BINDERY, INCORPORATED  
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND. 46962  
TELEPHONE (219) 982-2107**



"BOUND TO PLEASE"®



the history of bibliographic control of American doctoral dissertations would not be the place to evaluate a specific tool.

The analysis article, to be published next, would be more appropriate, but not central to the themes I had set up. Perhaps another study could be made, identifying the hazards of publishing a computerized data base without human editorship. Personally though, I still consider the *Retro-spective Index* an invaluable source since it cuts my work load of searching for all dissertation material about 45% per search, defects and all. And every Ph.D. student I have worked with feels the same.

**Julie L. Moore**  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90007

ED. NOTE: Part 2 of the above-named article appears elsewhere in this issue.

### *Cheers for the Bugle*

I think your Boston Bugle was an excellent idea and very well done. I watched for it each day at the Conference. Perhaps if you will continue it next year it can be used even more than this year to cut down on the congestion at the announcement or bulletin boards. Sometimes there is such a crowd around those and they (the boards) are crowded, too, and disorganized as well so that I don't even bother to try to look at them, and then I miss items.

**Marian Wickline**  
Dow Chemical USA  
Walnut Creek, Calif. 94598

---

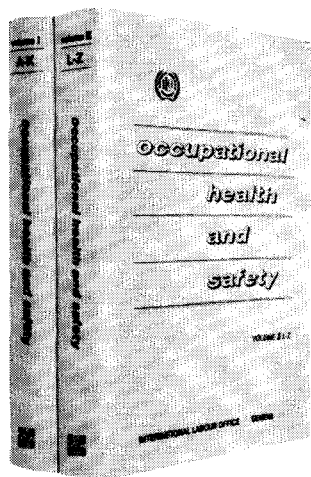
### *Special Libraries* welcomes

communications from its readers, but can rarely accommodate letters in excess of 300 words.

Light editing, for style and economy, is the rule rather than the exception, and we assume that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in our monthly letters column.

---

# At last, full A-Z facts on worker well-being...



**NOW** — a concise, one-stop  
compendium of information on  
**ALL** facets of worker protection  
and environmental health

*Occupational risks cost dearly!* Every year they eat up untold millions of dollars, kill 100,000 workers, maim millions more, incapacitate hundreds of thousands of others. With the passage last April of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, there's been an increased public awareness of the need for a single reference consolidating and making accessible to all the vast body of currently known facts on occupational risks and their prevention.

### **All the facts . . . all in one place**

At last, today's environmental health and industrial hygiene experts, industrial physicians and nurses, safety engineers and factory inspectors, employers, officials, agents, employers and employees, and all others — specialists or laymen — interested in promoting occupational health and safety have a handy, desk-top source of facts and data. Gathered and prepared by 700 experts on safety and health from 70 countries and 10 international organizations, the Encyclopaedia is *the most massive, most complete, most practical, most reliable single working tool for fighting occupational hazards ever published!*

**International Labour Office**

# Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health & Safety

**2 Volumes**

**1600 pages • 400 illus.**

**900 articles • 8½ x11 • \$49.50**

**900 articles . . . 400 illustrations  
. . . all 100% practical**

Alphabetically arranged and fully cross-indexed, the illustrated articles, which present their material in a more or less uniform pattern for quickest reference, cover everything from the use of automation in medical data classification to back pain, and from international legislation to fatigue. A basic bibliography follows each article.

## **“INDISPENSABLE...**

without doubt the most comprehensive book of its kind.”

—*Maintenance Engineering*

## **“MONUMENTAL...**

will be eagerly sought . . . by every safety man . . . This vast work will hold about all of the safety answers . . . It should satisfy the most learned scientist as well as the youngest safety supervisor.”

—*Canadian Occupational Safety*

## Mildred Mason—Town Librarian and Chipster Queen

Is there a movement afoot—organized or disorganized—to smear the image of librarians which SLA and its members have long tried to upgrade?

The most recent culprit is the manufacturer of “Chipsters”—certainly a tasteless synthetic potato chip—Nabisco. The tastelessness of the product has been exceeded by the tastelessness of the advertising.

Recent ads (June *McCall's* and June *Better Homes and Gardens*) for the product feature a rather distressed woman who appears to have just encountered a most unpleasant odor (taste?). The headline reads: “Town Librarian Among Those ‘Thrilled’ at Lightness of Chipsters Potato Snacks.” The picture caption reads: “Mildred Mason Munching.”

It is obvious that this forlorn female is considered by Nabisco and its ad agency to be an accurate portrayal of today's librarians.

What is not obvious is why it was deemed necessary to have a librarian munch Chipsters in the first place. The other three parts of the ad did not denigrate any other profession. In the second place, one wonders more vociferously, why was a frowzy victorian-type spinster used for the portrayal?

Several persons have already wondered vociferously and aloud to Nabisco—with varying and conflicting results.

SLA's own Mildred Mason, of our Virginia Chapter (who, incidentally, is a very attractive brunette), was to have received a box of Chipsters (retail price approximately \$0.47) for her discomfort. Receipt has not been confirmed.

An early offer (May 17) by SLA's Executive Director to refer SLA's Consultation Service to help Nabisco start an apparently much needed special library was not accepted even though a Nabisco V-P admitted that they occasionally

talked about a library in corporate headquarters. His complaint about the portrayal was ignored other than for a cursory apology. Demands for public apology have gone unanswered; those asking for assurance that the ad will not reappear have received varying replies from different members of the Nabisco hierarchy.

One reaction to the blunder was in the form of a somewhat misleading article in *Advertising Age* (July 17)—misleading because it had been poorly researched.

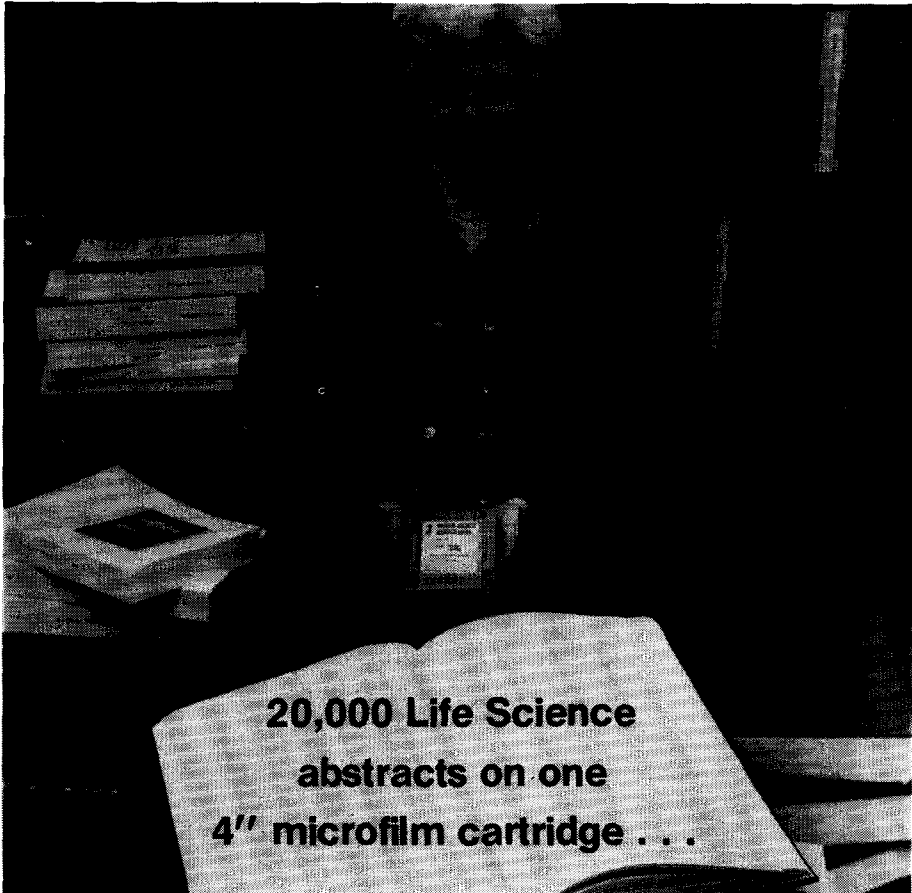
Another reaction was the formation of the “Librarians Antidefamation League” (LADLE). The organization gathered 45 librarians for a demonstration (complete with rhyming signs) in front of Nabisco's Corporate Headquarters (445 Park Avenue, New York) on July 27. Discussion between LADLE president Ted Slate and Nabisco representatives resulted in Nabisco's disavowal of any intention to offend librarians or Mildred Mason. A company press release stated that letters of apology had been sent to those who had written letters of complaint.

These reactions indicate that librarians care, and care very much, when companies attempt to earn profits at the expense of a dignified profession's reputation and image. On a broader scale, one notes an often widespread disrespect for knowledge and information and its purveyors.

It has happened before and public apologies were made. Nothing less should be demanded of this recent episode.

We're listening, Nabisco. There won't be much crunching if librarians follow the suggestion of Robert Ensley (Illinois State library) that Nabisco products be boycotted until a full apology is published.

JDB



Just think, two months of publication search neatly packaged into one 4" **Biological Abstracts'** cartridge. Can you picture yourself wearily poring over all of those publications? Now you need never do it again! **Biological Abstracts** has taken its entire 51 volumes of collective research findings by life scientists throughout the world (more than 2.2 million abstracts) and put them on microfilm. What's more, the service



includes annual updating of the file during succeeding years at approximately eight week intervals! You or your organization may subscribe to this service easily and at a quite modest cost. For all the details, write or call **Biological Abstracts** today. **Professional Services and Education Department, Bio-Sciences Information Service, 2100 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103. (215) LO 8-4016.**

# Influencing Computer Decisions

Henry C. Lucas, Jr.

Stanford University, Graduate School of Business, Stanford, California 94305

---

■ One problem for functional areas in the organization, such as a special library, is to obtain adequate consideration of computer-based projects. The goals and activities of the Information Services Department are delineated and methods by which functional areas can influence computer decisions are dis-

cussed. Natural trends in the development of information systems which should include library resources are described. Suggestions are made for increasing the probability of developing a successful application and for insuring that subsequent applications will be undertaken.

---

**A CONTINUING PROBLEM** for functional areas in the organization is to obtain adequate consideration of proposals for computer-based information systems. In most organizations, the Information Services Department staff plays a crucial role in determining what new applications will be undertaken. An understanding of this decision process is helpful for functional areas who have made or are contemplating requests for information processing projects.

## Information Services Objectives

Most computer applications are justified by one of two major criteria. First, the application may show cost savings directly through an inventory reduction, the elimination of personnel, or by a similar mechanism. Secondly, an application may be justified because it produces "better information" which will result in more effective decision making by managers in the organization. Frequently both criteria are combined as tangible and intangible savings.

In organizations that have been active in using computers for several years, the high volume clerical operations which fulfill the first criterion have already been implemented. Newer systems which are being developed generally must be justified on the basis of the second criterion, namely providing better information. It has been pointed out that this type of system is much harder to justify on a cost basis than the first category in which savings are relatively obvious and generally occur immediately upon implementation (1). For the applications suggested in the special libraries area, this trend is fortunate since it appears that many of these proposals will improve the quality of operations rather than result in direct cost savings.

## Decisions on Computer Applications

In most organizations, some type of procedure has been established for selecting and developing computer applications. While the formality of the procedures differs, almost any medium to



large size computer operation will insist upon a feasibility study prior to undertaking the development of a system. During the feasibility study an estimate of the costs versus the benefits is made for the proposed system. As mentioned above, intangible benefits constitute an increasingly important factor in this analysis.

Usually, the Information Services Department is in the position of having to choose from among a number of feasible and attractive systems. Since more systems are proposed that appear beneficial than resources exist to implement, it is necessary to assign priorities to new systems. Manpower must be allocated to the various projects and to ongoing applications. In this sense, the Information Services Department must allocate its own scarce resources and the scarce resources of the computer among many attractive computer applications.

In the early history of information systems, the Information Services Department not only conducted feasibility studies, but also assigned priorities to the various projects. Since this department is not in a position to consider the overall goals of the company, there has been a trend towards the use of steering committees or other mechanisms to involve users in the process of establishing priorities. It is important for a group proposing an application to understand why it may have to be postponed due to the critical nature of other options that are open. By the same token it is also important for areas whose applications are undertaken to realize how they fit into the overall plans of the organization.

### **Methods of Influencing Decisions**

A number of options are available to a functional area such as a special library for influencing the assignment of priorities to systems. First, one can find a top manager and convince him of the importance of the application and let him exert pressure on the Information Services Department. Another possibility is to go outside of the computer depart-

ment to a service bureau; however, this may not be accepted by the management of the organization if they feel use should be made of internal computer systems.

Neither of these alternatives is particularly satisfactory. Instead, in the long run the most successful results will occur from working within the organization through procedures already established. In suggesting applications, the first important question should be, is there a compelling reason for undertaking the project? Are either of the two criteria of cost savings or better information met? A crucial question is whether or not the functional area would be willing to invest the required money from its own budget. In other words, does the user believe in the payoff from the project.

If all of these questions can be answered affirmatively for the application proposed, then a case can be presented both to the Information Services Department and to management based on the strength of the proposed application. Even if several projects are not accepted, it is important for representatives of the functional area to participate in a decision making body like a computer steering committee. In the beginning, such a representative may only serve as an information source for the committee. However, as time progresses, his awareness of other projects will help the functional area evaluate its own ideas before proposing them to the Information Services Department.

### **Natural Processes**

Most of the systems in use today, despite what is written in the popular literature on computer systems, appear to deal with fairly mundane tasks (1). The majority of systems now in operation work with data generated internally by the organization; much of these data are of a routine nature such as bills, payroll checks, order entry data, etc.

However, as information systems are designed to support more complex decisions of more consequence to the or-

ganization, there is a need for external data not generated by the firm (3). An example of these trends can be found by examining the number of organizations which now sell external data to a firm. A good example of this is the Compustat financial information which is used by a number of companies. There is also an increasing emphasis today on the impact of the organization on other organizational entities and on society. Evaluating this impact requires more data external to company operations.

These trends toward external data and the support of more complex decisions by information systems increase the importance of the special library function. The special library and its staff are vital resources in gathering, classifying and promulgating these external data. Even if it is difficult to gain access to decision making bodies and full appreciation for the information systems needed within the special library area, trends in the development of information systems will make it more natural for special libraries to participate in computer planning. In turn this participation as a resource should result in the acquisition of more influence in computer decisions for the library function.

### Developing Successful Systems

Once a decision has been made to undertake an information system for some functional area, the experience of developing and implementing that system is of vital importance. For both the functional area and the Information Services Department, the experience of developing a system will be used in forecasting the difficulties and the success of future requests for service. Therefore, it is essential for a system to be successful, particularly if it is the first one developed in the functional area (2).

Several suggestions can be made to increase the probability of developing a successful system. First, it is important not to take on a project which is too large. It is far better to begin slowly with an initial application and then to

expand it after experience has been gained. User participation has been stressed in developing information systems (2). Employees in the functional area should spend as much time as possible with the Information Services staff to define requirements and check plans. The librarian cannot be expected to be a computer expert or can the computer staff member be expected to be a library expert; it is necessary to work jointly. The participation must be desired by the Information Services Department and should be clearly specified in the arrangements which are made prior to undertaking an application.

The user should also realize that the development of an information system is similar to the development of a book. The farther along in the specifications, programming or implementation of a system, the more difficult it is to make changes in the system. For this reason, information systems personnel often resist changes with increasing strength as the system nears completion. A realization on the part of the user of the problems involved in making modifications helps to develop good working relationships with the computer staff.

All of these points can be summarized by saying that when a system is being designed, a great deal of time both on the part of the user and the Information Systems staff must be spent on it. If the computer staff and the user organization can each develop empathy for the problems of the other, there is a far greater chance that the system will be successful. The success of one system, in turn, makes future applications more attractive to both the Information Services Department and the functional area. Thus it is of paramount importance for the special library to gain the confidence of the Information Services staff and to demonstrate that its applications are important and can be implemented successfully.

### Summary

The criteria used by the Information Services Department in deciding on the

feasibility of proposed computer applications were reviewed. After a successful feasibility study, it is still necessary for the Information Services Department and users to assign priorities to projects so that scarce computer resources may be allocated in an optimal manner. It was suggested that the best strategy for a functional area such as a special library is to present a strong argument for why a system should be undertaken. It is helpful for functional areas to gain access to the decision making process for computer systems. The natural tendencies in the development of information systems which will require the services of librarians to furnish external data were discussed. These trends increase the likelihood that representatives of special libraries will be included in computer decisions.

Suggestions were made for a general approach to the development of an application after the decision has been made to proceed. This approach concentrates on developing a simple, successful system in order to gain experience with computers and the systems development process. A successful history

of systems helps to insure that new applications will be undertaken and provides the functional area with more influence in the important decisions which are made in the organization about the use of computers.

## References

1. Churchill, Neil, John Kempster and Myron Uretsky / *Computer-Based Information Systems for Management: A Survey*. New York, National Association of Accountants, 1969.
2. Lucas, Henry C. Jr. / A User Oriented Approach to Systems Design, *Proceedings of the 1971 ACM Annual Conference*, p. 325-338.
3. Scott Morton, Michael / *Management Decision Systems*. Boston, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, 1971.

*Received for review Mar 6, 1972. Manuscript accepted for publication May 16, 1972. Based on a talk presented at a meeting of the Advertising & Marketing Division, Jun 10, 1971, during SLA's 62nd Annual Conference in San Francisco.*

Henry C. Lucas, Jr. is assistant professor of computer and information systems, Stanford University, Graduate School of Business, Stanford, California.



# Bibliographic Control of American Doctoral Dissertations

## 2. An Analysis

Julie L. Moore

University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007

---

■ An analysis of bibliographic control was attempted for the two concurrent series, *American Doctoral Dissertations (ADD)* and *Dissertation Abstracts (DA)*, by selecting 3,012 titles from *ADD* for comparison. Of these, only 55.3% were abstracted, 18.6% were published, principally in journal format, and 35.6%

were never published or abstracted in any form. Copies of the dissertations selected were read with subject content in mind. The percent agreement between the author's definition of subject and the listed subject varied from discipline to discipline, 88.9% in psychology to a low of 45.1% in health sciences.

---

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of the present study was to describe and analyze the two national bibliographic sources of American doctoral dissertations: *Dissertation Abstracts (DA)* and *American Doctoral Dissertations (ADD)*. The two series have been published since the 1930's, but the amount of bibliographic control has varied within the series. The *American Doctoral Dissertation* series was established as an annual series in 1934 under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries to collect and list all doctoral dissertation titles awarded within the year; *Disserta-*

*tion Abstracts* was established in 1938 under the title *Microfilm Abstracts* to provide an inexpensive publishing medium for doctoral dissertations. As a commercial venture, its parameters of inclusion have varied according to necessity and policy of the owners. However, this venture has become quite successful and is now regarded as an authoritative source for dissertation information, often to the exclusion of *American Doctoral Dissertations*. For this reason, a comparative study of titles was deemed important to determine fully the degree of bibliographic control in *Dissertation Abstracts* compared to *American Doctoral Dissertations*.

---

This is the second in a two-part series on bibliographic control of American doctoral dissertations. The first part, a history, appeared in *Special Libraries* 63 (nos.5/6): p.227-230 (May/June 1972).

### Methodology

A total of 3,012 dissertations in sociology, psychology, biology and education were read and verified by the au-

thor for a series of specialized bibliographic searches from 1963 to 1970. These titles were selected from a total data base of 6,789 as ones that the author has actually read as the original dissertation or a copy. As a catalog librarian, the author has been responsible for analyzing each dissertation for its subject content.

There are several important limitations to this analysis between *American Doctoral Dissertations* and *Dissertation Abstracts*. The first is that the data base of 3,012 dissertations does not include the hard sciences of chemistry, physics, or engineering. Nor does it truly represent areas of the humanities such as literature, drama, speech, or music. It is principally a social sciences and biological sciences data base.

The second limitation to be considered is that 288,369 dissertations are listed in *American Doctoral Dissertations*, of which 3,012 is only slightly more than 1% as a sample. The third limitation is that titles were selected for a purpose external to the listing in *ADD*, rather than randomly, and might therefore be subjectively slanted in certain directions based on subject matter. Yet, in spite of these limitations, the author is of the opinion that the analysis is a reliable indicator of trends in the bibliographic coverage of *Dissertation Abstracts*.

Although the technical process varied slightly in each of the individual searches, the patterns of information collection remained essentially the same. Once a title had been identified from *ADD* the bibliographic information and subject area were coded and keypunched for later retrieval. If an abstract was found in *DA*, it was recorded. In all cases, a thorough search was made for a printed version of the dissertation. Principal secondary sources used were *Biological Abstracts*, *Psychological Abstracts* and *Psychological Index*, *Sociological Abstracts*, *U.S. Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards* and *U.S. Library of Congress National Union Catalog*, and the *U.S. Government Publications Monthly Catalog*.

If a printed version was available, it was read for cataloging data. Then a copy of the dissertation was borrowed from the original school or purchased through microfilm facilities, principally University Microfilms or the library of the original school. The final verification of all information and subject cataloging was done using the copy of the dissertation.

From the bibliographic data, another data card was prepared to correlate all coded bibliographic data and the subject codes from cataloging. Analyses of the data presented were made from the secondary card deck, and calculated using programs written in COBOL for the Honeywell 200 computer.

## Results and Discussion

Since the program of listing doctoral dissertations in *Dissertation Abstracts* is completely voluntary, without organized support from professional societies, a table was compiled from the sample of 3,012 titles to determine what percentage of them had been abstracted in *Microfilm Abstracts* or *Dissertation Abstracts*. Six year intervals were used to see if there were identifiable trends (Table 1).

The total number of titles from 1934-1951 was 509, of which only 40 or 7.8% were abstracted in *Microfilm Abstracts*. After 1951, coverage was enlarged in an effort by the publishers to become a comprehensive source for dissertation literature. From 1952-1969 the number of titles increased almost 500% to 2,503, of which 1,625 or 64.9% were abstracted. A regression line was computed which indicated that the total percentage of dissertations abstracted increased about 5.6% per year.

In an effort to ascertain a relative idea of bibliographic control of doctoral dissertations, 25 universities were selected from the sample population of 3,012 dissertations. Comparisons were made to see how many of these universities participated both in the *Dissertation Abstracts* program of microfilming and also required printing of their dissertations (Table 2).

**Table 1. American Doctoral Dissertations Abstracted in Microfilm Abstracts and Dissertation Abstracts (1934-1969)\***

Sample N=3,012

Years	Total No.	Abstracted	% Abstracted	Source
1934-1939	172	9	5.2%	Microfilm Abstracts
1940-1945	121	4	3.3%	Microfilm Abstracts
1946-1951	216	27	12.5%	Microfilm Abstracts
1952-1957	603	258	42.8%	Dissertation Abst.
1958-1963	731	463	63.3%	Dissertation Abst.
1964-1969	1,169	904	77.3%	Dissertation Abst.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	

\* Although Microfilm Abstracts was first published in 1938, it included dissertation titles back to 1934.

. . .

**Table 2. Selected Universities and Their Requirements for Listing Doctoral Dissertations in Dissertation Abstracts or Printing for General Distribution**

University	First Listed In Diss. Abstr.*	Degree of Listing†	Printing Required‡	Sample No. of Dissertations Checked for Listing
Brandeis U.	1961	Partial	Yes	26
Calif., U. of (Berkeley)	1962	Complete	No	72
Calif., U. of (Los Angeles)	1962	Complete	No	48
Case Western Reserve U.	1957	Partial	No	29
Chicago, U. of	Never	-----	Yes	156
Columbia U.	1951	Complete	No	197
Cornell U.	1953	Partial	No	92
Duke U.	1957	Partial	No	25
Harvard U.	Educ. only 1966	None	No	48
Illinois, U. of	1952	Complete	No	88
Indiana U.	1952	Partial	Yes	44
Iowa State U.	1957	Complete	No	61
Johns Hopkins U.	1958	Partial	Yes	33
Louisiana State U.	1954	Complete	Yes	67
Michigan, U. of	1952	Complete	No	76
Michigan State	1952	Partial	Yes	39
New York U.	1952	Partial	Yes	116
Northwestern U.	1952	Complete	No	43
Ohio State U.	1954	Complete	No	68
Pennsylvania, U. of	1952	Partial	No	67
Purdue U.	1952	Partial	No	59
Southern Calif. U.	1958	Partial	No	116
Washington U. (St. Louis)	1953	Partial	No	77
Yale U.	1963	Partial	Yes	28
Yeshiva U.	1952	Complete	No	32

\* Dissertation Abstracts, v.29, no.1A (July 1968), verso of front cover page.

† The sample was checked to see if all titles from the selected university were listed in Dissertation Abstracts. If more than 10% were not listed, then the author assumed that listing was partial rather than complete.

‡ American Doctoral Dissertations 1967/68, p.vii-xi, 1969.

Of the 25 universities, only two have not participated in the program: the University of Chicago, which requires printing of the dissertations but not listing, and Harvard University which does not require printing or listing. The latter's School of Education joined the program in 1966 but none of the dissertation titles appeared in the sample population. Six universities (Brandeis University, Indiana University, Louisiana State University, Michigan State University, New York University, and Yale University) all participated in the program, at least partially, and in addition they required printing. However, titles of dissertations from these six universities that do appear in the sample population were not always found to be "printed."\* This finding indicates that participating in DA's program and requiring printing still may not assure bibliographic control of all doctoral dissertation titles. Fourteen universities, or almost half, were abstracted only part of the time. This is a rather significant figure when complete bibliographic control of a university's doctoral dissertation is assumed by a non-librarian user.†

Availability of research information frequently suffers due to a time lag. The lag between research and publication of results has always been a concern to scholars. Table 3 was developed to demonstrate the average time lag for the abstract announcement in *Dissertation Abstracts* and the formal publication.

\* The word "printed" was used in the table by the author to refer to what is technically called "impression." The ALA Glossary (1943:71). Thompson defines the term as "All copies of a work printed at one time from one setting of type." In reality this definition is rather narrow for the author's purpose—if any "impression" of a work was found, it was considered to be "printed" for distribution purposes and coded as a "printed version."

† On the verso of the title, in fine print, *Dissertation Abstracts* reads: "Some institutions have not sent all of their dissertations for inclusion in the microfilm program." *Caveat emptor.*

Of the 3,012 dissertations examined, 2,452 (81.4%) were never published; moreover, 1,072 (35.6%) were never published or abstracted. This 35.6% are listed in *American Doctoral Dissertations* with no records in the conventional bibliographic tools. Of those abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts* and available on microfilm, 1,604 (90.5%) were abstracted in the same year or one year after the date of the degree issuance. However, they comprise only 53.4% of the total number of dissertations issued.

The type of publication frequently determines its announcement in the secondary sources. If it is a book, it will probably be listed in *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, *U.S. Library of Congress National Union Catalog* or *Publishers' Weekly*. If it is a journal, it may be listed in subject abstract sources, such as *Biological Abstracts*, *Psychological Abstracts* or *Sociological Abstracts*. If it appears as a chapter of a book, or paper in the proceedings of a conference, it may or may not appear in the abstract sources. The policy for this type of literature varies from source to source. Moreover, this type of publication has become a major form of dissemination only in the last two decades. Although it has always existed, usually it was con-

Table 3. Time Lag Between the Date of the Dissertation Issuance and Its Listing in Dissertation Abstracts or Publication (1934-1969)

Sample N=3,102				
Time Lag (Years)	Listing in Diss. Abstr.	% Listed in Diss. Abstr.	Printed Version*	% Printed
Same	824	27.4%	174	5.8%
1	780	26.0%	186	6.2%
2	147	4.9%	128	4.3%
3	9	.3%	39	1.3%
4+	12	.4%	33	1.1%
Totals	1,772	59.0%	560	18.7%

\* Printed version refers to an impression offset rather than limited distribution to a few, pre-determined faculty members.

Table 4. Type of Publications Resulting from American Doctoral Dissertations

Sample N=3,102

Decade	Never Publ. No. (%)	Journal Articles No. (%)	Books* No. (%)	Chapters or Parts of Book No. (%)	Totals No. (%)
1934-1939	118(68.6%)	39(22.7%)	15( 8.7%)	0(0.0%)	172(100.0%)
1940-1949	197(76.0%)	36(14.0%)	26(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	259(100.0%)
1950-1959	734(79.5%)	176(19.1%)	9( 1.0%)	4( .4%)	923(100.0%)
1960-1969	1,403(84.6%)	206(12.4%)	12( .7%)	37(2.3%)	1,658(100.0%)
Total Avg.	2,452(81.4%)	457(15.2%)	62( 2.0%)	41(1.4%)	3,012(100.0%)

\* Books include all government documents issued in monographic form; the number in the sample was only 17 of the 3,012 titles.

sidered aberrant and comprised only a small portion of the literature of a field (Table 4).

A larger percent (15.2%) of dissertations were published as journal articles for all the decades, more than any other type of literature. Only 2.1% were published as books, and only 1.4% could be identified as published as parts of a physical book (such as conference proceedings bound in monographic form). The latter statistic is probably lower than reality since this type of publication is not adequately controlled in the bibliographic world either. Books published tend to be printed almost verbatim from the dissertation, especially prior to 1934.† Journal articles are fairly condensed and rewritten to display the research results. Methodology, prior literature, and basic concepts of the theory are frequently omitted except for one or two statements. All details of the experiment are omitted unless they have *direct and unexpected influences* on the results. As far as the author could determine the same kind of rewriting is also true for those articles printed as chapters in a book. It is conceivable that some of the research results could have been reported as technical reports but

reports are, at this time, still considered as unpublished literature.§

The literature of research is considered to be the journal; these findings merely re-affirm this assumption.

When using any reference book or series, the mode of approach becomes the primary access point governing that book or series. In the case of dissertation literature, the subject approach seemed to be the one most commonly used. As of yet, the authors are unknown in their fields and the research is known only vaguely if at all. In *Dissertation Abstracts*, a statement concerning the assignment of subject reads:¶

*"The selection of the subject category for a dissertation published in Dissertation Abstracts International is entirely the choice of the author. When the author neglects to choose a subject category, the decision is then made by his graduate school. The only exception is that when we were publishing Microfilm Abstracts (vol. 1, 1938-vol. 11, n.4, 1951), the subject selection was handled by a catalog librarian in our employ."*

§ At least two of the biology dissertations were submitted to the National Science Foundation as technical reports.

¶ *Dissertation Abstracts International Retrospective Index*, v.I-XXIX. Ann Arbor, Xerox/University Microfilms, 1970, v.8, p.ix.

† The author has frequently read both the dissertation and the printed version of the older titles in the course of historical searching.



**Table 5. Agreement Between Subject Information of Dissertations Listed in American Doctoral Dissertations, Compared to Its Listed Subject**

Subject Information	Listed Subjects Represented	No. of Diss.	% Agreement
Biological Sciences	Botany	67	86.3%
	Zoology & Physiology	290	
	Biochemistry	81	
	Genetics	42	
	Physical Education	16	
	Health Sciences	29	
	Psychology	31	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	
Health Sciences	Health Sciences	46	45.1%
	Physiology	29	
	Psychology	22	
	Sociology	2	
	Education	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	
Psychology	Psychology	734	88.9%
	Sociology	51	
	Social Work	11	
	Physiology	16	
	Health Sciences	9	
	Literature	5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	
Sociology	Sociology	418	74.2%
	Public Administration	38	
	Education	46	
	Psychology	37	
	Health Sciences	13	
	Economics	9	
	Literature	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	
Economics	Economics	157	83.5%
	Public Administration	7	
	Sociology	18	
	Psychology	4	
	Education	2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	
Social Administration*	Public Administration	117	68.4%
	Business Administration	125	
	Social Work	52	
	Sociology	35	
	Psychology	64	
	Education	37	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	
Education	Education	172	81.5%
	Sociology	15	
	Business Administration	24	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	
Humanities	Literature	131	96.3%
	Music	5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	

\* Includes Public Administration, Social Work, and Business Administration. The last discipline is included in this category after a content analysis of titles revealed that it is "public and private administrative systems" rather than strictly business administration as is usually defined by the Schools of Business.

As a result, the subject category more closely resembles an academic discipline than a meaningful subject.

Presumably, in recent years at least, the source method may hold for *American Doctoral Dissertations* since they have had the same publisher since 1956. In the earlier series, it is quite likely that subject fields were assigned by the editor or someone within the Association of Research Libraries. Since statistics have been compiled consistently for subject fields in the *American Doctoral Dissertation* series since 1934, a comparison of subject information, as determined by the author's cataloging, and the listed subject area was tabulated. These figures are subjective and represent only a relative indicator of agreement. But most people approaching a reference book by subject, finding the book arranged by subject, tend to accept the subject as all inclusive. Table 5 shows the percentage of agreement, which is used as an indicator.

The percentage of agreement between the subject information as determined by the author and the subject field assigned in *American Doctoral Dissertations* varies according to the fields involved. The more established the name of the field, the higher the percentage of agreement. In the biological sciences, psychology, economics, education and literature, all of which are considered as definite areas of study with relatively clear boundaries, the percentage of agreement is 80% or better. In health sciences, a subject category that appeared in 1958, the percentage of agreement is only 45.1%. This figure is low because some health sciences such as pharmacology and medical surgery were formerly separate, or appeared in other disciplines such as biology and public administration. Some individual titles pertained to the current jargon term of "health" but were not considered as such when they were written. Social administration is another term like health sciences and is composed of numerous disciplines recombined to form a new jargon term. The reverse situation occurs in sociology which is a discipline, but

its subject content may be taken from numerous other disciplines. The agreement here is only 74.2%.

Any person approaching *American Doctoral Dissertations* by subject must be aware that only 90% or less of his subject will be found under *that listed subject*. If a complete search must be made, or if his area of study is considered as "recent," then percent of agreement drops dramatically. A supplementary search must be performed in all related subjects.

### Summary

A comparison of dissertation titles was made between the two national bibliographic sources: *Dissertation Abstracts* and *American Doctoral Dissertations* from 1934 to 1969. A sample population of 3,012 titles was selected, principally in the social studies and biological sciences. Five trends of coverage were indicated using these titles as an analytic base. Only 55.3% of all titles were listed in *Dissertation Abstracts*; almost half of the participating universities did not send in *all* their dissertations; 90.5% of the titles were abstracted within two years of issuance; 81.4% were never published in any form; 35.6% were never published or abstracted; and 15.2% were published as journal articles as the most common form of publication. The percentage of agreement between a user's subject and a subject in *American Doctoral Dissertations* varies from 88.9% in psychology and other established disciplines to 45.1% in health sciences, a new discipline. These figures confirm *American Doctoral Dissertations* as the more complete bibliographic source for dissertation information despite the popularity of *Dissertation Abstracts*.

*Received for review Dec 9, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 8, 1972.*

# The Librarian . . .

Judith A. Nientimp

The University of Rochester Library, Rochester, New York 14627

---

■ The bane of the serials librarian is often the subscription agent. It is necessary for the librarian and the agent to work together for each to function effectively and to understand each other's problems.

---

WHEN SERIALS LIBRARIANS meet, one of the most frequent topics of conversation is subscription agencies. The conversation begins, "Oh, you're a *serials librarian!* What subscription agency do you use?" It seems as though serials librarians are engaged in a never-ending search for the ideal subscription agent. They compare notes endlessly but somehow, no one ever seems satisfied. Do librarians really have an impossible dream? Or does the ideal agency exist somewhere only waiting to be discovered? If one reads the advertising in the library periodicals, there are a large number of subscription agencies providing a wide range of services. The advertising promises "prompt, accurate, efficient handling of your subscriptions"; "complete periodicals service—all American and foreign titles"; "with us you never need to worry about expirations, renewal notices, additional volumes, supplements, title changes, foreign language letters, and many other details." With all these services available, presumably

at the snap of a finger, why are librarians still searching for a better subscription agency? What is wrong with librarians that they are not satisfied?

Many librarians would say only, "The agents are not providing good service. They're not doing what they say they will do." Yet librarians all agree that they cannot live *without* subscription agents, for the agents do perform the essential services of ordering and renewing subscriptions and billing the library for them, usually on one annual renewal invoice. Without subscription agents, the library would be plunged into the midst of an inextricable avalanche of orders, renewal notices, and separate invoices. If it is agreed that librarians cannot work effectively *without* subscription agents, then the problem must be how to work effectively *with* them. Rather than librarians blaming subscription agents for faults which may or may not be theirs, perhaps they should examine some of the ways in which they can work *together* to meet the serials librarian's goal of providing, as quickly, efficiently, and economically as possible, the titles needed for use by the library's patrons.

The serials librarian has an obligation to set up and maintain complete and accurate records which will allow staff members to provide the agent with all the information he needs in order

(contd. p. 294)

# ... and the Subscription Agent

Stanley R. Greenfield

Playbill Division, Metromedia Inc., New York

---

■ A subscription agency's basic goals are to place new orders, attend to claims and adjustments, and renew expiring subscriptions. The steps involved in placing subscription orders are described with particular attention to problems that may arise.

---

A SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY has as its goals three fundamental functions:

1. Accurate, prompt placement of new orders.
2. Speedy and vigorous attention to claims and adjustments.
3. Timely renewal of expiring subscriptions.

Agencies also provide catalogs and bibliographic assistance as well as a broad range of other services, but the aforementioned three are basic.

Subscription agents have been heard to say, "Our job is to get the right magazine to the right place at the right time." Whenever that is done, the role that subscription agents play is inflated out of proportion and responsibilities are assigned to them that they cannot possibly fulfill.

In reality, the agent has control of only one part of the chain of events that begins with a request from a patron for a journal subscription and ends with receipt of the first issue. He has equally

little control over whether or not the librarian receives all issues covered by a subscription and receives them on time.

The various steps in the process are as follows:

1. A request by a patron;
2. Preparation of an order by the librarian;
3. Mailing the order by the librarian or purchasing office to the subscription agency;
4. Receipt by the agency and its processing as an order to the publisher;
5. Mailing the order to the publisher's fulfillment department by the subscription agency;
6. Processing the order by the publisher's fulfillment department and the preparation of a label for the first issue;
7. The transmission of that label to the printing plant;
8. Affixing the label and placing the journal into the mails;
9. Its travel time to the library;
10. Receipt and check-in of the journal.

Of the ten steps indicated, subscription agents exercise control over only one—the fourth step. This step is indeed critically important for all the steps that follow and it is the one most difficult to execute properly.

## What the Agency Does

The agency receives orders from individual customers which contain lists of  
*(contd. p. 298)*

to solve problems. This includes providing the agent with as much bibliographical detail as may be necessary for placing a new order; providing invoice numbers and/or dates if a payment is being questioned; and providing date of last receipt if an issue or issues are being claimed. We can only expect prompt and efficient service if we have supplied all the necessary information. Lack of some of that information will almost always cause delays in service.

If the librarian is maintaining complete and accurate records and is supplying all necessary information on correspondence regarding problems, then the subscription agency should fulfill its responsibility of answering the letters and solving the problems. It is very disconcerting for a serials librarian to see so many unanswered letters in the open correspondence file. When two or three letters are sent to an agent and four to six weeks elapse without a reply, the librarian begins to wonder if the agency is really still there. I became extremely agitated early this year when I discovered that a routine claim and then a follow-up letter regarding non-receipt of the 1971 issues of an important title had both gone unanswered. I called the agency and explained that I had written a letter six weeks earlier but had not received either a reply or the issues. The response I received was, "Well, Miss Nientimp, six weeks may seem like a long time to you, but to us it is current." At that point I rejoined the ranks of serials librarians in search of the ideal subscription agency.

### **Claims**

Claiming is an area of great discord between librarians and subscription agents. Here again the serials librarian has a responsibility—namely, of seeing to it that records are complete enough for accurate claiming and that claiming is done promptly. The former means recording, for each issue received, the date of its receipt and maintaining those rec-

ords long enough so that a receipt pattern (if there is one) can be seen. This helps to avoid situations like claiming the May issue in July when it is never published until September or claiming the 1970 volume when the 1968 volume was not received until 1970 and is the latest volume published. If agents are flooded with that kind of claim, who can blame them if they begin to set aside all the claims from that library?

Prompt placing of claims is another obligation of the serials librarian. It is not fair to blame the agent if the publisher cannot supply an issue which was not claimed until six or eight months after it was due. A regular check of serials records will help in placing claims promptly for only those items which actually should have been received.

If the agency has supplied claim forms and directions for their use, it is another responsibility of the librarian to see that the forms are used, that all information requested is filled in, and that the form is sent to the right place.

The matter of claim forms deserves further attention. The subscription agent should not ask for more information than the librarian can reasonably be expected to supply. In most libraries, if not all, once a piece of mail has been entered in the receipts record, the mailing wrapper is thrown away. How then can the librarian be expected to attach a mailing label to a claim form? Even if the request is only to fill in all the mysterious numbers on the mailing label and the label is affixed to the piece, one may still have to hunt down the item in a department library several buildings away in order to copy it. Providing that information may insure more efficient handling of claims, but it places a great burden on library staff.

The claim form, if it is to be sent directly to the publisher, should express in no uncertain terms that it is the specific issue and no other that the library wants. Agents should not word their claim form in such a way that it is an open invitation to the publisher to ex-

tend the subscription rather than sending the issue. As a rule, libraries need the issue for binding and do not want the subscription extended.

If the serials librarian has an obligation to be prompt in claiming, the agency has a corresponding obligation to be prompt in forwarding and answering claims. It is very awkward when an irate faculty member comes storming in looking for an issue and the clerk on duty says she sent a claim for it two months ago but has not yet received a reply. The faculty member does not understand why there has not been a reply and the serials librarian cannot explain because she does not understand either. It would be very useful if the agency could at least acknowledge receipt of the claim and provide the date on which it was referred to the publisher or note that they are inquiring about the problem. At least then the library would know that the claim arrived at the agency and a date could be recorded in the serials file for use in subsequent checking.

Despite agents' claims of supplying all periodical titles, they cannot, in reality, do so if for no other reason than that there are publishers who will not supply their titles through agencies. The serials librarian, in an attempt to place as many orders as possible with the agent the library has chosen, will automatically send all or most orders to that agent. The agent should acknowledge those orders he is sure he can place and those which he will attempt to place and return those he knows he cannot place. I would greatly prefer that an agent return orders, advising me to place them direct, than for them to remain in the open order file for months on end and not know whether or not they were placed. That kind of lack of response by agents regarding new orders is what leads many librarians to start placing more and more orders direct, an action which may lead to faster response time but which causes many other problems in the future.

### **Periodical Identification**

Librarians must bear the responsibility of identifying requested titles thoroughly enough so that the agent can order them. The title alone is not always sufficient identification, particularly if the title is a new one. Therefore, if information on publisher, price, and expected date of first issue is available, it should be added to the order. Many serial titles are very similar and, if the order is placed for the wrong one, it may not be cancellable. If the library is placing a second or third order for the same title, that information should be included on the order slip so the agent knows and, hopefully, will inform the publisher.

It is not always easy for the librarian to identify titles from the information supplied her by the requestor. Consequently, it is not unheard of for a second order to be placed in error. A foreign agent specializing in Russian titles once wrote the library a very tactful letter informing us that our order had been received and he would be happy to process it but he already had on file another order for the same thing from the Serials Department and three from the Acquisitions Department all under different entries and did we really want five copies? It was rather embarrassing, but this does serve to illustrate two salient points: the confusion resulting from the need for titles which are difficult to verify, and the important aid a good agent can provide if the library finds itself in a seemingly inextricable situation. A simple inquiry from the agent rather than his automatically placing the order can save money and help avoid embarrassing human errors.

### **Beginning the Subscription**

Orders should be placed early enough to allow the agent plenty of lead time in beginning the subscription. Publishers usually require from six to eight weeks to begin the subscription and some processing time for the agency

should be added to that. A librarian should not expect a title ordered on December 1 to begin arriving promptly on January 1. Also, if complete volumes are required, extra care must be taken in timing the orders, particularly those for Russian titles for which back issues of the current volume are very difficult to obtain. Instructions on beginning the subscription should be as clear as possible. If the library will not accept incomplete volumes, a statement such as "begin subscription with the first issue of the current volume" might be appropriate. If the number of the current volume is known, ask the agent to begin the subscription with either that volume or the next. If the order is to be a standing order, a statement such as "renew subscription automatically until cancelled by us" or "continue subscription until forbidden" makes that clear to the agent.

### **Invoices**

One of the most frequently cited reasons for using a subscription agent rather than ordering direct is that the agent will provide, if not one invoice per year, at least one major invoice which will include most of the titles. It has been estimated that, for university libraries, the cost of the clerical processing and the actual writing of a check is \$7.00-\$10.00, so paying for many titles on the agency's one invoice can provide the library with a substantial savings. Agency invoices are, however, a frequent cause of the annoyance librarians feel toward subscription agents. Agents may or may not arrange invoices in the order required by the library and they may or may not use the entry by which the library ordered the item. My own personal preference would be to have an invoice arranged in alphabetical order by the *Library of Congress, Union List of Serials*, or *New Serials Titles* entry for that item since that is the way the Kardex files are arranged. The invoice would bill each subscription separately and, if appropriate, quote the order number

for that subscription. Other libraries may desire different arrangements for their invoices and it would be ideal if special arrangements could be made for such requirements. This should not be very difficult to do if the agent has a machine-readable data base and writes programs to provide for variety in the organization of invoices.

Invoice payments should be recorded by the library either on the check-in record for an item or on a separate invoice record which is filed with the check-in card. In that way the person authorizing payment can compare the current payment with earlier ones and can check the payment against receipts. Sometimes a subscription is on an agent's records and is renewed automatically but, when checked against receipts, it is discovered that publication is two or three years behind schedule. This is happening frequently now with translation journals, and the library has a perfect right to refuse further payment or request credit rather than paying two or three years in advance. If invoices are not entered in the same file as the check-in records, however, this kind of comparison is impossible. When a discrepancy of this kind is discovered, it should be pointed out to the agency so that their records can also be adjusted.

The serials librarian should follow the agency's instructions regarding payment of invoices. Some agencies prefer deductions made from their invoices if there is a problem while others want the full amount paid and then a credit memo requested. For the best service, the librarian should be certain that invoices, particularly annual renewal invoices, are paid as promptly as possible and that the agent's instructions are followed.

### **Customer Relations**

I have worked in serials departments on and off for eight years and, during that time, have talked to several dozen representatives of library supply com-

panies and binderies. In that same time, two subscription agents have come to discuss the services their agencies can provide. At one time several years ago the library was using the services of two of the largest domestic agencies but never once did any representative of either of those agencies pay a visit or call on the phone. Please do not assume that I want a sales representative dropping in every other day. I do not. But I do not like what seems to be the assumption on the part of the agencies that, once they have the library's business, they can just forget it because it will be too much work for the library to change. Subscription agents should be concerned enough about the quality of services rendered and about the needs of their clients to maintain contact with those clients even if it just means calling periodically to ask "How are we doing?" They should also have area representatives who are familiar enough with the library's account that they are able to solve the particular problem or at least assure the librarian that they will make every effort to do so.

Agencies are attempting to find new solutions to old problems and, when they do find one, they should inform their clients of it. It is disturbing to read in the literature of services performed by one's agent when he had not even bothered to inform his customers of them. Once again, it seems that the emphasis of the agency may be on obtaining new accounts rather than on keeping old clients happy.

Ordering, claiming, invoices, and communications are the areas where agents are most able to render valuable services to libraries; they are also the areas in which there seem to be the greatest number of problems. To summarize the points raised in this paper: the responsibilities of the librarians are the maintenance of complete and accurate records, supplying as much information as is necessary with orders and claims, placing claims promptly, and making payments promptly; the responsibilities of the agents are placing orders as quickly as possible and reporting promptly on those orders which cannot be placed, renewing all subscriptions on time, placing as many charges as possible on one annual renewal invoice, keeping clients informed of those changes in agency policies and procedures which will affect the client and, handling claims and problems promptly.

If librarians and subscription agents make every effort to understand and fulfill their responsibilities, everyone will be better equipped to work together and perhaps, someday, the twain shall meet.

*Received for review Dec 16, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 22, 1972. Presented at a program on subscription agents sponsored by the Technical Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Section, New York Library Association, during the NYLA annual conference in Oct 1971.*



Judith A. Nientimp is head, Serials and Binding Department, The University of Rochester Library, Rochester, N. Y.



journals. These lists must be sorted so as to send out orders to individual journals containing lists of customers. This can be done in a variety of ways—manually with various types of mechanical data processing systems as with computers of varying levels of sophistication. In all cases, the system used must provide four basic outputs: 1) orders to publishers; 2) invoices to customers; 3) all documents necessary for proper and timely renewal of expiring subscriptions; 4) internal records to run the agency's business.

In order to perform these operations, every agency needs certain basic files: a file of journals with rates, a file of publishers and a customer file.

When orders are received in the agency, some agencies automatically acknowledge them. They are then normally logged in so that a record may be kept of their arrival and their passage through the agency's various operations may be monitored. Next, the order is reviewed to be certain that all the information required for processing is present. Such information would include: To whom is the subscription to be billed? To whom is it to be shipped? Is the start date indicated? Is the term indicated? To what rate is this particular customer entitled? If there are any questions at this point, the agency normally contacts the library.

The next step is the processing of the order to the publisher and the preparation of an invoice for the customer. When the order is being processed, the agency will often discover that there is a request for a journal which may not be in the agency's file, or for a rate of which it is not aware. It is at this point that the agency's rate research department is called upon to supply the information necessary for the completion of the order. The manner in which order processing is done, of course, varies from agency to agency.

The final step involves checking the invoice and the orders prior to release to the customer and to the publisher. Nor-

mally, as part of the same order processing function, materials necessary for timely renewal of the subscriptions are also created.

### **Complaints, Adjustments, Claims**

The handling of complaints, adjustments and claims begins with the receipt of mail which normally is directed to the Customer Service Representatives who read the mail and decide what action is to be taken. At this point, it is frequently necessary to refer to files to obtain check and order information. Then the claim or adjustment is processed to the publisher. In many agencies, the adjustment is acknowledged to the customer and files are created to follow up with the publisher in cases in which he does not reply.

Another important department of an agency is the Renewal Department, which is responsible for keeping track of those journals which will be due for renewal, and preparing renewal documents for each customer, seeing that these documents are sent out and following up in case the customer does not reply in a timely fashion.

Some agencies also maintain marketing staffs and branch offices with sales representatives who call on accounts at their libraries to assist them in ordering and in connection with any problems which may arise.

### **The Librarian Can Help**

How can the librarian help the agency in connection with its basic functions? By understanding the limits of the agency's power. It can only transmit to the publishers information concerning the subscriber's wishes. Should the publisher fail to follow through on these wishes the agency can act vigorously and promptly to get them to resolve any difficulties.

The librarian can help by always re-mitting complete information. It is important that instructions be clear, legi-

ble and contain all required information. On new titles, the publisher's name and address should be included where available. It is particularly important to provide the proper title of journals. Orders and renewals should be sent early enough so that there is enough time to process them.

Most important, however, is that the lines of communication must be kept open. When the agent makes a mistake, tell him.

### **A New Subscription**

Why does it take so long to get service started on a new subscription? First, note that the order or issue is in the mails four times. The first three instances are normally handled by first class or air mail. The last transit is by second class mail, which means a minimum of ten days to two weeks for domestic journals plus an additional three to five weeks for overseas journals sent by sea mail.

Next, there is the processing time at the subscription agency. This varies with the agency and the season, but two weeks is a good average to use. The time necessary to enter the order into the publisher's file before printing the first label can be between one and three weeks and if the order has just missed the monthly label run, it may take four weeks. Three to seven days must be allowed at the printing plant.

A publisher may return an order and check to the subscription agency in cases where the agency may not have paid at new rates. This happens frequently even though subscription agencies request publishers to enter subscriptions and bill them for any rate differentials. Many publishers are in no position to do otherwise, however, because of their own procedures. If this should happen, another two weeks must be added to the time for receipt of first issue.

It takes a long time to cancel a journal or to change an address for precisely the same reason that it takes so long to

get a subscription started. All the elements in the process (steps one through ten) are necessary before the first copy can be received at a new address or before a journal can be cancelled.

### **Change of Address**

When publishers receive a change of address, they must locate the subscription whose address the customer wishes to have changed. When they attempt to do this, three things may happen.

The first is that they may locate the subscription, remove the old plate (or punch card or magnetic tape or disc record) and substitute the new one. If these two things are done concurrently, service should begin at the new address. However, if the publisher's procedure is to cancel the subscription at the old address and then start one at the new address, it is possible that the cancellation of the old subscription may take effect prior to the inauguration of the new subscription and if labels for a given issue are being prepared during this time, an issue may be missed.

If a customer has more than one subscription to a journal and if he is not very precise about which subscription to change, there is a possibility that the address will be changed on the wrong subscription but that in checking the file, a clerk will discover another subscription at the old address and change that one too. There is also the possibility that the fulfillment clerk may not be able to find the original subscription in the file, may assume that it has already been cancelled and start a new subscription. In this case, two subscriptions will be received. Therefore, it is urged that addresses not be changed except at renewal time. Also, when there is more than one subscription it is of great importance not only to specify precisely which subscription to change, but also that there is more than one subscription. It is very important to inform the agency rather than the publisher of changes of address.

### Missing Issues

In some cases missing issues are late issues, and late issues can be caused by a myriad of factors including: 1) lateness of editorial material; 2) difficulties in printing, addressing or binding; 3) delays in the mails; 4) strikes.

Most missing issues are not merely late issues but issues destined never to arrive and, once again, the source of the difficulty may lie in a number of places. A label may be lost or ruined while being prepared or while being affixed to the wrapper, or the issue may be lost in the mails. Magazines may never arrive because they are sidetracked en route by a postman or office boy.

### Extension vs. Serving

Perhaps as upsetting as the missing issue itself is the inability to obtain a replacement from the publisher. The publisher would rather extend the subscription than serve the missing issue because economics favor extension, particularly for publishers that use computerized fulfillment procedures. In such situations, to extend a subscription is a simple process. A card is punched indicating that a particular subscription is to be extended by one issue. The cost is \$0.15 to \$0.20, in addition to the normal cost of fulfilling the magazine.

On the other hand, if a missing issue request is sent to a publisher's fulfillment department and they wish to serve the issue, they must send a note to the warehouse where the issues are kept, and then the whole pick-pack-ship process must be carried through, a label must be typed, the issue must be wrapped and taken to the Post Office. The estimated cost is approximately \$1.25 in addition to the cost of fulfilling the magazine. The difference between extending and serving is thus more than \$1.00. For a major publisher with 100,000 claims a year, the difference between the two policies can amount to \$100,000.00. This does not include savings resulting from

a policy of not over-printing and warehousing extra copies to fulfill missing issue requests.

When a claim is sent to the agent, he forwards it to the publisher. Few publishers inform the agency of what action they will take. The only way the agent can know if the claim has not been acted upon is if the librarian sends a second claim and a third claim where necessary. When agents receive third claims, they attempt to use as much persuasion as possible, but they cannot ever know unless the customer notifies them whether the publisher has acted on a claim that has been passed on to him.

### Price Increase Debits

There is no way to avoid price increase debits. A major agency works with as many as 12,000-15,000 publishers, many of whom are not really publishers but rather scholarly societies or other non-profit bodies. Frequently the agency does not know when rates are raised because many publishers do not inform the agencies, until an order is received at the wrong rate. The only sure way to keep rate files absolutely current would be to send an order to every publisher for every magazine every day, because the one sure way to find out that a rate has been changed is to send a publisher a check at the wrong rate.

Agencies try to keep their files up to date because a wrong rate means additional correspondence and payments for them. Some agencies have a policy of batching price increase debit invoices on a monthly basis and can sometimes work out special payment plans to handle these charges.

### Back Issues

None of the major subscription agencies in the United States are in the back issue business. Rather, they handle current subscriptions. For many journals, if an order is placed at mid-year, the publisher is asked to "ship the first issue of

current volume and continue." This sometimes leads to trouble, particularly in the case of popular journals and some technical journals. If one sends an order in July requesting prior January start, one may get all the issues, no issues, or a handful of issues; this means correspondence and correspondence costs money. Therefore, if the subscription agent hesitates to back-start a subscription, this is why.

### Subscription Agency Income

Subscription agencies have two sources of income: Commissions from publishers and service charges from customers. Most subscription agencies require a certain gross profit margin to handle an account and they normally follow one of two procedures to obtain it. Some agencies evaluate the commissions on the list of journals being ordered, and if they do not meet the minimum, the agency will assign a flat percentage service charge to the entire list. It may be 2%, 5% or 10%.

Some agencies do not use a flat rate for the entire list, but put service charges on those titles which do not provide an appropriate commission to them.

If the customer's list consists largely of popular titles, the subscription agent may be able to give a discount. On the other hand, major academic and research libraries usually require a handling charge.

### Country of Origin Buying

Many libraries buy domestic journals from domestic agencies and foreign journals from foreign agents. This was the traditional way in which foreign journals were obtained. Many of the newer academic and research libraries have always obtained all of their journals directly from American vendors, who are in fact able to service journals published anywhere in the world.

### Cancelled!

Librarians complain that, if a journal ceases publication and if a refund has been requested from the agent, they are told that since the agent could not get a refund from the publisher, no refund is possible.

This occurs because agents hold themselves responsible for money which is paid them only until it is paid to the publisher. Once the money is turned over to a publisher in accordance with a customer's instructions, the agency can no longer be responsible for this money. The librarian's position in case of bankruptcy or discontinuation is the same as if he had paid directly. However, there have been cases where agencies have acquired refunds for their customers when individual libraries have not been able to recover money they paid directly to the publication.

### Interruptions in Service

The only reason for an interruption in service is that someone failed to do his job on time or accurately. Either the library failed to submit its renewal authorization to the agent on time, or the agent or publisher failed to process the renewal quickly or accurately. Of these three cases, the last two are most frequent—failure of the agent or publisher to process on time. In the case of both the subscription agency and the publisher, the late Fall when subscriptions for January start are being processed is by far the busiest period of the year. To help avoid interruptions in service, renewal authorizations should be submitted to the agent as early as possible; he should be urged to process the renewals as early in the Fall as he can. If the customer is to receive a renewal quotation from his agent, he should ask for it during the Summer or early Fall. It is also suggested that subscriptions be for multiple years where publishers make multiple year rates available.

Multiple year subscriptions are a very

sound idea. First, many multiple year subscriptions provide a saving over multiples of the annual rate. Many librarians also order for three years even when the three year rate does not represent any dollar saving over three times the one year rate.

Here is why. When a purchase is for three years, it is necessary to order only once every three years. This means a saving of clerical time in the library and in the purchasing office. And there are only one-third as many chances for error. Clearly, however, if the money is not available to buy for more than one year, this solution is not possible, and if the journal will not definitely be needed for more than one year, it is not wise to buy for more than one year.

### **Miscellaneous Situations**

The ordering of new journals during the course of a year varies with the individual vendor. Some vendors welcome interim or supplementary orders from libraries. Some request that the library batch such orders. Some agencies discourage the placement of individual orders during the course of the year. Check with the agent to find out his policies.

Most agencies prefer not to be involved in competitive bidding. Nevertheless, some agencies consent to bid on those accounts which are required by law to go out to bid, and most agencies do give customers they acquire by bidding the same type of service which they give to other customers.

Often renewal notices continue for journals which are on a "til forbid" basis with the agent. This occurs because most periodicals do not accept "til forbid" orders and because of their internal renewal policies. Most publishers do not maintain a record of whether a journal subscription was placed through an agent, and when they do, they seldom maintain the name of the agent. Therefore, when they wish to solicit a renewal, they have no one else to mail to other than the subscriber. Many publishers

begin soliciting renewals five months before the expiration of a subscription and send notices monthly. Since most agencies renew journals 60 to 90 days before expiration, even in those cases where the agent is renewing properly, renewal notices will arrive from the publisher.

Continuations and irregulars are a separate situation. They have for many years rested in a kind of limbo between the areas normally covered by the subscription agent and the book jobber. Subscription agents have always found continuations and irregulars much more difficult to handle than periodicals (regular serials) since these journals do not have a predetermined price and/or publication schedule and locating publishers is extremely difficult. However, in recent years a number of subscription agents have been soliciting such business. Talk with each agent concerning his activities in this area.

### **What to Expect of the Agent**

Aside from the three basic expectations mentioned near the beginning, the librarian should expect his agent to establish a common expiration date for him at his request. To do this, the agent must enter renewals for odd terms to permit them to all expire at the same time.

The librarian should expect his agent to handle the journals on a "til forbid" basis, to continue to renew them from year to year without specific authorization for each journal. However, a number of agencies are changing their "til forbid" policies as a result of the increasing budgetary constraints under which many libraries are now operating. They now submit each year a list of journals which are due for renewal prior to placing renewal orders. And since in most cases agencies supplying such listings supply them at current prices, the librarian has an opportunity to review the list and to know in advance how much money the journals will cost and to encumber funds properly or to delete jour-

nals should the expenditure level be too high. While a number of agencies do submit renewal quotations of this kind, they do not require that these quotations be reviewed, but do require written authorization each year before spending the library's money.

The librarian should expect the agent to do some of the research necessary in locating new titles, emphasizing *some* because one can spend many hours and even days trying to track down the publisher of a new or highly esoteric title. The agent should work toward minimizing the number of titles which must be ordered directly from publishers.

He should supply catalogs and other bibliographic aids. He should be able to supply machine-readable information concerning the journals he is acquiring. In most cases, these data are supplied in IBM card form which makes possible direct entry into the customer's computer system. If the agent is not now able to supply this information, it is likely that he will be able in the near future. It is growing increasingly apparent that as major academic and research libraries move to computerization, subscription agencies which are not able to integrate their systems with those of their customers will find it difficult to handle those libraries in the years ahead.

The agent should make available his data bases and software capabilities—if not now, then in the next few years. Computer experts say that in a purely rational universe . . . information should be keyboarded only once and data should be stored in only one file. I believe we will soon be at the point where it is no longer necessary to keyboard information in the library's purchasing department, at the subscription agency, at *New Serial Titles*, for the New York State *Union List of Serials*, at the *Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals* and at three or four other places. Information should be keyboarded only once. Likewise, I believe that we will in time reach a point at which the storage of serials data will be centralized and that the sub-

scription agency is a likely candidate for both the keyboarding and the storage of serials data.

### The Future

It is expected that in the future libraries and librarians and vendors will address themselves to the most fundamental problems involving serials—check-in and claiming. Although a journal is purchased once a year, it is checked in perhaps 12 times a year, and claims are necessary more often than anyone likes. Major academic and research libraries will be entering check-in information into a computer system which will then update holdings and report on missing issues or interruptions in service.

I believe that within the next 3–5 years, it will be possible to imbed serial codes in address labels to facilitate check-in by code rather than title. Thus, check-in clerks would be able to identify a journal by a code which could then be keypunched, entered on a mark-sense card, checked off on a printed list of codes or entered via a terminal. Claiming will be done by computer and it is possible that major libraries will submit their claims to their vendor in digital form over telephone lines.

The subscription agent's software and hardware capabilities and his data files may make it possible for him to play a major role in the maintenance of holding information and in the preparation of serial catalogs and union lists.

Both vendors and librarians will face new challenges in the years ahead as the volume of library transactions continues to increase. The continuing ability to serve library users will be dependent on the agency's ability to plan ahead, to take advantage of new technologies and perhaps, most important of all, on our ability to work together.

People in the subscription agency business are painfully aware of the general reputation American subscription agents have, a reputation which in some

part is deserved and in part is probably the result of the intense complexity and myriad of details with which subscription agents must deal.

However, or more particularly, because of this reputation, American subscription agents as a group have been making substantive efforts to improve their service. These efforts have been paying off for their library, governmental and organizational customers and for the agencies themselves.

*Received for review Dec 16, 1971. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Mar 22, 1972. Presented at a program on subscription agents sponsored by the Technical Committee of the Resources & Technical Services Section, New York Library Association, during the NYLA annual conference in Oct 1971.*



Stanley R. Greenfield is president, Playbill Division, Metromedia Inc., New York. He was formerly vice president and director of marketing, Franklin Square Subscription Agency.



# Reprints in the Preservation Picture

## And a Drift Aside

Alfred H. Lane

Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027

---

■ Preservation needs of libraries started the reprint industry, and with its growth many special problems arose in such areas as the physical book, bibliographical accuracy, pricing, availability and lending to reprinters. Although librarians recognize the need for reprints, questions arise of ethics within the industry, judgment of librarians in their purchasing, and the development of standards for preservation.

---

**T**HE REPRINT INDUSTRY today is big business, and it got that way because librarians recognized the need for preservation of library material. One might say that it all started when it was realized that deteriorating newspapers posed a huge problem for libraries. Microfilming (a form of reprinting) seemed to be the logical answer. From there, the next obvious step was journals, then monographs and series. From a handful of pioneering publishers the industry has grown to about 300 publishers, according to a recent survey (1). With this growth has come not only a greater awareness of the value of reprints to libraries, but also a host of problems. The implications of reprints to libraries are here discussed, and some of the problems that accompany their production and distribution are indicated.

It is obvious that reprint editions of books which have deteriorated or which are no longer readily available in the antiquarian market have a tremendous value. There is, of course, the consideration of a reprint edition as compared with the original edition. Is the original edition still available in the OP market? If it is, what is the probable price? How good is the paper? Would it not be wiser to spend more for the reprint edition which (generally) is printed on acid-free paper and has a good strong binding? Or perhaps a compromise is best—keep the original edition (regardless of condition) for historical purposes and purchase the reprint edition for current use.

### Problems with Reprints

The reprint industry has brought with it a host of problems. Some of the topics with which the ALA Reprinting Committee has been concerned are of interest. Bibliographical description is one point of contention. The American National Standards Institute Z-39 committee on standards for the advertising of books has worked long and hard to produce a code of standards which is very detailed in telling publishers what librarians want to know when they read of a reprint (2). There is also the set of guidelines produced by the ALA Reprinting Committee called "Lending to Reprinters," which sets broad standards



of what bibliographical information should appear in a reprint edition (3).

A recent survey undertaken by the ARL Committee on Availability of Resources produced some very interesting information and comments (4). This survey, taken of the members of the Association of Research Libraries, produced 56 responses. In answer to the question, "Do you regard reprint publishing as something that should be encouraged by the library profession?", 53 of 56 responded, and their answers were almost entirely affirmative. The consensus was that reprint publishing should be encouraged by libraries as it would make many more titles available to many more people, and it would also be a boon to preservation. But libraries must provide the proper controls so as to make sure that library collections are not damaged, so that only the best books are reprinted and the best quality reprinting done, so that their proper due is observed as far as repayment is concerned, and so that reprints can be purchased at reasonable prices.

### Pricing

Pricing is an interesting topic. Some persons wonder why reprint prices should be so high. Many librarians tend to fuss about this, but there is good reasoning behind the pricing. As Daniel Garrett, President of Garrett Press, pointed out in his talk at the ALA Conference RTSD joint meeting on reprinting in Detroit (5), the cost of production of a relatively small edition (approximately 400 copies) must be prorated, and prices must reflect these costs plus a fair profit. All publications, original or reprint, have a one-time set-up charge which must be recouped before any profits can accrue. In original publication this cost may be absorbed very early in the sales picture, and the cost prorated over an edition of 5,000 copies is not very great. But when the basic cost must be spread over an edition of 400 or 500 copies the pricing structure is quite different. The price of a book is almost entirely a reflection of the publisher's

anticipated market. If in an edition of 400 copies the basic cost can be recouped in the first 200 copies, the price of the remaining 200 copies could decrease and this sometimes happens. Conversely, if the sale of a reprint title is much less than anticipated, the price may have to increase in order to prevent a loss to the publisher. This is why pre-publication prices are usually a very good buy; the publisher has a better picture of his market before publication, and can produce accordingly. Once the basic costs have been recovered, the production of extra copies is not much more expensive and therefore has little effect on the price of the book. Most publishers are not out to gouge the market, but to gauge it.

Siegfried Feller, Chief Bibliographer at the University of Massachusetts Library in Amherst, recently undertook an analysis of reprint editions of titles in Books for College Libraries (6). Using twelve catalogs of regular reprint publishers in which titles from BCL are identified and sampled by taking the first 30 titles or physical volumes for which pagination (including preliminary pages) was noted either in the catalog or in BCL, totaling pages and prices, and calculating average cost per page to the nearest thousandth, he found price ranges from \$0.01911 per page to \$0.04324 per page. For comparison, I randomly picked up a recently published book from a university press (university press publishing is closer in cost factors to reprint publishing than other commercial publishing) and calculated its per page cost on the same basis and came up with a figure of \$0.03563 per page, slightly above the median of Feller's figures. Another recent book from a commercial publisher produced a per page cost of \$0.01509. Admittedly, this is not a very scientific comparison, and it should be stressed that Feller's sample was too small to be very significant, but might not all this suggest that perhaps we are being misled in our thinking of reprint pricing? Of course there are high priced reprints, but are there not also high priced original publications? It

may be, as Feller indicated in a letter to me, that there is really little validity in a price-per-page comparison. The question should be studied further.

Perhaps as a reaction to pricing of reprints and to the tremendous work load placed on some libraries in lending to reprinters, there is a growing feeling of resentment among librarians—a feeling that libraries are being taken over the coals, that libraries have invested huge amounts of time, money and energy to collect, preserve and bibliographically control these scholarly materials and now reprinters are turning that investment to their own profit. Some of the comments received in the ARL survey (4) reflect this feeling. For instance, librarians should take more initiative, in cooperation with appropriate scholarly organizations, in choosing and promoting reprints. The efforts of the Music Library Association in conjunction with the American Musicological Society in getting Dover to reprint “at extremely fair prices” several standard editions is a model of what might be done. Another excellent program is that undertaken by the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association which, by contracting directly with the printers and eliminating all middlemen, is able to reissue titles at fabulously good prices.

Two other libraries spoke about placing some formal control over reprinting operations on a cooperative basis. We would welcome, they said, a uniform ARL policy on reprinting, insofar as possible, and believe that the possibility of setting up a reprinting center should be examined. Such a center could coordinate library reprinting, negotiate with commercial reprint publishers for specific reprints, accept a major share of the profits, and plow this profit back into further reprinting programs for the benefit of ARL, other libraries, and the scholarly community in general.

### **Library Responsibility**

At least one survey respondent felt that librarians should take more initia-

tive in choosing and promoting reprints. There is another side to this coin. Many responsible reprinters have indicated that librarians in many cases feel that if a reprinter thinks a book is important enough to reprint, it is important enough for their libraries to buy it—without using much or any judgment as to whether better or more up-to-date editions have been published, or whether added matter has scholarly importance. The mere fact that a title appears in a bibliography and is reprinted does not mean that it should be purchased by any library that does not already have it. In other words, many librarians have shown a lack of responsibility concerning their own purchases.

There is a tendency now for reprinters to jump on the bandwagon of popular topics. There has been a rash of reprint publications in black studies. And as Christopher Samuels foresees the future (7) women's liberation will be next, and of course “ecology in all its aspects.” There are probably other areas that will be targets for reprinters. There is nothing wrong with this, but it would behoove librarians to use careful judgment in purchasing just because the topic is popular and the titles are available.

### **Communication Needed**

In the past several years the ALA Reprinting Committee has heard many complaints regarding the performance of reprinters—slow delivery, poor bibliographical copies, poor reproduction, etc. These matters were brought to the attention of reprinters at various meetings both formal and informal in an attempt to bring about greater communication between librarians and reprinters. Much more needs to be done, but recently such complaints seem to have decreased.

Better communication among reprinters themselves seems well on the way. There is now talk among reprinters of founding a national organization of reprinters either independently or as an arm of the Association of American Publishers. The small reprint publishers

seem at the moment to be more in favor of such an organization than are the larger publishers. Such an organization, whose founding would have to be initiated by the publishers themselves, might set standards of production and of ethics, would provide greater communication among reprinters and between reprinters and librarians, could maintain a joint committee with ALA to discuss mutual problems and act as a forum for further improvements in the industry and its methods.

Communication must be stressed. As a result of greater communication among reprinters the idea is being circulated that centralized distribution of reprints would be a saving to both reprinters and buyers, leaving reprinters to concentrate on production and editorial work. This would mean prompter delivery of books, a centralized ordering point, and standardized billing procedures, all of which would be reflected in greater opportunity for creative work for the publisher.

Another means of communication for librarians and reprinters alike took effect when the *Reprint Bulletin* initiated scholarly reviews of reprints in hard cover (8). The capsule reviews consisting of from 50 to 200 words are objective and very similar to those appearing in *Choice*. The reviewing is done by a corps of consultant-reviewers consisting of an equal number of librarians and professors who are experts or at least knowledgeable in their fields. Over a hundred consultant-reviewers have already agreed to review books. The reviews are anonymous, although a list of the contributing reviewers to each issue of the *Reprint Bulletin* appears each time. According to Sam Williams, editor of the *Reprint Bulletin*, it is expected that the bibliographic section of the Bulletin eventually will consist only of reviews arranged by subject (Dewey) with an alphabetic index.

Still another avenue of communication is now open. The Reprinting Committee has offered to act as a clearinghouse for complaints and ideas. Librarians with problems may write to the

Committee which will in turn channel these expressions where they will be most usefully received.

Perhaps another line of communication should be set up. Should there be, in some medium, a regular column of "intent to reprint under sufficient demand or need"? Obviously, reprint publishers need to know their potential market before publishing a title. On the other hand, librarians deserve a reasonable guarantee that a title *will* be published after publication is announced. The Reprinting Committee would like the industry to adopt a policy of having an announced publication actually on the market within a six-month period after announced publication date, or announcement that publication must be delayed or withdrawn. This would, hopefully, greatly lessen those situations where encumbered funds are lost because publication did not occur within the fiscal year.

Again referring to Christopher Samuel's article in the *Reprint Bulletin* (7) he writes: "Most large libraries are working on preservation programs involving as many as three levels: 1) microfilming, 2) lending to reprinters, 3) developing preservation standards. From where I stand it appears that a few are going it alone without much knowledge of what others are doing in the field. . . ." It looks as though even librarians could do with a little more communication among themselves.

#### Literature Cited

1. Nemeyer, Carol A. / *Scholarly Reprint Publishing in the United States*. New York, R.R. Bowker, Jun 1972.
2. American National Standards Institute / Z39.13-1971 American National Standard for the Advertising of Books. ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.
3. American Library Association, Resources and Technical Services Division—Acquisitions Section. Reprinting Committee / "Lending to Reprinters: a policy statement." Available from Alfred H. Lane, Head, Gifts and Exchange, Columbia University Libraries, 535 West 114th Street, New York, New York 10027.

4. Association of Research Libraries. Committee on Availability of Resources / "Reprinting Library Resources." March 13, 1970. Richard E. Chapin, Director of Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. *Chairman*.
5. Garrett, Daniel C. / Ethics of Reprint Publishing. *Library Resources and Technical Services* 15: p.53-56 (Winter 1971)
6. Unpublished study made in Jun 1970. Also, letter to the author dated Sep 24, 1970.
7. Samuels, Christopher / May I Suggest. *Reprint Bulletin* XV(no.3): p.1-2 (May-Jun 1970).
8. *Reprint Bulletin* XVI (no.1) (Jan-Feb 1971)

*Received for review May 17, 1971. Revised manuscript accepted for publication May 5, 1972. Presented at the New York Library Association's conference on preservation, during NYLA's annual conference Nov 12, 1970. The original talk was printed in Bookman's Weekly 46(no.23): p.1667-1672 (Dec 7, 1970).*



Alfred H. Lane is head, Gifts and Exchange, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York.



# Career Planning

**Patt Snyder**

Wesleyan University, Science Library, Middletown, Conn. 06457

---

■ It is a widespread belief that the hard worker will eventually get ahead. This is relatively true, but it is also true that one who directs his expended energies will get further faster. Career planning is the focusing of one's energies to the achievement of one's goals.

---

**THE ADVANCEMENT RATE** of individuals is in an inverse relationship to positions desired. At entrance levels there are as many or more positions as there are applicants desiring them. At this stage advancement is relatively easy. It is in the next range, the median range, where qualification is the main determinant of further advancement or career stabilization. This is the time when career planning becomes most vital. The higher the echelon level the more limited the access to these positions. Qualification (as well as past satisfactory performance) becomes the criterion for advancement. The intensity of competition increases in both quality and quantity. There are not as many top jobs as there are people who aspire to them. Career planning facilitates access to this top level.

## Developing a Career Plan

The format for design of a career plan consists of three parts: the overall goal, selected objectives, and plans of action.

### Goal

The establishment of a long-term goal is the necessary first step in planning.

Long-term to the individual should encompass the time span of one's entire career. The goal itself should state the ultimate realistic aspirations (ability to achieve, based on a personal assessment of one's innate qualifications plus willingness to accept responsibility) which will yield career satisfaction in both aim and execution.

### Objectives

Short-term objectives are essentially stepping stones. They should be accomplished by direct planning, and all objectives and efforts should complement the long-range goal. The time span should not extend beyond a five-year period for major objectives. Short-term objectives could be geared to a one-year term.

Psychologically the effect of achieving smaller successes at frequent short intervals acts as a reinforcement to continuing motivation. Unsuccessful objectives may be depressing and discouraging and for this reason it is suggested that one not set deadlines unless they are sufficiently liberal to allow for unexpected adjustments.

One method of selecting objectives is demonstrated. Research the most desired qualifications for the position you wish to attain. List separately the areas in which you have some experience and in which you have definite weaknesses. Beside each item of both lists note the means of strengthening your qualifications. These will be the specific aims for improving the quality of your qualifications. Another list of objectives should relate directly to improving your current position. Try to incorporate the qualifications necessary for the next level position.

## Plans for Positive Action

Plans of action are the direct means of accomplishing both major and minor objectives and establishing a professional reputation. Some suggestions are listed below, but individuals should formulate their own plans in accordance with the interests and demands of their own commitments.

1. Join and take an active part in professional organizations; attend meetings, at least one seminar a year beneficial to your work and in line with the career plan, and expect occasionally to participate actively in a program.

2. Establish a routine by which to keep familiar with the current literature. It seems reasonable to expect to invest a minimum of \$100.00 a year on personal subscriptions to periodicals and purchase of books.

3. Contribute to the field by submitting an article for publication or presentation to other librarians, and by making some efforts to cooperative inter-relationship with other libraries. A beginning might be the exchange of serials holdings lists which may evolve into assembly of a union list for your area.

4. Consider part-time teaching in a library school. The change in emphasis from practical work to that required in the preparation of lectures can provide fresh perspective and the additional reward of participation in the development of future librarianship. It is also impressive on a résumé.

5. Research can be an exciting and stimulating part of librarianship and is too often neglected by practicing librarians. It can become integrated into present positions and individual plans of action. Outside support for projects can often be obtained, but it is not a necessary factor.

## Continuing Education

Preparation for advancement by means of continuing education increases qualifications for upper echelon positions. Two approaches to determining the direction of endeavor are subject speciali-

zation and strengthening known areas of weakness within the field. It is possible to incorporate the two with an ambitious and careful plan.

Subject specialization emphasizes specific subjects. A medical or science librarian might consider courses of study in the life sciences, ecology, or the history of science. A major objective might be continuing education aimed at obtaining an additional degree in a related field.

One critical area of known weakness to librarians is their reluctance to implement common business practices, systems analysis techniques and automation. One who is well prepared and able to apply work simplification and cost effective approaches to administrative outlooks would be far ahead of those more content with traditional views. The interjection of Short-Interval Scheduling techniques to technical processing would be impressive in any library and the librarian doing this would be equally impressive.

There are many excellent seminars available both inside and outside of the library field. Formal courses are numerous in all areas of the country and many are scheduled for part-time students during the evening. Financial support is provided for continuing education purposes in many operating budgets. If it is not available there are other resources in the form of loans, scholarships and fellowships. One can also budget an amount from one's own income for this use as an investment for the future.

## Bi-Annual Assessment

Realistic assessment can be obtained by comparing individual achievement with others of equal qualification in both the immediate geographic region and nationally. It is recommended that this be accomplished at two-year intervals.

A basis for judgment can be made from published salary surveys, a study of the classified advertisements over a six-month time span in *The New York Times* and trade journals, reports is-

sued by professional associations and government sources. Look for data on current salary ranges, frequency of advertised openings and projected growth reports. In examining the advertisement of positions, make note of those comparable to the present position held and upward levels with the qualifications desired and salary.

Comparison with positions equal to the one held indicating one is overpaid and overqualified can be interpreted as readiness to move into a higher level position. The probability is high that the time for that decision is overdue. It would certainly warrant obtaining the judgment of a professional career counselor if the basis for discrepancy cannot be determined yourself. Personnel offices have ready access to similar information and it is not likely they will exceed the going scale without valid reason.

Results placing individuals within the middle scale can indicate a reasonable rate of progression and satisfaction. It may also be the beginning of career stabilization. It might be worthwhile to investigate the rate of advancement by others to that same level for comparison.

An unfavorable comparison demands a determination of cause. If one is gaining valuable experience for future advancement or is in a low-paying geographic region and reluctant to relocate, one may be less concerned. Unless there is valid support to prove otherwise one must assume the responsibility for the discrepancy. Accepting an unfavorable comparison is difficult, but more important is the recognition of facts and making the decision to rectify the situation.

### Advancement

Unfortunately, few libraries are large enough to provide a structure for upward mobility for their staff. Advancement is much faster horizontally than vertically. Reaching the upper level is achieved more quickly through changing employers than by remaining in one organization for many years. Frequently this will require relocating to another section of the country. This is also true

in many other career fields. Those unwilling to accept this will be more restricted in their career growth. Moreover, it is a common practice to bring in upper level staff from outside the library system to bring in strong leadership and fresh ideas. Those already on the staff are too frequently not even seriously considered.

### Summary

The way to the top appears to be most effectively achieved by following four paths: develop a career plan for the direction of your energies, expand qualifications, determine the time for advancement, and be prepared to move if necessary.

### Acknowledgment

This article is an outgrowth from a 1967 lecture by Dr. Fred Heinritz, currently on the faculty of Southern Connecticut State College, Division of Library Science, New Haven, Connecticut, and conversations with numerous colleagues through the succeeding years. Robert Massa, Personnel Director, Wesleyan University, supplied several suggestions to the final article which are gratefully acknowledged.

*Received for review Apr 3, 1972. Manuscript accepted for publication May 16, 1972.*



Patt Snyder is librarian, Science Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

## Post Mortem

### The Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians

Jean D. Allaway

The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

THE JOINTLY SPONSORED PROGRAM for Foreign Librarians, which came to an end in 1971 after 15 years of operation, was a valiant experiment in helping foreign librarians and in reducing the barriers between American librarians and those from other countries. The program originated in the desire expressed by many foreign librarians for an opportunity to work in an American library to gain practical experience in following American library principles. At the same time, the planners of the program believed that American libraries could benefit from exposure to some of the innovations and experiments of newer systems, and, as always in programs of this kind, there was the underlying desire for international professional cooperation.

This program was initiated in the idealism and optimism of the mid-1950s and gradually slowed to a stop in the increasingly cynical and suspicious atmosphere of the late 1960s. The last grantee, a Japanese who held an FY 67 grant, completed his activities and returned to his home in the spring of 1968. Although several attempts were made thereafter to reactivate the program, none was successful and the Library of Congress, which had served as administrator of the program since its inception, formally withdrew from this role in 1971.

Funds for the Jointly Sponsored Program were provided by the Department of State, initially through its International Education Exchange Service and later through the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The name—Jointly Sponsored—indicates that the functioning of the program was dependent not only on support from the Department of State but also from the American library community whose cooperation

was essential to the program's existence and success.

Money for the grants was made available to some—but not all—American embassies abroad, in differing amounts, to be expended within the guidelines of the formal program announcements on the Librarians' program or on one of a variety of other programs. Allocation to specific projects was made by the Embassy staff. They selected the nominees for grants and their estimate of what would be most beneficial from the Embassy's point of view determined whether a grant would be offered to a basketball coach or to a trade union official or to a librarian.

Consequently, the geographical distribution of the librarians who participated in the Jointly Sponsored Program over the years was most uneven as the chart in Figure 1 shows.

The most obvious omissions are Africa (both Arab and Black), Communist countries, and the industrialized sections of Western Europe. There were some Europeans, including three from Belgium, but none from either Great Britain or France.

The State Department grant was intended to cover a grantee's travel expenses from his home to the United States and back, round-the-country travel in the US, plus a per diem allowance sufficient for 10 days of orientation in Washington and 30 days of American travel. The grantee was expected to work for an American library for the remaining 11 months of his grant, with the sponsoring library providing his living expenses.

#### The Procedure

Once a foreign librarian had been nominated by the American Embassy in his home



**Figure 1. Participants in Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians 1956-71**

<b>Europe:</b>	
Belgium	3
Germany	1
Greece	1
Norway	2
Spain	1
Sweden	3
Yugoslavia	1
TOTAL	12
<b>Mid-East:</b>	
Iran	2
Israel	2
Jordan	1
TOTAL	5
<b>Far East:</b>	
Australia	1
Cambodia	1
India	5
Japan	2
Korea	3
New Zealand	1
Philippines	2
Singapore	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	3
Viet Nam	1
TOTAL	21
<b>Africa:</b>	
South Africa	1
TOTAL	1
<b>Caribbean:</b>	
Curacao	1
Guyana	1
Jamaica	2
Trinidad	1
TOTAL	5
<b>Latin America:</b>	
Argentina	3
Brazil	3
Peru	1
Uruguay	1
TOTAL	8
<b>TOTAL GRANTEES:</b>	<b>52</b>

• •

country for participation in this project, information about him was relayed through the State Department to the International Relations Officer (IRO) in the Library of Congress. This Officer, with the advice and assistance of a group of professional librarians called the Washington Committee, then

tried to match up the foreign librarian nominated for a grant with a host library in the United States that would be willing to add the grantee to its staff for 11 months. The grant could not be made unless and until the librarian was placed in a suitable library.

Sometimes placement was quick and easy and sometimes it was not. The members of the Washington Committee compiled a list of libraries which had indicated an interest in the project, and from this list one or two were selected to be invited to serve as sponsor for a given applicant. Sometimes the first choice agreed, and the grant was made. More often several libraries were approached before one agreed to accept the foreign librarian nominee. In part, of course, there was a natural reluctance to try the unknown, but most libraries handicapped by that attitude were not included in the original list. Other disappointments came from cases where the librarian was eager to accept a grantee and found practical problems in the way: for instance, many localities require that all public employees be citizens of the United States and make no provision for a temporary foreign grantee. In other instances, the business office of the library was unable to cope with the technicality that the grantee could not be paid a salary (on which he would be liable for taxation) but only given a living allowance. Still a third practical problem was that it was often difficult if not impossible to give a firm arrival date for the foreign grantee, and the resulting uncertainty caused apprehension and hesitation in many cases.

Ultimately most nominees were successfully placed in a host library, but due credit should be given to the people who made this awkward machinery work. The Washington Committee was composed of a small group of American librarians, many of them with overseas experience, who had been the original proponents of the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians. Officially, the Committee consisted of two representatives of the American Library Association and two representatives of the Special Libraries Association, but the same people served more or less continuously, and their efforts made possible the functioning of the program. The group included, at various times, Lucile Morsch, Elaine Austin Kurtz, Mary Anglemeyer, Lucile Dudgeon, Verner Clapp, and the administrative officer, Mary Ann Adams. Later participants were George Moreland, John Finzi, Elizabeth E. Hamer, Scottie Dalsimer, and Jean Allaway.

## Visiting the U.S.

The format for the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians—like that for other State Department grant programs—reflected a generous intention to treat each grantee as an honored guest of the United States. His funds were expected to provide—during his month of travel—an opportunity for him to make professional visits in many parts of the country interspersed with sightseeing. Most librarians were able to see the major cities of the country as well as such natural wonders as Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park, and the Grand Canyon. The itinerary was drawn up by the IRO in the Library of Congress in accordance with the wishes of the grantee and the suggestions of his advisers. Some amusing patterns developed over the years such as that most Scandinavians wanted to visit Minneapolis and most Thais wanted to stop off in Las Vegas.

Each grantee's visit was planned to give him an opportunity to explore the variety of American life and customs, and to enjoy private hospitality. In the 1950s, the IRO wrote to each locality the grantee planned to visit and requested help from the local librarian in making hotel reservations, setting up tours and appointments, and providing entertainment. In later years, these arrangements were handled through a country-wide network of volunteer groups known as COSERV which helps all kinds of official visitors including the librarians.

During his travels, each librarian was encouraged to visit appropriate libraries in different parts of the country, by prior appointment, of course. He was also urged to attend, if possible, the annual meeting of the American Library Association or the Special Libraries Association, or both. The associations encouraged the attendance of foreign visitors by waiving registration fees and providing other courtesies. Nonetheless, the size and complexity of these association meetings were sometimes overwhelming to the foreign visitor; unless he were accompanied by an American librarian who could explain the proceedings, the visitor could well be confused by the activities of 10,000 librarians celebrating their annual rites. Many grantees were also invited to attend local, state, and regional library association meetings, and often these smaller and more homogeneous gatherings were more intelligible and rewarding than the larger ones.

The 52 participants in the Jointly Spon-

sored Program worked in many different kinds of libraries in the United States: the Science Library of the University of Notre Dame, public libraries in New Britain and in Minneapolis, and the Economic Growth Center Library at Yale, to name a few. One ran the bookmobile for the Yakima Valley Regional Library in Washington while another was librarian for Central High School, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Some institutions tried to give the visiting grantee a taste of all types of library work but in others the visitor was hired for a specific job and spent most of his 11 months in the same position. Obviously few if any American libraries could have afforded to pay a grantee strictly as a trainee: they had to balance the services he could render against the costs. While most American library directors participated in the JSPFL primarily to promote professional excellence abroad and to bridge the gap between peoples, in many cases they had the added satisfaction of filling a troublesome gap in their own professional staffs.

Certainly some placements were more productive than others, and the attitude of the host library was one factor in determining the overall effectiveness of the Jointly Sponsored Program. The attitude of the grantee himself was of even greater weight in leading to a successful placement, but his background was a third major factor.

## Success or Failure

The most successful grantees were able to adapt to the needs of their host libraries, to perform with distinction the duties assigned, and to take back home with them a broadened understanding of library theories and practice. In general, these highly successful visitors were from the more advanced and prosperous countries such as Belgium or Sweden or even Singapore. Their educational background, library training, and, usually, command of spoken English contributed to helping them cope with the demands of work in an American library.

Perhaps the greatest handicap for the greatest number of librarians (and the most distressing to their sponsors) was the lack of English fluency. When the program was started in 1956, there was greater faith in the teaching and learning of English abroad than exists today, and the administrators of the Jointly Sponsored Program learned the hard way that no American library could usefully employ a foreign librarian whose

command of English was minimal even though he had studied the language for years. Even among those librarians whose English was passable, language problems were often troublesome. Only with grantees from countries in the former English Commonwealth, where English was a primary language, were there no problems. Some grantees who had studied English intensively and believed themselves to be sufficiently articulate in it, still found themselves mired in the day-to-day use of the language.

The training and education of the grantees varied roughly in proportion to the prosperity and sophistication of their home countries, and these factors also contributed to the success of a given grantee's placement. Even a poorly prepared grantee could and often did offset his handicaps by intelligence and adaptability, provided that he did not also suffer from the language deficiency. Sometimes, however, the grantee was overwhelmed by the complexity of the library work required of him and the cultural gap between him and his adopted community. He felt insecure, inadequate, and unhappy. With the non-white grantees—oriental as well as black—these feelings were compounded by their brushes with American color prejudices. In a few cases, the grantee's distress was such that he had to go home early.

For a number of the grantees, going home was harder than coming to the United States. The economic and social freedom here, the affluence of middle class America, and the order and discipline of American library practice—all seemed to some grantees impossible to achieve at home. A number of them had a very difficult adjustment on returning home and a few of them have returned to the U.S. as permanent residents—examples of the Brain Drain.

Among the more successful grantees, several have become leaders in their profession at home, while a few others have continued their forays into international librarianship by visiting other countries with support from Unesco and elsewhere.

In reviewing the operation of the Jointly Sponsored Program there is one more facet to be examined—the attitude of the Department of State which provided money and machinery to run the program. As was the case with other grant programs, the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians was designed to help librarians but more basically to promote good will toward the United States and support for its foreign

policies. As a distinguished college president said in reporting on the official visitors to his institution, "It is possible to tell the 'hot spots' in American foreign policy by observing the nations from which these visitors come." This observation was equally true of the participants in the JSPFL. The allocation of grant funds to the U.S. posts abroad, and by them to grantees, was determined less by the needs of the librarians in a given country than by American policy considerations. As a concomitant, the choice of nominees was made—at least sometimes—for political rather than professional reasons.

When the Department of State suffered a severe cutback in funds for foreign exchanges in the later 1960s, there was a resulting drop in nominations for the Jointly Sponsored Program. Money became available again by the end of the decade, but by then there had been a distinct change in the labor market for librarians in the United States. Following many years in which there had been a dearth of professional librarians—the situation which had made it possible to place the foreign librarians who were grantees in the Jointly Sponsored Program—there was, from 1970 on, a surfeit of trained Americans. A great reduction in federal assistance to local libraries plus other factors led to a general tightness in the job market for librarians. In a situation in which American librarians were being fired because of budget reductions, there was little or no chance for placement of a foreign grantee. It was this drying up of the placement field which led to the withdrawal of the Library of Congress from its service as administrator of the program, and to the end of the program for all practical purposes.

### Alternatives

Fortunately there is an alternative program which is still in operation—the Multi-National Program for Foreign Librarians. It is a group program which runs for about 4 months made up of a 10-day orientation period, a seminar period of 4 weeks at a good library school, a work period of 4 weeks in an appropriate library, and a period of travel and observation which culminates in a group session of summary and evaluation held in Washington. In comparison with the Jointly Sponsored Program, this seems to have some advantages, especially for librarians from developing countries.

The shorter duration is one advantage. A country which has few professional librarians

is more likely to permit one to take a 4-months' leave of absence than a year's. Even more important is the degree of relevance which the program has for the grantee. In the JSPFL, the foreign librarian was of necessity fitted into a job in an American library which might or might not be helpful in his professional work at home. In the Multi-National Program, the internship is usually much more directly related to his official needs, partly because the sponsoring library has no financial commitment to make in taking him on as an intern, and partly because the length of time is much less of a burden on a host library—1 month as against 11. Another advantage of the Multi-National Program is that the period of academic work preceding the internships prepares the grantee intellectually for his introduction to practical American librarianship and eliminates some of the cultural shock which might otherwise ensue.

Still another advantage to the Multi-National Program is that the interaction among the 15–20 participants in a group—people from different countries and different types of libraries—has always seemed healthy and constructive. It has been particularly useful in personal adjustments. Instead of being alone and sometimes frightened, as the Jointly Sponsored grantee often was, the participant in the Multi-National Program has a group of peers to provide companionship and moral support as well as professional enrichment. Oddly enough, the group also provides a kind of discipline which results in a more mature and businesslike ap-

proach than was characteristic of some individual grantees.

The Multi-National Program is, however, handled by the Department of State in the same way as the Jointly Sponsored Program, and with the same limitations. If American librarians really want to promote the development of librarianship around the world, they will need to do it through an unofficial, non-governmental formula. The lessons learned from the Jointly Sponsored Program should form a base for the development of any such new program and they may well be one of the most valuable results of the 15 years of its operation. The other benefits are real but difficult to assess: promotion of professional contacts and deeper understanding among librarians of different nationalities on the one hand, and practical assistance to foreign librarians in mastering American methods and theories on the other. On a personal level, the program has left with many participants both American and foreign a warm memory of experiences shared with delightful friends from faraway places.

*Received for review May 11, 1972. Manuscript accepted for publication Jun 12, 1972.*

Jean D. Allaway is International Relations Officer, Office of the Assistant Librarian of Congress, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

---

## **Commentary on Library Binding**

*I have read with interest the article by Matt Roberts, "The Role of the Librarian in the Binding Process" in Special Libraries, Oct 1971. I did not find the complete desired information on binding specifications, etc. Therefore, I am enclosing a list of General Binding Instructions and Single-Title Index Code.*

### **SINGLE-TITLE INDEX CODE**

The following code is used to indicate if an index to a periodical is automatically sent, is part of an issue, must be requested,

etc. This information is provided on the check-in card or other records and is needed before binding the periodical or for general policy.

The code is expressed by a set of mutually exclusive symbols in different columns and interpreted as explained below:

#### **1st Column—PROCUREMENT INFORMATION**

- O**—Request not needed. Index not published.
- F**—Request not needed. Fastened, stitched or folded, in one of the issues, usually the last issue of a volume.
- L**—Request not needed. Loose; index distributed automatically to subscribers

either separately or inserted in one of the issues.

M—Request needed. Loose; must ask to be placed on the permanent mailing list. There might be an additional price for index. See price listing.

E—Request needed. Loose; must be requested each time. There might be an additional price for index. See price listing.

R—Removed from each single issue by bindery and returned to library. It will be replaced by a cumulative index, e.g., Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts. It is F category with the instructions for the bindery.

2nd Column—SEPARATION by hyphen for easier reading.

3rd Column—ARRIVAL

1—Arrives in 1st month, after the last issue of a volume was published.

2—Arrives in 2nd month, etc.

x—See verso of the card.

4th Column—TREATMENT

W—Wait until index arrives; it MUST be bound with the volume.

b—Bind without index. It will be inserted later; provide stub.

EXAMPLES: L-3W, means L request not needed, etc.; 3 arrives, etc.; W, wait, etc. F-1W, means F request, etc. 1, arrives, etc.; W, wait, etc.

### GENERAL BINDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERIODICALS

**COLORS:** The library will select colors in order: a) To maintain the uniformity of pattern as they are on previously bound volumes, whenever feasible. b) To have variance and balance of colors in alphabetical or classified sequence. c) To have optimum contrast between the cover and the lettering for maximum legibility; white lettering is used for the dark and black lettering for the light color covers.

**SIZE:** Bind in a practical, readily-handled size. 2" to 2½" is a good thickness. Avoid binding over 4" or under 1½" thickness unless it is really necessary. Size and weight should be in proportion.

**BINDING UNIT:** Bibliographic Unit (units) concur with a bound volume or volumes. Bind by bibliographical volume since title page and information retrieval aids such as table of contents, self-index or indexes refer to the bibliographical volume as an entity. Bind by year only if so instructed. Thus,

$N \times \text{Vol} = \text{bound book}$  or  $\text{Vol} = N \times \text{bound book}$ , where  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

If applicable, in a bound volume place the color separation sheet between: a) bibliographical volumes; b) indexes, supplements, or parts to distinguish special sections, or where instructed to do so.

**TITLE PAGE:** Bind the volume title page at front of the issues to which it relates. Bind with stubs if needed.

**COVERS:** In general, remove all covers, but a) Keep front cover of first issue (for title page) in each physical and bibliographical volume. b) Keep cover of every issue if contents are printed on them, or if they will perform a certain function (e.g., to separate issues, covers of artistic value, etc.).

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:** Bind the volume table of contents in front of the first issue of the volume to which it relates, whenever possible or practical. Bind with stubs if needed.

**SINGLE-TITLE INDEXES:** Bind the volume index after the last issue of a bibliographical volume(s) covered by it. Bind with stubs for later index insertion if needed.

When index and title pages are: a) Separable, they should be treated as separate items. b) Inseparable, ignore the title page and place index as stated. If possible the library should reproduce the title page.

If index is bound as a separate unit, the volume numbers and/or dates on the spine should refer to the period covered by the index not to the date of publication.

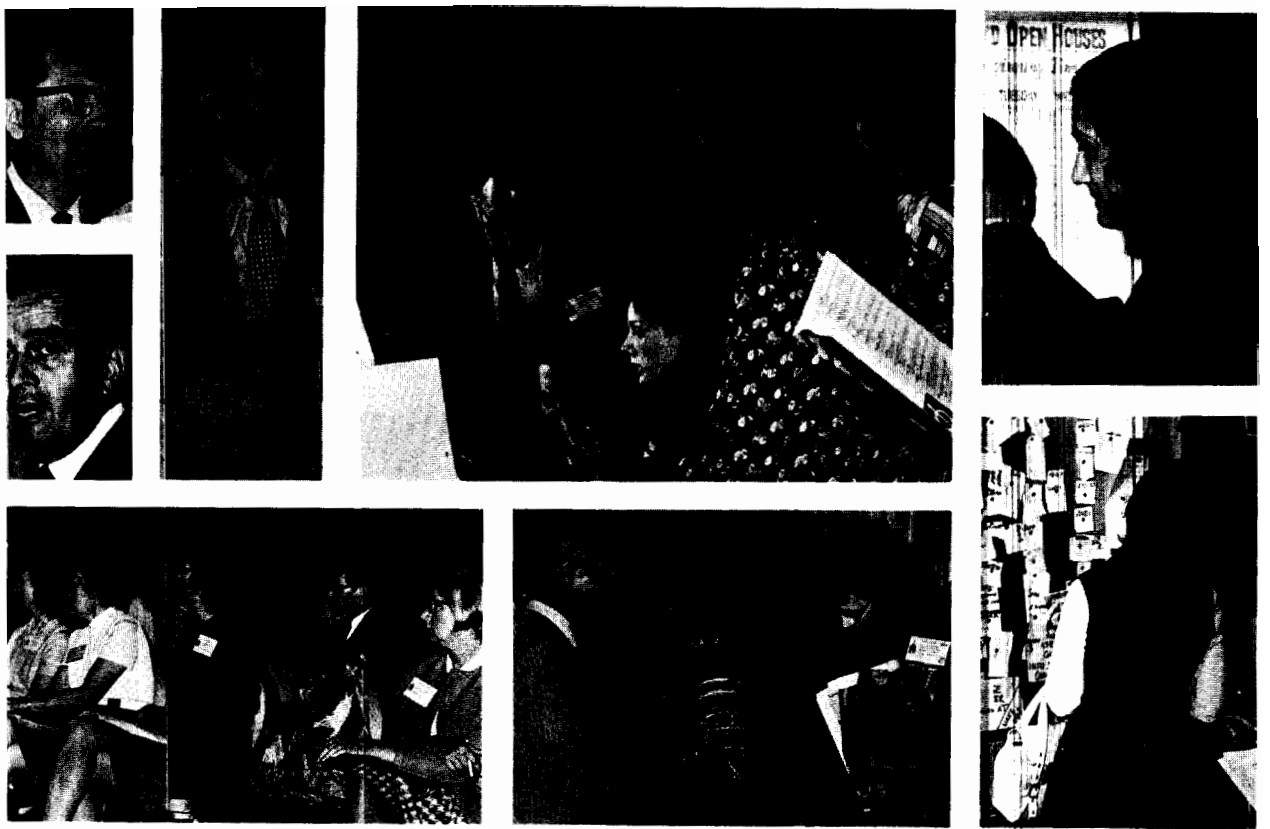
**IDENTIFICATIONS:** In some instances when the volume is bound into several physical volumes in addition to the title, volume-month-year noted on the spine it is prudent to include also other identifications such as: abstract number, patent, number, inclusive paging, formulae number, etc., because references are cited in this manner.

**ADVERTISEMENT:** Remove full-page advertisements when possible. In general, bind editorial and feature articles.

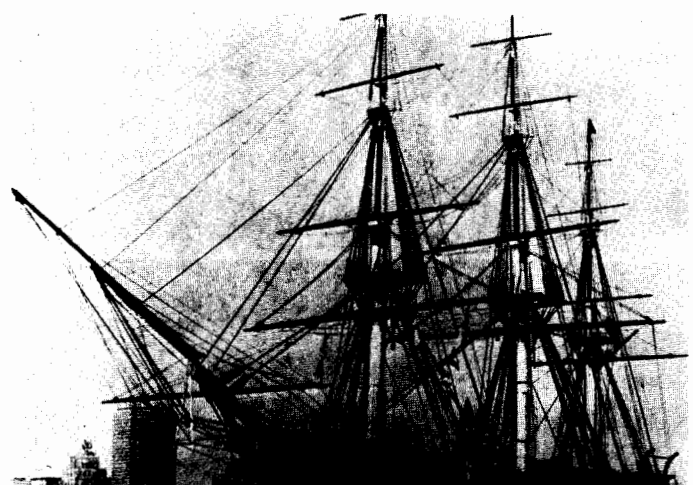
**SUPPLEMENTS:** When supplements are paged continuously with the text, bind in order as paged. If separately paged, they will be bound in back with color separation sheets, unless otherwise instructed. Bind in place small maps and charts; if bulky, place in the back of a volume.

**MISSING PARTS:** If issues are missing, return incomplete volume. If a few pages are missing, bind a stub in place for later insertion but indicate what pages are missing.

Milan Milkovic  
Cuyahoga Community College  
Cleveland, Ohio 44122



**63RD SLA CONFERENCE  
1972  
BOSTON**



## Edward George Strable SLA President 1972/73

IT CAN PROBABLY also be said of most new SLA presidents, but certainly his election came as no surprise to Ed Strable's friends and colleagues. He has been leading them through various byways and activities for years, known to his library school classmates as the "scoutmaster," organizer of many a project, seeing that members of his profession recognize their duties and do them.

His birth certificate says Camden, N.J., but Chicago has been his real home base, and a significant childhood neighbor was Chief Reference Librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Of later significance were hunks of shrapnel acquired in Europe, which in due course landed him in the Army's Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, borrowing books (they say) from comely librarian Jane Sturtevant. Their final circulation, now in its 26th year, established her as a library assistant in Urbana while Ed obtained a B.S. in journalism at the University of Illinois. The advertising game caught him up for two years as a copywriter with Scantlin & Co., whereupon he succumbed to his fate by following Jane into the profession at Chicago's GLS. Four years were spent at the Chicago Public Library, including a final term as executive assistant to the chief librarian.

In 1955, Ed put it all together as library director at J. Walter Thompson Co.'s Chicago office, adding later duties as administrative assistant to the director of research. His managerial attention was transferred in 1965 to the American Library Association, where he served simultaneously as Executive Secretary of the Reference Services Division and the American Library Trustees Association, the latter group finally claiming him full time. But the blandishments of JWT proved sufficient to return him in 1968 as Manager of Information Services, and a fitting election a few months ago as a company Vice President.

During one five-year period, Ed in-

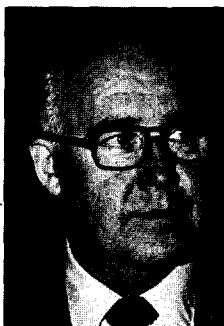
spired classes in special librarianship at the graduate library school as visiting lecturer, and has frequently served as regular and John Cotton Dana lecturer elsewhere. Illinois Chapter has felt his urgings in numerous ways—as several-time Program Chairman, as 1958 Convention Chairman, Chapter President 1958/59, chairman for education, cooperation, etc. With co-worker Elin Christianson, Ed produced the definitive *Subject Headings in Advertising, Marketing and Communications* (SLA, 1964). Corraling a batch of colleagues, he was Editor of SLA's best-seller, *Special Libraries: A Guide for Management*, which received the SLA Professional Award in 1967. And despite the rigors of his approaching Presidency, he has spurred his stable of writers (and himself) through copy for a revised edition.

The advent of daughter Jennie (watch that spelling) nearly blocked his attendance at the 1957 Boston meeting, and it somehow seemed fitting that Boston this year saw his coronation as father to the Association. At their Hyde Park apartment, life will be more complicated this year, but perhaps there will be time for a quick vacation on Lake Michigan's favored eastern shore, collecting Petoskey stones. A sun-room of variegated plants testifies to Ed's green thumb, and a hi-fi set feeds oversize earphones with selections both vintage and modern.

The SLA mantle falls easily on Ed's shoulders, for he tended two other groups numbering in the thousands during his ALA period, and had a three-year stint on SLA's Board, 1961/64. The mechanics and housekeeping, the membership capability and intransigence, the wooing of cooperation and extra effort—all are familiar tasks and trials. He is the first to acknowledge apprenticeship under some of SLA's "greats"—Lucille Keck, Marian Wells and others. But, assuredly, colleagues will also look upon Ed Strable as stimulating teacher, aggressive leader, thorough-going professional, and valued friend.

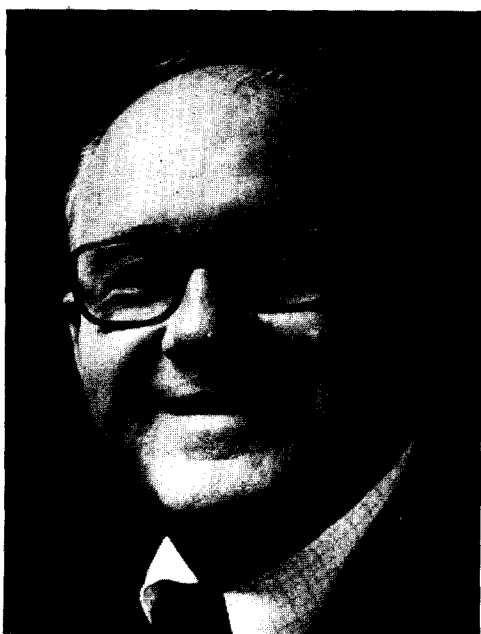
WILLIAM S. BUDINGTON  
The John Crerar Library, Chicago

SPECIAL LIBRARIES



## Stimulus and Response

**Edward G. Strable**



SOMEHOW the idea tends to prevail in SLA that when the "new" president is introduced at the end of the Annual Meeting and he moves to the microphone to make his brief inaugural remarks, this is an indication that he or she is just now about ready to go to work.

Be assured that this is a fiction and not the SLA way at all. In truth, our method of operation is such that the President-Elect has of necessity been working like a demon for a year and has long lost any feeling or appearance of being "new." Almost the day after the congratulatory telegram arrives, there arrive the first large batch of mail, the first telephone calls, the first travel plans, the first meeting agenda and the first of those all-important publications of the Chapters and Divisions. 25,000 travel miles, three dozen meetings, hours of reading and 12 months later, when he slips almost imperceptibly from President-Elect to President, he realizes that the members of this Association have given him an orientation as thorough as it has been exhausting.

Looking back over the past year's experience, and sorting out the eternal verities which have been gained from it, I find that two thoughts are uppermost.

One of the most important perceptions that gradually emerges from the welter of Chapter visits, meetings and conversations concerns the nature of the leadership role which SLA members expect of their officers. They seem to agree with Henry Miller that "no man is great enough or wise enough for any of us to surrender our destiny to. The only way in which any one can lead us is to restore to us the belief in our own guidance." The members also go along with Franklin D. Roosevelt's dictum that "A good leader can't get too far ahead of his followers." And they seem to be particularly in agreement with Eduard C. Lindeman's opinion that "The leader is a stimulus, but he is also a response."



As a matter of fact, I believe most members would turn that around and put the characteristic of response first, followed by stimulus.

The other perception that filters through as the year progresses and the contacts with members increase is a fairly clear idea of the areas where members want response, even demand response, as well as those areas where they are at least likely to accept and consider stimulus. It is this process, and it is a good and democratic one I believe, that aids so greatly in the establishment of SLA's short-term and long-term objectives, programs and priorities.

As I see it now, there are two major areas where members want *response* to be established, or continued, in the coming year. The first is additional and more thoroughly professional opportunities for continuing education in topic areas related to special librarianship and information science, planned and presented by library schools, the Association, units of the Association, or related associations and educational organizations. This area is paramount in member interest; no other concern, by my calculation, comes as close to the top of our members' minds.

A second area where response must continue can be summed up in the rather poor and overused concept-word *cooperation*. We seem to be saying that we have a very strong desire to continue broadening the base of special librarianship, moving away from provincial attitudes and establishing a closer relationship to the total library profession and the library-information science movement. We seem to be saying that we have gotten over trying to measure cooperation in terms of how it will hurt us, and we will no longer agree to cooperate only when it benefits us.

At the same time, there are two areas where I have become convinced our members will accept and react to additional *stimulus* from the leadership of the Association and its Chapters, Divisions and Committees. The first of these is to acquire considerable additional membership in the Association—these

members to come to SLA not only from the traditional base of professional special librarianship, but also from students in library schools, from the library assistants and technicians with whom we work, and from our library colleagues who do not work in special libraries but who have serious interests in the objectives of the Association, and who would welcome the opportunities to relate with us at the Chapter level.

A second area of stimulus, and one closely related to the first, is the promotion of the establishment of *new* special libraries in both our geographic and subject communities. This starts with a recognition of the fact that the special library field also has its unserved populations, and that we have a responsibility for aggressively promoting the dollars and cents values of special libraries by writing articles for our subject area journals, arranging speaking engagements to management groups and societies, seeking out companies and other organizations which should have professional information services and convincing them of the necessity of establishing them.

It is very likely that every President-Elect of SLA has shared with me the unnerving experience of coming to Conference, shortly after learning of his election to office, and being asked by a number of members: "what's your platform?" It takes a while for us to learn that platform building in SLA has to come from the rejoinder: "what's yours?" I trust I have now read many of you correctly and know, now, where my emphases should be placed in the coming year as an agent of response and stimulus: continuing education, cooperation, increased Association membership, new special libraries.

I thank you for the opportunity to have served the past year as President-Elect of SLA and for the considerable education you have provided me for taking the next step.

*Mr. Strable's inaugural remarks were presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*



## President's Report 1971/72

**Efren W. Gonzalez**

WHAT DO YOU SAY about a sixty-three-year-old library association that was "on the rocks" in New York in 1967; sailed through a crisis and listened to the Heffalumps in Los Angeles in 1968; was hung up on "perilous dead center" in Montreal in 1969; was almost "totaled" in Detroit in 1970; and, "like a frail boat about to be split apart by tempestuous seas and eddies, weathered its storms" in San Francisco in 1971? Well, for one thing you say she makes good press and we're all lucky to be here at all. Undoubtedly, there will be a "big issue" for this year's headlines. Let's see if we can guess what it will be.

### Chapter Activity

Perhaps the story of our Chapters is the key to this past year. Certainly we have seen a great show of activity and a more than ordinary display of leadership from Chapter presidents and their officers. While the larger Chapters have certain advantages in great numbers of members to draw on, it should be noted that the smaller Chapters have given their leaders good response to a variety of programs and projects.

We should remember that some of our Chapters are really the focal point for

professional activity in their area and have long since paved the way for cooperative projects with other interested groups—and not necessarily just library associations. It is through our Chapters that SLA is gaining more and more strength in ties with state libraries and library schools where the people know the problems of the region and deal with each other on a first name basis.

This year there has been the expressed interest in supplementing local talent with guest experts for continuing education programs. Planning is underway to respond to this interest with some association-wide program that will give all of our members a chance to take advantage of the excellent education seminars which have recently and so quickly become a fixture at our Conferences.

So, it comes as no surprise that the Chapters are here to stay and continue to be fundamental to the success of SLA. They meet regularly and they publish regularly. They give us the month-to-month personal relationship that makes SLA real for most of us. And by the way, it is a pleasure to welcome a new Chapter on Long Island, New York and a provisional Chapter in the Hawaiian Pacific. The possibility of a new European Chapter is still very good.

### Division Activities

As a corollary, we always consider the Divisions a strong factor in the success

---

\* Mr. Gonzalez here refers to headlines printed in *Library Journal* in the years mentioned.

of SLA. And well we should. The Divisions have been responsible for many of the fine projects and publications with which SLA has been identified over the years. However, the past year must be considered somewhat of a disappointment in the area of Division activity. While there are some projects in progress, it would appear that the Divisions have devoted most of their time to arranging for speakers and tours at the Conference. Certainly, the contents of the papers will be useful not only to the speakers' audience, but to the readership of later publication.

However, we must not forget that most of our members do not go to the Conference year after year. Their main contact for Division interests is through their Division bulletin (and not all Division bulletins are terribly effective publications). True, several large Chapters do have subject groups which have regular meetings throughout the year. But, as some Chapter presidents have noted, these group activities at the Chapter level tend to make true Chapter activities difficult to organize because of competition for the members' time. In any event, a large proportion of our members have not really had any Division activity in the past year unless they were fortunate enough to attend the Conference.

Is it time to reassess the role of the Divisions in SLA? Some steps in this direction have been taken and, hopefully, serious consideration will be continued. For example, why not a regional conference sponsored by a Division? Why not a pooled project fund maintained jointly by all Divisions? The key, of course, is some creative thinking to capitalize on our built-in interest to make the Division system work more effectively.

### **Committee Activities**

Not too long ago, we had a major house cleaning of Committees. The result was a substantial reduction in the number through elimination and consolidation. This year there has been the



usual varied level of activity by Committees mainly due to the different kinds of assignments referred to them. Some are waiting for action referrals. Others are continuing projects begun in a recent year. Still others are extremely active with assignments of great importance which turned up this year.

### **Special Representatives**

The activities of Special Representatives also have varied over the year, depending on the circumstances before them. Perhaps the most significant actions in this area were those concerned with our continuing efforts to broaden our relationships with other library associations. Besides the establishment of a new Standing Committee for Intersociety Cooperation, we have increased our direct representation to other library associations by adding Special Representatives to the Medical Library



Association and the American Association of Law Libraries. Happily, these appointments were reciprocated by the respective societies and we look forward to increased understanding of our sister societies and the possibilities of joint efforts of mutual concern, such as joint regional meetings or concurrent conferences. There are also indications that our involvement with the International Federation of Library Associations is increasing and we look forward to the day soon when SLA members will be represented on all of the IFLA Committees so we can increase our participation in the many international projects where SLA can make significant contributions.

#### **SLA Staff**

This year the Executive Director and his staff have put in a year of transition. Many of the procedures required for a well-run business operation have been

revised and improved. This is true in all Departments of the SLA Offices and shows that all of our key people know how to work smarter under effective leadership. Some far-reaching changes in our Accounting procedures came to fruition this year with the change-over to the accrual system and the adoption of a Jan-Dec fiscal year. You can't imagine the myriad of details that had to be taken care of to accomplish these needed changes.

Similarly, the start-up of our System/3 computer with the membership and subscription renewals last Fall meant the complete overhaul of membership records and the tightening up of our subscription system. It is also very pleasing to note that the publication of *Special Libraries* has gotten back on the time track and continues to improve in content and format.

#### **Board Activities**

The Board of Directors, too, has had an active year. In fact, they have added an extra session to each of their meetings this year to circumvent the usual crowded agenda and devote their undivided attention to planning in areas of fundamental importance to the Association. In these free-form sessions, the Board has probed and dug into which Association activities need greater emphasis and developed some priorities for implementing their conclusions.

Over the same period, the Board has worked with the Executive Director to streamline the mechanics of running its business so that the standard meetings can be relieved of unnecessary agenda items and the record of those meetings will be more meaningful in terms of a reference to past decisions of the Board.

There have been several Board projects this year. For example, it was early decided that SLA should develop a position paper and give testimony to the new National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The purpose of the position paper and the testimony, which I presented with the help of Miss Oltman and Miss Rigney, was to orient

the members of the Commission to the history and place of special librarianship in the total library community. We felt that our efforts were well received and the ground work laid for a continuing dialogue. We feel this will be helped by the fact that both the Executive Director of the Commission and its Vice-Chairman are very active members of SLA.

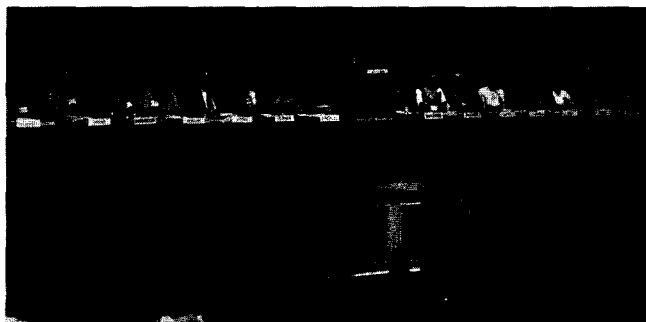
The ALA Committee on Accreditation asked us to comment on the proposed revision of the Guidelines for Accreditation. With the help of the Education Committee, who developed a critique with the help of many SLA advisors, I presented our statement at the ALA Midwinter meeting. Happily, it was also possible to have a private, informal meeting with the Committee on

Accreditation to open up lines of communication between SLA and ALA. Mr. Strable and Dr. McKenna joined me in this effort and a very productive evening was spent with the ALA Committee exchanging views and developing suggestions that should help both of us to increase the participation of special librarians in the accreditation process. Details of this meeting can be found in the May/June 1972 issue of *Special Libraries*.

So, it has been a year in which some things have changed and others have not. Some things have worked and others have not. Some members were satisfied and others were not. It was a year that has certainly proved to me again the great capacity of SLA members to get

---

#### How to Become a Past President in 5 Easy Lessons



1.  
Address SLA  
Annual Meeting

2.  
Give Away  
the Gavel  
(to President-Elect  
Edward Strable)



things done together. It remains for others to determine whether we are back on the rocks, chasing Heffalumps, hung up on dead center, totaled on the library highway, or storm tossed by tempestuous seas. As I said before, it will be interesting to see what the headlines are this year. As for me, I say nuts to all of this headline hunting.

We are 7,000 professionals looking to do all the right things. We sometimes outreach our ability, outrun our resources and stumble over our own enthusiasm. But the place of special librarianship in the library community was never before more evident. The need to do a conscientious job of work in the face of mounting social and economic pressures on our employers was

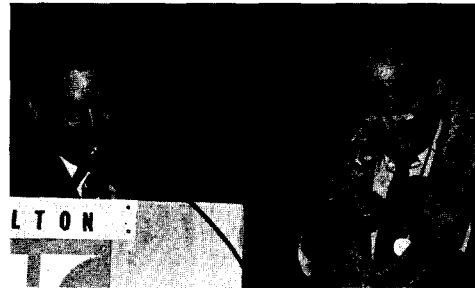
never before so clear. SLA must remain the focal point in this sector of librarianship.

So here we are, according to the headlines, lucky to be here one year later. Our accomplishments may not be world shaking, but they do represent sincere efforts by members at all levels to put knowledge to work. In keeping with our belief in the Association and the continuing emphasis on our need for new members to help us do even greater things, I need only to say: try us, you'll like us.

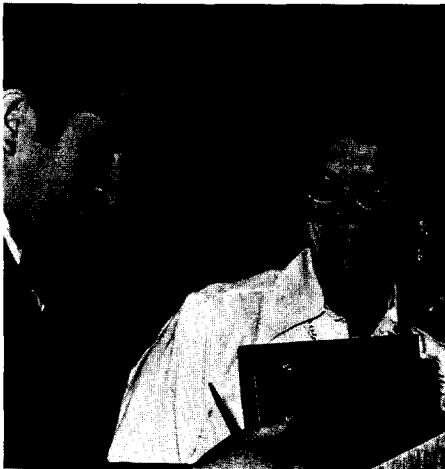
*Mr. Gonzalez's Presidential Report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*



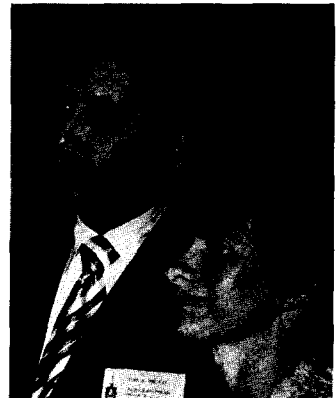
3.  
Present the  
Chain of Office  
to Aforementioned  
President-Elect  
(at Annual Banquet)



4.  
Accept a  
Memento of Service



5.  
Breathe a  
Sigh of Relief  
with Wife



## IRS Status

I am pleased to report that our efforts to obtain a change in our tax classification have been successful. The Internal Revenue Service has advised us that our application to be classified under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code has been granted. In non-technical terms, this means that we have been found to be an educational and charitable organization which is operated primarily for the benefit of the general public. The practical result is that contributions to the Association are now deductible for purposes of the Federal Income Tax, Federal Estate Tax and Federal Gift Tax. Contributions will also be deductible for many state income, estate and gift taxes.

Previously, we were classified under another section of the Internal Revenue Code which is applicable to business leagues and similar organizations. Under our prior classification only members' dues were deductible.

As most of you know, it has been our belief for many years that the purposes and activities of the Association have warranted this preferred classification. Most of our sister organizations are so classified: American Library Association, American Society for Information Science, the Music Library Association, the Medical Library Association and the American Association of Law Libraries.

The preparation and presentation of our application to the Internal Revenue Service required a great deal of effort by many people over a period of more than a year. I know that many of you here cooperated with our staff and our attorneys to help accumulate evidence of our activities for submission to the Internal Revenue Service. Our burden of proof was heavy because we had to demonstrate that our previous classification which was granted in 1938 should be changed. We were only finally successful after an appeal to the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington.

The framework now exists which will permit us to seek contributions to help finance the many programs in which the Association is now engaged as well as new programs. However, we are now able to seek assistance from sources not previously available to us. I must immediately state that the fact that we have this classification does not mean that we have any contributions; these must be sought and obtained from persons and organizations who believe in the work we are doing. I must also add that the dues of the members will continue to be the financial backbone of the Association. I believe the long-term effect of this new classification to the Association will be significant.

Efren W. Gonzalez  
Jun 7, 1972



## Treasurer's Report 1971/72

Janet M. Rigney

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION** now operates within a fiscal year which coincides with the calendar year. Today I am reporting on Jan-Dec, 1971 fiscal year. During this period the Association also changed its accounting system from cash basis to accrual basis. Accrual accounting records both income and expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Therefore, the accrual financial reports provide a sounder basis for control of current expenses as well as future budgeting. For FY71 the Price Waterhouse audit report shows an income over expenditure of \$10,170 and at the close of 1971 total Association assets were \$376,525. The details of the audit report appear elsewhere in this issue.

Treasurers are always in hope that the funds will not only be sufficient to meet all expenditures and commitments but that there will be a little bit left over. Maintaining the status quo is not enough if Association plans are to be augmented. Since most of our income is derived from membership dues, that "left-over" could be found if every one of our members would make a personal effort to increase the ranks of SLA and in so doing increase and improve its functions and activities. The bylaw changes in membership requirements

approved by the members last year have not only made membership available to all the library-minded but have also given the Association an improved tax status which will also help improve our financial status.

Our investment programs continue and changes are made when warranted. Because of relatively poor performance by two of our five mutual funds, the two were sold. The part of the Reserve Fund invested in First National City Bank's Investment Selection Service in 1969 with a market value of \$60,000 now has a market value in excess of \$82,000. No short-term commercial paper was purchased this year as it was a period of low interest. \$10,000 of the Scholarship Fund was invested in a U.S. Government bond maturing in ten years and producing an income of 7% annually.

At the close of FY71 the Special Libraries Association fund balances were as follows: General Fund, \$10,170; Reserve Fund, \$80,609; Non-Serial Publications Fund, \$39,492; Scholarship Fund, \$38,532; Equipment Reserve Fund, \$10,000.

*Miss Rigney's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*



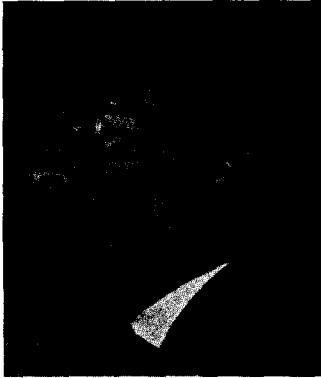
## Advisory Council Report 1971/72

Forrest Alter

**MEETINGS** of the Advisory Council are important parts of both the Midwinter meeting and the Annual Conference, and the Council is appreciative of the hospitality of the Virginia Chapter which hosted the 1972 Midwinter meeting and is filled with admiration for the efficiency with which the Boston Chapter has been running this Conference.

With no highly controversial issue such as changes in membership requirements or dues, or the proposed SLA/ASIS merger on its agenda, the Midwinter meeting was a peaceful one. It was described by one of the Division presidents in her column in the Summer 1972 issue of *Sci-Tech News* as "safe and sane." The Council moved right along with its Agenda, not even using up its allotted time. It reviewed the Association's goals. It was briefed on SLA's involvement with continuing education of special librarians and with library school accreditation. It heard of research being carried on under Association auspices. It heard reports on the Membership Drive and on Headquarters use of its System/3. It heard a report on the interaction of SLA with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. It heard a description of the statistical survey of special library manpower to be conducted this year by the Standards Committee and a summarization of his summary of interaction of SLA and ASIS units made by SLA's Special Representatives to ASIS. It recommended to the Board of Directors a

definition for the Standing Committee on Cooperation with Related Associations just created by the Board. Because the Board had dropped Goal 6 there was no discussion by the Council of that item which had been listed on its Agenda. The Board referred Recommendations 5 and 6 of the Structure Committee's Feb 1972 Report to the Council for discussion requesting that a report of its advice be sent back to the Board no later than the close of the Boston Conference. Recommendation 5 proposed a redefinition of the Advisory Council so that it would consist of Chapter Presidents and Presidents-Elect only and Recommendation 6 called for the impaneling by the Board of Directors of a representative group of recent past Division Officers to investigate the areas by which Divisions can best serve the Association and vice versa. Only the first of these recommendations was discussed by the Council at Richmond and it was decided by the group not to take immediate action but to discuss the matter in their units during the year; the DLO agreed to put the subject on the agenda for the meeting of Division officers at the Boston conference and to call a special meeting of Division officers between Division business meetings and the meeting of the Advisory Council. The Board of Directors had asked for advice from the Council on the need for a salary survey and the Council recommended to the Board that a salary survey be undertaken every three years.



There was some discussion of the rejection by the Board of Directors of a recommendation of the Committee on the new H. W. Wilson Company Award which would eliminate consideration for the award of articles appearing in Chapter and Division bulletins.

At the meeting during the Boston Conference, the Advisory Council was involved with several questions of parliamentary procedure but completed consideration of its Agenda on schedule. It heard a report from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Copyright Law Revision and remarks from several members who were involved in and/or concerned about the subject. The Council commended the SLA Position Paper on Photocopying. It accepted Recommendation 6 of the Structure Committee Report dated Feb 1972, and tabled consideration of Recommendation 5. It heard a report from the Finance Committee on its proposal for pooling of unit project funds and went on record as favoring in principle the proposal but asked for more specifics. It rejected the recommendation of the Southern California Chapter that voluntary position statements should be included with information about the candidates for Association office. It decided to ask Chapters and Divisions to consider, with recommendation back at the Winter 1973 meeting, the Nominating Committee's recommendation that a role be provided for both candidates for SLA President-Elect, the one receiving the lesser num-

ber of votes to be Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council.

Of continuing concern is the number of Chapters and Divisions not represented at meetings of the Advisory Council by the elected representatives or designated alternatives, thus disenfranchising the members of the respective bodies.

After experimenting in San Francisco with scheduling the Advisory Council for an afternoon slot in the Conference program and after examining attendance figures for Council meetings for a sequence of years, the Conference Advisory Committee proposed in its Sequence of Required Events in its work on Conference guidelines that the:

*Advisory Council Meeting should be scheduled to follow Division Business meetings and to precede the Annual Meeting to provide for matters brought out in Division Business Meetings to be brought to the Advisory Council and for Advisory Council actions to be prepared for submission for action or consideration at the Annual Meeting where appropriate.*

This was part of the Conference Guidelines approved by the Board of Directors in Richmond.

*Mr. Alter's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*

## Chapter Liaison Officer 1971/72

**Joseph M. Dagnese**



SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION has 37 chapters, all of them actively carrying on programs. These 37 sprawling, semi-autonomous offspring are, truly, the Special Libraries Association. To do justice to all of the activities of all of the Chapters would require a lengthy report. The alternative, while an unsatisfactory one, is to highlight programs and events which seem to indicate trends and future emphases. The following items are some of the significant events of the year.

More and more joint meetings have been held. The one association with which more Chapters jointly met than any other one was ASIS. The Colorado Chapter was totally involved in helping ASIS put on its Conference last October in Denver. Chapters held joint meetings with other Chapters. Local units of other organizations, such as National Microfilm Association, met with Chapters. In a slightly different approach, both inter-library and inter-association cooperative committees were hard at work on common causes.

The Chapters were given a new incentive with the change in Bylaws on membership qualifications. The Chairman of the Membership Committee mounted a drive for new members and the Chapters were quick to respond. The efforts of the newly-appointed Student Relations Officer are paying off in the establishment of Student Groups. The Boston Chapter was first with a Student Group at Simmons College. At this time

there are ten approved by the Board of Directors.

Four Chapters have reported the formation of social responsibilities committees. Some of these are working in the area of prison libraries, while others are putting efforts into helping the handicapped.

The programs held over the year ranged from abstracting to recruiting, from management techniques to library assistants training, from social events for scholarship funds to three-day workshops on microforms. The dedication of our members to this form of continuing education must be acknowledged and applauded.

One Chapter must be singled out for the entire membership to wish a happy birthday. The Greater St. Louis Chapter celebrated its 30th anniversary with a dinner party which brought congratulatory messages from all over the country.

President Gonzalez visited the following Chapters: Heart of America, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas and Rio Grande. Meanwhile, President-Elect Strable met with the Pacific Northwest, San Francisco Bay, Southern California, San Diego and Colorado Chapters. His visit to the Minnesota Chapter had to be cancelled because of jury duty.

The following actions of the Board of Directors, taken during this year, directly affected the Chapters:

*(Contd. on page 334)*



## Division Liaison Officer 1971/72

**Bess P. Walford**

IT HAS BEEN a great experience for me to have served as the Division Liaison Officer these past two years. The 23 Divisions of this Association offer as varied and diverse a picture as the subjects they represent, and it has been most enlightening to have become acquainted with them. The Chapters are important because of their local contact and frequent meetings; but the Divisions' importance lies with their various subject emphases, and the contributions this makes to the Annual Conference and to the publications program of the Association. Without Divisional emphasis our Association would be just another library association.

In order to keep their members informed, most Divisions publish a bulletin or newsletter of from two to four issues per year. Of special interest is the *Geography and Map Division Bulletin* which is sent to over 700 recipients throughout the world and which will be displayed at the Educational Exhibit of the 23rd International Geographical Congress in Montreal, Aug 10-17, 1972. A former editor, Frank J. Andersen, has prepared an index of the first 10 volumes of this Bulletin for sale.

Three Divisions updated their Bylaws this year, and one issued a procedures manual. Nine Divisions have Membership Directories published or in the press. With members scattered geographically these directories are important.

Divisions took seriously the Board's request for cooperation with other so-

cieties. The Documentation, Science-Technology, Aerospace and Social Sciences Divisions co-sponsored a booth with the American Psychological Association at the Spring Joint Computer Conference in Atlantic City, N.J. Featured was the Psychological Abstracts Search System with the message of libraries acting as the interfaces with the users. The Chemistry Division established a formal liaison with the American Chemical Society Division of Chemical Literature, and the Geography and Map Division formed an informal liaison with the Canadian Association of Map Libraries and the Western Association of Map Libraries. Members of Military Librarians Division were well represented at the 15th Military Librarians Workshop in San Antonio, Oct 4-6, 1971. The Science-Technology Division arranged for a meeting of mathematics librarians with members of the American Mathematical Society at the Boston Conference.

Space will not permit me to tell about all the projects and publications which are so important to the Divisions and to the Association; but I must mention some of the most interesting developments. The Business and Finance Division's video tape of their program, "Problems of Obtaining Government Documents," was in such demand that its circulation, scheduled to end Jun 1971, was extended to Jan 1972.

*(Contd. on page 334)*

*Chapter Liaison Officer*  
(contd. from page 322)

1. Abolished the Chapter Relations Committee and established the position of Chapter Liaison Officer.
2. Approved the Chapter fiscal year to be from May 1 to Apr 30.
3. Discontinued the Gavel Award.
4. Established Student Groups.
5. Approved that travel funds for members of the Association's units must have prior approval from the unit's governing body.
6. Approved that Chapter subunit monies be reported separately from the parent Chapter.
7. Abolished the 3× and 2× rule affecting fiscal affairs of the Chapters.
8. Approved that an annual property report be submitted as part of the Chapter's financial report.

9. Approved the petition for a new Chapter to be known as the Long Island Chapter. Congratulations and welcome to our 38th Chapter.
10. Approved "Guidelines for the Formation of Provisional Chapters."
11. Approved the petition for the first provisional Chapter to be known as the Hawaiian Pacific Chapter.

In conclusion, I want to thank the Association for this opportunity to serve as CLO for the past two years. But more especially I want to thank the Chapter officers and members for the stimulating experiences we have shared together.

*Mr. Dagnese's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*

---

*Division Liaison Officer*  
(contd. from page 333)

Twenty-six library related groups obtained the tapes and 611 people viewed them. The Publishing Division made its tape of the San Francisco meeting, "Publishers and Their Libraries in the 70's," available to Division members.

The Science-Technology Division offered a travel stipend of \$250 to members who could not attend the Annual Conference without financial assistance and one stipend was awarded. The Public Utilities Division is sponsoring eight library students from Simmons College to the Boston Conference.

Projects in process include: 1) the background report of Transportation Libraries in the U.S. with maps indicating the distribution of user groups by metropolitan areas; 2) the publication of the third edition of *Picture Sources* with the American Society of Picture Professionals, and 3) the Survey of Operational Computer Programs being conducted by

the Documentation Division with ASIS, ERIC, and ALA.

There are publications which contribute funds and prestige to the Divisions and to the Association such as *Insurance Literature* now in its 33rd year, and *The Guide to Metallurgical Information. Recent Practices in Map Libraries*, a compilation of papers presented at the Division's Map Workshop Panel held during the Montreal meeting in 1969 and subsequently published in *Special Libraries*, was published this year. There are many other interesting publications in process which you will be hearing about as they are issued.

Divisions also contribute directly to the Association. The Public Utilities Division gave \$100 in memory of Virginia Edgington to the Association Scholarship Fund and this year the Science-Technology Division gave \$1000 to the Fund.

The Divisions welcomed the Board's decision to do away with the 2× and 3× rules for allotments as it makes their bookkeeping much easier. At Midwinter

*Division Liaison Officer (contd.)*

they indicated their desire to stay on the Advisory Council, and they discussed their position in the Association and how they could contribute to the Conference.

One other development should be mentioned; that is the dissolution of the Paper & Textiles Section of the Science-Technology Division in Jun 1971.

The major project of the DLO has been the complete revision of the 1967 Division Manual. The new Division Guidelines have been distributed to the new officers.

Again, I would like to stress the importance of the Divisions to this Association, to thank all of the Division Chairmen for their cooperation this year, and to urge the continuing development of publications and projects.

*Miss Walford's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 7, 1972 during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.*

---

## Election Results

The chairman of the Tellers Committee reports the following results from the 1972 SLA officer ballot tally:

*President-Elect*

Gilles Frappier	1529
Joseph M. Dagnese	1465

*Chairman-Elect, Advisory Council*

Mary A. McNierney	1852
Jack S. Ellenberger	1082

*Director*

Anne C. Roess	1642
Erna E. Gabrielson	1271

*Director*

Charles T. Stevens	1851
Stanley T. Lewis	1093

---

## Resolutions of Appreciation Adopted at the Annual Meeting Jun 7, 1972

That the appreciation of the Special Libraries Association be expressed to:

President Efen W. Gonzalez;

The SLA Board of Directors and the headquarters staff;

The 1972 Conference Committee and the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association;

All speakers and participants in the various activities of the SLA 63rd Annual Conference;

All exhibitors for their educational presentations and their continued support of the Association; and

The staff of the Boston Statler Hilton and their other participant hotels in the Greater Boston Area.

Luther E. Lee; Georgia P. Lyke;  
Florence R. McMaster; Maurice F. Rahilly;  
Sally B. Lymberg, Chairman

## Actions of the Board (Jun 3 / Jun 4 / Jun 9) Advisory Council (Jun 6) Annual Meeting (Jun 7)

**New Chapters**—Establishment of a Long Island Chapter was approved. This 38th Chapter includes Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island. John Binnington is president of the Chapter.

A Hawaiian Pacific Provisional Chapter was approved to include the State of Hawaii and the Pacific area. Mrs. Jessie Wheelwright is president.

**New Division**—A Food Librarians Provisional Division was approved. Marcus Bornfleth is chairman.

**Provisional Chapters and Divisions**—The establishment of Provisional Chapters and Divisions was authorized by the Board and guidelines were approved.

Such units can now be authorized on petition by fewer members than are necessary for formal Chapters and Divisions; a minimum of five members is required for a Provisional Chapter, and a minimum of 25 for a Provisional Division. Provisional Chapters and Divisions are authorized for an initial period of two years and may be continued for an additional two year period. It is expected that these provisional units will develop into formal Chapters and Divisions. Each will receive an annual allotment of \$150 from the Association.

**Future Meetings**—The Board approved a change of location for the 1975 Winter Meeting to St. Petersburg, Florida, Jan 16–18, 1975. The Board also approved the dates for three future Fall Board Meetings in New York: Oct 11–13, 1973; Oct 3–5, 1974; and Oct 2–4, 1975.

The Board stated its firm interest in the concept of future concurrent conferences with other library related associations. Details are to be developed.

**SLA Representatives**—The appointments of Forrest Alter and William Murphy as SLA Representatives to Music Library Association and American Association of Law Libraries respectively were announced. The Board authorized the appointment of new SLA Representatives to the Canadian Library Association and the Catholic Library Association.

**SLA Scholarships**—Four SLA Scholarships of \$2,000 each will be awarded for the academic year 1973/74.

The Evening with the Boston Pops netted approximately \$4,000 for the SLA Scholarship Fund.

A recommendation had been received from the Princeton-Trenton Chapter that one of the SLA Scholarships be earmarked for an individual from a minority and/or disadvantaged group. Board discussion indicated that the Scholarship Committee always has carefully considered such applicants, and in fact the winners each year usually include an

individual from such a minority group. At the Annual Meeting, Helen Waldron moved that the assembly instruct the Board that within the constraints of operating limitations, i.e. that the applicant must be provisionally accepted by a library school, preference be given to minority applicants for at least one scholarship and that, further, this policy be disseminated as part of all scholarship literature. The motion failed (129 Yes; 180 No) after much discussion. To some members it seemed more important for the Association to commit itself to bringing minority people into jobs in the profession, to identify persons who may be interested in special librarianship. Thereupon, a motion passed unanimously urging the Board to publicize to minority groups SLA's encouragement and opportunities and SLA's desire for such groups to further participate in special librarianship. This action by the members was discussed by the Board at its Friday meeting. The Board agreed that a broader Action Program needs to be undertaken in this area and approved the development of a Positive Action Program to promote careers in special librarianship within minority groups and the disadvantaged. The President will appoint a Committee of the Board to determine ways in which this may be carried out. At the same time the Board recognized that immediate steps are being taken by staff to publicize simultaneously SLA's Scholarship Program and SLA's long-standing anti-discrimination policy. These steps will be addressed specifically to *all* schools offering courses in librarianship and related subjects.

**Membership Directory**—The Board approved the publication of an annual directory as one issue of *Special Libraries*. One of the two double issues published in the summer (Jul/Aug) will be divided. The directory will appear as the August issue of the journal; it will be sent to members and subscribers as part of the annual subscription.

**CNLA Joint Committee on Library Service in Hospitals**—The Joint Committee

will again sponsor an exhibit depicting library services in hospitals at the American Health Congress (Chicago) Oct 7-10, 1972. The Board authorized an expenditure of \$100.00 as part of SLA's support of the exhibit.

**Copyright**—The Board adopted the SLA Position Statement on Photocopying as prepared by the SLA Special Committee on Copyright Law Revision. The statement had been referred to the Advisory Council for discussion; the Council commended the Board for the draft statement. The statement appears on page 338.

The Board authorized a Special Committee on Copyright to replace the Special Committee on Copyright Law Revision. The name change reflects the broader interests in this subject.

**Structure Committee**—At the 1972 Winter Meeting the Structure Committee presented several recommendations. Two of the recommendations were not acted upon at that time but were referred to the Divisions for discussion, to report to the Board at the 1972 June Meeting. At a special meeting of the Division officers, they recommended to the Advisory Council that the Structure Committee's recommendation to impanel a group of recent past Division Chairmen to study the role of the Divisions in SLA be referred back to the Board for action. The Council accepted the recommendation. In response to the Advisory Council's discussion, the Board authorized the President to appoint a representative panel of recent past Division Chairmen to determine the functions of the Association most effectively performed by the Divisions and the mechanisms by which these can best be accomplished. The panel is to report to the Board at or before its 1973 Winter Meeting. The Structure Committee's recommendation that the Advisory Council be redesigned to eliminate Division representation had been referred by the Board to the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council, by tabling a motion opposing the removal of Divisions from the Council, re-

sulted in no effective action by the Council (or the Board). At the recommendation of the Special Committee to Study Association Structure, the Board discharged the Special Committee.

**Student Groups**—Four more Student Groups were approved: Kansas State Teachers College, Texas Woman's University, UCLA, and University of Toronto. This brings to 10 the number of SLA Student Groups established this year.

**Chapter and Division Finances**—At the 1972 Winter Meeting, Division officers had suggested the concept of voluntary pooling of Chapter and Division funds. Advisory Council discussion in June raised questions about the resultant proposal of the Finance Committee. The Board has now asked the Finance Committee to prepare a more detailed proposal for such a pool for presentation in Oct 1972.

**Position Statements by Nominees**—The Southern California Chapter had submitted a resolution to the Advisory Council urging SLA to adopt a policy that position statements be required by candidates for Association level office. A motion to adopt such a policy failed after relatively little discussion in the Advisory Council.

**Nominating Committee**—Because of the problems in obtaining acceptances by good candidates proposed for SLA offices, the 1971/72 Nominating Committee recommended to the Board that a role be provided for both candidates for SLA President-Elect; the one receiving more votes to be President-Elect and the one receiving fewer votes to be Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. The Board, after discussion, referred the recommendation to the Advisory Council. An opinion was expressed that such a policy might downgrade the position of the Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. It was also suggested that it would give the Nominating Committee absolute power over two offices. The Ad-



visory Council referred the matter to the Chapters and Divisions for discussion and report at the Jan 1973 Advisory Council Meeting.

**Honorary Member Elected—Howard**

Haycraft, retired president of The H. W. Wilson Co. and long time friend of SLA, was nominated by the Board of Directors for election to Honorary Membership. His election as an Honorary Member by the members at the Annual Meeting was by acclamation.

---

## SLA Position Paper on Library Photocopying

**In Light of the *Williams & Wilkins* Report to the U.S. Court of Claims, February 16, 1972.**

Through its Special Committee on Copyright Revision, the Special Libraries Association has been engaged in the ten-year legislative revision effort that is now before Congress. To special libraries, the right to photocopy research materials under a "fair use" principle has been central to the SLA concern with the revision of the copyright law. Based on a recommendation from its Special Committee, the SLA Board of Directors in 1964 reaffirmed the principle of "fair use" as follows:

"A library owning books or periodical volumes in which copyright still subsists may make and deliver a single photographic reproduction of a part thereof to a scholar representing in writing that he desires such reproduction in lieu of a loan of such publication or in place of manual transcription and solely for the purposes of research."

In view of the recent *Williams & Wilkins* opinion, it is now deemed desirable that the Association take a position on the photocopying issue for the guidance of the Association's members. Whether adopted or rejected by the U.S. Court of Claims, the *Williams & Wilkins* opinion implies that libraries will be responsible for reimbursing publishers

through a subscription surcharge, a per page licensing fee or a similar royalty arrangement. Increased costs to all special libraries will plainly result. Depending on the basis of reimbursement, any of these schemes will encumber the administration of special libraries and will burden their staff everywhere with unnecessary tasks, thus detracting from important functions. Moreover, an inevitable consequence of the opinion, should it stand, would be the inhibition of the business, education and scientific research communities who are the principal users of special libraries.

Pending final judicial action, the Association advises its members to continue copying practices followed heretofore. In the event that individual libraries are approached by publishers desiring to negotiate licensing agreements, royalty payments or subscription surcharge agreements, such requests should be referred to the legal counsel of their company or library counsel, with advice to SLA's New York office of such actions.

**S. Kirk Cabeen  
Philip Rosenstein  
Jack S. Ellenberger, Chairman**

*Approved by the SLA Board of Directors  
Jun 9, 1972.*

# SLA AFTER 15 YEARS

Fifteen years after SLA's last foray to Boston in 1957, 2,265 undaunted special librarians descended on that illustrious city for the Association's 63rd Annual Conference.

At that earlier convention Verner Clapp presented the opening address to an Association with a membership of 4,827. This year that same Association, boasting an all-time high of 7,156 members at Conference-time, presented Mr. Clapp with the SLA Special Citation (described elsewhere in this issue).

One 1957 session included a report, "The Legality of Reproducing Printed Materials." In 1972 the Board approved an SLA Position Statement on Library Photocopying.

During that earlier meeting the recent organization of the Rio Grande Chapter and the Documentation Division was announced. This year SLA welcomed its 38th Chapter (Long Island) and a Hawaiian

Pacific Provisional Chapter and a Food Librarians Provisional Division. It was also noted that SLA Student Groups are proliferating.

Exhibit booths sold in 1957 totaled 33, compared to 1972's record sale of 96 booths.

The Boston Public Library held exhibits in connection with the SLA Conference. There were displays on BPL itself as well as on special libraries in the Boston area.

Boston's Yankee hospitality was warm. The city was fascinating, having experienced much new construction since SLA's previous visit. Conference was busy—as evidenced by the various reports in these pages.

SLA is a growing and healthy organization, looking forward to an even more successful Conference next year in Pittsburgh. The Conference Committee is now working hard to welcome the Association to Pittsburgh in 1973.



## WHY A CONFERENCE?

In the beginning—there is a crowded lobby. I set out to discover why people—young, old, and in between—come to Conferences. I believe “seek and ye shall find.” Not always true when you wish to snare the truth.

The sights and sounds of Conferences change very little. The pattern is repeated. Is this good? I don't know. Let me try to set the stage in Boston on Sunday, Jun 4, 1972.

### Attendees Grouped

There are three Groups of people present. First, those with ribbons on their badges. This indicates an official post in SLA. These people are very busy. They rush around a lot. Meetings consume a great deal of their time. The second Group appears to be engrossed in a small booklet which gives the week's schedule of events. Many of these seem not to be familiar with others around them. The third Group has neither ribbons nor schedule books. Instead, this Group, standing in clusters, is engaged in avid conversation interrupted by bursts of laughter or shouted greetings when some other member of the Group appears. There are crowded bars and exhibits. It doesn't appear that the exhibitors are too anxious to promote their products at this point. Instead, they are reading name tags and passing out cards on which are written hotel room numbers. I wander around trying to capture the essence of this first Conference evening. An attempt to get a drink proves futile for the bar runs out of glasses. A direct question to one of the members of Group 3 (no books or ribbons) asking why she came to the Conference was greeted with a strange look and a reply of “Why not!” No help there. I then approach a member with several ribbons with the same question. The response this time was quite positive. “Well, I'm an officer, and we have to be here.” I asked how the afternoon schedule of meetings had progressed. “Excellent, ex-



cellent. Joe Dagnese did his annual ‘agenda magic’ in the Chapter Presidents and Bulletin Editors’ meeting.” It seems he managed to get through his entire agenda on time despite its length and the discomfort of the room in which the meeting attendees found themselves. Mr. Dagnese is obviously a well-liked member of the beribboned Group.

Wending my way to the registration desk, I find great activity. One has not officially arrived until he has registered and received his name tag and packet of material. The latter includes such things as Conference program, an advance registration list, two free drink tickets, a map of Boston, a list of places to eat, and several lists of places to shop.

The Groups are now becoming more concrete. The beribboned Group disappears, while the members of Group 2 (books in hand) drift off without too much purpose. Group 3 seems in a hurry to be off in search of an interesting place for dinner. The first official event, the Conference-Wide Reception, is over.

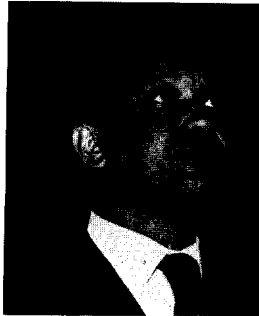
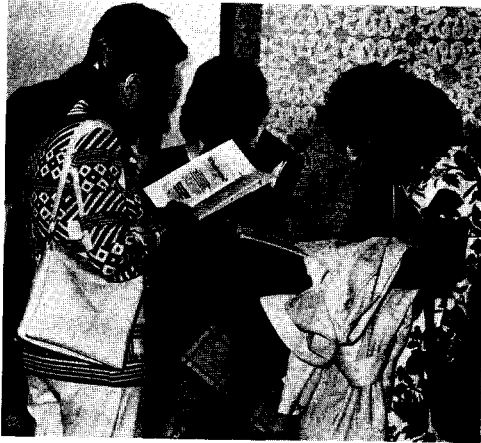
At 8:00 p.m. the crowd begins to form again. This time in the Ballroom of the hotel. It is time for the First General Session. The crowd is compiled mostly of Groups 1 and 2. Those attending greet the President, Efren Gonzalez, with a tremendous round of applause. Obviously a very popular President. His greeting is warm, affable and well-received. Attendees are in for a surprise though.

Every Conference has a keynote speaker. His job is to set the tone of the days to follow. Not an easy job, particularly when the one chosen to speak is not generally a member of the organization. Tonight is no exception! Rev. Dr. Leon H. Sullivan, Pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa., is introduced and stands up to speak—and speak he does. Is it about libraries?



**First  
General  
Session**

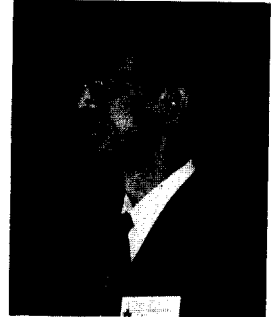
**Loyd Rathbun,  
Conference Chairman**



**Rev. Dr. Leon  
H. Sullivan**



**Hideo Ishii,  
Director, Japan  
Special Libraries  
Association**



**HQ's Hazel Conway reports  
that 149 members registered  
for 66 job openings at  
the Employment Clearinghouse**

**The Statler Hilton Lobby**

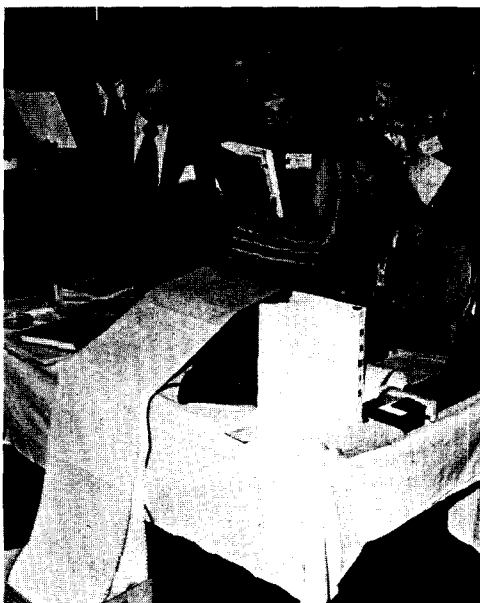
**Members of Group 2?**

**Registrants Registering**





Second General Session  
Idea Exchange



Third General Session  
Electronics in Libraries

Fourth  
General  
Session

Charles  
Zerwekh,  
Conference  
Program  
Chairman



Max Ways

No. Is it about the state of industry? No. Is it about the state of the nation? No. It is about the state of man. This is received uneasily. Some attending shift in their seats, some stare, and some leave. Many listen intently, but few seem to understand his purpose.

### Where Are They All?

Monday morning brings renewed activity. SLA is trying something different. A rap session. At 9:00 a.m. the Ballroom is seething with activity. Balloons with little tags attached are floating over circular groups of chairs. A bright pink sheet is handed to each person who enters the room. It states that this is a "Scheduled Opportunity to Talk Shop." A closer look at the tags on the balloons shows that they correspond to topics on the handout. The room appears crowded, and I am encouraged. This is why people come to the Conference—to talk shop. I decide to join a group and listen. I choose the balloon marked "Government Acquisitions" (I have more than a passing interest in this area). I find seven ladies with expectant faces who look to Mr. W. G. Towner who represents the Government Printing Office. He appears very relaxed and not a bit threatened by the questions directed to him. One librarian produces a typed list of government publications which she says have been on order six months but never received. He ponders the list for a few moments and then rather casually replies, "Oh well, we probably shipped them to the wrong division of your company—that happens, you know, with large companies." The list is returned to the librarian. I leave to continue my quest for the essence of a Conference. A brief conversation with Efren Gonzalez provides food for thought. I express my enthusiasm for this type of session and note from the activity and number present that it is obviously successful. Efren replies: "Perhaps, but we have about 500 people participating this morning, and I just learned that the latest registration count is in excess of 1,900." Food for thought indeed. I go in search of the

other 1,400 Conference attendees.

Many of them appear Monday evening in front of the hotel at 7:30 p.m. There are 27 transit buses waiting to take us to the Boston Pops Concert for the SLA Scholarship Fund event. The ride through the streets of Boston is spent in animated conversation by nearly everyone. We arrive at Philharmonic Hall and then—it is hard to believe what followed. Librarians, dressed gaily for the occasion, file in. The first floor is filled with tables where one can be served both food and drink. These tables are quickly filled—much to the consternation of the Manager of the Hall. Librarians are seated everywhere—in the wrong place. The Hall doors must be closed temporarily while he explains to us that we must sit in the place designated on our ticket. This creates some problem for many of those seated on the first floor have already been served wine. Their ticket shows their seats are located in the balcony where food and drink are not permitted. The librarian seated next to me solved the problem nicely by transporting her small bottle of wine to the balcony where she placed it between her knees and enjoyed refreshment throughout the performance. The orchestra under the masterful direction of Arthur Fiedler provides an evening of outstanding entertainment.

The Fourth General Session scheduled at 9:00 a.m. features a scholarly journalist approach to the "Environment" problem presented by Max Ways of *Fortune* magazine. Attendance is not overwhelming. The presentation is one which could have been given anytime, anywhere, to any group. He tells us: "The modern world arose through specialization, and information provides coherence for specialists." He believes the world might end with a librarian who is unable to put his hand on microfilm which would provide needed information for coherence. That seems a bit far to go to relate, Mr. Ways. He is temporarily brought to task by a "Youthful" librarian who attempts to explain why young people are so verbal in their pollution protest. This is handled artfully

by Mr. Ways, giving all the oldsters in the room ample cause for applause.

My Division Luncheon is scheduled for noon. It has the rather dubious added attraction of a harried waitress. After plunking a particularly naked piece of chicken in front of me, she proceeds to throw both rice and peas in my lap. She obviously did not graduate from the same charm school attended by the endearing bellhop who escorted me to my room on Sunday. He not only carried my many pieces of luggage without complaint but gave me a full tourist spiel in pure "Bahston-ese."

Our purpose at this luncheon seems confused at times, but those in control seem charged with the duty of telling us how the Division can best serve SLA. A good point, but in many conversations outside the meeting room, I had asked various librarians how they felt SLA served them, and this was equally veiled in uncertainty.

Following the luncheon, I see a fellow Virginia Chapter member. Surely he will enlighten me on "Why a Conference?" In answer to my question of what he is deriving from his attendance, he replies: "Well, I've heard two sermons and two papers so far, and I'm not quite sure how I can apply any of them."

Tuesday evening is open and quiet. Now is when those cards with hotel room numbers come in handy, but I



Simmons Student Guests of Public Utilities Division (left to right): Georgeanne Roe, Ethel Tiberg (Division Chairman), Susan Ackerman, Roberta Hankamer, James Matarazzo (Faculty Advisor)

wonder. What happens to all those people in Group 2 who look to their program for direction? What are they doing (if they do not attend Advisory Council)?

Wednesday morning brings the Annual Meeting at 9:00 a.m. Efrén Gonzalez presides and he tries. But, it is incredibly dull. Even a good controversy would be welcomed by those seated in the Ballroom. Some listen to the unending reports, some read, and some sleep. I reach the point of exhaustion and rise to leave just as Frank McKenna suggests we eliminate Annual Meetings unless there is something other than committee reports to meet about. Hear, hear!

I shirk my duties completely Wednesday afternoon and take an interesting ride on the subway to Cambridge to visit Harvard. With full intentions of seeing a lot, I only see one thing (other than the strange collection of people at the subway entrance in Harvard Square). The glass flowers in the Ware Collection located in a far corner on the third floor of an old rickety museum consume my entire attention and afternoon.

Wednesday evening and still no concrete answer to my question. The same three groups of people are easily identified. But tonight features the BANQUET. This is the highlight of the week, and surely the Boston Chapter has great things in store for us—especially since it costs \$12.00 to attend. After the conference-wide reception which featured one bar and four frenzied bartenders, we file into the banquet hall. Choosing a table with friends, I sit down and look around. The same magic number of 500\* seems to be present. Where *are* those 1,400 other attendees? Our waiter obviously went to school with my earlier luncheon waitress. He not only tossed the food at us, but managed to “lift” my dinner partner’s complimentary “Tin of Tea” as a memento of his services. The banquet program was long. It is gratifying to see deserving individuals recognized, especially for scholarship awards, but I fear

\* Actually 785—Ed.

the 20-minute dissertation on tea was less-than-heartily received.

Thursday is Continuing Education Seminar Day. Here librarians can truly specialize—and learn. Ted Phillips, a most competent individual, directs a three-part seminar on “Administrative Responsibilities.” Excellently done with capacity attendance. In fact, the other two seminar sessions are equally well attended. Does this tell me something?

### Why, Indeed?

Friday morning and I ask myself, “Have I found the answer to the question, ‘Why a Conference?’” Yes, I think I have. Then I ask, “Did SLA/Boston/1972 provide what those attending sought?” Not completely. Thursday’s seminars came close as did many of the Division meetings and other group activities, but there were few events which brought my “three groups” together. Group 1 wrestled with the structure and the administration of SLA, but were Groups 2 and 3 aware or even helped by this? I think not. Group 2 searched in vain through their program books for something which would provide them with a chance to relax and “talk shop,” and only became frustrated by the long stream of contributed papers. Group 3 remained “uninvolved” for most of the week.

### Suggestions to Pittsburgh, 1973.

1. Provide “Open House” each evening for conferees who don’t wish to take advantage of “exhibitor hospitality.” Perhaps even an afternoon tea would be a nice break.
2. Concentrate program material in a more structured “seminar fashion” and have afternoon free-periods so that members can go sightseeing without feeling guilty or missing a valuable presentation.
3. Make each person attending feel that he or she is an essential part of SLA and of the ongoing process of “Putting Knowledge to Work.”

Bette Dillehay  
A. H. Robins Co.  
Richmond, Va. 23220

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

# A PERSONAL VIEW



Each spring, after being cooped up all winter, librarians, like mediaeval pilgrims, go off to Conferences in the same high spirits and with the keen sense of anticipation and delight that prevailed among Chaucer's merry band of travellers on their way to Canterbury. The modern bibliographical wayfarer may be somewhat deficient in religious fervour, but he makes up for this by his zeal in crowding as many meetings as possible into his action-filled five-day outing, imparting knowledge to all who come to listen to his words of wisdom or in dashing madly from room to room to see what gems of knowledge he can pick up to take back home with him. Breakfast meetings at seven o'clock start his day and open house sessions for Division members fill the hours until the thought of another breakfast meeting strikes him.

If getting there was half the fun in the 15th century, how much more so is it today when, if you go by air, there is the added exciting possibility of your not arriving there but going somewhere else! Of all the possible locations for a pilgrim's shrine, what more fitting spot could be found than Boston, the "Athens of America" as the visitor's guide describes it. Its historical associations and many links with the past are all around one. However, apart from a visit to the one modern institution—"The Boston Pops"—as the scholarship event, there was no attempt made in the formal programme to enable visitors to become acquainted with the "seat of the nation's culture." Having visited Boston as a tourist some years ago, however, I decided that this time I should attend strictly to SLA business.

Being a procrastinator by nature, I did not send in my registration form until the deadline date and so I did not have accommodation in the Conference hotel. Because the Madison Motor Inn at which I was staying was a "15 minute subway jump north" and not, I am sure, in the fashionable residential part of Boston, I did not encounter any "Proper

Bostonians" in my short walks around Nashua and Causeway Streets or on the 15 minutes subway jump to the Arlington Station.

## Subway Adventure

Although I should have welcomed the opportunity to hear some Boston English, staying at the Conference hotel would have meant missing the rides on the subway. Before riding on the Boston subway, my recent experience of subways had been limited to the systems in Montreal and Toronto where regular train-type coaches, five or six in number, glide almost silently through tunnels beneath the ground or along neatly kept stretches of open track. The "Green Line" that runs between North Station and Arlington employs two old street cars (perhaps salvaged from less romantically inclined cities that have switched to buses) coupled together and driven by chaps who, I suspect, had their basic training as Boston taxi drivers. They reach cruising speed in about two seconds, take the curves flat out and rattle their cars through the dingy underground passages that looked like the underpinnings of an abandoned Siberian salt mine in a manner that made each journey an exciting leap into the unknown.

Actually I might have missed the adventure myself had it not been for a charming young lady from Sir George Williams University who persuaded me that the Green Line would take me to the Arlington Station and the Conference hotel. Thus, at about 6:30 Sunday evening I ventured forth intending to have dinner and attend the First General Session at 8:00 p.m.

## Keynote

As I suspected, by the time I reached



While in Boston . . .  
Did You See?

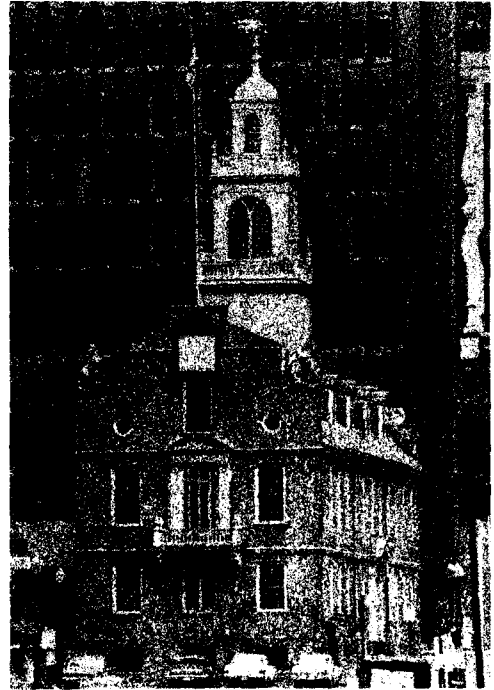
The Lexington Minute Man

Boston's Old State House—  
the Oldest State Building  
in America

Louisberg Square atop  
Beacon Hill

the hotel there was not sufficient time to have anything to eat before the First General Session and I did not want to miss the keynote address. Accordingly, I set aside all thoughts of easing my bodily needs and went to hear about the centres for learning industrial skills established by Rev. Dr. Leon H. Sullivan.

Perhaps because it was a Sunday evening—or perhaps for some other reason—Dr. Sullivan apparently decided to preach a sermon on another subject instead of telling us about the skill centres. Judging from the standing ovation that he received at the conclusion of his address, I think that most of the people in the audience shared Dr. Sullivan's views and would agree that what he had to say was both timely and important and to this extent he was probably preaching to the converted; however, what I should have liked from Dr. Sullivan was a detailed account of the Opportunities Industrialization Centres and perhaps the ways in which some special libraries could assist such centres. I am sure that the only long-range solution to problems of social and economic injustice whether among the American black population, the Canadian Indian and Eskimo populations or any other disadvantaged minority group, lies in education and training for meaningful employment. Especially important among native populations, I think, is training in traditional native skills before these are completely lost. Had Dr. Sullivan spoken about his work in developing training centres and parenthetically stressed the urgent need for such action, many in the audience





SLA Ringleaders Discuss Association with One Interested Member



Mrs. Jessie Wheelwright, President of SLA's New Hawaiian Pacific Provisional Chapter, Presents President Gonzalez with a Hawaiian Lei

Zoe Cosgrove, New Chairman of the Advisory Council, Wrestles with a Balloon Apparently Escaped from the Previous Day's Second General Session



would have found the keynote address more meaningful to them.

After the First General Session thoughts of food again crowded in upon me and so, along with four others, I headed in the direction of the only nearby available source—The Hungry Pilgrim. Although there were tables at which no one was seated, the hostess made no attempt to seat those standing in line at the door. After waiting for about twenty minutes (during which time some people abandoned all hope and left the line) we were finally seated. After several more minutes we were served glasses of water; after another fifteen minutes or so of total neglect we five hungry pilgrims got up and left—still hungry. Certainly Chaucer and his fellowship fared better at The Tabard than we did at The Hungry Pilgrim. Since it was still raining, my friends decided they did not want to leave the hotel and after buying a package of biscuits and a few chocolate bars at a stand in the hotel lobby I headed back to my hotel.

## Monday

The Second General Session on Monday morning was, as the programme stated, a "scheduled opportunity to talk shop—no introductions, no speeches, no structure, no summaries"—a real free-for-all that called to mind the practices being introduced into the more "progressive" elementary schools back in Toronto. The list of 100 topics was most impressive. There was something for everyone and, as a friend of mine remarked, it did mix the group up right at the beginning of the Conference. However, as one approached the rooms in which the Talk Sessions were taking place the din was frightening. Having just picked up the Conference literature from the registration desk, I glanced over the list of topics, marked the ones of interest to me, and threaded my way to the designated numbered balloons. All the chairs at most discussion circles were occupied and so one had to stand behind one of the participants. Even

when seated, it was very difficult to hear anyone but the person next to you; while standing it was impossible. After several vain attempts I gave up and went to look at the exhibits, returning after a while to see if things had improved. I finally found one group at which there were empty chairs—improving SLA Conferences—my opportunity to pick up ideas for 1974, I thought. Unfortunately the discussion was pretty well over and the one point that I raised—the possibility of changing the pattern of Division luncheons—was so thoroughly squelched that I went back to look at more exhibits before heading for the Science-Technology Division luncheon. The idea of having discussion groups to consider various topics is a good one, but to make it work it seems that a number of rooms are needed with just a few groups in each one, otherwise the noise level is too high.

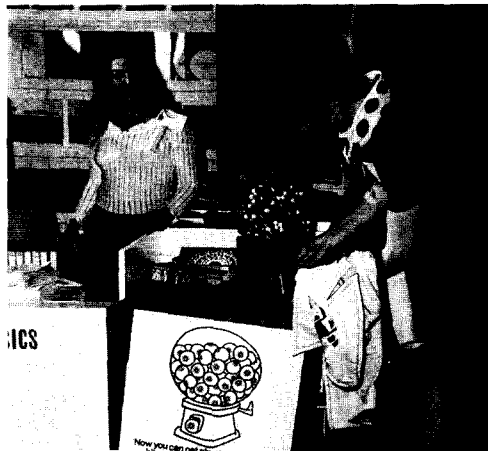
Although Mr. Rathbun in his introductory remarks had mentioned that there were about 60 changes in room numbers, unfortunately the Handy Checklist of Events was not included in the kit I picked up from the Registration Desk. I was, therefore, happily seated in Room 436 chatting with Mr. Hideo Ishii, the visiting librarian from Tokyo, about Japanese gardens and just about to tuck into a grapefruit when someone at the head table asked if all people present were aware that they were at the International Relations Committee luncheon. "Well," said the lady next to me, "that's not where I am supposed to be," and so the two of us made a hasty departure without thinking to retrieve

our luncheon tickets, of course. In the Bay State Room where we should have been for Sci-Tech, we had a hard time persuading the person at the door that our tickets had been handed in at Room 436. Finally signed notes were accepted in place of our tickets. The talk on mid-career crises from the management point of view by Mr. John R. Abbott was well worth the price of admission.

The contributed papers on Electronics in Libraries given in Session B in the afternoon were quite informative and well presented. There is, however, one comment that I should like to pass on in connection with titles of papers that refer to "small" libraries: could a definition of "small" be arrived at? A friend of mine who asked a speaker how many librarians were on the staff of his "small" library, was told that there were ten. Where, then, does this place the many special libraries with staffs of one or two? Could the scale that my friend proposed be agreed to? Small Library, staff of 1 to 5; Medium Size Library, staff of 6 to 10; Large Library, staff of over 10.

I expect that choosing the Scholarship Fund event must cause every Conference Committee much concern. This is one opportunity afforded the host city to give visitors some insight into the essential nature of the community and I recall with pleasure the boat ride on San Francisco Bay a year ago. For this reason a night at the Boston Pops seemed most appropriate for anyone who had not seen this orchestra and its famous conductor performing in Philharmonic Hall. Unfortunately for the officials of Philharmonic Hall, the Conference Committee

Exhibit Browsing



had informed members that they were free to sit anywhere they liked on the ground floor. It took quite a while to get everyone seated at the right tables. Unfortunately too, only those seated at tables were able to enjoy refreshments throughout the concert and the famous wine punch was not available to those in the balcony even at intermission. The last two selections and the music from Bernstein's "Mass" did not appeal to me and the lettuce green stage decorations looked like something left over from a spring-time festival. However, I can now say that I saw Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops orchestra. I can also say that in all my life I have never arrived at a concert so early; when our buses arrived at Philharmonic Hall the front doors were still locked!

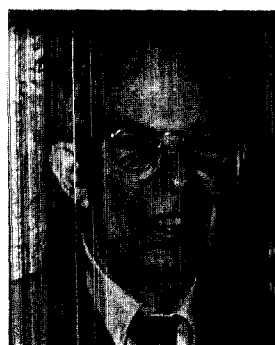
### Breakfast at 7 Begins the Day

Much to my surprise, getting to a breakfast meeting by a little after seven o'clock was not the impossible feat I had imagined it would be. My one suggestion for these functions, though, is that as soon as one enters the breakfast room, one should be given a cup of coffee. This is the one time when a cup of coffee is welcomed before the meal; at lunch and dinner people should be trained to wait until the dessert is served.

The breakfast meeting I attended was a Joint Breakfast Round Table of the Government Information Services Committee, the Aerospace Division and the Social Science Division; the topic to be explored was "Information Hang-ups and the Regional User Groups." Since the subject classification of the breakfast tables had gotten a bit jumbled up and in any case they were all occupied, I just looked around for a table that was not filled. This is my customary practice, and it usually means that I end up being the only man at the table—not surprising since men are a minority group at library meetings. This proved to be a very handy arrangement because when the coffee pots were full, the women often could not lift them off the table and I had the job of pouring coffee for

JULY 1972

Howard Stebbins,  
SLA's Oldest Living  
Past President



Conference Committee at Work



the group—my good deed for each day.

The outcome of the breakfast meeting seemed to suggest that it would be prudent for Robert Kling, Head of the U.S. Government Printing Office, who was scheduled to speak at the afternoon session, to pretend that he had been called back to Washington on urgent business.

The Fourth General Session on Tuesday morning was one of the highlights of the Conference, I think. The speaker was Max Ways and his subject was "The Environment: Information and Policy Making." Mr. Ways argued for a rational approach to the many serious environmental problems. Information scientists and subject specialists controlling information networks could avoid dangers to the physical environment provided the leaders of industry and government—the decision makers—were willing to listen. I was particularly interested in Mr. Ways' paper because the theme of the 1974 Conference is to be the ways in which the special library and the special librarian can assist in solving many of the crucial problems of our generation—not only the basic ecological and environmental problems but other social, economic, political and technological problems that determine the condition and quality of life on earth.

The difficulties encountered by a lone subject specialist in trying to influence decision makers were ably demonstrated at the Natural Resources Division luncheon at noon on Tuesday. John W. Putnam gave a detailed account of his almost single-handed efforts to run an environmental press clipping service in a paper entitled "Organizing Environmental Information for Action and Putting It to Work." I have found that the Natural Resources Division obtains very interesting speakers and, although some members of the audience were not much interested in Mr. Putnam's personal revelations of the trials and tribulations of conducting his press-clipping crusade to provide local decision makers with information on environmental matters, I found it quite revealing.

The Tuesday afternoon session of the Government Information Services Com-

mittee and Aerospace Division was a response to the Breakfast Round Table on the use of government information services. When the panel of "suppliers" assembled, Mr. Kling was not present and I expect that the moderator, John Stearns of the National Science Foundation (who replaced Melvin S. Day), thought that Mr. Kling had gone into hiding. However, Mr. Kling finally appeared and he and the other members of the somewhat revised panel (Harvey Marron and John Sherrod appeared as announced but Dr. Harold M. Schoolman replaced Dr. Martin Cummings, Peter F. Urbach replaced William Knox and Hebert Rehbock replaced Dudley G. McConnell) answered questions and gave explanations for the delays and problems of the various government information offices.

Sometime late on Sunday evening or early Monday a mysterious unsigned note appeared on the bulletin board for messages. It suggested that Canadian Government Librarians meet during the Conference. By late Monday it became Canadian Librarians and a sheet was provided for names. A later note became more specific and meeting for dinner was proposed—perhaps health foods! I knew from that that the person who wrote the note could not be from Montreal or Toronto! Later the suggestion was made that we meet in the lobby following a reception that had been arranged late Tuesday afternoon for Gilles Frappier who by a happy chance will be SLA President during the 1974 Toronto Conference. After the reception, which was well attended, some eight or ten people gathered in the lobby and the mystery of the note was solved. It had been placed there by Norman Sabowitz, librarian at the Bedford Institute in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

### Annual Meetings . . .

The Annual Meeting on Wednesday morning ran pretty much according to form. Because I have always committed myself in advance to go to a Division luncheon I have never been able to hear

## Invocation

Almighty God  
We thank you for the unlimited supply of your love;  
For food and clothes  
For family and friends  
For all the good things of life  
which you have loaned us freely  
without card and without interest.

We thank you for renewing this loan  
each morning for the length of our days.

Bless this conference of the Special Libraries Association  
here assembled.

Bless the officers, Board of Directors, and all the  
members of the Association

Cover our acquisitions of sin and pride  
Deposit in us supplies of goodness and peace.  
Compute it daily to build up a library of your grace.  
And grant that when our books  
Are called for their final cataloging,  
We may be found well indexed and with our references  
in order.

For we pray in your name.      Amen.

THE REV. ROBERT W. GOLLEDGE  
Vicar  
The Old North Church



---

an Annual Meeting through to its conclusion, and I wonder if consideration could be given to shortening the Annual Meeting by circulating annual reports to all who register in advance of the Conference. If this were done there would be more time for consideration of new business and any points raised in annual reports and members would have had time to give some thought to matters they would like to have discussed, as well as more time in which to discuss them.

The various sessions of contributed papers on Wednesday afternoon caused a good deal of frustration as members rushed from one room to the next in order to catch a particular speaker only to find that either the session was running according to schedule but that there was not even standing room within earshot of the speaker or that there was plenty of room but that the speaker who should have ended on the hour or the half hour was just warming up to his

subject. Fortunately most of the papers given in these sessions were available from the Reproduction Centre.

### . . . And Banquets

The highlight of the SLA Conference, it seems to me, should be the Banquet and I am rather taken aback each year at the number of people who do not attend. Their reason is usually that for the same price they can get a much better meal in one of the local famous restaurants. This is a point that must be conceded and so I think that an effort must be made to do something, perhaps quite a few things, to make the Banquet a more memorable occasion and one that no one at the Conference will want to miss. Of course, then it may be a problem to accommodate everyone in one room.

I do not know how many people attended the banquet in Boston. The room seemed almost full—there were no seats

at any of the tables on the floor when I arrived and I had to sit in the balcony. Those who were seated next to the balcony railing may have been able to see the head table but for the rest at each table the view was completely cut off. One invariably meets interesting people at the luncheons and the banquet and although she may regard herself otherwise, I rather suspect that the librarian who sat across from me that evening may have been a Proper Bostonian. At any rate she was a very pleasant dinner companion and more than compensated for the lack of view of the head table and the absence of anything really exciting on the programme or the menu. Charles H. Stevens's little talk on tea seemed amusing at the time but I am rather at a loss now to say why. I tend to share the view of a friend of mine who remarked that when he saw Verner Clapp going up to the head table, his hopes of an interesting evening rose. A twenty-minute talk by such a distinguished librarian would, I am sure, have given everyone something to reflect upon.

### Touring Librarians

The joint tour of the Chemistry Division, Aerospace Division and the Biological Sciences Division to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole was a complete success to my mind. The bus ride there and back was interesting and relaxing and the lunch that awaited us when we arrived was quite enjoyable. Those who were at the end of the line in the gift shop ran a bit of a risk of having to eat lunch standing up (there was but one clerk in the gift shop from the time that the buses arrived until about noon) but in the end I think that everyone was seated.

Dr. John L. Schilling who briefed us on the history and work of the various laboratories and facilities at Woods Hole was a most interesting speaker and tour guide—so much so that those who listened to him until the end never did get to the three laboratory libraries.

The Boston Chapter is to be commended for the efficient way in which most local arrangements were managed, especially transportation arrangements. Buses left and returned on schedule—especially gratifying to those who had to catch planes after the Thursday tours. Even the shuttle service to and from the Conference hotel was well handled. I took advantage of the free bus trip twice, going to the Madison Motor Inn and once returning—but, of course, when one could ride on the subway, one did not try very hard to catch a mere bus.

The Combined Book Exhibit and the Combined Periodical Exhibit were interesting displays and well laid out. However, I don't think that it is a good idea to place a chair directly in front of the display. For some minutes I tried in vain to look at some titles obscured by a chap who had settled down to read in a chair that was facing the shelves and was so close that one could not get between him and the books. He was obviously intent upon reading the whole book, and I finally had to give up and return the next day.

Having glanced back at the comments on the past three conferences printed in the July/August numbers of *Special Libraries* for 1969, 1970 and 1971 I am beginning to see the wisdom in the words passed down from previous conference chairmen: "If you can get out of it, do so." This feeling has not been abated by the arrival in the mail of two thickish documents entitled "Conference Guidelines" and "Conferences: Statistical Data." When I think back to earlier conferences and recall some of the highlights—the many excellent restaurants of Montreal, all so close to the downtown area, and the cable cars, Chinatown and Japanese shops of San Francisco—I begin to have doubts that Toronto can compete with other Conference sites, and I feel a bit like accepting a three-year assignment to establish an information centre in Antarctica or some equally remote spot.

John F. Hatton  
1974 Conference Chairman



CLAPP



## SLA Special Citation

President Efen W. Gonzalez presented the Special Libraries Association Special Citation to **Verner W. Clapp** at the Banquet. The citation below was accompanied by a miniature sterling silver book bag suitably engraved.

The citation read:

"Since graduation from Trinity College in 1922, you have been an important part of our library world. As a member of the staff of the Library of Congress progressing from a summer job as a cataloger of manuscripts to Chief Assistant Librarian, as head of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project to secure European publications produced during World War II, as librarian of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, as Chairman of the United States Library Mission (to Japan) to Advise on Establishment of a National Diet Library, as consultant on the libraries of the United Nations, as a member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, as President of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. dedicated to finding methods for application of technological developments to overcome obstacles to efficient library service, as a consultant and writer on libraries and on information handling, and in untold other ways, you have led and aided us all.

"Verner W. Clapp, in recognition of your continued encouragement and support of special librarianship, SLA is proud to present you this Special Citation. We salute you today."

It is with a feeling of great loss that we announce the very recent death of Verner W. Clapp. He died Thursday morning, Jun 15, at the age of 71, only a week after presentation of SLA's Special Citation.

Fred C. Cole, President, Council on Library Resources, wrote:

*"Verner Clapp was as much a universal scholar and teacher as anyone I have ever known. He dedicated his limitless energy to his profession and to its improvement. To the last he pressed himself continuously to increase his own knowledge in order to serve his profession and his fellow men. He was one of those few people one meets in a lifetime whose friendship was cherished especially because he gave so willingly of his time and talents to all who called upon him as needed his advice and help."*



## SLA Professional Award

The 1972 Special Libraries Association Professional Award was presented to **James B. Adler**, founder, editor and publisher of the Congressional Information Service and CIS/Index. This award, the highest recognition granted by SLA, is made in recognition of a specific major achievement in, or contribution to, the field of librarianship and information science.

The SLA Professional Award is noted by an engrossed scroll and engraved sterling silver lunchpail. The citation reads:

"Genuine innovation is rare in our professional life. Innovators must see tradition in a newer and brighter light, must reject that which is too constricting, and must use available techniques in new ways to new ends.

The recipient of the 1972 SLA Professional Award, James B. Adler, is such an innovator.

He graduated Magna Cum Laude from Harvard College in 1952 with an A.B. degree and has done graduate work in political science at the New School for Social Research in New York City. His distinguished career began as a radio and television journalist. From 1957 to 1961 he was associated with R. R. Bowker Co. and from 1961 to 1964 he was director of advertising and sales promotion at Random House. He was a member of G. P. Putnam's editorial board from 1961 to 1967 and at the same time trade marketing director for the affiliated publishing houses of G. P. Putnam, Coward-McCann and John Day. From 1967 to 1969 he operated a publishing and consulting firm, and in 1969 founded the Congressional Information Service and CIS/Index, becoming editor and publisher. Since January 1970, when he began regular publication of CIS/Index, all librarians who must struggle through the overwhelming maze of Congressional publications have been indebted to him. Actually "Index" is a misnomer. It is much more than an index. In reality, it is an abstracting service leading researchers with lists and indexes by subject, name, title, document, etc., to vital and, oftentimes buried facts. Prior to its existence, locating and retrieving

ADLER



many Congressional documents was a monumental and many times impossible and unrewarding task.

CIS/Index is a system that really works. In pursuing the goals of document acquisitions, bibliographic control, thesaurus development, information analysis, and abstracting and indexing, our Professional Award designee has used accepted bibliographic practice aided by advanced computer techniques. As a result of his painstaking endeavors, not only special librarians, but all information specialists and researchers have gained by having an information system that abstracts, indexes and catalogs Congressional documents quickly and thoroughly."



## SLA Honorary Member

For his life-long interest and support of library work, **Howard Haycraft** was elected an Honorary Member of Special Libraries Association. His election was by acclamation by the members of the Association Jun 7, 1972 during the Annual Meeting. At the Annual Banquet that evening his election was noted with an engrossed scroll.

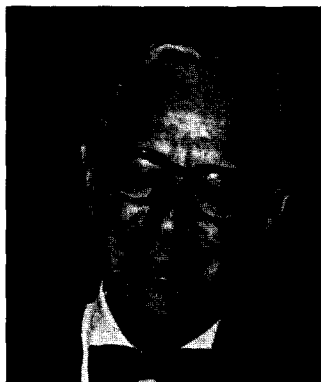
Honorary Membership in SLA is restricted to a maximum of 15 living persons; since 1958 election to Honorary Membership has been restricted to non-members of the Association. A total of 21 persons have been so designated before today's election.

The citation for Mr. Haycraft follows:

"In nominating Howard Haycraft for Honorary Membership, the SLA Board of Directors notes his life-long advocacy of libraries and librarianship. The occupation notation in the citation on Mr. Haycraft which appears in **Current Biographies** lists 'publisher, author, editor.' Few individuals have been more intimately concerned with so many areas of interest to all librarians. His active leadership as president of the H. W. Wilson Co. has insured both consistently increased coverage and a high degree of authenticity in the indexes which form such important tools for the library community.

An early interest in mystery stories as a literary form revealed the lack of literature in the area of history and analysis of

HAYCRAFT



detective story writing. Thus **Murder for Pleasure: The Life and Times of the Detective Story** was written to close this information gap.

The all too often unrealized relationship between publisher and libraries was lessened by the introduction of H. W. Wilson's "Service Basis" method of support of library associations both by contribution to scholarship funds and by inauguration, for SLA in particular, of the H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award which encouraged Chapter recruitment and related activities. Thus it is difficult to find areas of librarianship which have not been affected and improved by the interest and contributions of Mr. Haycraft; accordingly we designate him as an Honorary Member of SLA."

## SLA Hall of Fame/1972

**Janet Bogardus** was elected to the SLA Hall of Fame/1972. An engrossed scroll and engraved medallion were presented to Miss Bogardus during the Annual Banquet. The citation appears in the April 1972 Issue of *Special Libraries*, p. 208.



BOGARDUS

## SLA Scholarships 1972/73

Three \$2,500 scholarships were awarded by Special Libraries Association for graduate study in librarianship leading to a master's degree in library or information science. The awards are for the 1972/73 academic year. The announcement was made by SLA President Efen Gonzalez at the Annual Banquet.



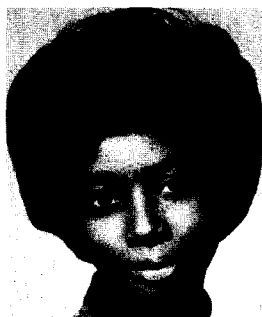
ZIPPER

**Masha Zipper** (Brooklyn, New York) received the AB in Social Studies and Education from Syracuse University in 1968. Miss Zipper has been working at Price, Waterhouse & Co. Library since 1970 as a research assistant and is attending Pratt Institute Graduate Library School. A member of SLA since July 1971, Miss Zipper hopes to become a reference librarian in a business and financial library.

**Pamela Ann Sexton** (Fort Worth, Texas) will receive the BA in Chemical librarianship from Texas Woman's University in August 1972. Having worked in libraries since high school, Miss Sexton conducts literature searches as a student assistant in the University's Chemistry Department. She has been accepted at the Graduate School of Texas Woman's University to major in library science and minor in chemistry. After graduation she will seek an acquisitions or reference position in a research library of chemistry or physics.



SEXTON



BEAVERS

**Peggy Jones Beavers** (Tuskegee, Alabama) received the BS in Clothing and Related Arts from Tuskegee Institute in 1968. She has been a library assistant at the Hollis Burke Frissell Library at Tuskegee Institute since 1969, and before that, was employed in the Institute's Architecture/Engineering Libraries. Mrs. Beavers plans to attend the School of Library Science at the University of Michigan, after which she hopes to become a medical librarian.

## Membership Awards

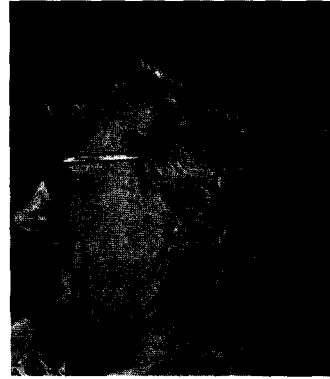
To stimulate effort and interest in the ongoing SLA membership campaign, several awards were made at the Banquet for outstanding activity in various areas.

The **Boston Chapter** won a woven sterling flower basket for gaining the largest number (28) of Student Members in 1971. Thus far in 1972, Illinois Chapter has the greatest number of new Student Members (39).

The award (woven sterling flower basket) for the greatest gain (47) in Members and Associate Members in 1971 went to **Washington, D.C. Chapter**. The Texas Chapter leads the 1972 race in this category with a gain of 16.

The **Baltimore Chapter** gained two Sustaining Members in 1971. The Philadelphia and Southern Appalachian Chapters tied for second place with one Sustaining Member each. Each Chapter receives \$10.00 for each Sustaining Member it gains.

A sterling sprinkling can was awarded to the **Wisconsin Chapter** for the 1971 Chapter Growth Award. Their 21% gain in all member categories was the highest for the year. Thus far in 1972, the Oklahoma Chapter leads the field in this category with 42.9%.



## H.W. Wilson Company Award

A new H.W. Wilson Company award was established this year to replace the H.W. Wilson Company Chapter Award which had been discontinued. The new award (\$200) is for the best paper published in *Special Libraries*—specifically, for this year's presentation—in 1971.

The criteria for selection of the best paper are that it shall make a significant contribution to the philosophy, development and general practice of special librarianship. The paper shall be judged on its originality, innovativeness, universal implications, validity, communication effectiveness, and practicability.

The winning paper is "The Business of Running a Special Library" (published in the Feb 1971 issue) by **Helen J. Waldron**.



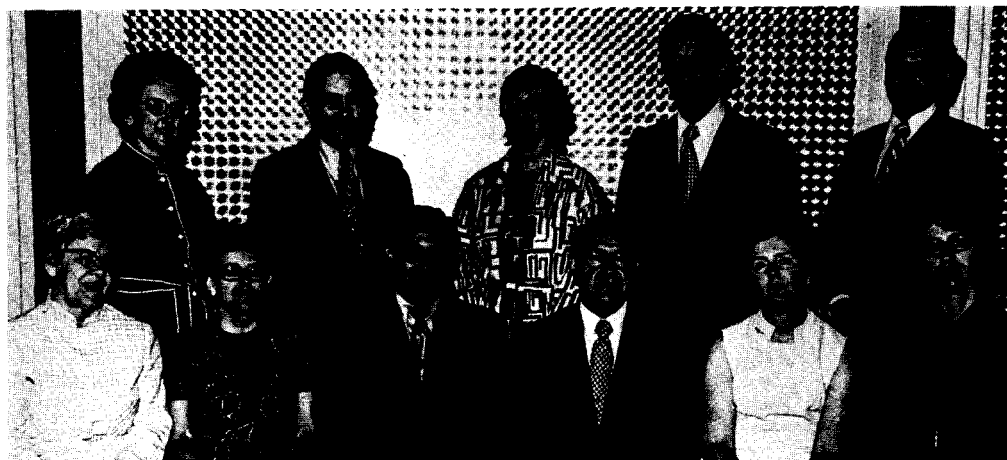
President-Elect Gilles Frappier  
and Mrs. Frappier



President Edward G. Strable  
and Mrs. Strable

### SLA Board of Directors 1972/73

Seated (left to right): Molete Morelock, Miriam H. Tees (Secretary of the Board), President-Elect Gilles Frappier, President Edward G. Strable, Treasurer Janet M. Rigney, Anne Roess. Standing: Advisory Council Chairman Zoe Cosgrove, Past President Efren W. Gonzalez, Advisory Council Chairman-Elect Mary McNierney Grant, Charles H. Stevens, Mark Baer. Absent: John P. Binnington



## Standards for Reprint Publishing

The Rare Book Libraries' Conference on Facsimiles convened for the first time at the Folger Library on October 25, 1969, in response to concern created by the rapid growth of reprint publishing. Since then, the Conference has met at the Beinecke Library in New Haven, the Newberry Library in Chicago, and the Clark Library in Los Angeles.

Editorial and technical standards have received much attention during these meetings. Following is a list of editorial standards for microfilm and hard copy facsimiles approved for circulation by the Conference at a meeting at the Lincoln Center Branch of the New York Public Library on November 20, 1971. A report on technical standards is planned for later this year. The libraries endorsing the attached list of editorial standards are: American Antiquarian Society; Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; Beinecke Library, Yale University; Folger Shakespeare Library; Henry E. Huntington Library; Houghton Library, Harvard University; Lilly Library, Indiana University; Newberry Library; New York Public Library; University Research Library, UCLA; William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan.

### *Recommendations for Control of Editorial Quality*

1. The reprint shall be plainly identified as a reproduction of a particular original copy at the library of origin.

2. Unless otherwise indicated, the original copy thus identified shall be the only source of the reproduction. Alterations or interpolations from other copies shall be plainly labelled as such at the points of occurrence and in the collation.

3. The reprint shall include the whole of the original copy, from the first page on which any printing whatever appears through the last page on which any printing

appears. Original interior blanks shall be reproduced as such, and original initial or terminal blanks shall be exactly indicated in the collation (see below).

4. The reprint shall contain a collation of the particular original copy reproduced, including any idiosyncrasies of the original copy reproduced, and the size of the total page of the original from which the copy is made.

5. If the work reproduced has been described in a printed bibliography or catalogue, reference to the entry shall follow the collation, or, if described in more than one place, to that most generally accessible (e.g., STC, Wing, Goff, etc.).

6. If more than one issue or variant of the edition reproduced has been bibliographically identified, the identity of the original that is reproduced shall be indicated after the collation, with reference to the bibliographical source (e.g., "issue A, X. Y. Smith's bibliography of Jones"; "Rothschild catalogue, 1257").

7. In addition to a full and exact facsimile of the title page of the original, the publisher shall include a prior title page or a colophon, or for microfilm a target card, which must carry (in addition to any text he may wish) the name of the publisher of the facsimile and the place and year of publication of the facsimile.

8. If any retouching has been done, this should be stated, and the nature of the retouching specifically recorded.

9. It is recommended that book-form facsimiles should be the same size as the original, but that if there has been any reduction, the reduction-ratio be stated.

*The earlier interim report of the Rare Book Libraries' Conference on Facsimiles appeared in Special Libraries 62 (no.11): p.498 (Nov 1971).*

## Special Offer of JCC Conference Proceedings

AFIPS Press has announced that Volumes 37, 38 and 39 of the Proceedings of the Joint Computer Conferences will be available to members of AFIPS Constituent Societies, during July, August and September 1972, at the special price of \$7.00 each instead of the regular member price of \$13.00 (non-member prices remain at \$26.00 per volume).

To take advantage of this offer prepaid orders, including your society membership number, should be sent to AFIPS Press, 210 Summit Avenue, Montvale, New Jersey 07645.

Volume 37 contains the 70 papers given at the 1970 Fall Joint Computer Conference; Volume 38 contains the 67 papers given at the 1971 Spring Joint Computer Conference; Volume 39 contains the 69 papers given at the 1971 Fall Joint Computer Conference.

Also available from AFIPS Press at the regular member price of \$15.00 (non-members \$30.00) is Volume 40 which contains the 127 papers presented at the 1972 Spring Joint Computer Conference. This 1,217 page volume covers almost every aspect of development in the computer field.

## Guide to Readers and Reader/Printers

The Reader and Reader/Printer section of National Microfilm Association's *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment* is now available in soft cover as a separate publication.

The price of the book is \$6.00 to NMA members and \$7.50 to non-members; however, in keeping with trying to provide better service for librarians, the book is selling for \$6.00 to any librarian, regardless of membership in NMA.

The Reader and Reader/Printer section was separated in the belief that most librarians are more concerned with user equipment rather than production facilities for micrographics. The entire 700-page *Guide* sells for \$21.00.

For information: NMA, Suite 1101, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

## COMING EVENTS

**Aug 20-Sep 1. NATO Advanced Study Institute in Information Science . . .** at Seven Springs Mountain Resort near Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Dr. Anthony Depous, Director, NATO Institute in Information Science, IDIS, US Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

**Aug 21-23. International Symposium on Documentation of the United Nations and Other Intergovernmental Organizations . . .** in Geneva. For information: Symposium Secretary, Mr. Gianfranco Gribaudo, UNITAR Assistant Representative in Europe, Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10 (Switzerland).

**Aug 26-Sep 2. IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations), 38th General Council Meeting . . .** in Budapest. Theme: "Reading in a Changing World." For information: P.O. Box 12, Budapest 8.

**Aug 31-Sep 1. Computer Cataloging Applications Institute . . .** at the Flagship Hotel, Rochester, N.Y. Contact: Executive Secretary, The LARC Association, P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, Arizona 85282.

**Sep 2-9. 36th FID Conference . . .** in Budapest. General Assembly, Council, Study Committees.

**Sep 11-13. FID International Congress . . .** in Budapest. Theme: "Participation of Small and Less Industrialized Countries in Worldwide Documentation Activities and Information Exchange." For information: FID-IFLA Congress Bureau, P.O. Box 12, Budapest 8.

**Sep 11-22. Introduction to the Administration of Modern Archives Institute.** Contact: Department of History, Twenty-Seventh Archives Institute, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

**Sep 11-Dec 18. Courses in Library-Information Science . . .** at City University of New York (CUNY) Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science, 33 West 42nd St., New York. Contact: Prof. Vivian S. Sessions, Director of the Center.

**Sep 17-20. Institute on Cable Television for Librarians . . .** at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia. Contact: Brigitte L. Kenny, Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

**Sep 24-27. National Environmental Information Symposium . . .** in Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact: Gilbert M. Gigliotti, Director, Public Affairs Office, National Environmental Research Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

**Sep 24-27. Aslib, 46th Annual Conference . . .** at Ranmoor House, University of Sheffield. Contact: Elizabeth Lowry-Corry, Conference Organiser, Aslib, 3 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PL.

**Sep 25-28. Conference of British Library Association and International Book and Periodical Exhibition . . .** in Brighton, U.K. Contact: Library Association, 7 Ridgmount St., London WC1.

**Oct 3-5. Japan-USA Computer Conference . . .** in Tokyo. Co-sponsored by AFIPS and Information Processing Society of Japan. For information: AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J.

**Oct 3-6. Tenth International Congress of the Museums and Libraries of the Performing Arts.** For information: Institut National Supérieur des Arts du Spectacle, Theresiastraat 8, Brussels.

**Oct 5-7. SLA Board of Directors . . .** at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

**Oct 16-17. Seminar on Utilization of Computer Based Services . . .** in Houston, Texas. Fee \$100. Contact: National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, 2102 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 or Rita Paddock, R.I.C.E., Fondren Library, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001.

**Oct 16-20. World Conference on Information in Government . . .** in Florence, Italy. Contact: Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI-ICC), 23 Viale Civiltà del Lavoro, 00144 Roma-E.V.R.-(Italy).

**Oct 22-27. Audio-Visual Institute for Effective Communications . . .** at Indiana University, Bloomington. Tuition \$285. Contact:

Dr. E. L. Richardson, Indiana A-V Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

**Oct 23-26. ASIS, 35th Annual Meeting . . .** in Washington, D.C. Theme: "The World of Information." Contact: ASIS, 1140 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 804, Washington, D.C.

**Oct 23-27. Annual General Meeting, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation (German Society for Documentation) . . .** in Bad Dürkheim, Germany. Contact: DCD, Westendstrasse 19, Frankfurt/M.

**Oct 25-Nov 1. Twentieth Annual Conference, Japan Special Libraries Association . . .** in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka.

**Oct 27-28. "Acquisitions Explored" Institute . . .** at Rickey's Hyatt House Hotel, Palo Alto, Calif. Sponsored by Library Institutes Planning Committee. Contact: Joseph E. Ryus, 2858 Oxford Ave., Richmond, Calif. 94806.

**Oct 28. Medical Library Association, New York Regional Group.** Theme: "Women and Minorities in Libraries." Contact: Robert W. Culp, Branch Librarian, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Fifth Ave. and 100 St., New York 10029.

**Oct 31-Nov 3. Society of American Archivists, National Convention . . .** at Sheraton Columbus Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. Contact: David R. Larson, SAA Local Arrangements Chairman, c/o The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

**Nov 3. Society of American Archivists . . .** in Columbus, Ohio. Workshop on maintenance of data archives.

**Nov 9-10. Conference on Use of Audiovisual Archives as Original Source Materials . . .** at the Conference Center, University of Delaware, Newark. Sponsored by National Archives. Contact: James W. Moore, Director, Audiovisual Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

**Nov 12-15. Information Resources in the Environmental Sciences, Allerton Institute . . .** at Allerton House, Robert Allerton Park, University of Illinois Conference Cen-



ter, Monticello, Ill. Contact: Leonard E. Sigler, Institute Supervisor (OS-64), 116 Ilini Hall, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Nov 13-15. **The Geological Society of America**, Annual Meeting . . . at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Chairman: Dr. Tibor Zoltai, Dept. of Geology and Geophysics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

Nov 30-Dec 2. **Virginia Library Association**, annual conference . . . at Scope Cultural and Convention Center, Norfolk, Va.

Dec 5-7. **FJCC** . . . in Anaheim, Calif. Contact: AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J.

## Future Meetings

### 1973

Jan 25-26. **Computer-Based Operations Research Institute** . . . at Embassy Row Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact: The LARC Association, P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, Arizona 85282.

Jan 25-27. **SLA Winter Meeting** . . . at Fairmont-Mayo, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Jan 28-Feb 3. **ALA Midwinter Meeting** . . . at Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.

Mar 18-21. **Alaska Library Association**, annual meeting . . . in Fairbanks, Alaska. Theme: Communications. Program Chairman: Kay Shelton, Juneau-Douglas Community College Library, Box 135, Suke Bay, Alaska 99821.

Mar 29-30. **Computer-Based Library Networks Institute** . . . at Del Webb's Townehouse, Phoenix, Arizona. Contact: The LARC Association.

Apr 16-18. **AIAA Computer Network Conference** . . . in Huntsville, Ala. Chairman: Dr. George H. Ludwig, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. 20771.

Apr 23-26. **Catholic Library Association** . . . in Denver, Colorado.

May 24-25. **Computerized Serials Systems** . . . at The Chase Park Plaza, St. Louis, Missouri. Contact: The LARC Association.

May 27-31. **Medical Library Association**, 72nd Annual Meeting . . . at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Kansas.

Jun 4-\*\*. **NCC (National Computer Conference)** . . . in the New York Coliseum.

Jun 10-14. **SLA, 64th Annual Conference** . . . at Pittsburgh Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jun 16-20. **Canadian Library Association** . . . in Sackville, New Brunswick.

Jun 24-30. **ALA** . . . in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Jun 30-Jul 5. **American Association of Law Libraries** . . . at Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

Sep 25-28. **Society of American Archivists**, Annual Meeting . . . at Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct 11-13. **SLA Board of Directors** . . . at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Oct 21-26. **ASIS, 36th Annual Meeting** . . . at the Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

### 1974

Jan 20-26. **ALA Midwinter Meeting** . . . at Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

Jan 31-Feb 2. **SLA Winter Meeting** . . . at Royal Inn on the Wharf, San Diego, California.

Apr 15-19. **Catholic Library Association** . . . in Pittsburgh.

Jun 2-6. **Medical Library Association**, 73rd Annual Meeting . . . at the Hilton Palacio del Rio, San Antonio, Texas.

Jun 9-13. **SLA, 65th Annual Conference** . . . at Four Seasons-Sheraton, Toronto, Ontario.

Jun 21-27. **Canadian Library Association** . . . in Winnipeg.

Jun 23-27. **American Association of Law Libraries** . . . at Hilton Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

Jul 7-13. **ALA** . . . in New York City.

Oct 3-5. SLA Board of Directors . . . at Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Oct 13-17. ASIS, 37th Annual Meeting . . . in Atlanta.

## 1975

Jan 16-18. SLA Winter Meeting . . . at St. Petersburg Hilton, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Jan 19-25. ALA Midwinter Meeting . . . at San Francisco Hilton and Sheraton Palace, San Francisco, Calif.

Mar 31-Apr 4. Catholic Library Association . . . in St. Louis, Missouri.

Jun 2-7. Medical Library Association, 74th Annual Meeting . . . at the Statler Hilton, Cleveland.

Jun 8-12. SLA, 66th Annual Conference . . . at Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jun 29-Jul 5. ALA . . . in San Francisco.

Jul 2-7. American Association of Law Libraries . . . at Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct 2-4. SLA Board of Directors . . . at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Nov 2-6. ASIS, 38th Annual Meeting . . . in Boston.

## 1976

Jan 18-24. ALA Midwinter Meeting . . . in Chicago.

Jun 6-10. SLA, 67th Annual Conference . . . at Brown Palace and Currihan Convention Center, Denver, Colo.

Jun 13-18. Medical Library Association, 75th Annual Meeting . . . in Minneapolis, Minn.

Jun 20-26. ALA . . . in Atlantic City.

Jun 27-Jul 1. American Association of Law Libraries . . . at Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Oct 31-Nov 4. ASIS, 39th Annual Meeting . . . at the San Francisco Hilton.

## 1977

Jan 30-Feb 5. ALA Midwinter Meeting . . . at Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.

*(continues p. 13A)*

---

## AUDIT REPORT

Jan 1, 1971-Dec 31, 1971

Board of Directors of  
Special Libraries Association, Inc.

We have examined the balance sheet of Special Libraries Association, Inc. as of December 31, 1971 and the related statement of income, expenses and changes in fund balances for the year. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Prior to 1971 the Association maintained its records principally on the cash basis of accounting. Effective as of January 1, 1971 the Association, with our approval, changed to the accrual basis of accounting.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of Special Libraries Association, Inc. at December 31, 1971 and its income, expenses and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

60 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004  
Mar 17, 1972

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

(Notes to Financial Statements on page 366.)

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, INC.**  
**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**  
**DECEMBER 31, 1971**

	General Fund	Reserve Fund	Nonserial Publications Fund	Scholarship Fund	Equipment Reserve Fund	Total Association Funds	Unexpended Advances from NSF  (Note 6)
<b>Assets:</b>							
Cash (including \$215,000 in savings accounts)	\$162,202	\$ 31,804	\$31,152	\$ 9,684	\$10,559	\$245,401	\$43,247
Marketable securities, at cost (approximate quoted market value \$115,443)		63,805		20,818		84,623	
Accounts receivable less provision for doubtful accounts of \$1,100 in General Fund	7,685		4,641			12,326	
Loans receivable				100		100	
Interfund (payable) receivable, net	(12,792)	(15,000)	7,049	7,930	(559)	(13,372)	13,372
Inventory of jewelry and nonserial publications at lower of average cost or market	52		29,638			29,690	
Prepaid expenses and deposits	10,168					10,168	
Furniture and fixtures, at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$6,234 (Note 3)	7,589					7,589	
	<u>\$174,904</u>	<u>\$ 80,609</u>	<u>\$72,480</u>	<u>\$38,532</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$376,525</u>	<u>\$56,619</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Subscriptions, dues and fees received in advance	\$172,775					\$172,775	
Accounts payable—trade	14,532		\$ 46			14,578	
Withheld taxes and accrued expenses payable	4,088					4,088	
Income taxes payable (Note 4)	6,281					6,281	
Grants liability							\$56,619
	<u>197,676</u>		<u>46</u>			<u>197,722</u>	<u>56,619</u>
Fund balance per accompanying statement	10,170	\$ 80,609	39,492	\$38,532	\$10,000	178,803	
	<u>\$207,846</u>	<u>\$ 80,609</u>	<u>\$39,538</u>	<u>\$38,532</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$376,525</u>	<u>\$56,619</u>

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, INC.**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971**

July 1972

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Reserve Fund</u>	<u>Nonserial Publications Fund</u>	<u>Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Equipment Reserve Fund</u>	<u>Total Association Funds</u>	<u>Unexpended Advances from NSF</u>
							<b>(Note 6)</b>
<b>Income:</b>							
Dues and fees	\$213,192					\$213,192	
Subscriptions	132,328					132,328	
Net receipts from conference	27,477			\$ 3,031		30,508	
Interest and dividends	6,271	\$ 3,490	\$ 1,549	1,590	\$ 559	13,459	
Miscellaneous	7,644		105			7,749	
Sale of nonserial publications			19,816			19,816	\$ 3,413
Gifts				14,617		14,617	
<b>Total income</b>	<b>386,912</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>21,470</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>431,669</b>	<b>3,413</b>
<b>Costs and expenses:</b>							
Allotment of funds to subunits	36,932					36,932	
Salaries, wages and benefits (Note 5)	161,904			1,283		163,187	
Office services and occupancy costs	73,725					73,725	
Professional fees and services	28,102					28,102	
Travel and entertainment	8,859					8,859	
Member and public relations	9,481					9,481	
Cost of periodical publications	121,952					121,952	
Scholarships				7,500		7,500	
Cost of sales—nonserial publications			5,241			5,241	
Miscellaneous	14,717		2,955	401		18,073	
Depreciation	1,943					1,943	
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,100					1,100	
Allocation of above expenses to cost of periodical publications	(27,345)					(27,345)	
Allocation of above expenses to other funds	(8,960)		6,209	421		(2,330)	405
<b>Total costs and expenses</b>	<b>422,410</b>		<b>14,405</b>	<b>9,605</b>		<b>446,420</b>	<b>405</b>
Excess (deficit) of income over expenses before income taxes	(35,498)	3,490	7,065	9,633	559	(14,751)	3,008
Provision for income taxes	6,281					6,281	
Excess (deficit) of income over expenses	(41,779)	3,490	7,065	9,633	559	(21,032)	3,008
Fund balances at beginning of year (Note 1)	(24,976)	104,667	80,369	28,899	10,876	199,835	53,611
Adjustment as at December 31, 1970 (Note 2)	32,942		(32,942)				
Interfund transfers	43,983	(27,548)	(15,000)		(1,435)		
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 10,170</b>	<b>\$ 80,609</b>	<b>\$39,492</b>	<b>\$38,532</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$178,803</b>	<b>\$56,619</b>

365

**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 1971**

*Note 1—Accounting:*

The Association has kept its records and has prepared its financial statements for previous years on the cash basis of accounting. At the beginning of the current year, the Board of Directors adopted the accrual basis of accounting and appropriate adjustments have been made at January 1, 1971 resulting in a net reduction of the general and nonserial publications fund balances at that date amounting to \$117,624 as follows:

	General Fund	Nonserial Publications Fund
Fund balance as previously reported	\$115,074	\$57,943
<b>Additions:</b>		
Fixed assets less accumulated depreciation of \$4,291 (Note 3)	8,487	
Inventory of nonserial publications		19,276
Other	4,899	4,300
	13,386	23,576
<b>Deductions:</b>		
Dues and subscriptions received in advance	(131,968)	
Accrued liabilities	(21,468)	
Other		(1,150)
	(153,436)	(1,150)
Net change	(140,050)	22,426
Fund balance as restated	(\$ 24,976)	\$80,369

*Note 2—Adjustment as at December 31, 1970:*

In 1968 the Board of Directors authorized the transfer to the general fund on a continuing basis of any excess in the nonserial publications fund over \$25,000; however, the authorized transfers were not made. In 1971 \$32,942 representing the excess at December 31, 1970 was transferred to the general fund. Other than a specifically authorized transfer of \$15,000 made in 1971, no additional transfer was made under the Board of Directors' 1968 resolution described in the first sentence above.

*Note 3—Furniture and Fixtures:*

Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method based on estimated useful life from date depreciable asset was acquired.

*Note 4—Income Taxes:*

In 1967 the Internal Revenue Service adopted regulations which subject to tax net advertising and other unrelated business income. The initial tax return on this basis was filed for the then fiscal year ended September 30, 1969, and a tax of \$2,200 was paid. An amended return was filed in 1971 claiming refund of this amount; however, notice has been received from the Service indicating that it will contest the basis of the claim. No provision has been recorded for the refund claim. Tax returns reflecting no tax liability were filed for the respective twelve and three months ended September 30 and December 31, 1970 which are subject to examination by the Service.

*Note 5—Pensions:*

The Association has a contributory group annuity retirement program with an insurance company covering substantially all qualified employees. There is no unfunded past services cost to be paid by the Association as of December 31, 1971.

*Note 6—Unexpended Advances from the National Science Foundation:*

The Association has performed work on several projects financed in part by advances from the National Science Foundation. All projects are subject to final audit by the Foundation.

These advances do not represent a fund balance, and have been shown on the accompanying statement in order to reflect the full range of the Association's activities. Accordingly, cash held to satisfy these advances has been offset against the obligation.

*Note 7—Commitment:*

The Association's offices are occupied under a lease expiring in 1977 at a minimum annual rental of approximately \$21,000.

## Future Meetings

(contd. from p. 363)

**Jun 5-9. SLA, 68th Annual Conference . . .**  
at New York Hilton, N.Y.

**Jun 12-16. Medical Library Association,**  
76th Annual Meeting . . . at the Washing-  
ton Plaza, Seattle, Washington.

**Jun 19-25. ALA . . .** in Detroit.

**Jun 26-30. American Association of Law Li-**  
**braries . . .** at Four Seasons-Sheraton Hotel,  
Toronto, Ontario.

## 1978

**Jan 22-28. ALA Midwinter Meeting . . .**  
in Chicago.

**Jun 4-8. SLA, 69th Annual Conference . . .**  
in Atlanta.

**Jun 25-Jul 1. ALA . . .** in Chicago.

# Highsmith

**SHELF FILES**  
for  
magazines,  
pamphlets,  
multi-media



Here's neat, low-cost, attractive storage for library periodicals, other "difficult" materials such as newspapers, cassettes, transparencies. Shelf-Files promote order to save filing and finding time; make more efficient use of shelf space. Many styles, sizes. See them in our new catalog.

**catalog**  
of library  
supplies and  
equipment

Over 5,000 interesting library items in one big, colorful, complete catalog. Select from 29 different book trucks, 27 library tapes, 8 styles of shelf-files, book returns, wood or steel card cabinets, self-adhesive book pockets, paperbacks, etc., etc. Your funds can buy more if you have a copy.

**WRITE:** THE HIGHSMITH COMPANY, INC.  
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538



# Help college help you.

Businesses like yours gave over \$340,000,000 to higher education last year.

It was good business to do so. Half of all college graduates who seek work go into business. The more graduates there are, and the better educated they are, the more college serves the business community.

Your money was vital to colleges. It relieved financial pressures, made planning more flexible, and contributed to the kind of basic and applied research that puts new knowledge and technology at the service of industry.

So that colleges can continue to help you, give to the college of your choice now. For information on ways to do it, please write on your letterhead to Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc., 6 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. Ask for the free booklet, "How Corporations Can Aid Colleges and Universities."

perquisitor  
perquisitor  
**perquisitor\***  
perquisitor

\*Perquisitor—a diligent searcher

When you have a backlog of literature searches to do and time is running out, use *ISI Search Service*. With *Search Service*, your backlog is eliminated quickly, efficiently, and most economically. What's more, when ISI does your searching, you take advantage of one of the world's largest scientific data bases. The same one that's used to prepare the *Science Citation Index®* and *ASCA®*.

Our information-savvy perquisitors are eager to help with your searching. Call today or write dept. 26-296a for details on *ISI Search Service*. ©1977 ISI

**Institute for Scientific Information ISI®**  
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106  
Tel.: (215) 923-3300, Cable: SCINFO, TELEX: 84-5305

**48,222**  
**strong...**  
**and still growing!**

F.W. Faxon Company, the only fully automated library subscription agency in the world, has an IBM 370/145 computer currently listing 48,222 periodicals for your library.

Our 'til forbidden service – the automatic annual renewal of your subscriptions – provides fast, accurate, and efficient processing of your orders and invoices.

**Send for free descriptive brochure and annual librarians' guide.**

Library business is our only business – since 1886.



**F.W. FAXON CO., INC.**

15 Southwest Park

Westwood, Massachusetts 02090

Tel: (800) 225-7894 (Toll Free)



Complete composition, press and pamphlet binding facilities, coupled with the knowledge and skill gained through fifty years of experience, can be put to your use—profitably

**THE VERMONT**  
**PRINTING COMPANY**

**Brattleboro, Vermont**

PRINTERS OF THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Included in CHOICE's Outstanding Academic Books List for 1972

## ***Russian-English Scientific and Technical Dictionary***

By M.H.T. Alford and V.L. Alford

SBN 08-012227-2     \$32.00 (2 volume set)

"The vast amount of terminology of the rapidly developing Russian science makes the appearance of this set one of the most timely publications of the decade. It contains 'over 100,000 entries from 94 disciplines, technologies and other professional subjects,' all in boldface type and, for the first time in a work of this type, all words show stressed syllables. The authors intend this dictionary to be not merely a reference work, but also a word list for easy memorization if instructions are followed. . . . a giant among the scanty Russian scientific reference works."

—CHOICE

"The Alford's dictionary is one of the brightest stars in Russian technical-dictionary publishing of the past few years and can be recommended as a basic reference tool for all users of Russian scientific and technical material."

—MODERN LANGUAGE JOURNAL



**Pergamon Press, Inc.**

Maxwell House, Fairview Park  
Elmsford, New York 10523

# Psychological Medicine

*A Journal for Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences*

**The Contents of the May 1972, Volume 2, No. 2,  
issue of this journal are set out below**

**Editorial: Pharmacology and psychiatry**

**The classification of psychotropic drugs:** Michael Shepherd

**Acute effects of diphenylhydantoin in relation to plasma levels:** C.-M. Idestrom,  
D. Schalling, U. Carlquist, and F. Sjoqvist

**Selective factors in memory. Part 1: age, sex and personality attributes:** W. A. Lishman

**Comparative study of psychiatric patients with Klinefelter's syndrome and hypogonadism:**  
A. Wakeling

**A clinical and survey study of latah in Sarawak, Malaysia:** T. L. Chiu, J. E. Tong, and  
K. E. Schmidt

**The interrelationship between social class, early parent death, and mental illness:** John  
Birtchnell

**Use of hospital beds in neighbouring East London boroughs:** A. A. Robin and A. Hakki

**Preliminary communication: Child guidance and delinquency in a London borough:**  
Dennis Gath, Brian Cooper, and F. E. G. Gattoni

**Research report: The Addiction Research Unit of the Institute of Psychiatry, London**

**Book reviews**

Psychological Medicine is a journal for the publication of original research in clinical psychiatry and the basic sciences related to it. These comprise not only the several fields of biological inquiry traditionally associated with medicine, but also the various psychological and social sciences whose relevance to medicine has become increasingly apparent. Editorials and commissioned review articles will also be published from time to time. The journal is published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

*Annual Subscription \$12.00*

**ORDER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW**

All subscriptions to the United States can be ordered from **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**, 1172 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02134. Subscriptions for all other countries should be ordered from the Subscription Manager, **PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE**, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JR, England, or through any leading subscription agent or bookseller.



For the First Time  
in Microfiche

## SESSION LAWS OF AMERICAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, PRIOR TO 1900

complete, as officially published, including all tables and indexes, on microfiche

Alabama	\$357.00	Nebraska	\$136.00
Arizona Territory	\$55.00	Nevada	\$83.00
Arkansas	\$146.00	New Hampshire	\$145.00
California	\$288.00	New Jersey	\$632.00
Colorado	\$120.00	New Mexico Territory	\$80.00
Connecticut	\$330.00	New York	\$840.00
Dakota Territory	\$98.00	North Carolina	\$431.00
Delaware	\$228.00	North Dakota	\$28.00
Florida	\$103.00	Northwest Territory	\$8.00
Georgia	\$401.00	Ohio	\$505.00
Idaho	\$72.00	Oklahoma Territory	\$12.00
Illinois	\$279.00	Oregon	\$160.00
Indiana	\$285.00	Pennsylvania	\$771.00
Iowa	\$132.00	Rhode Island	\$403.00
Kansas	\$164.00	South Carolina	\$223.00
Kentucky	\$269.00	South Dakota	\$29.00
Louisiana	\$259.00	Tennessee	\$327.00
Maine	\$340.00	Texas	\$179.00
Maryland	\$541.00	Utah	\$62.00
Massachusetts	\$678.00	Vermont	\$263.00
Michigan	\$420.00	Virginia	\$388.00
Minnesota	\$360.00	Washington	\$168.00
Mississippi	\$345.00	West Virginia	\$163.00
Missouri	\$270.00	Wisconsin	\$491.00
Montana	\$78.00	Wyoming	\$50.00

**\$12,000.00** total price if all 50 states and territories purchased at one time  
(a saving of **\$1,195.00** over item-by-item purchase of the collection).

A complete set of printed main-entry catalog cards  
(Library of Congress format, 5 for each title)  
is supplied with orders of the complete collection at no additional charge.

### AVAILABLE STATE-BY-STATE BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1972

(to be published in alphabetical sequence and completed by March 1973).

Prices and availability of twentieth-century session laws to be announced.  
Please write or telephone for additional information. Full descriptive brochures  
are available on request.



**Redgrave Information Resources Corporation**  
67 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880

---

## POSITIONS WANTED

---

**Dir. Foundation Libr. Research Center & Museum**—10 yrs. exp. in development, administration; upgraded, selected, researched, classified materials; prepared internatl. exhibits. Desires business-related affiliation in NYC. Box C-173.

---

**Librarian**—BA (Eng., Soc. Sci. minor), MLS (UCLA) desires position in military, school or corporation libr. Adaptable; will teach or do research work. June MacLeod, P.O. Box 154, Imperial Beach, CA 92032.

---

**Librarian, Technical Services**—20 yrs. prof. experience all phases Aerospace. Can plan, induce others to work; gift for details. Desires position in major dept. of tech. servs. M. Goldberg, 331½ Newport, Long Beach, CA 90814.

---

**Man**—MA, MALS, PhD, experienced, desires challenging position. Box D-187.

---

**Information Scientist**—BS, MSLS, 15 years experience in abstracting, indexing, creating classifications, literature searching, mainly in the medical and physiological fields. Mrs. Theresa Severn, 21 Palmer Ave., Tenafly, NJ.

---

**Map Librarian**—7 yrs. exp. in university map library. BA, Geography (1970); MLS (1972). 4 weeks LC Geography & Map Division, 1970. Desire academic, large public, or special library. Robert Willingham, 2511 Yale Rd., Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

---

**Map Librarian**—MSLS, August 1972; MS, Geography. Experience in Geography Department Library and large Academic Reference. Write: James O. Minton, 1611 Laurel, Apt. 1424, Knoxville, TN 37916 (or call 615/522-0750).

---

**Experienced Government Documents Librarian**—Seeks position with advancement potential. Wide background in all phases of public and university library work. Administrative experience plus accredited MLS and MA (in progress). Box D-191.

---

**Library Consultant**—10 years experience. Set up efficient systems and reorganize new or existing library. Sara Meyerson, 505 La Guardia Pl., New York, NY 10012, 212/254-4781.

---

**Librarian**—MLS, BSBA, AAS plus 4 yrs reference related experience in academic library, seeking position in academic or special library. Five yrs administrative experience in economic development and personnel groups and 6 yrs electronic background in research and development organizations. Box D-192.

---

---

## PLACEMENT

---

"Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" ads are \$1.50 per line; \$4.50 minimum. Current members of SLA may place a "Positions Wanted" ad at a special rate of \$1.00 per line; \$3.00 minimum.

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.

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.

Copy for display ads must be received by the first of the month preceding the month of publication; copy for line ads must be received by the tenth.

Classified ads will not be accepted on a "run until cancelled" basis; twelve months is the maximum, unless renewed.

Special Libraries Association reserves the right to reject any advertisements which in any way refer to race, creed, color, age, or sex as conditions for employment.

---

## POSITIONS OPEN

---

**Resourceful, Innovative Librarian**—Run small science info. library. Background in Natural Sciences with ref. and cat. exper. MLS preferred. 25 hours per week. Send résumé to Scientist's Institute for Public Information, 30 E. 68th St., NYC.

---

**Head Librarian**—Immediate opening for someone to assume complete responsibility for metropolitan newspaper library. Applicants should be degreed with library training or experience and be able to organize, administer, and supervise a staff of four with heavy emphasis on technical processing and light reference work. A well developed interest in news and current events on world, national and local levels is essential. Write detailing personal and work history to Director of Employee Relations, St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press, 55 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

---

**Asst. Sci. & Engineering Libn**—Responsibilities include a variety of division-wide activities, esp. those related to bibliographic and reader services; also responsible for Geology. MLS + 2 yrs relevant exp. & subject background required. Liberal fringe benefits. Salary: \$10,000+ depending on qualifications & experience. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact Fred Duda, Asst. Director, Columbia Univ. Libraries, NYC.

---

## POSITIONS OPEN

**Head, Science-Engineering Library**—Responsible for collections, services, coordination with other library and academic department within general university library policy; and overall management. MLS required, appropriate subject Master's desirable. 5 years experience in academic situation; demonstrated management and supervisory ability. Salary range \$9,840 to \$16,728. Range adjustment pending. For more information apply prior to 10-1-72. Eugene E. Graziano, Assistant University Librarian-Services, University of California, Santa Barbara, 93106.

**Associate Librarian-Science & Engineering Library**—Coordinate reference and collection services among library units in the sciences and engineering. Render assistance in general administration and participate in new campus planning. Extensive public contact. MLS and a second Master's degree in the sciences required; 4-6 years technical library experience necessary. Available September 1. Beginning salary \$13,500 or above depending on qualifications. Excellent fringe and retirement benefits. Apply to Robert Ting, Science & Engineering Library, SUNY at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214.

**Cataloguer**—For law school library of approximately 130,000 volumes to do original cataloging and classification using AACR and the LC "K" schedule. BLS or MLS from an accredited library school required. Knowledge of one or more foreign languages desirable. Experience using LC classification, preferably "H" and "J" schedules, required. Salary according to experience and qualifications. 1972/73 Salary range: Grade II—\$8,870-\$11,400. Position available Sep 1, 1972. Please apply to: Professor B. J. Halevy, York University Law Library, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario.

## THE MARKET PLACE

**Comprehensive literature surveys performed on demand**—Also "Keyterm Katalogs" produced from client's input. Other services tailored to individual needs of special librarians. For information: Literature Research Associates, Mast Road, Durham, New Hampshire 03824 (603/868-5608).

**For Sale**—Chemical Abstracts, 1907-1956(1-50). Complete, incl. Decennial Indexes I-V. Entire set bound, in excellent condition. Best offer. Library, Westvaco Corp., Johns Hopkins Rd., Laurel, MD 20810.

**Translation**—Published patents and other technical publications from German, Dutch, Flemish, French, Italian into English. Fast, confidential, accurate; \$2.55/100 words English text. Multi-Benefit Associates, Suite 908, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22209.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Institute of Physics	Cover II
BioSciences Information Services	12A
British Medical Journal	15A
F. W. Faxon Company, Inc.	14A
The Heckman Bindery, Inc.	9A
The Highsmith Co., Inc.	13A
The Hollinger Corporation	1A
Institute for Scientific Information	6A, 13A
Maxwell Scientific International, Inc.	5A
McGraw-Hill Book Company	10A
Microfilming Corporation of America	8A
The New York Times	Cover III
Pergamon Press, Inc.	14A
Redgrave Information Resources Corp.	Cover IV, 16A
Standard Paper Manufacturing Company	2A
The Vermont Printing Company	14A

## THE MARKET PLACE

**Back Issue Periodicals**—Scientific, Technical, Medical and Liberal Arts. Please submit want lists and lists of materials for sale or exchange. Prompt replies assured. G. H. Arrow Co., 4th & Brown Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123.

**Foreign Books and Periodicals**—Specialty: International Congresses. Albert J. Phiebig Inc., Box 352, White Plains, New York 10602.

**Translations**—German, French, Italian. \$5 per page (approx. 250 words). Custom Translations, Box 8594, Baltimore, MD 21234.

**For Sale**—McBee's Keydex Identification and Information Retrieval System (a manual indexing system). Library, Cameron Iron Works, Box 1212, Houston, TX 77001 or (713) 686-7711, x2789.

# WOMEN: THEIR CHANGING ROLES

A unique sourcebook from the pages of The New York Times  
...Volume IV of The Great Contemporary Issues.



As the debate rages over woman's rightful place in our society, many questions are being asked. And dependable background information is much in demand.

Nowhere will you find answers presented with greater depth and authority than in The New York Times. Now the most significant material from The Times—news reports and analyses, editorials, speeches, letters, photographs, ads, reviews of books, movies and plays—has been gathered together in one easy-to-use reference volume.



Here is a penetrating study of woman's changing role in every facet of society—in the home, on the job, in public life. Here are the personalities—from Susan B. Anthony to Gloria Steinem—who have led the feminist movement.

WOMEN: THEIR CHANGING ROLES includes an introduction by Elizabeth Janeway, noted author, lecturer and critic. It also contains a supplementary reading list, an alphabetical index and a

separate byline index. An appendix summarizes key legislation affecting women through the years.

Another new volume...



LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN CONFLICT draws on The Times' vast array of original source material to present—in one convenient volume—a contemporary history of labor-management relations in America. It explores the early attempts at union organization...the classic disputes and crippling strikes...the advent of collective bargaining...the role of Congress and the Federal Government...and the status of organized labor today.

WOMEN: THEIR CHANGING ROLES and LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN CONFLICT are the newest volumes in The Great Contemporary Issues—an ongoing reference series on key issues. Also available are DRUGS, THE MASS MEDIA AND POLITICS and CHINA. Each book is 8½" x 11", 500-800 pages, bound in library buckram.



**The New York Times  
Library and Information Services Division**

Dept. 1058, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Send us WOMEN: THEIR CHANGING ROLES at the discount price of \$22 and enter our subscription to The Great Contemporary Issues. Every other month, you will send us a new Great Issues book to examine for 30 days on approval.

Also send us the following books at the discount price of \$22 each:

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN CONFLICT

CHINA  DRUGS

THE MASS MEDIA AND POLITICS.

We don't want to subscribe, but we'd like to order @ \$25 each:

WOMEN: THEIR CHANGING ROLES

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN CONFLICT  CHINA

DRUGS  THE MASS MEDIA AND POLITICS.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State and Zip \_\_\_\_\_

For the First Time  
in Microfiche

## DECISIONS OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OF FEDERAL COURTS IN AGENCY CASES, PRIOR TO 1958

complete, as officially published, including all digests and  
indexes, on microfiche

Bureau of Labor Statistics. <i>Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor.</i> 1912-1932.	\$75.00
Civil Aeronautics Board. <i>C.A.B. reports. Decisions.</i> v. 1-26, 1938-1958.	\$357.00
Federal Communications Commission. <i>F.C.C. reports. Decisions, reports and orders.</i> v. 1-23, 1934-1957.	\$312.00
Federal Power Commission. <i>Opinions and decisions of the F.P.C.</i> v. 1-18, 1931-1957.	\$320.00
Federal Trade Commission. <i>F.T.C. decisions, findings, orders, and stipulations.</i> v. 1-54, 1915-1958.	\$715.00
Immigration and Naturalization Service. <i>Administrative decisions.</i> v. 1-7, 1940-1958.	\$89.00
National Labor Board. <i>Decisions of the N.L.B.</i> v. 1-2, 1933-1934.	\$4.00
National Labor Relations Board. <i>Court decisions relating to the N.L.R.A.</i> v. 1-10, 1928-1959.	\$176.00
National Labor Relations Board. <i>Continuation of decisions of the N.L.B.</i> v. 1-2, 1934-1935.	\$12.00
Securities and Exchange Commission. <i>Securities and exchange decisions and reports.</i> v. 1-38, 1934-1959.	\$407.00

**\$2,220.00** total price if all items purchased at one time (a saving of **\$247.00** over item-by-item purchase of the collection).

A complete set of printed main-entry catalog cards  
(Library of Congress format, 5 for each title)  
is supplied with orders of the complete collection at no additional charge.

**AVAILABLE NOVEMBER 1972**

Prices and availability of decisions for other agencies to be announced.

Please write or telephone for additional information. Full descriptive brochures are available on request.



**Redgrave Information Resources Corporation**  
67 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880