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Special Libraries, September 1973

Special Libraries Association

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special libraries

September 1973, vol. 64, no. 9

- ☒ Yokohama Woodcuts
- ☐ Video Services
- ☐ Core Collections in Planning
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SPLBA 64 (9) 343-414 (1973)
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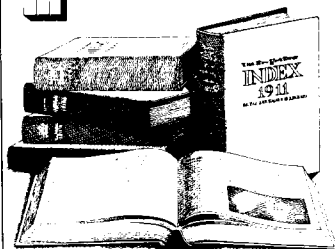


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SEPTEMBER 1973
VOLUME 64, NUMBER 9

Letters	6A		
Editorial	343		
Foreigners in Japan: Westerners Portrayed in the Yokohama Woodcuts	345	Ann Novotny	
Video as a Service in Special Libraries	351	Mary Vasilakis	
A Planning Library: The Practical Approach	355	Anthony M. Oliver	
The Design of Special Library Teaching Models	362	Martha Jane K. Zachert	
Training Small Hospital Personnel by the Preceptorship Method	370	Ruth W. Wender	
Making Foreign Census Documents Available and Accessible	374	Jerry J. Donovan	
So You Want to Start a Municipal Reference Library	378	Gertrude Pinkney	
SLA News			
SLA Salary Survey 1973	381	In Memoriam	385
Members in the News	383		
Vistas			
US-USSR Symposium	387	Coming Events	391
Have You Seen?	387	Reviews	391
Have You Heard	389	Pubs	392
Reports of Committees and SLA Representatives 1972/73	393	Instructions for Contributors	413
Placement	15A	Index to Advertisers	16A

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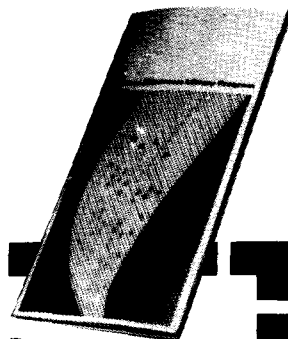
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LETTERS

20 Years—for What?

Thank you for your inquiry regarding my absence from the rolls of the Special Libraries Association, after many years of membership.

The decision to withdraw was a painful one, reached only after much consideration. I suppose my reasoning is selfishly motivated as are most acts, if man owns up.

Quite frankly I decided finally that I should no longer delude myself that I was a true "professional" despite 20 years on the nose experience, despite origination of a massive well-known, automated system for a department of the Federal Government, despite origination of professional level employee job descriptions and classifications to handle the work, despite my employment of professionals and overseeing of their efforts toward goals established by myself, despite my invited participation in local state college-level library courses, despite my selection as Industrial Representative and Management participant in seminars at USC, UCLA, etc.

And I can hear you say "but why?"—and well you might. For the simple reason that despite the work-history outlined above and the unchallenged success of my program (still in operation), I was the one "eliminated" when budgetary considerations made personnel reviews and reductions necessary in 1970. I say "the one" because there were two of us considered—myself, and a professional librarian with the necessary degrees, etc. whom I had hired and actually trained in my theories and practices of automation of large repositories of information. It would have been necessary to reduce this person's salary in the retrenchment program, and I had initiated the necessary papers for it to be done. A new administrator questioned the salary downgrading in view of the degrees, etc. and my lack of them (no reference to the jobs done or position held)—and said, "he has been in that chair too long, anyway!!" So there I was at age 50, Special Librarian I thought, good experience, should have no problem—Ha!! I allowed another organization to pick my brain for a year . . . then, bang—the sidewalk again. I worked another year attempting to switch to the selling field before deciding that certainly wasn't my game. Meanwhile I

answered many ads requiring just my mix of experience and know-how, and was chagrined to learn most would rather hire a young library school grad without experience than an old self-educated one like me.

To abbreviate the story—I finally connected early in 1973 with a company whose need is great and who sets much store by my experience rather than adamantly requiring the old MLS. I am happy there, despite a long drive to work daily, doing my own cataloging, typing, records, etc. I work for about half my former rate and punch the clock—but believe me, there are no illusions on either side as to status.

They know I'm not a professional (degreed); but they love the way I organize and accomplish what they require done. They intimate "great things" as we (the company and I) struggle upward together. I can only hope so, since I don't believe my family and I could survive another period like I have been through.

Oh yes, I tried the placement services of both SLA and ASIS. But the absence of the membership card (MLS) made me a "least likely" candidate. Even the words of praise of former professional associates in industry, government, and educational circles had no effect. Personnel men simply could not see my salary level with no degree. I even offered to work for less just for a chance—to no avail.

So I am at last relocated in library work using my 20 years experience to good effect so far. But thanks in no way, shape, or form to SLA or ASIS (which I have also fore-sworn).

I feel that both organizations need to take a long look at their requirements for full membership, with the values (in many cases superior ones) of actual extended experiences either automatically credited, or credited after written or oral examinations—much in the fashion of the "do-it-yourself" degree programs now established at some, and proposed for many other universities. No one regrets lack of a degree more than I do; but I certainly feel righteous indignation at short-sighted personnel men, and the highly degree-conscious management levels responsible for staffing. I was assigned a special library to get up off its knees, improve, etc. I took the job, and in 20 years I feel (as do many others) that I did a creditable job—for which I was pitched when it came to a choice of a degree or my experience. Why kid myself that I can ever aspire to be considered a "pro" despite membership in

ASIS and SLA—So why continue the game? Again—thanks for your concern—you're the only one who has asked.

Rudely Awakened*

* Although letters in *Special Libraries* are ordinarily signed, the present interest of this letter is such that we feel it appropriate to agree to the request of the author that the paper be presented pseudonymously.

"Let's Continue Talking Together"

Friendly Open Letter to Edward G. Strable and Zoe L. Cosgrove re: Editorial in *Special Libraries*, p.173 (Apr 1973).

At the moment of this writing I am almost uninvolved in official SLA business. I have in the past been involved as a committee member, chairman, Chapter Bulletin Editor, Chapter President, Association Board of Directors member, and Conference chairman.

It is pleasant to be uninvolved, especially knowing from experience of how much time and effort, responsibility, and sometimes disparagement I am presently free.

Our administration can try to get more membership support, articulation of concerns, opinions and recommendations on which to act. But I believe that it is a futile and thankless effort. The channels are open; those who try at all do get through. Under the circumstances I think that our elected officers are quite justified in considering that the majority of members is content.

It is my own feeling that, lacking any expressed directions from the members, the officers of our association should consider it their duty to act for SLA as *they* see fit. They are serving as volunteers, receiving no financial benefits and little honor. Only the president receives even a slight recompense for expenses. Their actions will naturally be what they believe is best for SLA. As I expect them to trust me and my integrity, I believe in and trust theirs.

The Board of Directors' decisions are based on real information, and they discuss and deliberate much more than is ever done by members in general. I do not always like the decisions, but I know that they are carefully and honestly arrived at. Board members are members of SLA representing all association members, including me. Lacking any consensus, and with few expressed opinions from others, they must act on their own convictions. Frankly, I believe that this is

the way that the majority of persons who voted for them intended.

In summary, I believe that our representative system is operating as it should, with our representatives administering SLA's business efficiently even without membership communication. I do not expect that the percentage of membership participation and communication will increase. Channels should be kept open, but for our representatives to fret over or to even consider lack of use of the channels is to waste energy which should be better used for productive association activities.

I hope and expect that my comments here may stimulate expression of a contrary viewpoint. As mine is a relaxed acceptance of the operating status quo, I do urge that anyone presenting an opposing position do so with an accompanying feasible constructive solution to the problem. "Somebody ought to . . ." is not enough.

Lloyd Rathbun
M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory
Cambridge, Mass.

Help for the Beleaguered Librarian

I agree with Ms. Rice [*Special Libraries* 64 (no.4): 203-206 (Apr 1973)] that bibliographic reference in a reports collection can easily be performed by non-professional personnel. Our extensive reports collection has for many years been the responsibility of a clerk working under minimum professional supervision. In addition, we do no cataloging at all for the reports, not even a report number file as described by Ms. Rice. This means that unless the requestor has rather complete information, our only method of access to the collection is the various published indexes to technical reports.

To date we have successfully trained clerks and student assistants for this task with backgrounds ranging from a high school education to graduate degree candidates. One hectic summer, one of our student assistants trained himself so that he could help out during the vacations of other staff members! We have found that the formalized portion of the training need not be a long, drawn-out process when a professional or other person experienced in these procedures is available to answer questions and assist on more difficult examples as they come up in actual practice.

Edwina Pancake
University of Virginia Library
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

A New Index

As a student member of SLA from St. John's University, Department of Library Science, I am submitting the following information which may be of help to others who have similar interests.

I have been doing a comprehensive indexing project with audio and video cassette tapes in our Pharmacy Education Resources Center (PERC). To accomplish this special work, I was given a Graduate Assistantship from St. John's University, College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions, because in addition to being enrolled as a full-time MLS candidate, I am also a pharmacist.

So far, I have indexed more than 100 of our cassette tapes, and they are all easily retrievable by way of our file card index, numbering over 600, containing key words of titles, as well as other terms that I felt pharmacy students and our faculty would be inclined to use.

The system was made as simple as possible; recall codes are composed of merely a number and a letter.

Should anyone be interested in what we have accomplished, Sister Jane Marie Durgin, C.I.J., Assistant Professor and Coordi-

nator of Clinical Pharmacy and founder of PERC, would welcome visitors.

Carmine Varano
Department of Library Science
St. John's University
Jamaica, N.Y. 11439

Mercury to the Rescue

I am glad Messrs. Buginas & Crow [*Special Libraries* 64 (no.1): 12-17 (Jan 1973)] "encountered no difficulty in writing . . . interfaces" (whatever that means). They do encounter difficulty using *Nuclear Science Abstracts* which, they say, "does not index to 'Monte Carlo Method.'"

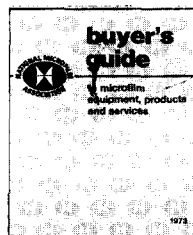
In the annual indexes to NSA I found:
v.23 (1969): 45 entries; v.24 (1970): 6 entries;
v.25 (1971): 15 entries.

That 11-second computer search time which "includes getting the data base on and off the computer" fascinates me. I can just see their decathlon champion running that tape reel down from the tape library and making that neat discus throw right onto the tape drive! O brave new world!

Irving H. Neufeld
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SL9-73

Information in Hiding

For those concerned with the improved effectiveness of information transfer, recent events and continuing trends may foretell the state of tomorrow's information activities.

Just as we are entering a period of technology that can open the way for information to be easily available to those in need, there are persons in some sectors of society who apparently would limit this availability.

Certainly concerns regarding governmental prior restraint of news by government agencies have been shown to be well-founded. The unbelievable—and unknown—volume of classified information with an improper security classification keeps much hidden or masked from the public examination. Most recently, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision permitting state decisions as to obscenity (disregarding the "social value" test) occasioned an ALA petition to the Supreme Court to request the Court's reconsideration of its decisions affecting the First Amendment. The Court decision, if permitted to stand, would cause the librarian (or bookseller) to be legally responsible for dispensing material labelled pornographic by different standards in different communities.

These apparently disparate actions are variations on a common theme and each in its own way constitutes a restraint of information. What we witness

on one hand as an overzealous application of "national security" in the federal government's classification system can be translated into an overzealous concern for the so-called moral life of the individual in the case of the pornography ruling. What unites these cases is the single frightening attitude that there is "someone" who can and should decide what is best for the user.

Events such as these severely limit the librarian's ability to obtain, retrieve, and distribute information efficiently. If the librarian must fear judicial prosecution and punishment in the very fulfillment of his duty, then certainly his integrity in an objective dissemination of information could be shaken. Taken to its ultimate, if the reporter or artist must fear punishment, certainly his willingness to create will be severely stifled. Is there still time to get off the path which will lead to a dearth of information instead of our present "suffering" from a deluge of information?

In a democratic society, enlightened choice cannot exist without access to information. When the government shirks its responsibility as the guardian of that access, the librarian must fill the void. SLA's Statement on Freedom to Communicate is notable in this regard.

JDB



FOREIGN LANGUAGE INDEX

a new author-subject index of publications on public and economic affairs in French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish is being issued by Public Affairs Information Service, publisher of the P.A.I.S. *Bulletin*.

Volume 1 of the P.A.I.S. *Foreign Language Index* covers indexing for the years 1968-1971 but includes references only to periodical articles. \$100.

Volume 2, covering indexing done in 1972, is now appearing. As will be the case with future volumes, it is a quarterly, with the fourth quarterly being an annual cumulated and bound volume.

It contains references to a wide selection of the latest books, pamphlets, government publications, and journal articles. Membership fee for Volume 2 (three paper-bound issues and the final cumulated, bound volume) is \$100.

Issues of Volume 3, covering indexing being done in 1973, will begin to appear in late 1973. \$100.

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Foreigners in Japan

Westerners Portrayed in the Yokohama Woodcuts

Ann Novotny

New York, N.Y. 10024

■ Impressions of the first Westerners in Japan in the 1860s are presented through photographs of popular woodcuts of the period. A short narrative reports the importance of this unusual news form.

COMMODORE MATTHEW C. Perry sailed to Japan with an American fleet in 1853 and returned home with a treaty guaranteeing protection for shipwrecked U.S. seamen, the right to buy coal, and—most important for posterity—opening certain ports to American trade. The port of Yokohama, specifically, was opened to foreign traders in 1859, and by 1860 the once small and secluded seaport had been transformed into a bustling, bawdy trading center

A 40-page illustrated catalog, *Foreigners in Japan: Yokohama and Related Woodcuts in the Philadelphia Museum of Art*, is available for \$2.95 plus postage from the Philadelphia Museum or from the Bookshop of the Brooklyn Museum. The illustrations on these pages are from this catalog. They are published by the courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum. The photography is by A. J. Wyatt.

Article, "Foreigners in Japan: Yokohama Woodcuts," originally printed in *Picture-scope* 20 (no.4): 162-170 (1972).

crowded with American, Dutch, German, and French "barbarians."

The opening of Japan to the West was to have unforeseen effects on both that country and the U.S., in economic, political, military, and cultural spheres. From the point of view of art historians, it is conventionally agreed that mid-nineteenth-century contact with European culture had a negative effect on native art. From the viewpoint of those interested in the history of iconography, however, the end of 200 years of Japanese isolation resulted in a little-known school of art that is unusually curious and beguiling.

While Westerners were enthralled by tales of the strange Japanese and propagated their own version of their folkways (*The Mikado* appeared in 1885), the Japanese were equally intrigued by the few weirdly dressed "red hairs" in their midst. They expressed some suspicion or hostility, much fascination and amusement.

Everyone in Japan soon heard about the interesting barbarians, but few Japanese were able to see them. The tiny fishing village of Yokohama in Edo Bay was the main trading center, according to the treaty, and the Westerners were not allowed to travel far from it (by law, they could go no further than one man could walk and return in one day, a distance agreed on as being about 17 miles). In Edo, only 18 miles away from Yokohama, traditional artists, woodblock cut-

ters and publishers had flourished for nearly 200 years, and these printmakers quickly went to work to inform their more remote compatriots what the strangers really looked like.

By 1861, numbers of colorful woodcuts were being published. The hooped skirts and ribboned bonnets of the ladies, the elegant uniforms of the naval officers, the Westerners' strange custom of sitting in chairs, their manner of riding a horse, their cigars, their pets and their amusements were all chronicled in woodcuts that purported to be true likenesses. The strangers were shown as they strolled by the waterfront, went sight-seeing, visited tea houses and encountered Japanese goldfish, fabrics, and food.

Made quickly as a popular art form, or as a vehicle for information, these vigorous and bold prints are very different from the understated, elegant and subtle woodcuts normally associated with 18th-century and early 19th-century Japan. The colors are strong and the approach is vital and refreshing. But references to the Yokohama school of 1860-1863 seldom appear in standard histories of Japanese printmaking. These unusual woodcuts may be considered a form of news bulletin, rather than art.

The printmakers' concern for conveying information sometimes led them to inscribe detailed captions on their woodcuts. For example, on one print of "A Dutch Couple Strolling," a descriptive text carefully explains that Holland is 12,900 *ri* away across the sea from Japan; that the people are white skinned with red hair; that their noses are high and their eyes round; that they wear a lot of clothing, much of it woven from wool; that they write only horizontally; that they eat all kinds of fowl and meat; that they are intelligent and better than any other people at surgery.

In spite of their attention to detail, the Yokohama printmakers found it impossible to avoid giving the Westerners notably oriental eyes and features. The ingrained conventions of style were too strong for realism. And among the forty or more artists who were hurriedly pro-



Figure 1. An American Woman on Horseback in the Snow

(Amerika), 10/1860 (color woodcut). Oban; 14" x 9¾". Signature: Ōju Hiroshige. Publisher: Jōshūya Jūzō. Engraver: Hori Yasu. Reference: Boehringer, p.25.

The poem by Hananoya reads: "The wind is strong, and the horse, struck by the whip, is wet by the snow and rain. America!" (Kaze araki koma sae muchi ni uchinurete furimidaretaru yuki to Amerika).

This is the first state of the print with poem and poet's seal, from an untitled series of perhaps six prints, designed jointly with Yoshitomi.

ducing these prints at the peak of public interest, there were some who were not too worried about strict accuracy. Some prints were drawn from personal observation, obviously, but others equally obviously depended largely on the artist's vivid imagination. The print entitled "American Woman on Horseback in the Snow," for example, shows an almond-eyed beauty sitting side-saddle on a prancing horse, wearing a flowing black robe and a feathered headdress (see Figure 1).

When the artists turned to satisfying Japanese curiosity about the strangers' homelands, accuracy was conquered by

misinformation and fantasy. What did the great city of Paris look like? Where was Washington? How did the foreigners live at home? In answer to such questions, a new series of woodcuts began to appear. "The City of Paris," made in 1862 by Yoshitora (Figure 2), shows a waterside town resembling some mythical Venice or Amsterdam, dominated by ships and a huge lighthouse and, in the distance, Kremlin-like towers. The caption describes a city "on the banks of the Seine (Shone) River, with great, well-built castles, towers, gates and avenues," and "a great government office building which is richly decorated" and took 100 years to build. The U.S. was a place where "balloons fly through the air and are, like steamships, a primary form of transportation. . . . There are discussions in the great cities about commerce. The capital is Washington and it can be compared in its prosperity with Japan. Ships sail from the port of California (Karihoruniya) for trading throughout the world."

Many of the Yokohama prints appear in different editions, being copied by one artist from another, with changing captions and details. The American

woman on horseback, referred to above, is described as French in a print by Sadahide, as a Russian by Yoshiiku, and as English in a second version by Hiroshige II, the artist who originally called her American.

Production of the Yokohama prints peaked in 1861, after which there was a quick decline in their popularity. Japanese curiosity may have been satisfied, or turned to other topics. Prints of the barbaric foreigners were largely replaced by a fad for "measles prints" after a newsworthy epidemic.

Over 100 of these curious prints were exhibited in the spring of 1972 at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, then in Dec 1972-Jan 1973 in the Print Gallery of the Brooklyn Museum. John Canaday of the *New York Times* commented that the show was "a delightful exhibition of unfamiliar material . . . extremely appealing" (Apr 9, 1972). With the exception of eight prints loaned from private collections, the works exhibited belong to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Through the initiative of Kneeland McNulty, the Museum's Curator of Prints, Drawings and Photographs, the group of prints was purchased as a collection.

Figure 2. The City of Paris, France, 1862 (color woodcut). By Yoshitora.

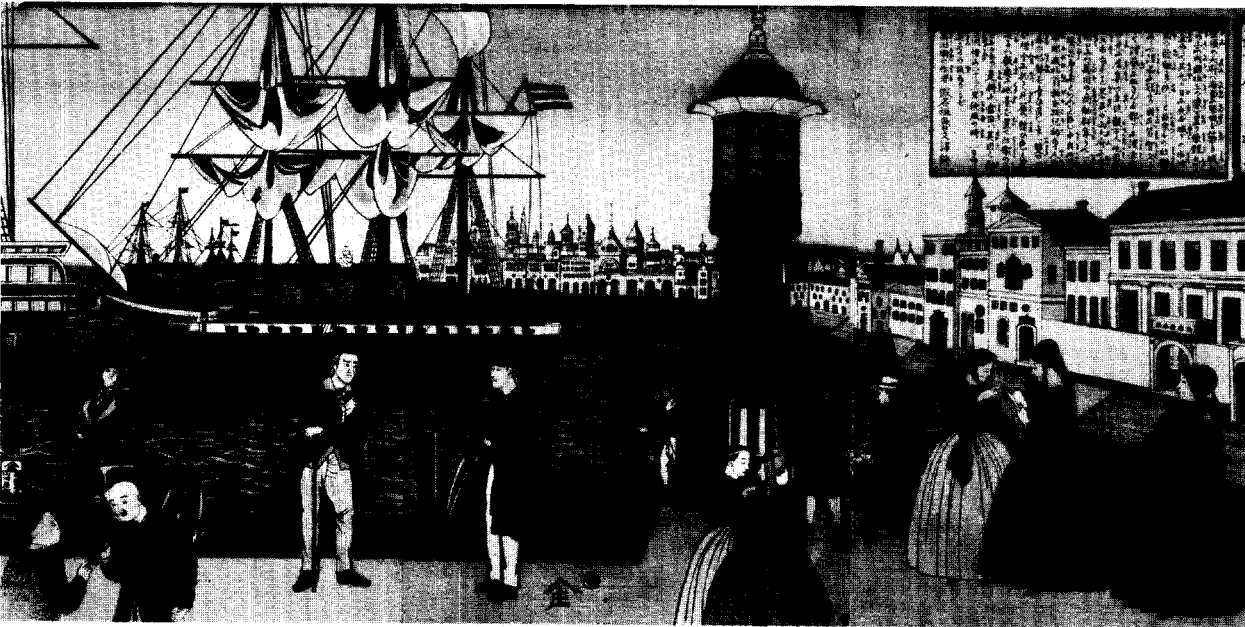




Figure 3. An Englishman with a Musket
 (Igirisujin), from "People of the Barbarian Nations"
 (Bankoku jimbutsu zue), 1/1861 (color woodcut).
 Ōban; 14 3/8" x 9 3/4". Signature: Ichieisai Yoshitsuya ga,
 with paulownia seal. Publisher: Ebiya Rinnosuke. En-
 graver: Matsushima Seikichi. Reference: Nonogami
 115.
 The poem by Kanagaki Robun reads: "They who live
 in distant lands beyond the sea seem swayed by our
 godly winds" (Ikuchi sato kairo hedatete sumu hito
 mo waga kamikaze ni fuki nabikumeri).

**Figure 4. Foreigners Looking at Three
 Pygmies**

(Kobitojima), 5/1863 (color woodcut). Ōban; 14 3/8" x 9 3/4". Signature: Yoshikazu ga. Reference: Ukiyo-e Taisei (Tokyo: Tōhō Shoin, 1930-31), vol. 12, no. 439; Ukiyo-e Jiten (Tokyo: Gabundō, 1971), vol. 3, p. 415. The text may be translated: "Pygmy Island (Kobitojima). These people came to Yokohama from the Land of Little People, which is about 10,800 ri west of Japan. Their names are Nintoku, age 45, height 1 shaku, 5 sun; his wife Nojo [?] age 38, 1 shaku, 4 sun high; and their son Settoku, age 5, 6 sun high." (Their handprints are shown full size.)





Figure 5. A Foreigner on Horseback

6/1860 (color woodcut). Ōban; 13" x 9". Signature: Yoshimori; seal: Kōsai; calligraphy seal: Kōsai. Publisher: Echigoya Chōhachi. Reference: Tamba 240.

A rare print. Tamba was convinced that his impression was unique. The calligraphy at left is by Yoshimori and may be read: "Mountain colors produce picture-poems" (San shoku zuga o shussu).

Figure 6. A Russian Couple Holding Hands

(Roshiijin), from "The Five Nations" (Gokakoku no uchi), 10/1861 (color woodcut). Ōban; 14½" x 9¾". Signature: Kunihisa ga, in toshidama cartouche. Publisher: Tsujiokaya Bunsuke.

From a series of five prints. The text is a Japanese-Russian vocabulary, compiled by Kakutei Shūka, dealing with weather, human relations, and miscellaneous objects. The couple is taken from a print by Yashifuji or an earlier model.

SEPTEMBER 1973



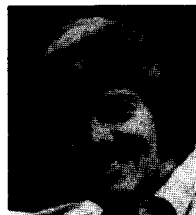
Figure 7. A Dutchman with a Long Pipe
(Orandajin), from "Foreign Lands" (Bankoku no uchi),
3/1862 (color woodcut). Ōban; 13½" x 9¾". Signa-
ture: Yoshitora ga. Publisher: Yamadaya Shōjirō.



Figure 8. A Frenchman Photographing,
Assisted by his Wife (Furansu), 1/1861. Ōban; 14¼" x
9¾". Signature: Issen Yoshikazu ga. Publisher: Izu-
miya Ichibei. Reference: Nonogami 15.
From an untitled series of at least five prints on yel-
low background.



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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Video as a Service in Special Libraries

A Videotaped Presentation

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■ The closed circuit television distribution system operated by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation Nuclear Center Library is described. Video services established in 1969 for training nuclear plant operators has expanded to include employee indoctrination programs, procedure demonstrations, community relations projects and presentation of engineering concepts. The appli-

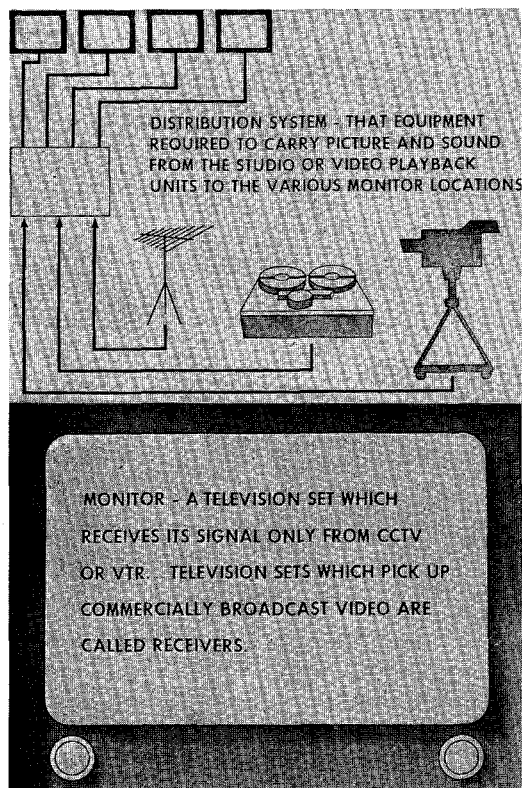
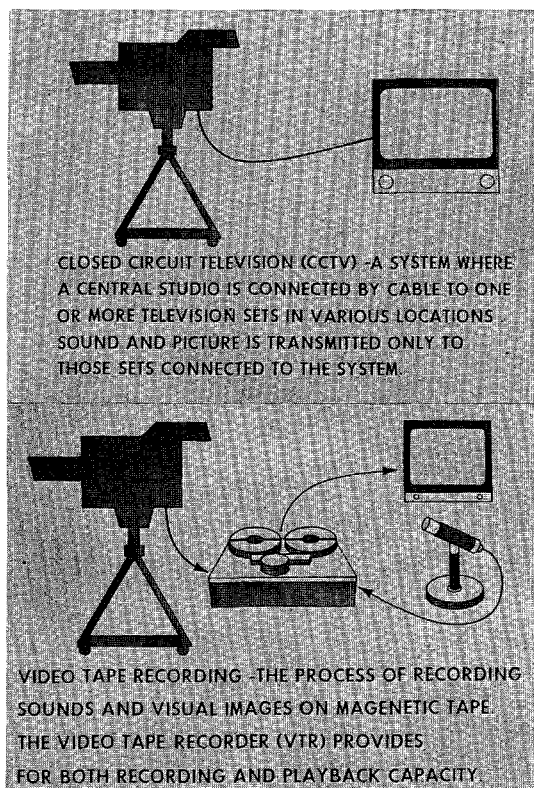
cation of video as a communications tool in business and industry has been well established. The library's role in providing such services will continue to grow. This presentation shows how video is used and transmitted by the library to groups ranging in size from a single viewer to hundreds at various locations throughout the nuclear center.

THE USE of television as a communications tool in industry has been well established (1). It has been predicted that by 1980, television may well dominate as "the" information system in industry, government, and education (2). The impact of video has already been felt by libraries in the academic community, and special libraries are becoming increasingly involved in providing video services ranging from such basic functions as maintaining video tape and cassette libraries to operating complete closed circuit television systems (CCTV).

This is a manuscript version of the videotaped presentation for publication in *Special Libraries*.

One example of such involvement is the special library at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation Nuclear Center. Since 1968, the library has been closely allied with the development and operation of video for in-house use and is currently providing services associated with this activity. These services include operating the video distribution system, assisting in teleproduction (including operating cameras and lights), maintaining the video tape library, cataloging and indexing tapes, providing research for scripts, obtaining copyright clearances, and controlling release of in-house produced video tapes.

Some of these terms may be new to you. Briefly defined they are, as pictured:



At the nuclear center, the video studio was first established to provide a facility for producing video tapes as a tool in training nuclear power plant operators. (As a supplier of nuclear steam supply systems to the electric utility industry, Westinghouse also provides extensive training programs for utility personnel.) Initially, the library staff participated in teleproduction by operating cameras and video tape recorders. Video tapes were duplicated, cataloged, indexed, and a playback station was set up in the library where an individual could view video tapes. To assist instructors, a room was set aside to serve as an instructional media center. All library materials needed to prepare lectures as well as audio-visual classroom aids and texts were housed here.

To meet the critical need for training large classes of students in nuclear power plant operation, a new facility was built in Zion, Ill. The instructional media

center collection—some eight thousand items—was transferred to Zion, and plans were made to establish video capabilities there. Expanded video facilities were also required at the new group headquarters facility—the nuclear center built in Monroeville, Pa. Thus in the short space of two years, the library was involved in the operation of two television studios and two video distribution systems.

At the nuclear training center in Zion, video facilities are used primarily for classroom instruction. There, too, the librarian assists in the production of video tapes, maintains the tape library, and operates the equipment for playback of video tapes into three classrooms. The library also is responsible for the operation of "critique" rooms which are used by trainees for reviewing classroom lectures or, perhaps, their own video taped performance at the controls of a nuclear power plant simulator.

At the nuclear center in Monroeville, video capabilities are used in a variety of ways:

- In-house training programs
- Presentation of engineering concepts
- Repeated or slow speed recording of test events or special events
- Marketing presentations
- Community relations presentations
- Teaching courses, such as FORTRAN Programming, obtained from educational TV producers.

Video is used for these purposes because it offers advantages which cannot be achieved by other communications media. Briefly these include:

- Immediate viewing (i.e., instant replay)
- Ease of simultaneous distribution. A wide audience can be reached while creating a personal contact between the speaker and audience
- Ease and relatively low cost of producing and making duplicate program tapes
- Ease of correcting, editing, and updating tapes.

The video tapes are produced by a professionally trained director who operates the studio, while the distribution system is operated by library personnel. The studio is equipped to produce black and white video tapes in either 1-inch or 1/2-inch formats. Cameras, microphones, lights and set materials are located in the studio while VTRs, monitors, and various special components are in the adjacent control room. The studio is also equipped to edit existing tapes; change format from 1-inch to 1/2-inch tapes or reverse; and to dub in or change the audio track. Existing movies or slides may be incorporated into a video tape program.

The video distribution system, equipment necessary to transmit both video and audio output in a live or taped presentation to selected locations throughout the building, is located in the library. The basic components of this system are three video tape record-



Figure 1. Individual viewing carrel. Library user reviews video taped engineering presentation.



Figure 2. Video distribution center in library. Librarian monitors video tape playback being transmitted over internal distribution cable.

ers to play back tapes, three RF modulators which allow for sending video over three channels simultaneously, and three monitors which enable the operator to see the actual picture being transmitted. Video signals may be transmitted to a single viewer at a carrel located in the library, to groups of eight in the library conference room, to groups of 20 in conference rooms on upper floors of the

building, or several hundred people in the nuclear center auditorium. A "live" closed-circuit presentation may be made directly from the studio to any combination or to all of these areas.

Video tapes are cataloged, indexed, and stored in the library. Master tapes are kept in a fire proof security vault while duplicates are maintained in a stack area for daily use and circulation. Both areas meet optimum temperature and humidity requirements for storing video tapes (3). The tape library currently consists of 130 titles. New titles are brought to the attention of personnel via the weekly *Current Acquisitions Bulletin* issued by the library staff. The library also serves as a control and accountability station for video tapes. Clearances for releasing internally produced tapes outside the corporation are obtained through the library. Copyright laws are strictly observed, and the library acts as a clearinghouse in obtaining permission to use copyrighted materials in teleproduction. Such items as background music, film clips, pictures, slides, or charts are carefully investigated for proper copyright clearance and credits.

The library's statistical records on video use show a positive growth trend. There is no question that video as a communications tool has established itself at the Nuclear Center. As more uses are found, the library's role in providing

services will grow. In the near future, we intend to produce a video tape on library facilities for use by all new employees. We also plan one on library procedures so that we will have a training tool for new library employees as well. There is more to come . . . we are evaluating the current trend to video cassettes and disks for possible future application (4). Librarians have traditionally been involved with the "message" . . . from now on they will be involved with the "medium" as well!

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A Planning Library

The Practical Approach

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■ The organization of a core collection in the library of an urban planning agency is discussed. The use of Termatrix information retrieval system is considered in the light of "A Planning Library: The Empirical Approach," *Special Libraries* 62 (no.9): 335-339 (Sep 1971), an article on the same subject.

IN HIS ARTICLE "A Planning Library: The Empirical Approach" (1) Roger Boldt described the organization of the collection at the University of Iowa's Program in Urban and Regional Planning. The article raised some very interesting and important questions about the nature of a planning library, the theory of subject headings and the "traditional cataloging" versus "information science" approach to the organization of materials. Even more interesting than the questions raised were the answers suggested—all were thought provoking, but some should be challenged. The ideas presented below are not meant to be taken as a rebuttal. They are an alternative, a look at the same problem from a different perspective.

Agency Versus Academia

As a preface that perspective and how it differs will be described. The two differ in the age old way of theory versus practice; the agency versus the academic planning collection. This is not mentioned sneeringly in the context of "wait till you get out in the real world, etc." but to clarify some very basic and important differences. The theoretical nature of graduate study permits a greater degree of freedom in areas of interest, the exploration of new approaches and methods, the testing of hypotheses, the laying of the foundation for future applications. Except for the sometimes harried preparation of term papers, it is considerably less constrained by time. Finally, a program of graduate study is, by definition, backed up by the resources of a university-sized research library. In contrast to and in spite of popular conceptions and the philosophy of planner as advocate, most urban planners are tied to a government organization, either directly as civil servants or indirectly as members of consulting firms whose financial solvency depends on public funds. Given such a situation, it is easy to see that planning can be and very often is a passive rather than an active profession. Executive policy, legis-

lative mandate and judicial decision, either singly or in combination, define the role of the planner (2).

Because the agency must be able to react to policy decisions made on the outside and must often react quickly, experimentation in acquisitions and organization could very quickly render an agency collection useless and irrelevant. I agree with Boldt that "real libraries arise out of specific needs . . ." (1, p.335), but would disagree with what seems to be his implication that innovation can always answer those needs in a planning library. Adherence to traditional methods in an academic planning collection might very well be suicide and, conversely, innovation might prove equally disastrous in a governmental collection.

The question of time is a crucial one in the library of a planning agency. Coupled with the passive role of the agency planner versus the active role of the academic planner is the problem of the deadline. Theoretical work demands time for study without undue pressure. Practical work should require the same but, unfortunately, it is rarely provided. What is provided, and usually too soon, is the due date.

The final point of difference is that an agency is rarely backed up by the bibliographic resources of an academic institution. (Interlibrary cooperation has somewhat alleviated this problem but not entirely.) Therefore, the independence of an agency library demands a "core collection" which is readily available and as up to date as time and circumstances permit. Boldt suggests that "while it may be true that a 'core' collection has some limitations for any field, such a collection is less than useful for urban planning. There are few planners today who would be satisfied with any 'standard' planning collection" (1, p.336). While it may be possible to dispense with the core in an academic planning library, in an agency the planners demand it! It is for that reason that the ingredients of the core collection will be dwelt on at some length in this discussion.

There is little debate about the constantly changing nature of the planning profession. Indeed it is often impossible to tell where the interests of planners lie today and obviously even more difficult to predict the trends of tomorrow in this unstable, hybrid discipline. There are certain materials, however, which are in constant demand and must be immediately available to the working urban planner. These materials make up the core collection. In addition to plans themselves, the following are examples of this type, followed in most cases by the type of reference question for which they are most often used.

Budgets

The planner must know what the financial limitations are for a given project. The operating and capital improvement budgets of city and state governments are essential to this aspect of the collection and it is not enough to have only the current budgets. The planner must often consider past trends in governmental expenditures to properly estimate the possibilities and limitations for a given project. The budget of the federal government is almost as important as those of the lower levels of government. The impact of increased aid to states and municipalities in recent years has had far reaching effects on planning. In the preparation of a general plan it would be impossible for the planner to make realistic proposals without knowing how much has been budgeted for such essential items as street improvements, power lines and water and sewage service. There may be endless reams of policy statements concerning what the government's agenda of priorities should be, but the figures reflected in the budget documents will say what the government's priorities are. If the planner has this knowledge, he will be able to write proposals that have some opportunity of gaining acceptance by the legislators and the public, or he will at least know what kind of a fight the plan will face.

Legislation

Whether he is dealing with questions of zoning and land use, or the social impacts of highway construction and urban renewal, the planner is required to know what effect existing laws will have on a project and whether a given proposal is even possible under existing law. A more obvious example of the importance of legislation is that a large number of planning projects are the direct result of legislative mandate. As mentioned above, the increased number of federal grants to state and local governments brings with it requirements and guidelines for the use of federal monies. Thus it is imperative that the planner know the precise wording of existing statutes providing money for housing programs, acquisition of open space land, historic preservation, development of mass transit systems, community development, and the numerous other undertakings currently in progress on the urban scene. An absolute minimum collection here would include the *U.S. Code* and the *Statutes at Large*, along with the laws governing the area in which the planner is working. The agency library should subscribe to at least one of the better private congressional reporting services in order to keep on top of happenings in the current session of the Congress. It would make a planner appear more than a little foolish to propose a long-term project which would be unworkable under current law or not to have taken into account some piece of legislation which is about to pass the Congress or state legislature and would have important effects on the proposal. The National Environmental Policy Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the various proposals for a National Land Use Policy Act currently under consideration are specific examples of the necessity of keeping abreast of current legislation. It would be almost impossible to plan for recreational areas along the shoreline without knowing how the area might be affected by the Coastal Zone law, and more than a little difficult to evaluate an environmental

impact statement without knowing the intent of the legislation that requires the submission of such statements.

Statistics

Nothing could be considered more essential to the modern social sciences than statistics and planners are definitely social scientists. Those who consider the planner to be a Renaissance visionary or social architect may decry the overabundance of statistics and the value attributed to them, but plans must be based on facts and often, too often perhaps, statistics are the only facts the public and its representatives will accept. Under the broad heading of statistics we find everything from the relative exhaustiveness of census materials to estimates of the number of persons willing to use mass transit to the number of building permits issued in a given month. (Census materials will be discussed at greater length below.) The long established economic indicators are among the most recurrent statistics in the answering of reference questions—what is the current unemployment rate? Which are the most important of our industries in terms of dollar contributions to the local economy? What is the gross state or national product? How many home mortgages are started over a given period of time? Is there a slump period for home buying? What is the rate of participation of women in the labor force and how does our rate compare with that of other cities? Added to these old standbys are the now popular social indicators, an attempt to measure the quality of life in terms more comprehensive than those expressed in measurements of economic growth. It remains to be seen whether the well-being of the citizenry can be measured in statistical terms, but for the moment planners are trying to gauge not only the quantity of growth but also whether or not that quantity is accompanied by an increase in the quality of human existence. The concept of social indicators brings up such questions as what is the infant mortality rate (not a new concept but

one that is being used in new ways)? How much open space land is available for residents of high density areas? Is there a relationship between density and social disorganization (this too is not an entirely new concept)? What are the rates of pollution levels in the air and water? Is there any correlation between income levels and rates of suicide and/or mental illness? These are only a sampling of the myriad reference questions asked almost every day in an agency planning library.

Maps

In the very recent past a master plan consisted of little more than a detailed land use map which served as a guide for development. Now when the very idea of development is under attack, the master plan has become more than just a map with an accompanying narrative portion. Yet the map has remained a key element of the plan. The range of maps necessary to answer basic questions can be small as far as the library is concerned, because a drafting section is almost always included in a planning department and for the most part it is more efficient if the draftsmen who are most familiar with maps maintain the collection. A knowledge of how to read maps, however, is important for the basic reference questions. The types used most often are tax maps, which give detailed information on property ownership and boundaries of parcels, topographic and political maps for obvious reasons, and maps which give specialized information such as soil suitability and locations of flood plains.

Directories and Guides

Everything is included under this broad heading, from the various editions of *Who's Who* to the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The latter is an important complement to the items mentioned under the heading of legislation. There are too many individual titles to be listed here, but a sampling of the kinds of sources will serve as representa-

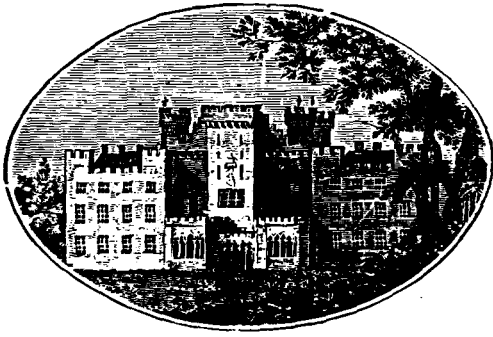
tive of the type: directories of planning organizations and their members, directories of officials on various levels of government, directories on organizations ranging in size from the international to the community based, guides to the availability of funds and grants, and directories of institutes, universities, etc. Because consultants are an important part of urban planning, it is handy to have a listing of the consulting services available, either a directory of those firms specializing in certain types of consultation or a more general one.

Indexes, Bookfinders

In addition to basics such as *BIP*, *Subject Guide to BIP* and the *Reader's Guide*, there are a number of other sources essential to the core collection. They are the following, *Housing and Planning References* issued by the Library of HUD in Washington, *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin* which comes as close to anything as the standard source for periodical references in the field of planning, *The Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications and Government Reports Announcements and Index*, an abstracting service of the Commerce Department's National Technical Information Service which lists reports of government sponsored research in many fields. *The Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is important and the library should also have a similar listing of local publications if available.

Periodicals

In addition to the obvious periodical titles such as the *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* and the *Planning Advisory Service* of the American Society of Planning Officials, there are a number of others, some well known and others relatively obscure, but all essential to the core collection. Because the interests of a planning agency can vary with time, the periodical collection should be flexible. For instance, while the two listed above are necessities, there are



other titles which can be of value for only a limited amount of time, e.g., for the duration of a particular project. The library should have at least one (preferably more) architecture magazine and at least one devoted to environmental design and/or landscape architecture. Economics is another important element of planning and here there are a number of titles which should be included: *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, *Survey of Current Business*, *The American Economic Review*, and others. There is some room for choice here and this, of course, depends on the interests and needs of the agency. In the fields of statistics and demography possible titles are the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* and *Demography*. In addition to these relatively prestigious names, the planning librarian cannot overlook the myriad newsletters and house organs of organizations, institutes, agencies, etc. Such apparently ephemeral items can be sources of important new items concerning developments in the field, announcements of projects, grant awards and contracts. They can also serve as "bookfinders" for hard to find research reports and studies. Periodicals are among the most basic of the types of materials in the core collection; they also allow for the greatest amount of flexibility in acquisition.

Pictures

This last category is becoming a necessary item. It is perhaps not yet recognized for its importance, but I include it as a part of the core for one reason—preservation. America is again realizing

the need to conserve its resources (both natural and man-made) and an important part of conservation and preservation is knowing what exists. The pictures mentioned here can consist of photographs, sketches, paintings, films, drawings, or any other visual record of the natural and cultural assets of a region. Pictures of a building as it now exists can be used in the future to help in reconstruction and restoration. Pictures of natural areas can be useful as an inventory of the resources of an area in a time when their very survival is in doubt and as a powerful reminder of how much man has to lose by allowing them to go unprotected. They can be part of books or they may be books consisting of nothing more than photographs and drawings with captions identifying the subject. More and more of this latter type are finding their way into print. On a more prosaic but nonetheless important level, it is often necessary to have slides and prints readily available to be used as illustrations in a finished plan or report and to serve as an accompaniment to lectures and presentations.

The Empirical Approach

Boldt suggests that "Planning materials seem to divide best into two basic organizational categories in response to two different types of information questions." He typifies the first as "Do you have a comprehensive plan for East Lansing, Michigan? Is there a housing study for Denver, Colorado?" Change the location and I have had the same questions. However, he goes on to say that documents containing such information are best arranged in vertical files labeled according to geographic area and simple subject rather than through an elaborate retrieval device (1). He rejects both traditional library cataloging and computerization. He advocates using the Termatrix information retrieval system (a very effective and relatively inexpensive mechanized, optical coincidence system) (3). The use of Termatrix allows one to avoid the linear retrieval of traditional subject headings while sparing

oneself the expense and inevitable complications of full computerization. On this point we are in complete agreement. Termatrex is relatively unknown and often overlooked. It is no panacea, but it is a usable, reliable, and inexpensive compromise for the library that needs sophisticated information retrieval but cannot afford the computer. It, like any other machine, has its limitations and like all other machines is only as good as its user. There are the problems of "false drops" and user resistance to new ideas, but these can be overcome.

The reasons given by Boldt for adopting Termatrex are outlined in his description of the second category of "information question."

The problems entailed in establishing an adequate way of handling the second category are more involved. Materials in this category are distinguished by the quality of their subject content, particularly the complexity or originality of that content. Even comprehensive plans can qualify for inclusion if they are either unusual in format or of exceptional methodological interest. Criteria for including a document in this second category include: 1) Is its approach primarily subject rather than singularly geographic? 2) Is it long enough to cover the subject in a substantial way? 3) Will its indexing produce more than two subject headings? 4) Is it of sufficiently high quality; is it a valuable piece of original research? 5) Will it have future usefulness? 6) Is it of historic or retrospective significance? (*I*, p.337)

If Boldt applies these criteria to every item in his library he has both my admiration and my condolences. I have yet to see a librarian with either sufficient subject expertise to rule absolutely on such matters or sufficient time to devote to such penetrating analysis. If he does indeed subject each document to these criteria, why then arbitrarily exclude master plans, housing studies, transportation studies, etc., from this sophisticated handling? These are the meat of planning and they are more often than not very complex documents. They are the work of large teams of dedicated people and they cover a wide range of subjects although ostensibly dealing with



a single subject or geographic area. If a patron wanted population projections and didn't find any after a Termatrex search, would the librarian know that population projections are an essential part of any master plan? The vertical file arrangement of plans is needless segregation and the worst kind of linear storage producing only linear retrieval. Termatrex is wasted if not fully utilized. Even the much-maligned, traditional cataloging approach is far more sophisticated than a vertical file! Plans and studies are sophisticated documents containing a wealth of information. They deserve more sophisticated treatment.

To return to Boldt's six criteria, there is no intention to demean them with sarcasm, only to question their practicality and applicability. For example, the subject and geographic approaches are often inseparable; length is an extremely relative matter and how does one define *substantial*? In using an optical coincidence system the number of subject headings is almost irrelevant. One subject can be enough if you are going to coordinate separate documents. The questions of high quality and originality can be debated endlessly, and finally the related questions of future and retrospective significance depend on how historically oriented you are.

If one had the time and manpower, it would be more than worthwhile to fully index master plans and census materials in a Termatrex system. Time and manpower are important aspects here because Termatrex is quick and simple to use for retrieval of information but time consuming and rather dull when putting information into the system. After selecting descriptors for the documents to be indexed, it is necessary to pull one

Termatex card for each descriptor chosen, place the cards in the drill, set the number assigned to the item, and press the button. The actual drilling takes about one second; but the pulling and filing of the cards is repetitive, boring work which can try the patience of the most easy-going worker. However, the benefit is worth the cost. The following is an example: Using traditional cataloging, the reference librarian would require an almost superhuman memory to remember exactly how many documents in his collection contained population projections for a given geographic area. With Termatex (properly and thoroughly indexed—in this case that would mean indexing almost all the statistical tables as well as accurately summarizing the narrative portions) he would be able to retrieve every document in the collection that contained population projections. In a typical agency collection this would mean not only population studies and reports, master plans and park studies but even reports on water supply and sewage facilities.

Census materials are one type of publication which almost cry out for some form of mechanized retrieval. (Unless, of course, the agency has ready access to census tapes and a computer—but even that can be a problem if it means scheduling computer time.) Even if the librarian worked exclusively with census materials, it would require an extraordinary person to remember all the tables contained in even one of those final reports. It would be impossible to bring out such items as means of transportation to work, homes with television sets, average income of the nonwhite population, number of employed males in professional occupations living in rural areas or any of the other myriad questions which can be easily answered with census publications—if the librarian can always remember exactly what tables are contained in the various census reports. Termatex can solve this problem. The hours (it would take at least five or six uninterrupted hours) taken up in thor-

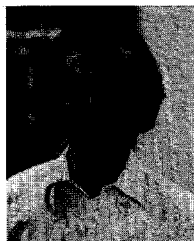
oughly indexing just one census report, *General Social and Economic Characteristics* would be a good example, would save hundreds more in retrieval time.

The object of a library serving planners is the same as that of any other special library: getting reliable information to the clientele quickly and efficiently. In some instances that means a marriage of both the new and the traditional. In a planning library it can mean an efficiently organized core collection.

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The Design of Special Library Teaching Models

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■ The potential for simulation teaching of special library administration has attracted interest in library education circles. The nature of the models needed for this kind of teaching and the process of designing them are described. Information presented is drawn from the general literature about educational simula-

tions; from the author's experience in designing models of industrial, governmental, and medical libraries; and, when possible, from other teachers of special librarianship. Use of SLA's "Profiles of Special Libraries" in model design is considered; and suggestions for related research are included.

SIMULATION TEACHING is teaching through representations of real life experience, not merely talking about experience, but actual participation while in the protected environment of the classroom. The representation of real life is provided for students in several related parts: a model (which is background information) and a series of problems, the responses to which constitute the student's major learning experience. Problems may also be used for the assessment of the student's performance. All of the problems are stated in terms of the model, which provides the context—the potential and the limits—for the resolution of the problems. Researchers who are studying the uses and effectiveness of simulation teaching have demonstrated that "from simulations it is possible to learn winning strategies, principles and relationships, decision-making skills, identifications, procedural sequences, and skilled perceptual-motor acts" (1). No one simulation provides

learning opportunities in all of these categories; in fact, insofar as simulations have been used in teaching library science, they have been limited to experiences with decision-making (2). The purpose of this kind of teaching, in contrast to that of traditional didactic teaching, is less the gaining of factual information and more the development of insight into administrative and social processes surrounding library administration, though students claim that both kinds of learning happen to them in simulation study. For those students without prior introduction to the theory of administration, a course can be planned that combines didactic and simulation teaching.

In the representation of real life, the library model provides the student with the description of the setting for his decision-making, as well as the initial limits within which he is free to examine alternative decisions and make his choice. A valid model is, therefore, a

prime requisite if the learning situation is to be, in fact, life-like. Further, if simulations are to be used for teaching library science, the design of valid models is a matter of serious concern for the entire profession.

Factors in Model Design

There is little information in the literature of instructional systems about the design of models analogous to library models. One team of experienced researchers, however, has isolated five factors which, they claim, influence the design of models for the study of complex political entities. The first of these is the purpose of the simulation. Once that is decided, the degree of abstraction, the time scale, the field situation and the field processes to be simulated must be appropriate to that purpose (3). These same factors appear to be relevant to the design of models for the study of processes in libraries, which are also complex entities.

The purpose that is being considered in this paper is that of providing experience so that masters-level library science students may gain insight into the process of making administrative decisions in special libraries.

For this purpose the designer has the choice of designing with either a low or a high level of **abstraction**. The low level of abstraction would include a good deal of detail and probably be very realistic in appearance; it runs the risk of being hard to generalize from because of the minutia. The high level of abstraction, on the other hand, would omit detail in favor of a more generic tone easy to generalize from, but possibly distorted in comparison to specific real situations. The amount of detail determines the degree of complexity of the model, but familiarization with that detail is an offsetting factor for the individual student (4). Thus the extent of library experience of the expected students appears to be important in the decision whether to use a high or a low level of abstraction. Also to be considered is the often expressed desire of students—and

some library employers—for emphasis on realism, rather than theory, in library education.

Choice of a **time scale** must be a conscious one because simulation, by its nature, can either slow down fast processes, or speed up slow ones. If the designer merely wishes to miniaturize an existing situation, the ratio of real time to simulation time might even be one to one. If, however, the designer wishes to simulate change in the real situation, he must decide whether he is concerned with short-term change, which can be expressed in a low ratio of real time to simulation time, or long-term change, which would require a high real-time/simulation-time ratio (5). It is traditional to assume in teaching library administration that a series of processes must be included—the well-known planning, organizing, directing, staffing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting. We assume further that these processes recur over a period of time, one process dominating the administrator's attention more in one set of circumstances than another, but none ever completely dormant. The simulation must, therefore, interweave these administrative processes in some semblance of real time. It is the author's opinion, further, that any realistic portrayal of the administration of special libraries must acknowledge the probability of change in the life of the library. Short-term change appears easiest to predict, and the low real-time/simulation-time ratio may be easiest to design.

The question does arise, however, of whether it is fair to provide students primarily with concepts of short-term change in this, their basic foundation for career service. In the span of a special library career, the long-term social and technological changes may well be of greater importance. Predicting such changes for inclusion in a model, however, calls for a precision of futurism that may be beyond the present capability of model designers.

A more practical problem for the designer may be that of the compressibility of various administrative processes in the terms of experiential learning tech-

niques, and, thus, of the validity of the chosen time scale. For example, given the proper background documents a job interview can be conducted in a thirty-minute role play with little difficulty. The time of the role play is very close to real time for such an interview and the time compression in the role play is slight. The task of planning new library services, on the other hand, may encompass phases of surveying user needs, ascertaining the attitudes of top management, collecting data related to the nature and the cost of the desired services, involving staff in the planning and half a dozen others. It is very important for students to have the experience of all of these tasks, but how realistically can the learning experience be compressed into role play, in-basket exercises, action mazes, or games? Over-compression may violate the validity of the chosen time scale; less compression may be impossible within the constraints of course real time. All of the designer's knowledge of administrative processes and behaviors and his ingenuity in design are called into play in devising a time scale, and there are no tests for the validity of the result.

Decisions faced by the designer in relation to the features of the **field situation** to be incorporated in the model will be influenced by prior decisions made during the design process. The researchers who provided this identification of factors influential in model design place great responsibility on the designer for the selection of field characteristics that are of central importance for his purpose. Further, they state that the choice depends on the designer's understanding of the processes to be simulated (6). It is undoubtedly expected that the designer's understanding is a composite in which his personal and necessarily limited experience is enhanced by the results of research. In simulating the administration of special libraries, however, the designer has little or no significant, generalizable research to use; other methods may have to be developed to offset the limitations of personal experience and understanding.

Finally, **field processes** must be included in the simulation. The major problem is to devise ways in which ongoing processes can be miniaturized or to devise "substitute mechanisms that will have approximately the same consequences for the miniature system that the corresponding mechanism has for the full-scale system" (7). Again, knowledge of the processes must come either from research or the designer's experience—and there is little research on administrative processes in special libraries that is generalizable.

Four Existing Models

The models constructed by the author thus far are hypothetical sets of documents that describe and relate to the ongoing life of three kinds of special libraries: industrial, governmental, and medical. In each simulation the model consists of the documents listed in Figure 1. Each of these models was designed on the basis of a different method of obtaining data about the field situation and the field processes.

The Industrial Model

The Industrial Library Model was the first to be designed, nearly ten years ago. There was then no similar material for the teaching of any part of library science, and few for any professional discipline. Already the question of assumptions underlying the model was of concern, and it was my conviction that the model should not be based on imagination. In other words, the field situation described in the model had to be a valid one. No descriptive information including the range and depth of detail needed was in existence; and it was felt that the usual type of survey would not elicit much of value. This was due to the confidential nature of some of the information, such as budgets, in industry, and to the tendency of librarians to operate without such controls as policy/procedure manuals and workload data. Fortunately, an industrial librarian was identified who was willing to turn over

Figure 1. Documents in the Industrial, Governmental, and Medical Library Models

Industrial Library Model: Double XYZ Oil Company	Federal Library Model: U.S. Department of Ecology	Medical Library Model: Cherokee State University
A. Company Organization Chart	A. Governmental Organization Manual: Excerpt	A. CSU Health Sciences Division Catalog
B. Administrative Unit Organization Chart	B. Memo re: Library Transfer	B. Organization Charts:
C. Field Research Laboratory Library (FRLL) Organization Chart	C. Organization Charts:	1. Cherokee State University: Excerpt
D. FRLL Floor Plan	1. Department of Ecology	2. Division of Health Sciences
E. FRLL Policy Manual	2. Bureau of Administration	3. Health Sciences Library
F. FRLL Annual Report: Staff	3. Library	C. Users Guide, CSU Health Sciences Library
G. FRLL Annual Report: Services	D. DOEL Floor Plan	D. Health Sciences Library Staff Manual: Personnel Task Summaries
H. FRLL Annual Report: Acquisitions	E. DOEL Budget Excerpt	E. HSL Annual Report: Statistical Summary
J. FRLL Annual Report: Budget	F. DOE Agency Manual, Section R: Library	F. HSL Annual Report: Budget Summary
K. FRLL Professional Bookshelf	G. DOEL Annual Report: Personnel Abstract	G. HSL Floor Plan
	H. DOEL Annual Report: Statistical Abstract	H. Special Report on Learning Center
	J. DOEL Professional Bookshelf	J. HSL Professional Bookshelf
	K. Office of Aerial Environmental Surveys: Library Organization Chart	

documents from his library, including confidential ones, on the author's pledge of anonymity for the source. This librarian was also willing to spend hours answering questions about the documents and the library, and broader questions about industrial special library administration. The author contributed personal experience gained as a user of an industrial-chemical library, as the librarian of a chemical research institute library, and as a long time observer of industrial libraries. The author designed the model; it was read and criticized by the assisting librarian, and eventually by several generations of special library students before it was finalized.

Student feedback is important because, not only must the model be a valid representation of a segment of real life but it must also convey the information in such a way that students can internalize and use this information in problem-solving. Until the twin criteria of validity and reliability (i.e., reliability in the sense of successful communication of the information) are met, the model is in a constant state of revision. The only controls for testing validity and reliability ten years ago were the subjective ones of feedback from the library administrator who supplied the information, the students who used it,

and the author who studied the model itself in classroom use.

The purpose of designing the original model was for use in the author's course in the administration of special libraries (8). The course was scheduled for three months and the change built into the model was one of a six months projection. Thus each week during the course equalled approximately two weeks in the life of the library. The change hypothesized in the model was the inauguration of information service to a team of industrial researchers working at some distance, geographically, from their main laboratory installation which included a library. The students face problems of assessing the need, designing services, planning these services as well as the staff, collection, physical facilities and budget to provide the services, all of which problems have to be resolved in the context of the model. Six months seems a reasonable lead time to be expected in industry for this kind of change. The degree of abstraction in the Industrial Library Model is very low because it is characteristic of the author's classes that few, if any, students in a given class have had industrial work experience. For the same reason, some class time is spent initially in orienting the students to the model.

The Federal Model

The Federal Library Model was designed for a different purpose, under very different circumstances; the method of designing it was also different. In 1968 the Catholic University Graduate Department of Library Science obtained a grant to study the continuing education needs of federal librarians (9). One of the needs identified by the federal librarians, who were surveyed and responded 51% strong, was that of additional information about library administration. Theoretical and practical information was needed, the librarians said, especially for those readying themselves to move from middle management to top management positions. As a result it was decided that two courses would be planned, one on the theory of administration and one on the practicalities of administering special libraries in the federal government. Syllabi for these two courses, and accompanying teaching materials, were contracted for, with the author of this paper accepting the assignment for the "practical" course (10). Thus the purpose of the Governmental Library Simulation was determined rather precisely by research: a practical course for working federal special librarians who were preparing themselves for top management positions. Further, the librarians indicated through their responses to the initial survey that they needed emphasis on administrative tasks related to planning, staffing and directing federal libraries (11).

In order to provide field situation and field process data for a simulation study designed to meet these expressed purposes, the author interviewed eight federal library administrators (Grades 15-18) in considerable depth to obtain situational examples of how specific problems affect the ongoing operation of federal libraries and to collect examples of administrative behavior in the face of typical problems. The small amount of recorded descriptive information about federal libraries was also analyzed (12). Control to assure validity in the model

was exercised by having several of the librarians interviewed read and criticize the model, and by retaining as a consultant during the design process the recently retired executive secretary of the Federal Library Committee and experienced top-level federal librarian; Paul Howard.

The change process depicted in the Federal Library Model is that of the assimilation, on executive order, of one federal library into another. Within this context problems such as revision of library space and budget, quality control of library operations, disciplining and terminating an unsatisfactory employee, initiation of and response to complaint are considered by the students. The simulation covers eight months in the life of the federal library. Because of differences in the amount of time devoted to different kinds of continuing education experiences, the Governmental Library Simulation was planned to be adaptable to a one-quarter or a one-semester schedule, or a one-week or two-week institute schedule, with some sub-units adaptable to one- or two-day workshops. Thus the time scale of the simulation varies according to the total time projected for each specific educational use of the simulation.

It might be expected that a rather high level of abstraction would have been utilized in the Federal Library Model because it was anticipated that the simulation would be used by practicing federal librarians at or near middle-management levels of responsibility. Their intimate familiarity with governmental agencies and libraries would have prepared them to deal with a high level of abstraction. However, the purpose was to prepare these librarians to move from middle management to top management, from the familiar to the unfamiliar. Also the designer wanted to experiment with using the same model with different subsets of problems to provide appropriate learning experiences (in a masters degree program or otherwise) for students inexperienced in federal librarianship. So the low level of abstraction was considered more appro-

priate and considerable detail was built into the model. The important point is that, instead of being dependent on one librarian and one library for input into the design—as in the Industrial Library Model—the Federal Library Model was built on the survey responses of 365 federal librarians, the intensive interviews with eight additional top managers in federal libraries, and the continuing attention through the design process of an unusually well-qualified former federal librarian.

The Medical Library

The Medical Library Simulation was planned in response to the needs of growing numbers of would-be medical librarians in the author's courses. These students wanted to study medical library administration in the context in which they expect to practice it. The Governmental Library Simulation had shown informally (though it had not been tested in a controlled situation) that a model can be used with differing subsets of problems for both initial and continuing education, and that teachers who did not participate in the design of the model can use the materials successfully with classes. Both of these points are important in education for medical librarianship. Most of those who teach the courses are practicing medical librarians without sufficient time to develop large amounts of original teaching materials (and who are dependent on their own experience to supplement the small amount of appropriate recorded information). Further, most classes in medical librarianship are composed of embryonic and experienced librarians in the same class (13).

Before designing the Medical Library Simulation the author supplemented her years of experience in a medical library with visits to four health center libraries (from one to three days each) to observe and interview staffs. In addition, catalogs and printed materials from six additional universities were studied for information about their bio-medical schools, departments and libraries, and

the most recent descriptive study of medical libraries was carefully dissected for pertinent information (14). Five librarians, each the top manager of a health center library, have served as critics of the model, reading and commenting on it at each draft stage.

The change process depicted in the Medical Library Model is that of a health center library assuming responsibility for the operation of a learning resource center, i.e., a media center. The level of abstraction is low because the simulation is designed for masters-level students plus practicing medical librarians, few of whom have had extensive experience with administering media learning resources. The time scale used is approximately six months for a one-quarter simulation, since it seems realistic for the given change and it works well in the Industrial Library Simulation. Plans have been formulated to obtain further data about administrative processes in medical libraries to refine and extend the model and to design valid problems for simulation study.

One additional model is available for description here, that used in the Library Management Game developed at the University of Lancaster. The purpose of that simulation is to demonstrate the potential of the methodology to British library school faculties and practicing librarians. The model is one of loan and duplication processes in a university library, and decisions are those that regulate levels of duplication of book stock and loan policies. It is a highly abstract model based primarily on operations research studies at the University of Lancaster with supporting data from three similar libraries, and on relevant statistical procedures. The real time covers a one-year period in the circulation function of a university library, but this time period can be extended, year by year, indefinitely; the simulation time is a matter of hours with a computer making the quantitative calculations as the learners try alternative policies and levels of book expenditure (15). Probably the Library Management Game is best suited for the use of faculty

and experienced practitioners, as the participants in the first run of the simulation stated in their reaction to the experience. It is, nevertheless, a valuable prototype, quite different from the present author's simulations and worthy of intensive study in terms of its applicability to special library simulations.

Needed Research

Does simulation hold promise for the teaching of special library administration? Yes, in the opinion of a growing number of teachers, administrators, and students privileged thus far to try it. It has been demonstrated that teachers who did not participate in the design of a simulation can, and will, use it enthusiastically (16) and that students attest to the learning values of the simulation experience (17). If additional models were to be developed by researchers, there would be advantages for both teachers and students.

The research needs center on obtaining valid descriptions of field situations and field processes for input into model design. This research should emphasize obtaining information that is generalizable within carefully stated limits about both libraries and library administrators. Studies of administrative behavior, of decision-making responsibilities, and of patterns of administrative communication are especially needed. Results of such studies would permit simulation designers to challenge traditional curriculum assumptions such as "Administrative problems are much the same in every type of library." I suggest that SLA has already sponsored one piece of research on which simulation designers can build: *The Profiles of Special Libraries*, compiled by the Professional Standards Committee, are based on data obtained from a careful survey of selected libraries (18). These profiles can serve as abstracts of models for teaching simulations. Each would have to be validated and supplemented with additional information through further research, but they comprise a healthy beginning for six additional simulations.

There is every reason to believe that SLA would give permission for their use in this way by qualified researchers.

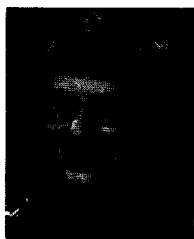
Given a series of valid models and problems, every teacher of special library administration would have available a choice of tested materials to use singly or in combination, for initial or continuing education purposes. Learning materials could then be used for pedagogical reasons rather than because they were the only ones the teacher had the time and personal experience to prepare.

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Training Small Hospital Library Personnel by the Preceptorship Method

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■ The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library has a practical approach to the improvement of medical information systems in small hospitals. This plan combines the training of library managers through a preceptorship experience in two medical libraries with the loan of a demonstration collection of basic books and indexes to the journal literature and a vigorous on-site consultation program.

THE University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library, through its Regional Library Services Division, is conducting a preceptorship training experience as a major part of its approach to the training of hospital personnel in managing a hospital library. The entire concept is based on the premise that one learns best by performing in a real situation. The trainees, usually medical record department members, are completely untrained in library methods even though they have been given the nominal supervision of a library in addition to their other duties. The Oklahoma plan combines methods used in other fields of the health sciences with some special library ideas. This training, however, is neither in competition with nor a substitute for the graduate degree program in library science or the excellent library technician programs that are developing.

The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library's project combines the loan of a demonstration basic hospital collection of monographs and indexes and vigorous consultation with the preceptorship training experience in two medical libraries. One training experience is in the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library, which is one of the resource libraries for the decentralized South Central Regional Library Program (TALON), and as such is the back-up library for all Oklahoma hospitals. The other is in a typical community hospital, Baptist Medical Center of Oklahoma City, which has an exemplary medical information system, and an outstanding professional medical librarian. A grant from the National Library of Medicine funds the training and 2 core collections, while the Oklahoma Regional Medical Program pays the salary of the coordinator of the service, mailing costs, and for another demonstration collection.

Background

The preceptorship idea itself is not new. Third and fourth year medical students at the University of Oklahoma are required to obtain clinical experience by working for several weeks with a medical preceptor in a nonmetropolitan area hospital. Our hospital library training institute turns this around to bring in an employee of a small hospital to Oklahoma City to train with preceptors in the library field.

Outstanding work has been done by others in workshops and training. The Post Graduate Medical Institute of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine's Regional Service (NERMLS) have developed and promoted the Core Medical Library coupled with the training of part-time hospital library supervisors (1-4). The author has visited NERMLS, has benefited from their advice and their materials, and has read the manuals developed by several regional medical library groups. Of particular value to us has been the loan from Mrs. Ann Schaap of the Wisconsin Medical Library Service of their taped course on basic hospital library management given over their telephone network and the use of their cataloging information. Also, we have adapted the boxes from the Medical School of the University of Texas at San Antonio, which we have used for the transportation of our core libraries.

Program Differences

However, what we are doing is different from these other programs in two respects. One is use of the preceptorship method. The other is the comprehensiveness of our approach. This approach includes vigorous consultation, both before the training experience begins, and a minimum of two more consultations after the trainee has participated in the hospital library training institute. The Oklahoma plan involves both librarians and experts in medical education and patient care in the consultation process. The demonstration portion of the project has several parts. It includes book lists, the demonstration basic library, and the development of specific methods of continuing liaison, which include the inward WATS telephone line, and a liaison from the medical students who contact us for information from the rural hospitals at which they take their medical preceptorship.

Thus the Health Center Library is involved with two types of preceptorships. It is a backup information source for the medical students during their

preceptorship at a nonurban hospital, and it conducts a hospital library manager training institute, which consists of a two week preceptorship in Oklahoma City for hospital personnel.

The idea for our "on-the-job" training, or hospital library preceptorship has grown out of the successful one day workshops conducted by Oklahoma's Regional Library Services over a three year period. At some of these workshops, the participants have requested permission to come for observation for a day or more to the hospital of one of the faculty. From these requests and their implementation, we developed our program which is geared to the hospital picture in Oklahoma where in 1972, 73% of the hospitals had less than 100 beds, whereas nationally 33% had less than 100 beds.

This approach is built on the conviction that we must work with the small nonurban hospital medical information needs based on the actual small hospital picture today. One of its basic concepts is that the way library procedures are carried out in a large, research-oriented medical center library is not necessarily the method of choice to be used in the under 100 bed and under 50 bed small hospital library.

The Oklahoma plan offers the demonstration collection to the small nonurban hospital only *after* someone at that hospital has first been sent to the hospital library institute to be trained briefly in two medical libraries. In our previous consultation work, the librarians in our regional services have come across the small hospital, that, several years ago, in order to meet accreditation standards, put money into a monograph collection that has remained almost totally unused since purchase.

Information Availability

A part of our training is based on the conviction that to induce a hospital to buy books and journals is not enough. There must be a trained library manager to arrange that collection, to set up a self-service circulation system, to

know enough, through the use of indexes, to enable the staff to keep up with the current journal literature, and to know how to enter the vast biomedical information network into which the National Library of Medicine has divided the United States. Books and journals in a locked room are not a library. They remain just that, books and journals in a locked room. To a constantly increasing extent, good medical care is dependent on a medical information system that can respond promptly to the day-to-day and hour-by-hour needs of the practicing health professional. Unfortunately, the financial condition of the average small hospital is such that it cannot afford to employ a full-time professional librarian to meet the information needs of the relatively small number of health professionals employed. Our interest has been in showing the small hospital the worth of an immediately responsive medical information system, of its value in the clinical practice of medicine and in designing methods whereby minimal investments can be effectively employed.

The Training Procedure

We have set up our training as a two week institute, with the hospital given the choice of sending its participants to take the training continuously, or of staying in the institute for one week, then returning to the hospital, and coming back for another week the next month.

The training is planned in blocks of one day with one preceptor. Two trainees are taken at a time. They do not have formal lectures. After a brief discussion, they do library work, making a procedure manual as they learn. Actual requests from practicing health professionals for searches of the literature are used. Each preceptor is with the trainee for one day per week. The rest of the time, the preceptor is performing her usual job, which will be working with or on requests from Oklahoma hospitals and health professionals. Thus all the materials and problems from this institute are taken from daily requests. The

interlibrary loan involves citations found in the trainee's previous session on literature searching. The hospital days involve some of the same areas, but done in Baptist Hospital, with their hospital librarian. No sophisticated tools are used. Rather, the indexes and tools consulted are those that will be lent to the hospital and that Regional Library Services recommend should be in their own collections. We feel that the combination of up-to-date books and indexes in the fields in which the hospital gives service, and a trained individual who knows how to make the most of these information tools will effectively demonstrate the importance of a good biomedical information system.

No trainee is accepted until after a librarian has an on-site consultation at the hospital with the administrator and potential trainee. An evaluation of the hospital's medical information needs is made with written recommendations being sent after the visit. All preceptors have a copy of the consultation report before the trainee arrives. After the completion of the 10 day training course, the book collection is sent out in a university station wagon with a librarian. The understanding is that the collection is to be accessible to the entire professional staff. At the end of the three months period, the collection is picked up by the librarian, who has another consultation with the administrator and the library manager. At this visit, we evaluate how much the collection has been used.

Financial Requirements

This program requires financial commitment from the small hospitals. We have no scholarships for travel expenses, etc., for any participants. The hospital must pay the trainee's regular salary and her living and travel expenses, and we ask them to purchase the new text *Library Practice in Hospitals* by Bloomquist, H., et al. (Case Western Reserve Press, 1972).

This is a practical approach to an existing Oklahoma hospital library condition that needs improving. Every hos-

pital library would profit from having a graduate medical librarian running it. We firmly believe in the graduate program for medical librarians. Its development has come about very slowly (5). But we must deal with the facts of hospital library life as they exist in the small nonurban hospitals of today. What we seek for them at this stage is trained library managers. Their present financial picture does not permit them to hire someone whose sole function in the hospital is to take care of the library. We hope this goal will be achieved in the future.

The small hospital may not have the financial resources for a graduate librarian, but in the hospital, no matter what its size, are health professionals who need to have access to the latest biomedical information. The information is in the literature, but it does the small hospital no good unless someone in that institution knows how to obtain it.

Acknowledgments

This program to improve health care in small hospitals is funded by the National

Library of Medicine under Contract #1 G08 LM 01675-01.

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Making Foreign Census Documents Available and Accessible

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■ Heightened scientific interest in the determinants and consequences of population change has generated greatly increased demand for sources of primary data. Problems of obtaining and interpreting these data are formidable. Systematic solutions are under way or planned. Progress made by the International Census Documents Project and other agencies is discussed.

OF THE PRIMARY SOURCES of current population data—censuses, vital statistics, and sample surveys—population censuses are perhaps the most broadly useful. In the *Handbook of Population Census Methods* (1958) the United Nations describes a population census as “the total process of collecting, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or a delimited territory” (1). The handbook further states that there

are six features essential to a modern population census: 1) It must have national sponsorship. 2) It must cover precisely defined territory. 3) It must include all persons without duplication or omission. 4) The count must be taken at a fixed time. 5) Census data must be obtained for each individual (although this does not preclude collecting information about entire households). 6) The results of the census must be published.

Conrad Taeuber suggests that modern census taking commenced about the middle of the nineteenth century when Belgium, in 1846, enumerated a national census in which information was collected separately about each individual instead of each household (2). Paralleling this approach, the United States conducted a census in 1850. This emphasis on collection of data about the individual *vis-à-vis* the household has continued and been made more elaborate so that there now exist the published results of a century and a quarter of “modern” census taking.

Two kinds of problems face the person seeking to use the technical information to be found in population censuses: locating copies of the published documents themselves and being able to understand and interpret the data within the documents. Judith Blake calls these problems “availability” and “accessibility,” respectively (3). These are two handy labels which we shall employ for our discussion here.

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In connection with availability, it was reliably estimated at a meeting little more than two years ago that a hypothetical central collection of foreign population censuses that would bring together all known to exist in U.S. research libraries would be far from complete (4). This was a discouraging observation; but it now appears that modern technology will solve the availability problem. Research Publications, Inc., New Haven, has announced the ultimate availability, on microfiche, of all censuses listed in the University of Texas bibliography of world population censuses.* While these microfiche prints cannot be obtained immediately, those reproducing censuses published between 1945 and 1967 around the world will be available in the foreseeable future, with the pre-1945 publications following thereafter. Brochures describing this valuable service are available by contacting the company. Microfiche editions of population censuses will undoubtedly make it possible for many institutions to afford complete census collections, although in the past, only the most heavily endowed centers for population study could hope to do so.

The "Texas bibliography" of population censuses establishes a canon of enumerations which is almost complete. Certainly all modern censuses are included. The bibliography is a set of seven volumes covering Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, and Oceania, with a Supplement to pick up residual omissions and items published after the first six volumes went to press. For sources of the census documents Texas used the Library of Congress, the Bureau of the Census Library, New York Public Library, and the library of the University of Texas. One can assume therefore that any census listed can be found at one or more of these libraries, although locations for the titles are not specifically indicated (5). The "Texas bibliography" is of great value in de-

lineating the "bibliographical universe" of population censuses.

A start in the direction of "accessibility" was made by the International Census Documents Project, which was located in the Department of Demography, University of California, Berkeley. Under the direction of Judith Blake Davis,† a series of English language guides to foreign population censuses was initiated; one volume in the series, *Western European Censuses, 1960; an English Language Guide* (3), was published early in 1971 by the Institute of International Studies (Population Monograph Number 8). Two additional volumes for the Western European censuses of 1950 and of 1940, respectively, are forthcoming.

The format of *Western European Censuses, 1960* was designed to come to grips with the principal problems of accessibility: What is the complete text of the census in question, and what, exactly, is it called? Where can it be found? What languages is it published in? And what are the definitions of the technical terms used throughout the tabulations?

Specifically, *Western European Censuses, 1960* is an attempt to circumvent many of the problems both of availability and accessibility with regard to censuses. It covers censuses from 22 nations and gives 1) the titles (translated into English where necessary) and the page numbers of all the statistical tables in every volume of every census included; 2) a detailed glossary of technical terms appearing in more than one volume of any census; 3) annotation of technical terms appearing uniquely in one volume of a census; 4) detailed appendixes dealing with major concepts which cut across all or most censuses (e.g., occupational and industrial classifications, labor force material, household and family structure, and socio-economic status); and 5) a bibliographically correct entry for every volume of every census to facilitate dis-

* The address of this firm is P.O. Box 3903 Amity Station, New Haven, Conn. 06525.

† Professor Davis, who writes under the name of Judith Blake, is Mrs. Kingsley Davis. Mr. Davis also writes in the field.

crete identification in attempting to locate the document. One verified location for each document was provided: the Documents Department of the University of California, Berkeley, Library (3).

Thus, equipped with this English language guide to the Western European censuses enumerated in, or around, 1960, the researcher has most of the availability, as well as the accessibility problems solved for a significant group of foreign population censuses. If he is working on this group, he can quickly ascertain whether his own library has the precise documents he thinks he wants, and if it does not, he can order photocopies from the University of California, Berkeley. With the data in hand, he can go to work, for he will understand the subject matter, or at least will know if he needs further clarification of definitions or language. He can make not only a study of data from one census published in a language foreign to him, but he can also determine possibilities for international comparisons of data published in many languages.

When the 1950 and the 1940 guides are completed in this same format, intercensal, as well as international, comparisons of data will be possible. Prompt availability of these volumes is anticipated: They are scheduled to be published, as was the first, by the Institute of International Studies, Berkeley, in the Population Monograph Series.

Some years ago the Library of Congress Census Library Project published a very helpful annotated bibliography of European censuses and vital statistics covering the period 1918-1948: *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe, 1918-1939: an Annotated Bibliography with 1940-1948 Supplement*. This volume, which is one of a series, is available now as a reprint. It gives a detailed analysis not only of each census for Europe (including Eastern Europe) during the period covered but also publications containing vital statistics and other related government publications. The list is drawn from libraries in and around Washington, D.C., and it indicates which libraries hold which documents. For the

period and the area covered, this is a thoroughly reliable and indispensable aid to users of population data. One great convenience offered is content analysis, volume by volume, of the population censuses.

The other volumes in the series cover different parts of the world. In 1943, *General Censuses and Vital Statistics in the Americas* was published which covered 21 American countries and those territories which were not self-governing at the time. It is available from the Library of Congress. In 1950, the Census Library Project issued *Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of Africa* (not including British Africa) and *Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of British Africa*. (These last two volumes are out of print; however, photocopies may be obtained from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, Washington, D.C. 20540.) All of these publications were prepared in much the same way as *National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Europe*.

There is today increased demand for documents which contain primary source material for study of population change. This demand is likely to continue to grow in light of the crucial necessity for intelligent planning to meet the consequences of population change and to control, in an acceptable way, its determinants. A librarian attempting to assist a researcher exploiting primary population data needs to be prepared to function in two principal areas: making the documents, or copies of them, available; and providing aids to understanding the data once they are in hand. I have discussed the most valuable works I have been able to discover to render these kinds of services to population researchers and have made mention of the exciting prospects for future availability of complete census collections on microfiche. The following is a checklist of titles which might be considered an indispensable "core" collection of reference works for the librarian trying to work with demographers or other scholars engaged in population study.

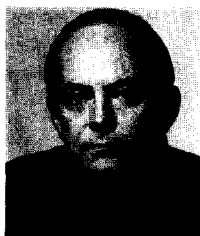
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5. Gregory, Winifred / *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931*, a very helpful source of locations for censuses incorporated into government serial publications.

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So You Want to Start a Municipal Reference Library

Gertrude Pinkney

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■ The Detroit Municipal Reference Library's organizational structure and services are described as an example for those interested in organizing a governmental reference library. Procedure is outlined for the initial selection of a basic collection and the subject fields that should be included.

IN RECENT MONTHS more and more inquiries have been coming to municipal reference librarians about their functions and purposes, and specifically, how to go about setting up such a service. With the availability of federal funds, many municipalities want to seize the opportunity to establish a governmental reference library, but need to know what is involved. Many of the answers provided here are based on the experience of Detroit's Municipal Reference Library which was established in 1945 and is a department of the Detroit Public Library.

Reference Services

The Municipal Reference Library located on the 10th floor of Detroit's City-County Building was established with the express purpose of serving Detroit and Wayne County employees in connection with their work assignments.

What can this mean to the busy governmental official who needs information to run the city's business efficiently and expeditiously? It means that *in less than 10 seconds* he can find out from Detroit's Municipal Reference Library:

- ▲ What is the cost of living in Detroit in March 1972 compared with March 1956, 1966, 1970 and 1971.
- ▲ What cities in Michigan have city income taxes and what is the rate of taxation?
- ▲ What state law established citizens' district councils?
- ▲ Does Detroit have an ordinance regulating stray dogs?
- ▲ A list of Detroit's Councilmen from 1919 to date.
- ▲ A list of all Detroit's Mayors and terms of office.
- ▲ A list of the Wayne County Board of Commissioners.
- ▲ A list of the Mayors of all Michigan cities or of the Mayors of cities of over 10,000 population.
- ▲ A list of all the current publications of the City of Detroit and the county of Wayne.

At a moment's notice, he can consult the already collected and instantly available literature on Neighborhood City Halls, Police Civilian Review Boards (pro and con), Cable TV, Lotteries, Air Pollution Problems, Refuse Disposal Methods, and Budgets of the Major Cities.

Over 100,000 newspaper clippings since 1945 are immediately available on every aspect of governmental affairs in Detroit, Wayne County and Michigan.

All of the over 500 periodicals and newsletters received in the Municipal Reference Library are available to city and county employees on a regularly routed basis.

Every city or county department will receive copies of the MRL Bulletin, an eight page monthly publication. About 110 items in the field of city and county government as well as all city and county documents of Detroit and Wayne County are listed. This Bulletin is compiled by the librarian who scans all mail that arrives daily. Each periodical is examined for articles to be included in the MRL Bulletin. Administrators frequently comment that the Bulletin brings to their attention material they would otherwise have overlooked. Nine hundred copies are distributed each month.

Organizational Setup

A Municipal Reference Library uses the expertise of a small professionally trained staff to anticipate the needs of city and county officials. The staff organizes the materials so that they are immediately available and screens all the incoming books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper clippings, calling them to the attention of government officials. In Detroit, the staff consists of a chief librarian, an assistant librarian, one clerk, one junior clerk and sixteen hours of student library assistance. Detroit's Municipal Reference Library is a department of the Detroit Public Library. There are many advantages to this relationship:

1. *Staff* can remain small. Hiring is done by the Personnel Office of the Detroit Public Library. In emergencies main library personnel can assist.
2. *Book Collection* is a current working collection. Starting in 1945 with 500 books, the present collection is 20,000. Older volumes and those no longer needed are sent to the main library.

These and all other main library materials are available on loan to the Municipal Reference Library.

3. *Orders.* All orders are initiated at the Municipal Reference Library. Free orders go out daily on a post card form. Paid orders are placed through the Detroit Public Library's Book Selection Department. Their efficiency, cooperativeness and understanding of Municipal Reference Library needs insures quick procurement of publications.
4. *Cataloging.* The professional catalogers of the Main Detroit Public Library catalog the book and more substantial material for the Municipal Reference Library. All pamphlet material is added at the Municipal Reference Library. A manila card is used for these vertical file materials and the cards are interfiled in the regular catalog.
5. *Interloan.* Daily messenger and delivery service from the main library make readily available the vast resources of the Detroit Public Library.

Collection

To decide what subject matter should be covered in a governmental reference library, the librarian needs to study the organizational structure of the city and county government and select materials in every field of governmental activity. The bibliographic references in the Municipal Yearbook of the International City Management Association provide an excellent basis for initial selection. These should be supplemented by careful selection from the most recent *Subject Guide to Books in Print*. Most municipal reference libraries should cover such fields as: City Planning, Municipal Finance, Personnel Administration, Housing, Urban Renewal, Municipal and County Government, Public Health, Transportation, Parks and Recreation, Police and Fire Administration, Public Works, Crime, etc. It is essential that a Municipal Reference Library be located in the City Hall or with the governmental offices.

Government Documents

Municipal Reference Libraries should quickly initiate ordinances or resolutions to insure that they become depositories of city and county documents. Detroit's Municipal Reference Library is so designated by City Ordinance #704E and a resolution of the Wayne County Board of Commissioners. Copies of both are available on request from Detroit's Municipal Reference Library. Currently Detroit's Municipal Reference Library, by mutual agreement, exchanges copies of all Detroit City and Wayne County documents with 19 similar libraries in the country. Detroit officials have ready access to the annual reports, budgets and important studies of cities of comparable size with comparable problems.

Costs and Facilities

In 1971/72 the costs of operating Detroit's Municipal Reference Library were:

Staff costs (including 35.5% for fringe benefits)	\$55,636
Books and Periodicals	5,003
Total Direct Costs	\$60,639

The Municipal Reference Library occupies 2,300 sq. ft. It has four tables for patrons, 90 legal size drawers for vertical file materials and 24 drawers for newspaper clippings. There is interdepartmental delivery for all city and county offices. The library is open 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The Librarian

Qualifications for a Municipal Reference Librarian, in addition to a Master's Degree in Library Science, should preferably include work in a special library, or in a specialized subject department of a major city library.

The success or failure of a Municipal Reference Library depends to a large extent on its Municipal Reference Librarian. Its value in large measure will depend on the initiative of the librarian in disseminating the information on hand and in anticipating the needs of the government officials.

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Gertrude Pinkney is chief, Detroit Municipal Reference Library, Detroit, Michigan.

SLA Salary Survey 1973

The mean basic annual salary in 1973 is \$13,900. This is an 18% increase over the 1970 mean of \$11,800 and a 45% increase over the 1967 mean of \$9,600.

The *mean* was computed using the following values: *a*) the midpoints of all intervals between \$6,000 and \$29,999; *b*) the lowest category (\$5,999 and under) was assigned \$5,900; *c*) the highest category (\$30,000 and over) was assigned a value of \$32,500. (Therefore the salary figures are reported to the nearest \$100.)

The median basic annual salary is \$12,900.

The *median* is an arithmetic average which represents the salary at the center of the distribution. Half of the salaries are less than the median, and half are greater than the median.

The total compilation of salary distributions vs. the other variables in the survey has been delayed because of a number of invalid responses which had to be eliminated. The rest of the survey will be published as soon as available.

Basic Annual Salaries: 1959, 1967, 1970 & 1973

No. Respondents	1959 2,180	1967 3,867	1970 3,594	1973 3,757
Less than \$8,000	85%	33%	11%	5%
8,000- 8,999	7	17	11	6
9,000- 9,999	3	15	14	9
10,000-10,999	2	12	14	11
11,000-11,999	1	7	12	10
12,000-12,999 }	1	6	10	11
13,000-13,999 }		3	7	9
14,000-15,999		3	9	14
16,000-17,999		2	5	9
18,000-19,999	1	1	3	6
20,000-24,999		1	3	7
More than \$25,000		—	1	3
	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mean Salary	\$6,100	\$9,600	\$11,800	\$13,900
Median Salary	\$5,800	\$9,000	\$11,000	\$12,900

SLA accepts with gratitude the kind gift of \$1,000 from Miss Helen Maginnis. It was accompanied by the following letter.

Dear Members:

Thirty-one years ago (1942) I became a member of the Washington, D.C., Chapter of Special Libraries Association, but my library career began fifty-five years ago when I left the University of Maine and entered the New York Public Library training school and earned my BLS, credited at the New York State Board of Education at Albany, N.Y. A few years later our teachers went to Columbia University to found its library school.

It was a thrilling time to live; the huge parades up Fifth Avenue of soldiers returning from World War I, followed by visiting royalty from around the world and I was deeply interested in my work in the children's department. Must mention our most loved teacher who founded our library story hours: Anna Chandler Tyler and her friend Marie Shedlock from London who started the library story hours in England.

Then came the crash in 1929-1930. I had already met Miss Rankin who I believe later founded the New York Chapter of SLA and heard from her of a new business library division of Remington Rand. It was a lean period and many special firms (law, banks, various industries), which had put in orders to have a library, felt then it was a luxury and cancelled their orders. However, it was a challenge and I liked the new business hours and better pay. It was also the beginning of special libraries *in my mind*. A few samples: the New York Athletic Club on Central Park South majoring in sports; the State Board of Education in Hartford, Connecticut, majoring in psychology, measurement tests, etc. Later they sent their collection to Yale's graduate school of education. Then what I think was my high point, the library of the old famous 7th regiment on Park Avenue, New York, majoring in military science. At that time it was larger than West Point and its members had brought rare books from European countries, beautifully illustrated; famous engineers and their drawing of fortifications, etc.; and one day, to open a very old book to a picture of Napoleon and his signature dedicating the book to general Gourgoud at St. Helena and to a *certain* researching other volumes from St. Helena. The educational section of the New York Herald Tribune had a fine article and copy of Napoleon's picture, but not until years later when in Washington, D.C., the

chief of the Military Division of Library of Congress sent for me to tell me the Army War College and top ranking officers of West Point had made photocopies of my bibliography on military science. They called it the finest ever done in the U.S.

Dear members, I speak of this great moment because it came once in many long hours of rebuilding libraries and the hard, hard work of lifting 5,000 to 25,000 books off shelves and arranging on long tables in general classification groups, then returning to shelves and the individual new classifications and expanded subject headings, etc., but what a pleasure to leave up-to-date library collections with appreciative owners.

In 1938 after 20 years in New York City, my father sent for me to take care of my dear mother who had suffered a stroke. I was never to return to work again in New York for I took care of her for four years, and when that was over relatives sent for my father and me to live in Washington, D.C. You can realize with four years of fresh young librarians with MLS degrees, I wasn't sure I could ever start again, let alone anyone would want me, but the Library Bureau sent me to a research center, set up by the big lumber and forestry associations across the country; such as Southern Pine Association, the big companies out west, Weyerhaeuser, the big redwoods and Douglas fir associations. The name National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Director Dr. Wilson Compton whose two brothers were former President of MIT and Dr. Arthur Compton, the Nobel prize winner from the University of Chicago.

It was a dream job; shelves of books never cataloged and ten to fifteen thousand pamphlets, brochures, research papers of some of the men who were affiliated with the U.S. Forest Service and their research center in Wisconsin, the American Forest Products Laboratory, all beautifully indexed by a dedicated girl who should have gone to library school. There were also two Divisions I made in classifying for Wood Chemistry and Timber engineering, a department in itself.

Most all my classifications in special libraries with major subject groups were sent to Mrs. Pottes who had a room at the Library of Congress for that work.

Then came the inevitable retirement. I am 79 years young and it is a happy time to give my gift to SLA.

**Helen M. Maginnis
Weymouth, Mass.**

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Stanley J. Bougas, director of libraries, Department of Commerce . . . elected president of the Federal Librarians Association.

Robert S. Bray, chief, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress . . . retired.

Edgar Breitenbach . . . retired as chief of Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

Sarah C. Brown, director, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences, University of Alabama in Birmingham . . . elected president of the Medical Library Association.

Jennifer Cargill, health sciences librarian, University of Houston . . . assistant librarian, Science, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Elizabeth R. Casellas, associate professor and director of the Graduate School of Business Library, Tulane University . . . selected as an honorary member of Beta Gamma Sigma, Tulane University Chapter, for 1972/73.

Katherine Cipolla . . . named media services librarian, Barker Engineering Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

John E. Creps, Jr. . . . named executive director, Engineering Index, Inc.

Frank Kurt Cylke . . . appointed chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress.

Marcia Dorfman, assistant librarian, Science, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio . . . head librarian, Mathematics and Science.

Bill Doudinkoff, president, Dataflow Systems, Inc. . . . appointed to the Advisory Committee, ADP Management Training Center, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Training, Washington, D.C.

Stanley Elman, Information Services Department, Lockheed-California Company, Burbank . . . on leave to participate in Project Homecoming for returning POWs.

Leigh Estabrook, instructor, School of Library Science, Simmons College . . . promoted to assistant professor.

Carol Fenichel . . . appointed reference librarian, Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Alan M. Fern, assistant chief, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress . . . appointed chief.



SMITH



STERNBERG



LONG



MISLAVITZ



GOODEMOTE

Richard L. Funkhouser, mathematical sciences and geosciences librarian, Purdue University Libraries/Audiovisual Center . . . to associate professor, Library Science.

Laura Gasaway, assistant professor . . . appointed law librarian, Bates College of Law, University of Houston.

Elizabeth J. Gibson, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. . . . presented a paper on "The Technology of Business Information" at the Financial Times Conference in London.

Rita L. Goodemote . . . appointed associate director, research information center, Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J.

Charles Guenther, chief of technical library, Defense Mapping Agency's Aerospace Center, St. Louis . . . received the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, rank of Knight Commander, in recognition of his translations of contemporary Italian poetry.

Alice Hall, data librarian, Center for International Studies, M.I.T. . . . Department of Transportation librarian.

Doralyn Hickey, associate professor of library science, University of North Carolina . . . awarded the ALA Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification.

C. Lee Jones . . . named medical librarian, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Vija Karklins . . . appointed chief, Technical Processing Center, Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

James M. Kyed . . . named head, Engineering Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Judith C. Leondar . . . became manager, Information Services, Agricultural Center, American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. Irving Lieberman, director, School of Librarianship, University of Washington . . . appointed an external examiner for the Department of Library Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Harold F. Lindenmeyer, formerly deputy chief librarian, U.S. Patent Office Scientific Library . . . retired.

Mary Jane Linn, head of Technical Services, Health, Education and Welfare Library . . . named chief, Cataloging Division, Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

F. Raymond Long . . . named head, Medical Sciences Library, University of California, Irvine.

Effie B. Lunsford, reference librarian, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta . . . retired.

Cathryn C. Lyon, Naval Weapons Laboratory . . . elected vice president, Federal Librarians Association.

Joan Maier, attended an ALA accreditation seminar . . . to serve on host teams for accrediting library schools.

Sol and Mary Ann Malkin, publishers of *AB Bookman's Weekly* and *Yearbook* . . . received the ALA Clarence Day Award 1973 for service to the world of books through publishing and editing.

Agnes A. Masterson of Bentley College, Waltham, Mass. . . . appointed librarian of Simmons College, School of Library Science Library.

James M. Matarazzo . . . promoted to associate professor, School of Library Science, Simmons College.

Marguerite McLean, Group Health Hospital, Seattle . . . named secretary of the Hospital Li-

brarians' Section of the Association of Western Hospitals.

Maryann J. Mislavitz . . . appointed manager, research literature services, Shering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J.

Hilda E. Moore, head librarian, University of Maryland Health Sciences Library, Baltimore . . . completed a course in Equal Employment Opportunity Training.

Barbara Nicholson, head librarian, Mathematics and Science, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio . . . appointed assistant director, Readers' Services.

Natalie Nicholson . . . named director, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries.

H. Maria Patermann, librarian, St. Paul Campus Libraries, University of Minnesota; **Fred Hearsh**, 3M Technical Library; and **Renee Evans**, coordinator of the Oil Spill Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara . . . contributed to the 4 volume *Oil Pollution; An Index-Catalog to the Collection of the Oil Spill Information Center*.

Mildred Raitt . . . named chief, Acquisitions Division, Smithsonian Institution.

Karen K. Raskin . . . appointed head librarian, Mathematical Sciences Library and Computer Science Library, Stanford University.

Janet S. Reed, senior assistant librarian, Business and Public Administration Library, Cornell University . . . has assumed the position of librarian, University of Connecticut M.B.A. Library.

Dr. Frank Bradway Rogers, librarian, University of Colorado Medical Center . . . receives the Distinguished Achievement Award of Drexel University Graduate School of Library Science and its Alumni Association.

John Sherrod, director, National Agricultural Library . . . appointed General Manager, NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility, College Park, Md., for Leasco.

Margaret N. Sloane, reference librarian, Redondo Beach Public Library System . . . named librarian, City of Cerritos Public Library.

Ruth Camp Smith . . . named chief of the National Institutes of Health Library, a Branch of the Division of Research Services, Bethesda, Md.

Virginia Sternberg, formerly supervisor, Technical Information Center, Westinghouse Bettis

Atomic Power Laboratory . . . now Executive Director, Pittsburgh Regional Library Center.

Edward G. Strable, past-president, Special Libraries Association . . . guest lecturer at the Graduate Library School Convocation, Indiana University.

Lucille Jackson Strauss retiring . . . formerly librarian and head, Chemistry and Physics Branch Library, Pennsylvania State University Libraries.

Francine F. Tiller, head of reference, Memorial University of Newfoundland . . . appointed head, Reference Department, Central Michigan University Library.

Elizabeth R. Usher, chief librarian, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Thomas J. Watson Library . . . chairman, College Art Association's Art Libraries Session broadcast live by WNYC-FM.

Melvin E. Westerman, business reference librarian, Penn State University . . . will spend 3 months in Lima, Peru, at the *Escuela de Administracion de Negocios para Graduados* as part of an exchange program.

Virginia C. Whitney, librarian, Brookings Institution . . . retired.

Bill M. Woods, executive director, Engineering Index, Inc. . . . resigned.

In Memoriam

Lawrence C. A. Arany, retired head librarian of the combined Indianapolis *Star* and *News* libraries . . . died at the age of 60 last February. He was an active member of SLA for 36 years and received the John H. Moriarty Award in 1971. Mr. Arany indexed a variety of books including the *Joy of Cooking* and *Understanding Stocks*.

Dorothea K. Blender, retired, formerly a vice president with the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, Ill. . . . died Oct 10, 1972. She had been a member of SLA since 1936.

Logan O. Cowgill, assistant manager, Water Resources Science Information Center, Interior Department . . . died May 21, 1973. A member of SLA since 1955, he was chairman of the Standards Committee; past president of the Washington, D.C. Chapter; SLA representative to the ALA Library Administration Division, Library Organization and Management Section, Statistics Coordinating Committee for 1968-1973.

Mary K. Dempsey, retired director of the Montana Historical Society, Helena . . . died Feb 7, 1973, at 74. She was the director of the Marquette University libraries from 1945 to 1955. It was she who organized the library system. Miss Dempsey had been a member of SLA for 28 years.

Rosemary Martin, formerly a member of the Geography and Map Division, retired . . . died Nov 1, 1972. She had joined SLA in 1952.

Florence R. McMaster, law professor and librarian at the Indianapolis Law School, Indiana-Purdue University . . . died July 16, 1973, at the age of 57. She had been a member of SLA since 1944 and served most recently as a member of the Resolutions Committee.

Mary M. Simmons, librarian, Evangelical School of Nursing, Christ Community Hospital, Oak Lawn, Ill. . . . died Jan 28, 1973. A retired public librarian, she was a member of SLA, the Medical Library Association, and the Hospital and Nursing School Librarians of the Midwest.

Marguerite D. Burnett

Marguerite D. Burnett, former chief librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and a member of the Special Libraries Association since 1930 died July 15, 1973, in New York City after an illness connected with a stroke.

Miss Burnett's outstanding career as a special librarian began when she came to New York in 1919 as a cataloger of the Financial Library of

the First National City Bank of New York. The following year she was appointed the first librarian of the newly created reference research library of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In the thirty-four years under her administration, the library grew and prospered until by the time of her retirement in 1954 it was recognized as one of the finest special financial collections in the United States, with an expert professional and clerical staff of sixteen providing effective services to the Bank's research functions.

During these years Miss Burnett was also an enthusiastically active member in the Special Libraries Association. She held many positions in the New York Chapter, including that of Chapter president 1921/22. At the Association level she was a member of the Board of Directors 1936/38; member of the Finance Committee 1938/40; member and then Chairman of the Student Loan Committee 1941/44; Convention Manager, 1943; Trustee of SLA Headquarters Pension Fund, 1948. She was also the author/compiler of articles appearing in *Special Libraries* and of various separate SLA publications. She somehow found time to lecture on financial library topics before the Columbia and Rutgers schools of library service, the American Library Association and many SLA meetings. In 1959 the

Association recognized these and the many other services she had rendered by designating her as one of the very small and illustrious group of special librarians to be honored with the Hall of Fame Award when it was presented for the first time at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

Although very modest about her own high professional attainments, Marguerite Burnett was always ready and willing to help less experienced, younger librarians. Her considerate manner and the warmth of her interest in them will still be remembered by quite a number of New York financial librarians who were helped on their way to their present high positions by her wise and generous counsel.

It is good to know that Marguerite Burnett lived to enjoy almost twenty years of retirement in New York, a city she loved and where she enjoyed the theatre, philharmonic symphony concerts, art museums and lecture courses she often attended. Those of us who knew her will always remember her not only as a fine librarian, proud of her profession, but as a lovely, gracious and friendly person. We extend sympathy to her sisters.

JANET BOGARDUS



How can he get to the top when he can't even get to the elevator?

Help create an environment that's barrier-free for the handicapped. Write to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210.

HAVE YOU HEARD ?

Urban Librarianship

Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science has announced a new post-master (sixth year) program in urban librarianship and information science leading to an Advanced Certificate in Library and Information Studies. For information: Dr. Nasser Sharify, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205.

Multi-Lingual Library Science

Elsevier's Dictionary of Library Science, Information and Documentation is a multilingual dictionary in English/American, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German. The 608 page volume containing 5,439 entries is \$26.50 from Elsevier Publishing Co., Book Div., P.O. Box 1270, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

AFIPS Executive Director

Dr. Robert W. Rector, associate director of continuing education in engineering and science, UCLA, has been appointed to a five-year term as Executive Director, American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS).

Cancer Information

A contract has been awarded to Informatics, Inc. (Canoga Park, Calif.), to develop the first phase of a Cancer Information Service (CIS) for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare/National Institutes of Health. The contract is to study the history of worldwide cancer data services, the information needs of cancer scientists, and how information about cancer can be made available throughout the scientific community. An International Cancer Research Data Bank and Information Support Services will be developed.

CLR Fellowships

The deadline for receipt of completed applications for the Council on Library Resources (CLR) 1974/75 Fellowship Program is Nov 1, 1973. The fellowships are intended to cover costs during a period of leave to pursue a self-developed study or research project. The awards will be announced Apr 1, 1974. For information: CLR, 1 DuPont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

SEPTEMBER 1973

Bibliography Service

Readers Advisory Services (RAS) is a subscription service providing topical subject bibliographies, annotated reading lists, and guides to the literature. The service is published by Science Associates/International, 23 East 26th St., New York 10010. Advisory editor is Leonard Cohan, director of libraries, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Reprographic Services

Directory of Library Reprographic Services 5th ed. has been compiled and edited by Joseph Z. Nitecki (assistant director for technical services, Temple University) and includes detailed information about the reprographic services of over 240 photo duplication departments in the U.S. and abroad. The *Directory* is available for \$4.00 prepaid from Microform Review, Inc., Rogues Ridge, Weston, Conn. 06880.

Journals Cited

Journal Citation Reports (JCR) is a new service to provide periodically updated rankings and statistical data that indicate relative merit of individual journals, relationships between journals, and the effect of time on the use of published journal articles. The cost for the complete set is \$450. For information: Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

Library Cooperation

The San Diego Greater Metropolitan Area Library Council has been founded by 40 San Diego libraries to further cooperation and coordination of library services and collections in the county. Committees have been formed to develop an annotated directory of the member libraries and a workable inter-library loan system. Publication of a newsletter is also anticipated.

Automation Survey

A Survey of Commonplace Problems in Library Automation is available as vol. 11 of the LARC Association's World Survey Series. The price to nonmembers is \$15.00 hardbound and \$12.00 paper. Order from LARC Press Ltd., 105-117 W. Fourth Ave., Peoria, Ill. 61602.

COLT Information

A new brochure describing the purposes of the Council on Library Technical-As-

sistants (COLT) lists the organization's publications and provides membership information. Copies are available from Richard L. Taylor, Publications Chairman, COLT, Wilbur Wright College Library, 3400 North Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634.

Hardware Careers

"Opportunities for Careers in Hardware Stores" is a booklet which may be of interest to business libraries. It is published by and available from Russell R. Mueller Retail Hardware Research Foundation, 964 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

NCLIS Contracts

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has announced the award of three contracts. A nine-month study of future alternatives for funding library services will be done by Government Studies and Systems, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. The principal investigator is Rodney Lane. A feasibility study for regional lending library resource centers and regional bibliographic centers will be done by Westat, Inc., Rockville, Md. Eugene Palmour is principal investigator. Continuing education for professionals in libraries and related information service will be studied by the Catholic University library school under the direction of Dean Elizabeth Stone.

The Commission's hearings for 1973/74 are scheduled for Oct 3, 1973 (Boston) and Apr 24, 1974 (San Antonio). Meetings will also be held at the Library of Congress, Dec 6-7, 1973; Feb 7-8, 1974; May 30-31, 1974.

Hazardous Materials

R. M. Graziano's Tariff No. 27, Hazardous Materials Regulations of the Department of Transportation, has been published by the Bureau of Explosives, Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C. 20036. The cost for the service and supplements is \$12.00 for Bureau members; \$15.00 for nonmembers.

WPY 1974

The United Nations has designated 1974 as World Population Year to stimulate informed awareness among all peoples about the nature, size, and complexity of the popu-

lation situation. A Secretariat has been established to coordinate the program.

Editorial Communication

A bimonthly newsletter, *The Scientific Editor*, has been established to provide communication among the editors of learned journals. The publisher is Information Systems Association, London. Inquiries should be addressed to *The Scientific Editor*, P.O. Box 573, Westminster, London, SW1 England.

Certificate Program

A certificate of professional development in library-information science is being offered by the Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science at the Graduate School/City University Center, 33 W. 42nd St., N.Y. Professor Vivian Sessions is director of the Center.

MLA Executive Director

John S. LoSasso has been appointed Executive Director, Medical Library Association, effective Jul 1, 1973. He was most recently with the American Society for Preventive Dentistry and the American Dental Hygienists' Association.

Micrographics Introduction

The National Microfilm Association (NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910) has published a 28-page microfilm primer, "Introduction to Micrographics." Descriptions and supporting illustrations provide basic information on microforms. Copies are available from NMA for \$1.00.

Book of the Year Competition

The Southeastern Library Association has announced the Book Design Competition for the 1973 Southern Book of the Year. All books published or printed and designed within the territory corresponding to the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations are eligible. The entry fee is \$3.00 for the first title and \$2.00 for each additional entry. Entries should be sent to James Hanson, Special Collections Librarian, University of Southern Mississippi, Southern Station, Box 53, Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401, not later than Dec 1, 1973.

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 6. Government Documents workshop . . . at Carnegie Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa. Co-sponsored by Pittsburgh Chapter, SLA, and others. Contact: Mary Beth Miller, Hillman Library, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260.

Oct 15-26. Introduction to Modern Archives Administration . . . at the National Archives Building. Sponsor: National Archives and Records Service, Library of Congress, and the Maryland Hall of Records. Accredited by the Dept. of History of the American University. For information: Dept. of History, 29th Archives Institute, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

Oct 30-Nov 2. Illinois Library Association, 77th Annual Convention . . . at the Sheraton O'Hare Hotel, Chicago. For information: Illinois Library Association, Executive Offices, 716 Rush St., Chicago 60611.

Nov 2-3. Institute on the Impact of Change on the Individual Librarian . . . at Hyatt Hotel, Palo Alto, Calif. Sponsor: Library Institute Planning Committee. Information: Joseph E. Ryus, 2858 Oxford Ave., Richmond, Calif. 94806.

Nov 3. Legal History: Sources for Research, archival symposium . . . at the University of Colorado, Boulder. For information: Robert

Svenningsen, Federal Archives and Records Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Nov 28-30. Using Information Sources and Services Seminar . . . at Pratt Institute, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, New York. Sponsor: National Federation of Abstracting & Indexing Services. Contact: Stella Keenan, Executive Director, NFAIS, 3401 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Nov 30-Dec 1. Federal Documents Regional Workshop—Region V . . . at the Sheraton-Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Sponsored by the ALA Government Documents Round Table, Illinois State Library, SLA Government Information Services Committee, and the Federation of Information Users. Contact: Geneva Finn, Illinois State Library, Documents/Serials Branch, Centennial Building, Springfield, Ill. 62756.

1974

May 6-10. National Computer Conference and Exposition, Papers and Session Proposals Invited . . . at McCormick Place, Chicago. Deadline: Nov 15. For information: Dr. S. S. Yau, Computer Sciences Dept., Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 60201; or T. M. Bellan, Computer Services, McDonnell Douglas Automation Co., P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.

REVIEWS

Network and Disciplines: Proceeding of the EDUCOM Fall Conference Oct 11, 12, 13, 1972. Ann Arbor, Mich. Educom: The Interuniversity Communications Council, 1973.

Networking with computers was the theme of the EDUCOM Fall 1972 Conference at Ann Arbor, the fifth in the series of EDUCOM sponsored conferences on the subject. Judging from the material represented in *Networks and Disciplines*, this was a fruitful conference in which a variety of computer systems were described, compared, and generally discussed and from which one can take a measure of the progress made to date.

One of the contributors at the Conference mentioned in his speech the fact that higher education is often referred to as a "marketplace of ideas." It would be accurate to apply this same descriptive phrase to the contents of these Conference proceedings.

The arrangement of the proceedings is as follows: first; the speeches of participants who present descriptions of their individual computer network systems. These fall into a variety of disciplines which demonstrate the versatility

of computers throughout the spectrum of higher education. Subject fields represented in these discussions are chemistry, linguistics, economics and social sciences.

The second part of the proceedings includes banquet addresses and results of workshop panel discussions with the recorded questions and answers from those attending these sessions. Finally, the appendixes list Conference participants and additional material from presentations at the Conference.

Networks and Disciplines provides the meat of the Conference deliberations through the publication of these edited papers and in so doing presents an overview of computerization of networks. As in most conference proceedings the reader wishes for greater detail. One is also a little overcome by the use of acronyms EDUCOM, NELINET, MICIS, NORC which are the accepted means for identifying individual systems. A glossary would have helped.

Any library interested in the progress of computers will find this publication a useful addition.

Theodore P. Peck
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

PUBS

(73-01) **Serial Publications: Their Place and Treatment in Libraries**, 2d ed. Osborn, Andrew D. Chicago, Am. Libr. Ass., 1973. xx, 434p. \$15.50 LC 72-4519 ISBN 0-8389-0118-2

Theory and practice of selection, acquisition, processing, housing and servicing of serials in libraries are covered in detail. The rapid growth of computer and other machine applications is emphasized throughout. The first edition was considered to be a classic by many librarians.

(73-02) **World Guide to Library Schools and Training Courses in Documentation**. Paris, Unesco, 1972. (avail. UNIPUB, N.Y.) 245p. \$9.00 Contains information on 306 programs of higher education in librarianship and information management. Details include admission requirements, lists of courses offered, duration, diploma awarded, faculty size and acceptability of foreign students.

(73-03) **The Administration of Archives**. Hodson, J. H. Elmsford, N.Y., Pergamon, 1972. xv, 217p. \$16.50 (Internl. Series of Monographs in Library and Info. Sci., v.15) LC 72-163642 ISBN 0-08-016676-8

British view of theory and practice—from 15 years experience with public library, county, and university archives. Emphasis is on practical restoration and preservation information for all who must deal with archival facilities containing limited equipment. Detailed bibliography.

(73-04) **Comparative Librarianship: Essays in Honor of Professor D. N. Marshall**. Delhi, Vikas, 1973. 245p. Rs35 SBN 7069-0223-5

Prof. Marshall is a former president of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres and was librarian and head of the Bombay University Library School at the time of his retirement—the occasion for these papers. Of particular interest to special librarians are "Documentation in India" and descriptions of special libraries.

(73-05) **The Time-Lag in Cataloging**. Pope, S. Elspeth. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1973. (PhD Diss., Univ. Pittsburgh, 1972) xi, 209p. \$6.50 LC 72-8097 ISBN 0-8108-0551-0

Comprehensive study of the major predicament of technical processing includes the background, present status and proposed attempts toward alleviation of the problem. Appendixes, bibliography, extensive notes.

(73-06) **Cable Television: A Handbook for Decision-making**. Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1973. xix, 229p. \$5.00 (R-1133-NSF)

Technology, economics, ownership, regulation and uses are described. Potential programming and services, rather than technical aspects, are emphasized. Librarians interested in more details of Cable TV applications to libraries will find the section "For More Information" useful. Appendixes include a glossary and "Financial Models of Three Cable Television Systems."

(73-07) **First USA-Japan Computer Conference Proceedings, October 3-5, 1972, Tokyo**. Montvale, N.J., AFIPS, 1972. 717p. Apply

Co-sponsors of the conference were AFIPS and the Information Processing Society of Japan. 107 technical papers reflect current status, recent major developments, possible future directions and interrelationships of computer technologies in the U.S. and Japan.

(73-08) **Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections**. Weihs, Jean Riddle, and others. Ottawa, Can. Libr. Ass., 1973. ix, 107p. \$6.50 ISBN 0-88802-091-0

Concise treatment of nonbook materials as integral parts of library collections. Suggested cataloging policy, cataloging rules for specific materials, references to materials not described in the catalog and guidelines for storage are included.

(73-09) **Canadian Reference Sources: A Selective Guide**. Ryder, Dorothy E., ed. Ottawa, Can. Libr. Ass., 1973. x, 185p. \$10.00 ISBN 0-88802-093-7

This is a descriptive list patterned after the Walford and Winchell guides—arranged by subject with an author-title-subject index. Emphasis is on works dealing with Canada in general. With the exception of a few items on Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, there are no listings concerning areas smaller than a province.

(73-10) **Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors: A Study of Bibliography and the Book Trade in Relation to Science**. 3d rev. ed. Thornton, John L. and Tully, R. I. J. London, The Library Ass., 1971. ix, 508p. Apply SBN 85365-424-7

History of the production and distribution of scientific literature is intended for the student rather than the experienced historian of science. The detailed index, 85-page bibliography and extensive notes make it useful as a reference work for the academic and public librarian.

Reports of Standing Committees 1972/73

Bylaws

Following the 1971 Bylaws revisions, Chapters and Divisions have responded to CLO and DLO admonitions for updating of their Bylaws, and numerous submissions have been made to the Committee Chairman, with outcome as follows: Approved: Alabama, Europe, Hawaiian-Pacific (Prov.), Kentucky (Prov.), Long Island, Missouri (Prov.), Princeton-Trenton, Greater St. Louis, Southern California, Virginia, Advertising-Marketing, Chemistry, Documentation, Insurance, Transportation; Advised: Cincinnati, Dayton, Hudson Valley (Prov.), Montreal, Oregon, Food (Prov.), Museum, Physics/Astronomy/Mathematics, Social Science (Urban Affairs Section).

Responding to the recommendation of the 1971/72 Bylaws Committee report, the Board of Directors and President-Elect instructed the new Committee to study the feasibility of a complete revision of the Association Bylaws and of moving ahead with such revision if appropriate. To gain insight and background of this charge, several members of the Committee met with President Gonzalez, President-Elect Strable and the Executive Director in Boston. The character of dissatisfaction and suggested changes were explored in discussion. Since the Association's Counsel had also expressed uneasiness with the existing document, the Committee Chairman met with Counsel and the Executive Director for half a day in March, and numerous adjustments were considered, with respect to membership rights and privileges, tax exempt status, officer succession, etc. A working paper containing all proposals was prepared for study by the Committee. It is their sense that revision of the present document is indeed feasible, that it will be a medium-sized task, and that such revision commence. Initial drafts of one or two sections are being provided to the Board as a sampling of this beginning effort. It is the Committee's plan to present a complete first draft of the revised Bylaws to the Board at its Fall 1973 Meeting, so that the final draft may be considered for Board approval at the 1974 Winter Meeting in San Diego, be distributed to the membership, and voted upon at the Toronto Conference.

Several suggestions have been forwarded to the Committee for incorporation in the revised Bylaws. These require substantive decisions, which the Committee considers beyond its assigned competence. It therefore refers the following matters to the Board and will incorporate in the revision such decisions as the Board may direct. The Committee's own recommendation is appended to each proposal where appropriate. The Committee suggests that the full Board may not wish to deliberate these in detail but refer them to a Board committee or other group.

1. That the Bylaws provide limits to the number of major offices which one individual may occupy. (Recommendation: that such controls not be exercised through a Bylaw, but be issued as an operating policy statement.)
2. That the Membership Committee be requested to review the restriction against election of present SLA members to Honorary Membership, and to recommend to the Board confirmation or alteration of this policy.
3. That the Bylaws provide for deferment of dues payment up to eleven months, upon application by unemployed members.
4. That the Executive Committee be established in the Bylaws, to include the President, President-Elect and Treasurer, to exercise all powers of the Board between its meetings, subject to ratification by the Board at its next meeting. (Recommendation: Approval as a present procedure.)
5. That the Board consider the adequacy of the present procedure for selection of members and chairman of the Nominating Committee.
6. That the Board consider the need for limitation of terms of service of Association representatives.

WILLIAM S. BUDINGTON

Chapter Liaison Officer

For annual report see SL 64 (no.7): 306 (Jul 1973).

Committee on Committees

The Committee on Committees has had a rather quiet year for a change.

At the October 1972 Fall Meeting, the SLA Board of Directors, finding our revised definition of the Committee on Cooperation with Related Associations not entirely satisfactory, voted to dissolve this Committee since its intended purposes are currently being fulfilled by Representatives to Associations.

At the Winter meeting in January 1973, the ConC proposed the following recommendations which were accepted by the Board of Directors: 1) Redefinition of the Headquarters Operations Committee; 2) Definition of the New Committee on Positive Action for Minority Groups; 3) Dissolution of the International Relations Committee.

The committee has submitted the following recommendations to the Board of Directors for approval at its June 1973 meeting: 1) Reduction in Membership of the Resolutions and Tellers Committees; 2) Redefinition of the Education Committee.

ROSEMARY DEMAREST

Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups

This report is the first annual report of this Committee which was established by the Board of Directors at its October 1972 meeting in New York. As of this date, the Committee members and terms of office are as follows: Kai-Yun Chiu (1972/75), Emily Mobley (1972/74), William B. Saunders (1972/75), Joseph M. Dagnese (1972/74), Chairman. One more committee appointment remains to be made in order to complete the total of five members. Inasmuch as the appointments of Ms. Chiu and Mr. Saunders were not made until March 1973, the Committee has not been able to meet. One round of correspondence has been exchanged and we expect to meet in Pittsburgh in June for the first time.

A report was made to the Board of Directors and to the Advisory Council at the Winter Meeting in Tulsa in January 1973 by the Chairman. At this same meeting the definition of the Committee was approved by the Board of Directors.

The charge of the Committee is to develop programs "that will encourage and assist members of minority groups in entering and advancing in the field of special librarianship and information science." The Committee will direct its efforts toward this end in the year ahead. Liaison has been established with ALA's Office for Library Personnel Resources in the persons of Margaret Barber and Marilyn Salazar.

Since the Winter Meeting, the Chairman has corresponded with several SLA members on topics related to, but not contained in, the charge—namely, employment of the physically handicapped and women as a minority group. These, and other related topics, suggest that there may be a place in the Association for an "umbrella" committee dealing with the many aspects of social issues.

Finally, because of the short time this Committee has been in existence, there are no recommendations for Board action. However, the Committee will welcome the opportunity to appear before the Board should it be so desired.

JOSEPH M. DAGNESE

Conference Advisory Committee

The Conference Advisory Committee has nothing to report.

LOYD RATHBUN

Conference 1973

SLA's 64th Annual Conference was held Jun 10-14, 1973, in Pittsburgh. The registration count was 2,107. The Harry Belafonte concert netted nearly \$1,500 for the SLA Scholarship Fund. There were 96 exhibitors in 107 booths, the highest number to date.

Consultation Service

This report is being submitted as a record of progress toward an energetic consultation service program which had its start with the previously approved mission statement.

During the past year the draft of the "Consultation Service Chapter Consultation Officers Procedures" was finalized, printed, and distributed to SLA Chapter Consultation Officers. Communications have been sent to me on this manual and have indicated that its distribution was well received and long overdue.

Another major undertaking of the Committee has been a revision of the Consultation Service brochure as old copies have been exhausted.

There is evidence of considerable activity and interest in consultation—the nature of the service and ways to improve the service or just do a creditable job in handling the referred contacts. Two notable examples are the Virginia Chapter and the Pacific Northwest Chapter.

The Virginia Chapter has printed an attractive consultation brochure of their own which could serve as a model for similar brochures in other chapters. Through the Consultation Newsletter we will inform the Chapters about this brochure.

The Pacific Northwest Chapter held an all day workshop on Library Consulting which included speakers from management, a mock interview between management and consultant, criticism and discussion of the mock interview and a presentation by Grieg Aspnes of the Minnesota Chapter on "What we have learned after 15 years of consulting in Minneapolis." Bibliographics were also given to participants. Approximately 50 people attended the program.

Also, Chapters have sent to me reports of their activities during the past year. These range from no contacts to a high of 19 clients serviced by the Virginia Chapter this past year. The Minnesota Chapter provided service to 13 clients during this time for second high according to reports received at this time.

Two issues of the Consultation Service Newsletter were published with another issue expected to be published prior to the Pittsburgh Conference.

As in previous years a Consultation meeting is scheduled for Consultation Officers, Chapter presidents and others interested during the Pittsburgh Conference.

AUDREY N. GROSCH

Division Liaison Officer

For annual report see SL 64 (no.7): 307 (Jul 1973).

Education

The Education Committee of Special Libraries Association has worked hard during this past year to carry out its specific charges.

Budget

For the first time this year, the Education Committee has had a separate Education Program within the Association's budget where the income from the Continuing Education Seminars held at the Annual Conferences is the only income for the Committee. This money is to be used to finance the seminars and the John Cotton Dana lectures. However, any unspent money does not carry over to the next year. Since the full expense report for this year's seminars is not available for this report, it remains to be seen how well we will do. This seems to be a very workable idea and should be continued in the future.

John Cotton Dana Lectures

The John Cotton Dana lecture program has done very well this year. There was some concern by some of the lecturers that the lectures were poorly attended, especially by students—the very people we are trying to reach. There is no real solution to this problem unless we employ someone in the New York offices to handle all the preparations, publicity, etc. As it now works, the school takes care of all publicity. Some schools do a very good job; others, evidently, do not. This Committee cannot foresee the problem and cannot do the publicity for them. This problem will be investigated by the next Committee.

Since the initiation of the lectures in 1961, 66 have been given through 1972. To date, very little has been done with the actual lectures and more recently the tapes of the lectures. The Committee has discussed this briefly and agrees that more needs to be done in making the contents of the lectures available to more people. Possible ideas include setting up a publishing program of the lectures in printed form and on tape and making them available at a modest price. The Committee will continue thinking about this problem and will make some definite proposals during the next year.

For 1973, from a list of 14 names submitted to the Board, 11 were approved as possible JCD lecturers. Of these 11, five were selected to cover 10 schools plus 1 extra as a carryover from last year. JCD lectures were as follows:

Joan Maier (Chief, Library Services at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration): "The Library in the Year 2,000." February 6, 1973—Department of Library Science, Wayne State University.

Edward Miller (Assistant Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Missouri): "Methods of Evaluating Special Operations." April 11, 1973—School of Library Services, Atlanta University; February 14, 1973—Graduate School of Library Services, University of Alabama.

Calla Ann Pepmueller (Supervisor, Technical Library Reference Division, Sandia Laboratories): "Special Librarianship: A Look at the

State of the Art." March 5, 1973—School of Library Science, University of Southern California; March 10, 1973—Department of Library Science, Arizona State University.

Joseph M. Dagnese (Director of Libraries and Audio-Visual Center, Purdue University): "Cooperation Between Academic and Special Libraries." April 5, 1973—School of Library and Information Sciences, State University of New York at Albany; April 4—Ecole de Bibliothéconomie, Université de Montréal.

Miriam Tees (Chief Librarian, The Royal Bank of Canada): "The Special Library—An Opportunity for Creativity." March 1, 1973—School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland.

Floyd L. Henderson (Librarian, Corporate Library, Control Data Corporation): "The Special Librarian Today and Tomorrow." April 25, 1973—Library Science Department, Queens College; April 24, 1973—Graduate Library School, University of Rhode Island.

One school, University of Pittsburgh, has not set a date for their lecture. They, however, have an important responsibility in conducting the Continuing Education Seminars in the Annual Conferences.

For the next year, the same number of lectures will be proposed depending on this year's cost and the amount of money left in the Education Program budget. The Committee still feels that this lecture program is an extremely important contact with the library school and student and that it should be continued in its present format. The fact that only 50 show up for a lecture with, maybe, one-fourth students should not concern us too much. If we can sell these 12 students on special libraries, we have spent our money wisely.

Continuing Education Seminar—Pittsburgh

The Continuing Education Seminars at the Annual Conference continue to be popular. They are, however, difficult to put together when Committee members are not all in one area. For this reason, this year the seminars were planned by a local sub-committee with Dorothy L. Lesh as sub-committee chairman and members including Oxanna Kaufman, Millie Myers, and Glenora E. Russell. The seminars will be held Sunday, Jun 10, at the University of Pittsburgh.

Evaluation of these seminars will have to wait until after the conference. Tentative plans have been started for the seminars at the Toronto Conference in 1974.

Committee Redefinition

A request was made at the Winter 1973 Meeting in Tulsa to redefine the Education Committee. The idea was to have five members each with a 5-year staggered term. This would permit the members to each have a specific job each year with one year as chairman. It also would require them to meet three times each

year in order to plan and initiate the many charges given to the Committee. This request was referred to the Committee on Committees.

Regional Seminars

The Education Committee was asked last year to plan and carry out regional Continuing Education Seminars across the country. One was attempted in the San Francisco Bay Area. No others were tried as a direct result of efforts of this committee. The Education Committee finds that this is a very time-consuming operation. Again, this appears to be a full-time job to ensure proper planning and follow through.

However, even though there was no direct nudge from the Education Committee, many Chapters did in fact organize their own seminars and workshops. Many of these have had some good publicity and have been very successful. It appears, then, that maybe all that is needed is more direct contact with the Chapters with proper written and oral guidance in order to encourage them to plan and carry out such programs. The Committee will consider further recommendations on this problem.

The Education Committee feels that it had a successful year and is making plans for the coming year.

H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY

Employment Policy

This year the Employment Policy Committee studied the problem of the establishment of an employment service for the Association. The Committee felt that any service must serve both those seeking jobs as well as prospective employers and be timely, fast, and economical to operate. An interim report was submitted to the Board in the Fall indicating that the Committee favored the establishment of a "job hotline" (telephone answering service). This plan was rejected by the Board for a variety of reasons including lack of available operating funds. Therefore, the Committee will continue to review the problem and hopefully an acceptable plan will be developed in 1973/74.

F. M. McKENNA

Finance

The Finance Committee met Sep 27, 1972, and reviewed the budget for 1973. Recommendations were brought to the attention of the Board of Directors concerning:

1. Membership category "Member (paid for life)."
2. Increase in student dues.
3. Pooling of Chapter and Division Project funds as not a workable idea.
4. Continued emphasis on Membership Drive since members are a prime source of income.

The Financial Committee met May 14, 1973. Recommendations were brought to the attention

of the Board of Directors at the Annual Conference concerning:

1. Approval of an SLA Research Grants-in-Aid fund.
2. Approval of the return to the Reserve Fund of the \$8,000 borrowed from it.
3. Acceptance of the projection of membership dues and fees as preliminary 1974 budget figures.

JANET RIGNEY

Government Information Services

The highlight of the year was an attempt to tackle the problem of service from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). At the urging of two SLA Chapters, Southern California and New York, the Committee prepared a statement and presented it to the SLA Board at the Winter Meeting. A slightly revised version was accepted and sent by SLA President Edward Strable to Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. Copies were sent to President Nixon, appropriate members of Congress, the Acting Public Printer, the Acting Superintendent of Documents, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the American Library Association Government Documents Round Table (ALA/GDRT). This statement was endorsed by the ALA/GDRT at the ALA Mid-Winter Meeting in Washington, D.C. It was included in a talk before representatives of Congress, industry and library associations, at a meeting in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Information Industry Association. It was liberally quoted and included intact in a statement prepared by the Federal Statistics Users Conference. It was printed in the record of the Hearing before the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, on Nomination of Thomas F. McCormick to be Public Printer, January 31, 1973 (Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1973). A report appeared in *Special Libraries* 64 (no.3): 155, 157 (Mar 1973) and 64 (no.4): 11A, 208-211 (Apr 1973).

Other activities throughout the year included jointly sponsoring meetings, speaking at conferences, contacting members of industry and government, receiving letters and telephone calls from SLA Chapters and members about specific problems, relaying these to the appropriate government authorities for response, establishing liaison with government documents groups in other associations, communicating with the Regional User Groups, writing for publication, and assembling a manual for the GIS Committee.

Meetings. On Apr 13-14, 1973, over 140 people participated in a "Federal Documents Regional Workshop" sponsored jointly by GISC, the ALA/GDRT, SLA Heart of America and St. Louis Chapters, two sections of the Missouri Library Association, the Kansas Library Association and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VII, in Kansas City, Missouri.

In June 1973, at the SLA Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, a meeting on "Government Information—Problems of the Present and Options for the Future" was sponsored jointly by GISC and six SLA divisions: Aerospace, Documentation, Engineering, Military Librarians, Nuclear Science, and Science and Technology. The program featured the Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as moderator and key U.S. Government administrators as speakers from the National Technical Information Service, the Government Printing Office, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Speakers were obtained for other meetings, such as the Sci-Tech Group of the D.C. Chapter, the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter, and the Federation of Information Users.

GISC members appeared as speakers. Mrs. Mary Lou Knobbe spoke on problems with the GPO at a meeting sponsored by the Information Industry Association in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ruth S. Smith served as a panelist on "Means of Establishing User-Producer Dialogue" at the Annual Conference of the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services in Philadelphia.

Contacts. Contacts were made with representatives of industry, such as LEASCO Information Products, Inc., about a Securities and Exchange Commission contract calling for the continued dissemination of disclosure information, with representatives of Government, such as the Data Access and Use Laboratories of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and with information users, such as the Committee on Information Hang-ups. Specific problems were identified by SLA members. These were relayed or discussed with administrators at various levels in agencies such as the Government Printing Office, the Defense Documentation Center and the U.S. Geological Survey.

The Nuclear Science Division proposed that they act as a channeling agency to the Atomic Energy Commission, or specific sectors thereof, as a referral center or specific point of contact for problems in this subject field. The GIS Committee encouraged this and agreed to work with them on it.

Communication. Six informal bi-monthly letters were issued (jointly with the Federation of Information Users) and sent to the 78 identified Regional User Groups. Information copies also were sent to other user groups, such as the ALA Government Documents Round Table, the Connecticut Documents Librarians, NELINET Task Force on Government Documents, the Textile Information Users Council and the Federal Statistics Users Conference. Response from the groups is not frequent, but replies that do come back express appreciation and indicate the letters are useful.

Publication. The GIS Committee endorsed a proposal which was submitted to the Board in October by a group of SLA members in the

Washington, D.C. area, who are members of the Committee on Information Hang-ups. The proposal called for compilation and publication of a directory for document procurement which would identify Defense Community reports alphabetically by type, such as order number series, short titles, etc., and indicate channels for acquisition. The Board accepted the proposal in principle but funds were not available to support it. The proposal subsequently was funded by the Institute for Defense Analyses, a non-profit corporation, and the directory is being compiled for publication in the fall. Copies will be sent to the National Technical Information Service for distribution.

An article, "The User Group Technique in Action," was written for publication and appeared in *Special Libraries* 64 (no.1): 34-46 (Jan 1973).

A manual for the Government Information Services Committee was prepared for the record and copies deposited with SLA Headquarters in New York.

Future. The thrust of the future should be to continue the communication between users, intermediaries and suppliers. Specifically, the Committee recommends the following: 1) Sponsor regional workshops on government documents wherever the local interest and enthusiasm are strong enough to support the program. 2) Tackle specific problems such as micropublication as it affects services to the users. Encourage user feedback from individuals and from user groups—to attack these problems in unison, make surveys of how they affect the work situation, and recommend improvements in the services. 3) Revisit the problems of the past and the promises which appeared to be forthcoming in order to measure the effectiveness of previous user-producer communications.

MRS. RUTH S. SMITH

Headquarters Operations

This year's committee had the good fortune of working with a New York Office operation which was carefully building on strength, after two previous years of change and reorganization. Chief contributing factors to this situation were an Executive Director of unusual competence moving firmly into a third year on the job and a talented staff which showed the advantages which accrue from stability and hard work.

The position of Manager, Membership Department, was filled on a permanent basis and HOC thanked Hazel Conway who had patiently substituted longer than had been expected. A new position of assistant editor with responsibilities for editorial production was approved and instituted.

The System/3 computer which handles membership and subscription information had a successful year of optimum usefulness but by year-end it required a larger memory (8K to 12K) because of the growth in total Association mem-

bership and because of the formation of new Chapters and Divisions.

HOC gave special attention to a new TIAA/CREF retirement plan for staff, the continuing development of staff job descriptions, and changes in the employee manual. A new part of the committee's responsibilities—an annual review with the Association's auditors and the Executive Director concerning the financial functions of the Association—was accomplished in late spring.

EDWARD G. STRABLE

International Relations

The year started with great expectations of further success after a record turnout of over one hundred persons at the Committee's luncheon program held at the 1972 SLA Annual Conference. One hundred twelve heads were counted in the audience; 105 persons signed the register. The capacity of 95 luncheon guests was exceeded by six.

During the 1972 Conference, attendants from foreign countries were entertained and arrangements made for them to visit other libraries. One country-wide itinerary was prepared for a special librarian from Taiwan. Three library directors from Spain were accommodated on the East Coast by Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt.

Coordinator, Mrs. Elva Levy, Librarian, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, covered the INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DOCUMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, GENEVA, 21-23 AUGUST 1972, for the IRC and sent a brief report as well as a copy of the Press Release UNITAR/36.

During the months of July-September consultation among the Committee members concentrated on design, format, and cost of a printed newsletter proposed to be circulated regularly among some thirty committee coordinators in this country and abroad who had accepted IRC liaison services.

In addition, guidelines for the coordinators were drafted to be included in the first issue of the newsletter. Financing of the newsletter depended on the Board of Directors approval of the Committee's budget request at their October meeting. The Board of Directors requested a redefinition of the International Relations Committee from the Committee on Committees to be presented at the Winter Meeting which resulted in the ConC's recommendation to terminate the IRC.

To meet the deadline for the 1973 Conference program speaker arrangements were made in the fall of 1972. Because of these commitments the termination of the IRC was postponed to June 1973. Coordinator Mr. P. O'N. Hoey, Manager, Group Scientific Information Service, J. Lyons Co., Ltd., London, was instrumental in securing Mr. F. W. Hogg, Principal, College of Librarianship, Aberystwyth, Wales, as one of the

speakers for the IRC luncheon program, June 11, 1973.

A memorandum was sent to all coordinators on April 13, regretfully informing them of the discontinuation of the International Relations Committee, and thanking them for their contributions.

MRS. HERTA D. FISCHER

Membership

Membership in 1972 reached an all-time high of 7,465; and 1973 promises to be an even better year, with 7,815 paid memberships reported prior to the Pittsburgh Conference.

In December 1972, the President, Executive Director, Chairman of the Membership Committee and the Manager of the Membership Department met in New York to discuss the relationship between the Membership Department and the Membership Committee. The meeting resulted in the decision that membership promotion is primarily the responsibility of the Membership Department with the Membership Committee serving in an advisory capacity.

In the Spring, 1973, invitations to join SLA and promotional literature were mailed by the Membership Department to approximately 1,200 librarians. The Membership Department has also been mailing promotional literature to nonmembers who come to its attention through the library press or through press releases that are sent to the SLA Publications Department.

The response to the bulk mailing was not sufficient to warrant other mailings of similar material. However, the number of new members gained from the "press release" contacts justifies continuation of this promotional effort.

Other methods of developing prospective member lists are being studied by the Membership Department.

ALBERTA BERTON

RICHARD E. GRIFFIN

Nominating

The final slate of candidates for officers was submitted to the Board of Directors Nov 7, 1972. This complete roster, with data about each candidate, was published in *Special Libraries*, February 1973, p.91-95. The ten names submitted represent 1972/73 candidates for the offices of President-Elect, Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council, Treasurer, and two Directors (1973/76).

Grieg Aspnes served as chairman of a subcommittee of the Nominating Committee to prepare background data for use of the Advisory Council in its discussion of a recommendation made by last year's Nominating Committee Chairman and referred to the Council by the Board of Directors. Mr. Aspnes represented the Nominating Committee at the Winter 1973 Council meeting in Tulsa to answer questions concerning the data he had compiled. That recommendation (to utilize both candidates for President-Elect of the Association by specifying

that the candidate with the lesser number of votes would serve as Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council) was rejected by the Advisory Council.

A card file of past officers of the Association was compiled by the Chairman this year to assist future Nominating Committees in their evaluation of possible candidates. For each officer this listing gives title and dates of Association offices, top Division and Chapter offices held, back to 1968/69; it does not as yet cover Association Committee appointments. It also includes Association offices for which an individual ran and lost, as well as a note when a member was approached by the Committee but declined the invitation, with reason for refusal if known. The file does *NOT* include confidential data.

There is growing evidence to indicate we may have reached a point in the Association where it would serve a useful purpose to re-examine the whole election process, including procedures and selection of the Nominating Committee itself. During the past few years many companies have cut library budgets and/or reduced library staffs with the result that today some highly qualified members can no longer afford time away from their library responsibilities which is required of a President-Elect and President. If there is a possibility this problem may occur more often in the future, it is important that plans be made now for meeting emergencies that may arise should future Nominating Committees have increasing difficulty finding the *very best* qualified candidates for the top office.

Finally, although this is not put in the form of a recommendation, the Chairman would like to go on record as deeply regretting the fact that our Association makes so little use of its Past Presidents. Other associations have some provision for the continuing active involvement of these most experienced, interested and dedicated members; SLA almost completely ignores them. This seems such a sad waste of talent!

LORNA M. DANIELLS

Planning

The Planning Committee reviewed the 1971/73 annual reports of Chapters and Divisions for activities related to SLA Goals for 1975 and presented a summary to the Board in January 1973. These goals, accepted by the Board in June 1969, are: 1) Education, 2) Research, 3) Professional needs of members, 4) Recruitment to the profession—manpower needs, 5) Cooperation with other professional associations.

Goal 3, the only one of the five not assigned for implementation to an Association committee, was assigned to Chapters and Divisions. This is the statement of the goal in full: 3) Professional Needs of Members—the Association should investigate means for “knowing” the membership of SLA and improve communications with a wider segment of the membership to determine their professional needs.

One purpose of the review of annual reports was to ascertain professional needs of members as expressed through their projects or activities. Some of the professional needs, interpreted as those related to improvement of information resources and services, are: 1) bibliographic aids, 2) bibliographic control and micro-storage of reports, 3) subject headings list.

Professional needs are being identified by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and by the Model Library Program of Project Intrex at MIT. Members, through their Chapters and Divisions, can further identify professional needs by closer cooperation with NCLIS and by participation in its hearings. Wider publicity can be given to Library Pathfinders and instructional aids developed by the Model Library Program. The SLA Research Committee proposes to develop pragmatic methods which special librarians can use to study their own problems. There are possibilities here for both identification and fulfillment of needs.

The greatest involvement by both Chapters and Divisions is in activities related to continuing education for members, within Chapters often in cooperation with other professional associations. In lesser degree, there is attention to all goals, except research. A copy of the survey may be obtained upon request.

It is hoped that next year the Planning Committee can take a new approach.

SARA AULL

Publisher Relations

The three areas in which our Committee was involved this year were contacts with publishers, the 1973 Conference Program, and the joint SLA-AAP questionnaire project.

There were fewer complaints against publishers received this year than last year. The major complaint continues to be that of false advertising or misrepresentation. The second largest complaint is in the area of cost. Although it is not possible to determine why there were fewer complaints, it is hoped that it was due to the progress made by the Publisher Relations Committee with publishers in its efforts to induce them to improve their methods of advertising.

The Committee is co-sponsoring with the Publishing Division a session, to be held June 13, devoted to “Rush Order Service: How to Get Books Faster.” There will be a panel of reactors to the speaker's presentation, representing a librarian, a publisher, and a wholesaler. It is hoped that this meeting will in some way help improve one of the basic functions of a library—to give fast service to users.

Several meetings were held with the two members of the AAP School & Library Promotion and Marketing Committee who were assigned to work with us on the Questionnaire. During the course of our discussions, an organizational change took place within the AAP which brought about the reshuffling of their

thinking regarding allocation of funds, and it was indicated to us that there are no funds available for this joint project. Thus, for the first time, it has become apparent that the AAP will no longer pursue this project. If we are interested in the completion of this project, SLA will have to go it alone.

It is the consensus of the Committee that this project be continued. Thus, the Publisher Relations Committee recommends that the survey on acquisitions procedures of librarians and the promotional practices of publishers be pursued by Special Libraries Association. It is further recommended that a target date for the completion of the questionnaire be set so that the survey can get under way as soon as possible. It is hoped that the results of the survey will give our profession statistical evidence to be used in presenting the publishing community with our needs and hopefully that it will give them valuable information which they can use in their marketing practices.

In addition to continuation of its activities in the areas outlined above, the Committee intends to look into the possibility of getting before the Federal Trade Commission proposed rules for the publishing industry similar to "Guides for the Law Book Industry" which the Association of American Law Libraries has produced.

DOROTHY KASMAN

Recruitment

The Recruitment Committee held two meetings during the year—one at the Conference in Boston and one in Chicago during July.

An issue of the *Recruitment Newsletter* was published in August and sent to all Chapter Recruitment Chairmen. Members of the Recruitment Committee were assigned specific Chapters and kept in personal contact with them during the year. Suggestions from the Chapter Recruitment Chairmen will be included in future issues of the *Recruitment Newsletter*.

Work has begun on the updating of the "Data sheets on special library careers." It is planned to coordinate the efforts of the committee members on this project at a meeting during the Pittsburgh Conference.

Mrs. Frances Pigott of the Louisiana Chapter has prepared a draft of the revised manual for the use of Chapter Recruitment Chairmen. The committee will review the revision at the Conference.

Plans for future Recruitment Committee activities are as follows: 1) Update the "Data sheets on special library careers." 2) Continue the publication of a Recruitment Newsletter. 3) Publish a manual for the use of Chapter Recruitment Chairmen.

These suggestions may be amended or revised after discussion at the Pittsburgh Conference.

JOAN M. TOEPPE

Research

The major activity of the SLA Research Committee in 1972/73 has been the seven state-of-the-art reviews authorized and funded by the Board of Directors in January 1972 and January 1973. Of the three reviews approved in January 1972 and conducted in cooperation with ASIS/ERIC/CLIS, two reviews have been published as monographs in a series of SLA State-of-the-Art Reviews. Their titles and authors are: 1) "The Changing Role of the Special Librarian in Industry, Business, and Government" by Janice Ladendorf; 2) "Paraprofessional and Nonprofessional Staff in Special Libraries" by Elin Christianson.

The third review, approved in January 1972—3) "Continuing Education Needs of Special Librarians" by Lawrence A. Allen—should be completed in June 1973 and published in late 1973.

Of the four reviews approved in January 1973, two are in process and scheduled for publication in June 1974: 4) "The Economics of Special Libraries and Special Library Operations from the Management Point of View" by Daniel L. Gothie; 5) "The Marketing Approach Applied to Special Libraries" by Maryde F. King.

The Committee is seeking qualified authors for the remaining two reviews which have been authorized. These are: 6) "The Involvement of Special Libraries with Local, State, and National Library Legislation"; 7) "The Development of Special Libraries on the International Scene."

As one effort to apply the findings of these SLA State-of-the-Art Reviews of Research, the Research Committee has drafted "Guidelines for Preparing Standardized Library Methods" and a "Case Study Application of These Guidelines." The use of standardized methods in special libraries would make it possible to compare developments in different libraries and would facilitate the evaluation of individual libraries. The availability of such standard methods could save funds and time required to develop similar methods in many libraries. The Committee plans to discuss the standardized method approach in a workshop at the 1973 Annual Conference and will suggest that SLA members submit methods they have developed to the Research Committee in hopes that a series of standardized methods can be published in *Special Libraries*.

As requested by the Board of Directors in October 1972, the Research Committee has submitted a "Proposal for the Administration of an SLA Research Fund Program and Selection of Grantees." This proposal may be described as an explanatory policies and procedure manual for the selection and administration of a grants-in-aid program.

The Research Committee has scheduled a luncheon/afternoon program entitled "Research SLA Style: The Pragmatic Today—An Open-Ended Tomorrow" as its contribution to the

1973 Annual Conference. The program will include a report on the Research Committee's activities and plans, summaries of the three initial state-of-the-art reviews, and a workshop on research methods.

RICHARD D. SMITH

Resolutions

See SL 64 (no.7): 312 (Jul 1973).

SLA Professional Award and Hall of Fame

Miss Marjorie Hyslop was named as the recipient of the Professional Award and will be recognized at the Annual Banquet in Pittsburgh by Edward Strable, President of SLA.

Sara Aull was named to the SLA Hall of Fame for 1973. The engraved SLA Hall of Fame Medallion and the scroll will be presented to Miss Aull at the annual banquet in Pittsburgh by Edward Strable.

FLORINE OLTMAN

Scholarship

Eighty-two applications were submitted for the four \$2,000 scholarships to be awarded this year. Three withdrew before the awards were made. There were 20 men and 62 women who applied from 24 states in the United States. There were 3 applicants from Canada.

The winners listed in alphabetical order were: Carolyn Niles Davis (Newport News, Virginia); Elleni Kuliopulos Koch (Amherst, Massachusetts); Janet Suzanne Kontje (New Brunswick, New Jersey); and Dennis Ray Petticoffer (Pasadena, California).

Some important part of the documentation was missing in 50 instances which prevented full consideration of these applicants; 19 were missing provisional acceptance by the recognized library science or information science program they planned to attend. The Membership Department discontinuance in 1971 of the prodding of applicants to supply all the necessary papers *might* explain why there were missing letters of recommendations and transcripts of credits. However, the Committee continues to be amazed at what seems to be this lack of interest or detachment on the part of the applicants.

The Committee again wishes to thank the many Chapters and their presidents for taking the time and effort to interview the applicants. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that these form an important portion of the application and could, perhaps, be the deciding factor in whether or not an award is made.

JEANNE KEOGH

Standards

Chairman deceased.

Student Relations Officer

During the 1972/73 academic year four new schools formed SLA Student Groups: California State College at Fullerton, Emory University, Indiana University, and C. W. Post Center at Long Island University, bringing the total number of SLA Student Groups to fourteen.

Library schools received letters at the beginning of the school year explaining again the rationale for SLA Student Groups and the procedure for initiating a group. Some schools are presently in the process of forming their own groups.

More recently, SLA Faculty Advisors were asked to remind students of activities at the SLA Conference which might be of particular interest to them, i.e., the First Conference Attendees Happening and a Student Rap Session. Also they were informed that housing would be available for students at the University of Pittsburgh.

Each group was asked to send a brief account of its activities to the SLA Office for publication in *Special Libraries*.

The problem of the cost of student memberships to the organization is a continuing one. Hopefully, the Student Relations Officer can work with the Membership Committee on a proposal for some solution to the problem by the time of the October Board meeting.

LUCILLE WHALEN

Tellers

For report on Election of Officers see SL 64 (nos.5/6): 251 (May/Jun 1973).

The H. W. Wilson Award for the Best Article in Special Libraries

The Committee appointed to select the best paper published in *Special Libraries* during 1972 nominates the article "The Special Library Budget," by Dean Tudor, published in the November 1972 issue, p.517-527. It was the consensus of the Committee that while articles published were not of unusual merit, the above-cited article should be nominated during this, the second year of the H. W. Wilson Award for the Best Article in *Special Libraries*.

The Committee definitely recommends that editorial consideration should be given to manuscripts based on research and unique experience in special librarianship rather than state-of-the-art and "We do it well this way" articles. The Committee functioned under the disadvantage of a change in chairmanship and therefore cast three votes for the cited article. One member abstained. As of May 30, 1973, the comments and recommendations of the retiring

Committee Chairman were not available for consideration.

The Committee for the H. W. Wilson Award wishes to recommend that there be continuous encouragement of the publishing of professional

articles of high calibre. We congratulate Dean Tudor for this article of merit, and express gratitude to the H. W. Wilson Company for providing the award.

PAUL KRUSE

Reports of Special Committees 1972/73

Special Committee on Copyright

Following the Boston Conference in June 1972, the SLA Board of Directors redesignated this Committee as shown to reflect its broader Association responsibilities. From 1959 to 1972, the Committee was called the Special Committee on Copyright Law Revision. Nevertheless, during the year, the Committee continued to monitor the statutory revision as it may affect Association interests. SLA copyright counsel was retained to assist in the preparation of statements and official communications with the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyright which requested advice in September 1972 on additional proposals concerning the library photocopying provisions of S.644, 92nd Congress. With the advice of counsel and the Committee, the Executive Director responded to this request on Dec 11, 1972 stating that the pending Act as S.644 should be reconsidered in relation to Sec. 108 (the library photocopying issue). At this writing, there has been no further word from the Senate Subcommittee although it is assumed that brief Senate hearings may be re-convened before the Act is reported. A new copyright bill was introduced by Senator McClellan on Mar 26, 1973 designated S.1361, 93rd Congress, in place of S.644, 92nd Congress, expired.

Meanwhile, in preparation for whatever may lie ahead, the Committee completed a "Proposed SLA Statement on the Copyright Revi-

sion Bill" which was published at *Special Libraries* 64 (no.3): 158 (Mar 1973). This statement suggests that a potential solution to library photocopying may reside in a per-page royalty on photocopies of copyrighted works under the control of library personnel (not coin-ops). This statement and its effects, if any, will be discussed at a Pittsburgh Conference meeting on June 11.

In this connection, present Committee concern is the failure of the Revision (in the Senate at least) to extend limitation on exclusive rights, under Sec. 108 of the Act, to special libraries as defined by the Act. Hence, it is preferable at this time to accept the recommendation of the SLA statement rather than attempt an extensive and difficult re-wording of the Sec. 108 limitations on exclusive rights extended to libraries. It should be noted that while the photocopying provisions of the two most recent Senate bills have been accepted generally by the publishers and authors, these provisions are not satisfactory to many librarians and library-oriented associations. A variety of meetings attended through the year by this Committee have further expressed these differences.

Pending developments in the statutory revision and responses to the SLA Revision statement, the Committee has no recommendations for Association action or for action by the Board of Directors at this time.

J. S. ELLENBERGER

Reports of Joint Committees 1972/73

Association of American Publishers—Special Libraries Association Joint Committee

See Publisher Relations Committee.

Joint Committee on Library Service in Hospitals (CNLA)

The Joint Committee was discontinued.

Joint Committee on Prison Libraries (CNLA)

No activity.

TED SLATE

Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials

The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials has held no meeting since June 1972.

IDRIS SMITH

Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing

There are now 19 organizations with representatives on the Council, including library, hospital, governmental, and registered and practical nursing organizations. Two meetings a year are held at which the representatives report on their organizations' efforts in the field

of nursing libraries and literature. Suggestions are also made as to projects that we feel should be undertaken to make the literature of nursing more readily available. The Council makes recommendations to the appropriate bodies with the hope that something concrete will be done.

I attended the two regular meetings, in October and March, as well as a meeting of the Council's Program Committee for the 1973 National League for Nursing convention. The Council sponsors a program on nursing literature or nursing libraries at the NLN or American Nurses Association convention each year. It also has a booth at the convention to bring the latest word on library resources to the attention of attendees.

Projects initiated at the recommendation of the Council, which were reported on at one of the other of the meetings, include the production of an audio-visual program to teach the use of the several indexes to the nursing literature, the establishment of a national nursing library, and the establishment of a permanent committee on library resources for nursing by the International Council of Nurses. Nursing librarians in SLA may be interested to know that the G. K. Hall Company will publish the catalog of the American Journal of Nursing Company's Sophie F. Palmer Library in book form, in a two-volume set for approximately \$125.

THOMAS H. REES, JR.

Reports of SLA Representatives to Other Organizations 1972/73

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) (Section T: Information and Communication)

The reorganization of AAAS is progressing slowly. I attended the annual meeting of the AAAS Council in Washington, D.C. after Christmas 1973 as SLA's official representative. I was under the impression that the Washington Council meeting would be the last held under the old "rules." However, a meeting of the Council has been called in conjunction with the "Science and Man in the Americas" to be held in Mexico City, June 20 through July 4, 1973. Unfortunately, I am unable to justify a trip to Mexico City at this time.

The revised Council, as I have indicated in previous reports, will reflect the change from direct SLA representation on the Council to elected representatives from the various sections. Currently SLA has indicated affiliation with Section T, "Information and Communication." Until their constituted Council has been in existence long enough to determine its future direction, SLA's further participation in AAAS affairs should continue as is.

ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR.

American Association of Law Libraries

SLA and AALL have just completed the first year in which they have exchanged representatives. Elinor Alexander is AALL's special representative to SLA.

The basic reason for this exchange is to improve communications between the two groups, and this is being accomplished, particularly on an informal level. The representatives are active in both the Associations and this provides for an exchange of ideas and plans. With this interchange established there is now a much

better chance for action as the opportunity for joint efforts by the two Associations appears.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY

American Association of Library Schools—Continuing Library Education Network

The AALS—Continuing Library Education Network carried out two important projects during the 1972/73 year. The first was to formulate a questionnaire concerning continuing education that was mailed to all 57 ALA accredited library schools. The results were not too accurate due to the unevenness of the replies and that only 32 responded. It did, however, give some indication of what the schools were doing about continuing education.

The second activity was a mini-workshop on continuing professional education held January 28 in Washington, D.C. The program was organized by Elizabeth Stone of Catholic University. On the panel were Dr. Stuart W. Rose, Director of Continuing Education of the American Institute of Architects, Dr. Robert P. Cavalier, Director of Education of the American Institute of Banking, Dr. Roy A. Edelfelt, Division of Instruction and Professional Development of the National Education Association, Dr. Donald E. Marlowe, past president of the American Society for Mechanical Engineers, and Dr. Connolly C. Gamble, Jr., Director of Continuing Education for the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. The workshop was very well received and produced some interesting concepts.

This same Committee had a meeting at the ALA conference in Las Vegas. Their interest in Continuing Education will be continued during the coming year.

H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS)

As SLA representative to AFIPS I attended three meetings of the AFIPS Board of Directors. I am also presently a member of the AFIPS Finance Committee.

Concerns for the need to restructure the Joint Computer Conference have brought about a number of changes of interest to SLA. Starting in June 1973, the concept of semi-annual Fall and Spring Joint Computer Conferences has been changed to that of an annual computer conference. The 1973 Conference will be held in New York, the 1974 Conference in Chicago, and the 1975 Conference in Anaheim. As part of the broadening of the Joint Computer Conference, member societies are being invited to take a larger role in program planning and program participation. SLA sponsored a full day program at the last Fall Joint Computer Conference in 1972 at Anaheim. SLA also is sponsoring a full day program at the 1973 National Computer Conference in New York. Our representatives and program coordinators, Mrs. Joe Ann Clifton and Mrs. Betty Boyd Brociner, will submit separate reports.

As part of a distribution of AFIPS surplus funds, SLA received a payment of \$3,228. This check has been turned over to the Association, with the recommendation that these funds be reserved for further participation in the National Computer Conference. It is the success of these conferences and SLA's contribution to that success which will permit further surplus distribution. The recommendation was referred by the SLA Board of Directors to the Finance Committee, and a recommendation is still awaited as of this writing.

A number of studies are presently under way within AFIPS to allow a broadening of participation by member societies such as SLA. If these changes are enacted, SLA will face both the opportunity and the challenge to contribute more meaningfully and in a more formal sense than through volunteer activity to the National Computer Conference, with a resultant opportunity to share both in the public awareness and financial success of such endeavors. I will make further reports to the Board of Directors as these discussions generate specific proposals.

HERBERT S. WHITE

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS) Fall Joint Computer Conference

Computer designers and programmers need to understand our specific problems and we need to relate to their possibilities and limitations. AFIPS offers the best forum for this type of interdisciplinary exchange and interaction.

This is the reason why so much effort has been expended since 1969 to get the SLA pro-

grams included as an integral part of the AFIPS Conference rather than as a pre- or post-conference.

This finally came about Dec 5, 1972, at the Fall Joint Computer Conference in Anaheim, California, when I chaired an eight-hour session for SLA titled "Computers in Information Data Centers." It was one of the four user oriented seminars. The other three were computers in Banking, Manufacturing and Medicine.

The session was very successful. It had an estimated attendance of 450 people which included librarians, information specialists, computer people, and scientists; there were also representatives from government, the news media, and industry including vendors.

The brochure developed by a public relations staff member at AFIPS to publicize the session neglected to mention SLA's sponsorship.

Excellent support was received from Donal Meier, Chairman of the Technical Program Committee and AFIPS headquarters.

AFIPS financed the following items: design and printing of brochures, mailing, travel assistance for speakers, chairman expense, audio-visual equipment, taping of session, breakfast for speakers and reactor panel members, coffee for one coffee break.

Our booth was set up and manned and we gave away much literature and information on SLA.

The papers from the session have been edited by Duane Helgeson and myself into a book which has been published by AFIPS Press and titled "Computers in Information Data Centers."

I think that it is important that we continue to interface with the other constituent societies which form AFIPS. We have much to teach them and much to learn from them. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose from our membership in AFIPS. I'd like to see us continue to be at each AFIPS National Conference.

Since this is my last year as the representative to the AFIPS-FJCC, I'd like to express my thanks to the SLA Presidents who gave me this wonderful opportunity. I've gained much knowledge, met many interesting people, found it a pleasure to work with fellow SLAer's.

JOE ANN CLIFTON

American Library Association. Library Technology Program Advisory Committee

I have served as the SLA Representative to the ALA Library Technology Project Advisory Committee for one year, taking over from Don Ho who served six years.

As you may be aware, the Executive Board of ALA decided a year ago that LTP would not be funded as it had been in the past, essentially eliminating its research role, leaving only a small monographic publishing operation which might well be merged with ALA Publishing Services. All of this suggests that there is little,

if anything, left for the Advisory Committee to do. Several actions of ALA, such as the termination of Forrest Carhart and several other members of the LTP staff, would seem to indicate that ALA has no further interest in reviving the research role of LTP. The Advisory Committee has done little except to discuss its role for several years now. In fact, at the June 1972 and January 1973 ALA meetings of this Committee, and for the year from June 1972 to June 1973, this Committee has offered no advice to the Project. It seems likely that this Committee might be dissolved. I personally believe it should be, or at least that the SLA representative should be withdrawn. However, on the chance that some possibility will arise to allow it to function again, I will not make a recommendation to the Board of Directors for action at this time.

JOSEPH M. DAGNESE

American Library Association. Reference and Adult Services Division, Interlibrary Loan Committee

The first meetings I attended as SLA Representative were those at the Midwinter Conference in January 1973. The fact that I had attended the Committee meetings in June 1972 as an interested librarian meant that I was generally familiar with the committee's concerns. John W. Kimball (Library of Congress) reported on the new instructions and forms for users of the National Union Catalog referral service and said they would be ready in the spring. (Note: they were mailed to users May 4, 1973.)

Charles Stevens (National Commission on Libraries) discussed interlibrary loan studies of the Commission, including the possibility of a national or regional lending library for periodicals and newspapers. Stanley McElderberry discussed ARL commissioned studies on costs and financing of interlibrary loans including an equitable system of borrower fees. During later discussions of fees, much feeling was expressed by members of the Committee against charging for interlibrary loans. The Committee agreed that fees should not be imposed unilaterally by any institution, especially not before the ARL studies are completed. (See R.Q. Spring, 1973, p.215 for action taken by the RSAD Board on this matter.)

Mary Lou Lacy, RSTD Representative, discussed the progress on the revision of the photoduplication request form. Many librarians (including the writer) expressed the opinion that photoduplication form is really not necessary because the interlibrary loan form can be used for either loan or photocopy order, but it is difficult to convert the photoduplication form to interlibrary loan.

There was discussion of international interlibrary loan and its code. Most librarians said that they treated requests to their libraries on

an individual basis and if possible supplied photocopies rather than sending the original. Since surface shipping times are increasing (and very few borrowing libraries will pay for air shipment), books are off the shelf for many months if sent outside North America. There will be further discussion of various problems of international interlibrary loan in June 1973.

ELIZABETH McELROY

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Sectional Committee PH5 Photographic Reproduction of Documents

At the December meeting the Chairman announced that the new sponsor of ANSI Committee PH5 would be the National Microfilm Association (NMA). The American Library Association had been the previous sponsor for the last 17 years. Under the new sponsor, full time secretarial assistance and publication facilities will now be available to expedite the publication of standards.

ANSI does not write standards but makes use of the expertise in the technical and trade associations and in companies and industries so that standards developed by these groups may become National standards.

A number of standards in progress were turned over to the NMA Committee for review and action during this transition period. Two new NMA standards were sent to the Committee for letter ballot approval to become ANSI standards. They were NMA MS3-1972 Facsimile Transmission of Microfilmed Documents (Proposed ANSI PH5.17) and NMA MS4-1972 Flowchart Symbols and Their Usage in Micrographics (Proposed ANSI PH5 standard).

The Microfilm Cartridge Task Group, a joint ANSI-DOD group, has hired a consultant to study the "cost benefit" of the cartridge approach. A report has not been made by the Rotary Camera Task Group.

Each of the U.S. delegates reported on the October ISO meeting of TC46/SC1 and their Working Groups.

WG1 Microfiche—D. Avedon reported that the three documents on the 1) 98 frame format, 2) 60 frame format and 3) variable frame format have been submitted for publication as International Standards although they meet minimum requirements.

WG3 Specs for Microfilming Newspapers—C. LaHood reported that Resolution No.11 was submitted. It provides for 35mm, A6 size, 16mm and for targets.

WG4 Quality of Microforms—H. Fromm reported that the document to issue the NBS Resolution Test Target had been submitted also to the Central Secretariat of the ISO. The U.S. group, which includes L. Kruger of WG2 Engineering Drawings, was asked to prepare a document on COM fiche.

The first meeting of the NMA sponsored Committee PH5 will be held June 14. Information on the NMA standards activities is reported by D. Avedon in the *Journal of Micrographics*. A report on "Microfilm Permanence and Archival Quality" will be found in *Journal of Micrographics* 6 (no.2): 93-94, Nov 1972 (14 refs).

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

***American National Standards Institute
(ANSI) Sectional Committee on Library
Work and Documentation, Z-39***

Special Libraries Association approved ANSI proposed standards on Proof Corrections, on Arrangement of Periodicals, and on Technical Report Numbering. The Association abstained on Reaffirmation of the standard on Trade Catalogs because microforms of trade catalogs are not mentioned. The Association disapproved the proposed standard on Library Materials Price Indexes because no action has been taken on the double-pricing schedule of certain periodical publishers.

***American National Standards Institute
(ANSI) Sectional Committee on Library
Equipment and Supplies, Z-85***

The Committee did not meet and there was no other activity to report this year. I understand from the Chairman that the Committee is still alive and working.

DON T. HO

***American Society for Information Science
(ASIS)***

During the year frequent discussions have taken place with my counterpart from ASIS, Mrs. Margaret Fischer, in order to consider a variety of possible projects and activities of a cooperative nature for ASIS and SLA.

One result is that this year will see the return of the practice of SLA and ASIS each sponsoring a session at the other's Annual Conference, a practice which had lapsed since the mid 1960s. It is hoped that the exchange of single sessions at these conferences will continue until succeeded by a more ambitious plan, such as joint meetings of the two societies. In view of the fixed conference schedules of the two groups, such a plan would have to be deferred several years, but consideration should be given to the idea now.

I made a survey of the heads of SLA Chapters, Divisions and Sections in the late spring of 1973 to learn the extent and nature of their cooperation with ASIS. Around 75% response was given the questionnaire, and it showed a close resemblance to the situation when a previous survey was made (in the fall of 1971). The Divisions and Sections reported no cooperation with ASIS, mostly because of the problems of

finding a segment of ASIS with which to cooperate, especially difficult in view of the fact that Divisions and Sections have only one short period—the SLA Annual Conference—in which to meet. On the other hand, 10 Chapters reported having a total of 23 meetings with ASIS this Association year. Of the other 21 Chapters reporting in the survey, 17 of them pointed out that the main reason they had had no joint meetings was that there was no local ASIS Chapter with which to meet. One Chapter (Minnesota) had 8 joint meetings with ASIS, with the Cleveland Chapter next highest with 6.

As for joint projects, the survey disclosed that 6 Chapters had one or more this year, with Minnesota again in the lead with a total of three. Joint meetings seemed to center on automation and on data processing equipment, while projects included joint mailing lists, joint Chapter bulletins and joint local directories. Suggestions for future activities ranged from some continued favoring of a merger to joint regional and/or annual conferences. In general, however, there was no strong sentiment for any single plan for cooperation. It was generally felt that cooperation at the Chapter level was desirable, when feasible.

ELLIS MOUNT

Canadian Library Association

The activities of the Canadian Library Association, during 1972/73, have been focused on the preparation of a new Constitution following on the acceptance at the Annual General Meeting of June 1972 of the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Structure. The Draft Constitution and Bylaws of the Association were approved by the Council on March 10, 1973 and are to be voted upon at the Annual General Meeting on June 20, 1973.

Briefly, the Association has been restructured into five Divisions, representing the following type-of-library interest fields: academic libraries, public libraries, school libraries, special libraries, and library trustees. The Bylaws provide for two Standing Committees, one for Information Services, and one for Technical Services, which are to coordinate the activities and programs of the Association and its Divisions in these areas. Each of these Standing Committees will include at least one representative from each of the Divisions.

An important new committee was established by CLA in 1972/73—the Library Research and Development Committee, whose aim is to stimulate and promote research among Canadian library practitioners.

Formal liaison was established between CLA and SLA with the appointment of Elaine Harrington, a past president of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services, as CLA's special representative to SLA for 1972/73.

JANETTE WHITE

Council of National Library Associations (CNLA)

The Council consists of the following Associations: American Association of Law Librarians, American Library Association, American Society of Indexers, American Theological Library Association, Art Libraries Society/North America, Association of Jewish Libraries, Catholic Library Association, Church and Synagogue Library Association, Council of Planning Librarians, Library Public Relations Council, Medical Library Association, Music Library Association, Special Libraries Association, Theater Library Association.

ARLIS/NA is a new member this year.

On its own recommendation, the Joint Committee on Library Service in Hospitals was dissolved because changes since 1955, when it was established, had made it unnecessary to continue.

Because of the great interest by many CNLA member organizations, plans were made to sponsor a meeting of representatives from constituent societies to consider the areas of possible agreement within the library community regarding the pending revision of the Copyright Law.

In further attempts to find its original purpose as a forum, there were discussions about the feasibility of concurrent conferences. There were also discussions about "headquarters" services desired by various associations that might be provided by other associations.

Continued membership in CNLA is recommended as a valuable part of SLA's activities.

EFREN W. GONZALEZ
FRANK E. MCKENNA

Federal Library Committee

A comprehensive review of the membership, functions and structure of the Federal Library Committee has resulted in a reorganization. Effective Jul 1, 1973 the permanent members of the Federal Library Committee will be the Librarian of Congress, the Director of the National Agricultural Library, the Director of the National Library of Medicine, representatives from each of the other Executive departments, and delegates from the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Information Agency, the Veterans Administration, and the Office of Presidential Libraries. Six members will be selected on a rotation basis by the permanent members of the Committee from independent agencies, boards, committees, and commissions. These rotating members will serve 2-year terms. Ten regional members shall be selected on a rotating basis by the permanent members of the Committee to represent federal libraries following the geographic pattern developed by the Federal Regional Councils. These

rotating regional members will serve 2-year terms. The ten regional members, one from each of the ten federal regions, shall be voting members. In addition to the permanent representative from DoD, one nonvoting member shall be selected from each of the three services (U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force). These service members, who will serve for two years, will be selected from a slate of names provided by the permanent Department of Defense member to the Federal Library Committee. The membership in each service shall be rotated equitably among the special service, technical, and academic and school libraries in that service. DoD shall continue to have one voting member in the Committee. The DoD representative may poll the three service members for their opinions before reaching a decision concerning his vote. A representative of the Office of Management and Budget, designated by the Budget Director, and others appointed by the Chairman, will meet with the Committee as observers.

Membership changes will result in the following totals: permanent members 21; rotating members 6; regional members 10; military members 3. This will increase the Federal Library Committee from 23 to 40 members.

It is anticipated that prior to Jul 1, 1973 an agreement will be reached with the Ohio College Library Center to experiment with on-line access to a large cataloging data base consisting of Library of Congress MARC records and MARC-like records. The 18-month test will provide: on-line cataloging; catalog card sets in individualized formats; and "hands-on experience" in sharing cataloging in an on-line environment—utilizing low-speed terminals. The short term test will be available to selected federal libraries in cities throughout the United States—by means of a local phone call—by coupling the Ohio College Library (OCLC) system into the "Tymshare" network. The utility of easily accessible MARC records in the federal library environment will be tested.

An important part of the experiment will be the evaluation of the year of experimentation to test the effectiveness of on-line shared cataloging. The participants will develop an evaluation protocol. OCLC will collect and provide usage statistics for the individual libraries—a natural by-product of the system developed for billing purposes. Individual user libraries will be required to determine their present cataloging costs and will be required to keep statistics regarding their "hit rate." At the termination of the experiment the Federal Library Cooperative Center Work Group will compile statistics and publish an evaluative report.

The Committee has also concerned itself with many other matters relating to librarianship such as interlibrary loans, a recommendation for a study on a regional Central Depository in the Washington, D.C. area, and reports on resource and manpower statistics.

HERBERT HOLZBAUER

International Federation for Documentation (FID)

In early 1971, international organizations affiliated with Unesco had been asked by Unesco to examine their affiliates in countries such as South Africa, Rhodesia, and the African Portuguese colonies for practices of racial discrimination such as apartheid. SLA is a member of two such organizations, FID and IFLA. IFLA's problem with Unesco was resolved by the voluntary resignation of the South African member (the South African Library Association which is an individual membership association, not a governmental agency). FID's national member for South Africa, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR, which is a governmental agency) was apparently not questioned, and Unesco accepted FID's statement that FID itself did not practice racial discrimination.

Because of SLA's long-standing policy against discrimination of all kinds (race, sex, creed, or any other), the SLA Board of Directors authorized the suspension of SLA's affiliation with FID until such time that the South African national member of FID did not represent a government committed to apartheid. Correspondence is still in progress and no resolution of this matter has, as yet, occurred.

At the September 1972 meeting of FID in Budapest, it was decided that FID meetings, in the future, would be on a biennial basis rather than the past annual meetings. Therefore, no FID meeting is scheduled in 1973. The 1974 FID meeting is to be in West Germany, but the city was not determined during the meeting in Budapest because of the objections of the East German representatives that Berlin must not be considered as a city in West Germany.

FRANK E. MCKENNA

International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)

During the past year, it was my privilege to serve as SLA's Alternate Representative to IFLA, along with Don Wasson, the Representative, and to attend its 38th Conference in Budapest, Aug 26-Sep 2, 1972.

More than 900 delegates and observers from 38 countries were present, making it the largest Conference in IFLA's history.

Meetings were held in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The theme "Reading in a Changing World," with emphasis on the significance of the book throughout the world, coincided with International Book Year 1972 as proclaimed by UNESCO.

Dr. Herman Liebaers, Director of the Royal Library of Belgium and President of IFLA (he

was re-elected), presided at the Plenary Sessions at which a variety of speakers presented papers focusing on the conference theme. During the week, approximately 130 papers were presented to the various Committees where a great deal of the important work of IFLA is done.

There is a growing interest on the part of IFLA in the less developed countries from Asia and Africa, and the President reported that several new member associations from these areas have recently joined the Federation. A number of representatives, particularly those from the U.S., share the belief that the next library frontiers are at the international level. And so the importance of SLA participation in worldwide gatherings must be emphasized as a way for international exchange of ideas and communication.

It is my very strong feeling that if SLA is to exert any influence or have any impact in IFLA, its members who can attend conferences and who have interest in the subject areas of IFLA committees must fill places and be willing to work on the following committees: Committee on Cataloging; Committee on International Lending and Union Catalogs; Committee on the Exchange of Publications; Committee on Official Publications; Committee on Serial Publications; Committee on Statistics and Standardization; Committee on Rare and Precious Books and Documents; Committee on Library Buildings; Committee on Mechanization; Committee on Bibliography; Committee on Library Theory and Research.

To work on projects of value to all would surely broaden the perspective for the Special Libraries Association.

The 1973 IFLA General Council will be held in Grenoble, Aug 25-Sep 1. The United States will host IFLA in Washington, D.C. in December 1974; the proposed theme will be National and International Planning for Libraries. Plan ahead, so that SLA will be represented in large numbers!

MRS. VIVIAN D. HEWITT

Library Binding Institute

Constructive and progressive activity has been characteristic at the Library Binding Institute (LBI) this year and the SLA Representative, through the generous offices of Mr. Dudley A. Weiss, Executive Director and General Council to LBI, has been an active participant. The SLA Representative has been appointed to the Library Binding Institute Advisory Panel and, as such, has received periodic results either in person or by report on all Institute programs. This year, highlights of these programs have fallen into three areas—technology, periodical

margins, and the maintenance of library materials.

In the area of technology, LBI has named William H. Foley as Director of Technology who along with the Institute's Technology Committee has conducted a number of studies aimed at industry improvement and testing. These programs have ranged from Buckrum testing to tests of library binding methods. These tests were completed by the United States Testing Company for LBI to aid its membership in the evaluation and improvement of its equipment and products.

As a result of an article¹ and subsequent correspondence from Mr. Marcus Bornfleth, Chairman of SLA's Food Librarians Provisional Division, LBI contacted the editors of each of the journals surveyed and advised them of the existing standards for periodical margins. Mr. Weiss has continued to contact the editors of other periodicals and inform them of proper margins for periodicals as it relates to library binding. Other members of SLA who have encountered similar problems or who have completed surveys similar to the one completed by Mr. Bornfleth are urged to share these with the SLA Representative in an effort to initiate corrective action. Alternatively, special librarians should feel free to write directly to the editors of periodicals whose inside margins are found to be too narrow for proper binding. Where direct action is initiated, the LBI Representative would appreciate copies of the letters sent.

Using data collected in the "1972 Survey of Maintenance of Library Materials," LBI through its Government and Library Funding Committees has sought to increase government funds for library binding for all types of libraries. While in the past several federal programs have allowed libraries to use these funds for the re-binding of books and for periodical binding, most, if not all, federal funding for libraries appears to be headed for an abrupt halt. LBI, nevertheless, has maintained the survey and passed the results along to its membership for possible follow up in concert with libraries.²

A source of continuing information on library binding as well as article content of general interest to all librarians, is *Library Scene*. This quarterly is available at no cost to librarians by request to *Library Scene*, The Library Binding Institute, 50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. 02109. It is my strong recommendation that our association with LBI be continued.

JAMES M. MATARAZZO

¹ Bornfleth, Marcus / Library Binding. *Food for Thought* 4 (no.3): 7-8 (Nov 1972).

² For additional information, see: Weiss, Dudley A. / The Need for Increased Funds for Library Binding. *Library Scene* 2 (no.1): 8-10 (Winter 1973).

Library of Congress Liaison Committee of Librarians

This Liaison Committee was not called to a meeting during the 1972/73 Association year.

EDWARD G. STRABLE

GILLES FRAPPIER

Music Library Association

As SLA's representative, I attended the Music Library Association's Annual Summer Meeting held in Chicago Jun 28-Jul 1, 1972, at the same time as ALA's annual conference, and MLA's Annual Mid-Winter Meeting at Indiana University Feb 1-4, 1973. During the Chicago meeting, Richard A. Hazen, MLA's representative to SLA, and I met together with William McClellan, MLA's President, to explore what we could do as special representatives. The MLA meeting in Bloomington was especially fine and was a joint meeting with the Association for Recorded Sound Collections.

During the Bloomington meeting a session was sponsored by the MLA Committee on Professional Education which was particularly rewarding. It was indicated that the Committee was interested in publishing a statement on the qualifications of a music librarian. I notified the Editor of "Special Libraries" of the discussion and she wrote to the Chairman of the Committee indicating SLA's interest in an article on the subject.

MLA has always had among its members Library of Congress music librarians and music catalogers and one of the rewards of MLA meetings is the opportunity afforded music librarians from around the country to talk face to face with representatives of LC's music cataloging section in a discussion of mutual problems. For example, at Bloomington, in a session sponsored by the MLA Cataloging Committee, the Head of LC's Music Cataloging Section asked the group present for advice on several questions concerning LC cataloging and classification practice, such as the choice of specific subject headings.

In view of SLA's discussions from time to time regarding investigating joint meetings with other organizations, it should be noted that the Editor of the *MLA Newsletter* wrote in the November issue in a discussion of MLA conferences: "Another alternative would be to hold one semi-annual conference with organizations such as Special Library (sic) Association or the American Association of Library Schools, and one conference independent of other organizations."

It was announced at the Bloomington meeting that a Committee on Objectives and Goals was being appointed to review MLA's operations and objectives. One point the committee is to

consider is MLA's relations with other associations. At the Annual Business Meeting there was discussion of joint meetings with other associations.

So, if SLA is really interested in joint meetings, consideration might well be given to contacting MLA.

FORREST ALTER

National Microfilm Association

The past year was an eventful one for the National Microfilm Association (NMA) for it accomplished several items that had been in the planning stage for some time and also items useful to the user of micrographics.

The NMA assumed the sponsorship/secretariat of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Committee PH5 on Photographic Reproduction of Documents. It had formerly been held by the American Library Association. The NMA Standards Board will now develop and write industry standards which will then be proposed for national standards to ANSI Committee PH5. The Committee is composed of the representatives of organizations concerned with the subject.

The NMA Standards Board offers assistance to an organization concerned with developing standards for an in-house system that will require microforms. Information about this service can be obtained from D. M. Avedon, NMA Technical Director and Chairman of the NMA Standards Board.

There are 25 NMA Chapters located around the country in metropolitan areas. Their programs have included meetings covering basic and advanced discussions of micrographics. Some Chapters have held one joint meeting with an SLA Chapter and future one-day workshops and seminars are planned. The meetings are open to anyone who has an interest in learning about micrographics. The NMA sent a delegation on a Good-will People-to-People Visit to European countries. There the groups visited many centers including libraries that supply microforms. During the past year one well-attended seminar was held for librarians and more are anticipated during the coming year.

The primer "Introduction to Micrographics" was published in order to provide basic information to users of microfilm. A copy may be ordered for \$1.00 prepaid from the NMA. Future publications marked as priority items, and soon to follow, will be an introduction to computer-output-microfilm (COM) and several consumer aids, the first to be one on selecting a reader. Your representative is Chairman of the Publications Committee.

The NMA Documents Center was established in order to supply copies of NMA publications and information to requestors. Your representative was the Chairman of the Documents Cen-

ter Guidance Committee that proposed establishing the Center.

The theme of the NMA 1973 annual conference was "Compact Efficiency." Twenty seminars and related workshops, with information presented at the fundamental, intermediate and advanced level, were combined with an extensive display of equipment, Apr 9-12 in Detroit. A number of small portable fiche readers were demonstrated. One model was shown under the name of more than one company. NB Jackets introduced its Record FINDER System which is marketed by Bell & Howell and Eastman Kodak. It is a very simple, inexpensive, coded system for quick selection of information on microfilm in jackets or fiche and stored in containers called cartridges. During the Conference UAIDE, a group of Users of Automatic Display Equipment merged with the NMA. The merger means greater interest in the COM concepts.

Subscriptions to the *Journal of Micrographics*, the official journal of the NMA, are available to non-members. During the past year there have been a number of policy changes made in order to make the journal more informative. Publications and information are available from the National Microfilm Association, Suite 1101, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Your representative is always glad to receive your comments or suggestions.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

National Translations Center

On January 5, 1973 the National Science Foundation informed the National Translations Center (NTC) that there would be no continuing support grant for 1972/73 (as in the past) and the Center was advised to apply for phase-down funds for the period from October 1, 1972 to that date on which activities were reduced to the self-support level—estimated to be May 31. On March 3 NTC learned that no funds for any purpose would be provided. The John Crerar Library was thus put in the position of absorbing transition period costs, possibly in the order of \$50,000.

NTC has taken immediate steps to reduce expense below its estimated income from subscriptions and service fees. The staff is being reduced from seven to four persons. The Center will continue to process incoming deposited translations, as well as (to the extent possible) data on translations available elsewhere. *Translations Register-Index* will continue to be published. Orders for translations will be filled, and referrals will be made as feasible.

The Center has attained national and international recognition as the principal, visible U.S. clearinghouse and source of unpublished translations. It handles over 8,000 inquiries per year. It is a unique resource.

EVALINE NEFF

Theatre Library Association

Since this is the first report on the Theatre Library Association to be made to the SLA membership in several years, a few words of background information seem appropriate.

The Theatre Library Association was founded in 1937, to "bring together librarians and individuals and institutions interested in the collection and preservation of material relating to the theatre, and to stimulate general interest in the making and use of theatre collections." Membership is open to all individuals and groups who are interested in the performing arts, and the Association continues its efforts to make known and available theatre resources in libraries, museums and private collections, to publicize research works-in-progress, and to establish standards of librarianship in the performing arts area. TLA holds an annual meeting in conjunction with the ALA, with which it is affiliated, and several local meetings. Members also receive subscriptions to serials published or sponsored by the TLA. At present there are about 500 members, divided fairly evenly between institutions and individuals. The latter category includes librarians, curators, private collectors, professional theatre people, historians, professors and teachers, students and laymen. (Membership inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Richard M. Buck, Performing Arts Resources Center, The New York Public Library at Lincoln Center, 111 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 10023)

TLA devoted most of 1972/73 to the search for a successor publication to *Theatre Documentation* which last appeared in 1971/72. A new annual publication, *Performing Arts Resources*, designed "to provide documentation for theatre, film, television, and popular entertainments," will put out its first issue in Fall 1973. The editor is Professor Edward Perry, Department of Cinema Studies, New York University. TLA has also revived its occasional newsletter, "Broadside," under the editorship of Louis A. Rachow, Librarian of the Walter Hampden Memorial Library at The Players. Vol. 1, no.1 of the New Series is dated Summer 1973.

Three general meetings were held during 1972/73:

November 24, 1972—Reception for members of the American Society for Theatre Research, held at the Library-Museum of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center in conjunction with the opening of an exhibition saluting the newly established Theatrical Hall of Fame.

April 27, 1973—Presentation of the fifth annual George Freedley Memorial Award, which honors the late founder and first president of the Theatre Library Association. The award is presented each year "on the basis of scholarship, readability, value in the work of theatre librarians, and general contribution to the broadening of knowledge." This year, it was presented jointly to producer-director-actor John Houseman for his autobiography, *Run Through*, and

to Lael Wertenbaker for *The Magic of Light: The Craft and Career of Jean Rosenthal, Pioneer in Lighting for the Modern Stage*, which she co-authored with the late Ms. Rosenthal. In addition, an Honorable Mention Certificate was presented to Marvin Rosenberg for *The Masks of King Lear*.

June 27 1973—Annual meeting held at Las Vegas in conjunction with the ALA Conference. Among the highlights of the session was a tour of the new Judy Bayley Theatre at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, a visit to an acting workshop and seminar at the University, and the opportunity to watch a rehearsal of *HAM-LET*.

The Theatre Library Association is represented on the Council of National Library Associations, and its Executive Board follows closely the copyright problem and other issues in the library world.

DOROTHY L. SWERDLOVE

U.N. Conference on Human Environment (June 1972)

The special report on the Stockholm Conference which I prepared in collaboration with Signe Ottersen, your alternate representative, for *Special Libraries* September 1973, unfortunately was not listed in the table of contents as it was carried in the section on Association activities. A number of people who would have been interested informed me that they did not see the article for that reason. I mention this because of the extreme importance and the scarcity of writings on the subject.

During the fall I spoke to several local groups and in November participated in the 18th Al-lerton Park Institute conducted by the Library School of the University of Illinois. The sessions were entirely devoted to the subject of environmental information and were inspiring and informative. The proceedings will be published. Recently I have been working with the Community Development Foundation, the Sierra Club and the Washington Council of Representatives of organizations affiliated with the United Nations Association. In all of the meetings and discussions, the need for the coordination and dissemination of environmental information emerges as a primary problem.

Recommendation 101 from the Conference approved by the General Assembly calls for the establishment, upon the advice of a group of experts, of an International Referral Service for environmental information. In March of this year I was asked to assist in making recommendations as to what organizations should participate, what information should be extracted from them and what services should be provided to users. Copies of the questionnaires the group is developing are available to anyone who is interested.

I was opposed to the concept of a referral service because I believed it would not be adequate to meet the obvious critical need for en-

vironmental information on a global scale. I still hold this opinion but am reconciled to the necessity, as the United Nations organization sees it, of starting out in this relatively small way. The chief remaining objection, from my point of view, is that as now planned, the referral service will be limited to serving governments. The deficiency can only be remedied if each nation sets up its own mechanism for transmitting environmental information to organizations and individuals requiring it. This is the hope of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program, the Hon. Maurice F. Strong, who is so recommending to governments. No initiative toward the establishment of such a service has been undertaken in the United States to date.

It bears repeating that any efforts toward environmental improvement can only succeed with the spread of information, and that librarians have a vital interest in such improvement. It is essential for the public to understand the issues and demand action, but the most crucial need is getting timely information to policy-makers, even ahead of the emergence of critical issues, where that is possible. This is a role of special libraries. I, therefore, make the following recommendations:

- 1) That the Special Libraries Association create an Environmental Information Committee. Its objectives would be a) to coordinate information on the environmental activities of individuals in our Association and of other organizations; b) to transmit this information to the membership; c) to follow government activities in this field and make recommendations to governments (national, state and local) to establish clearinghouses, referral services, and finally complete environmental information services. It should be composed of representatives of the Divisions mainly concerned, probably Biological Sciences, Documentation, Natural Resources, Science-Technology, and Social Science. Its Chairman should be a well-known, dynamic librarian with considerable experience in systems organization and administration and have the capacity and ability to travel. An active and prestigious organization should have the effect of stimulating activity in this field.

- 2) That, at the annual meeting next year, a speaker from the United Nations Environment Program be invited to address one of the general sessions. With the meeting of the Governing Council in June, the Program will be well on its way and will have nearly a year's operation to report. I believe such a report would be of considerable interest to SLA members.

Although prior commitments prevent me both from attending this year's SLA annual conference and the Non-Governmental Organization meeting in Geneva in June, if the Board of Directors wishes, I would be pleased to continue to take part in SLA's work in environmental information.

MARY ANGLEMYER

United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Observer

Notices of Briefings of the NGO Representative have been received as in past years. Since March 1973, transcripts of the remarks of hearings have been distributed to Representatives and Observers, and those of interest will be forwarded to the SLA New York offices.

This past year was an interesting one indeed. The Briefings covered a wide range of the activities of the UN. Of particular interest to the organization were, among others, the ones on the Establishment of the United Nations University; the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP); the Work of the 29th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights—which among other resolutions also adopted a draft convention for the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid; the Law of the Sea and the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction; Drug Abuse Control. There will also still be a briefing on June 13 on World Development Information Day which will be observed on United Nations Day, 24 Oct 1973. A number of briefings as well as the Annual NGO Conference were devoted to the World Population Conference which will be the first Intergovernmental Conference on Population and will be the highlight of the World Population Year 1974.

Since numerous pleas have been made repeatedly during the year and also at the Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Dissemination of Information of the Work of the United Nations, I would like once again to urge the continuing appointment of a Non-Governmental Organization Observer.

DR. ALICE E. FLOWITZ

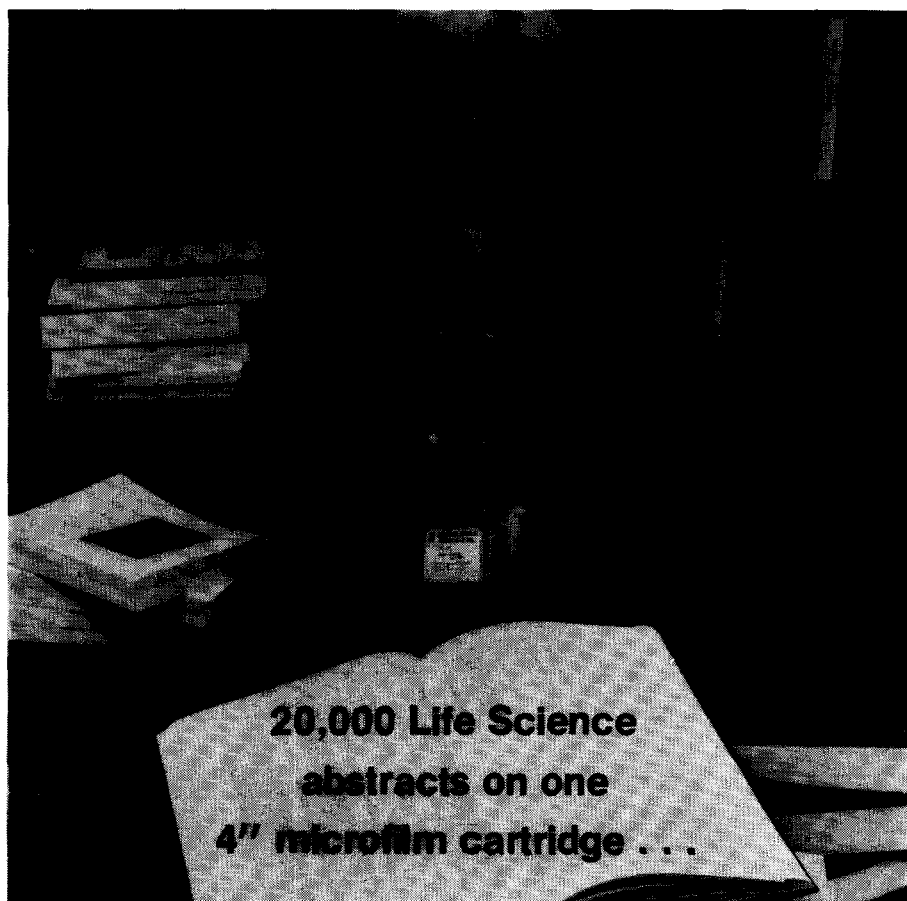
World Simulation Organization (WSO)

The 8th General WSO Meeting was held in Anaheim Dec 7, 1972. The purpose and format of this meeting was different from the previous workshops. They attempted to show the "state-of-the-art" relative to the problems of the world and what solutions could be effected in terms of simulation tasks by us as individuals and us as WSO members.

Anyone interested in depth in this subject should subscribe to *Simulation in the Service of Society*, Box 994, La Jolla, California 92037. The editor is John McLeod.

Mr. McLeod felt that a librarian would know what constitutes a good journal from a poor one; therefore he asked for a critique of the above journal for the WSO. Mr. H. W. Jones and Mrs. Myra Grenier of the Southern California Chapter assisted me in this task.

JOE ANN CLIFTON



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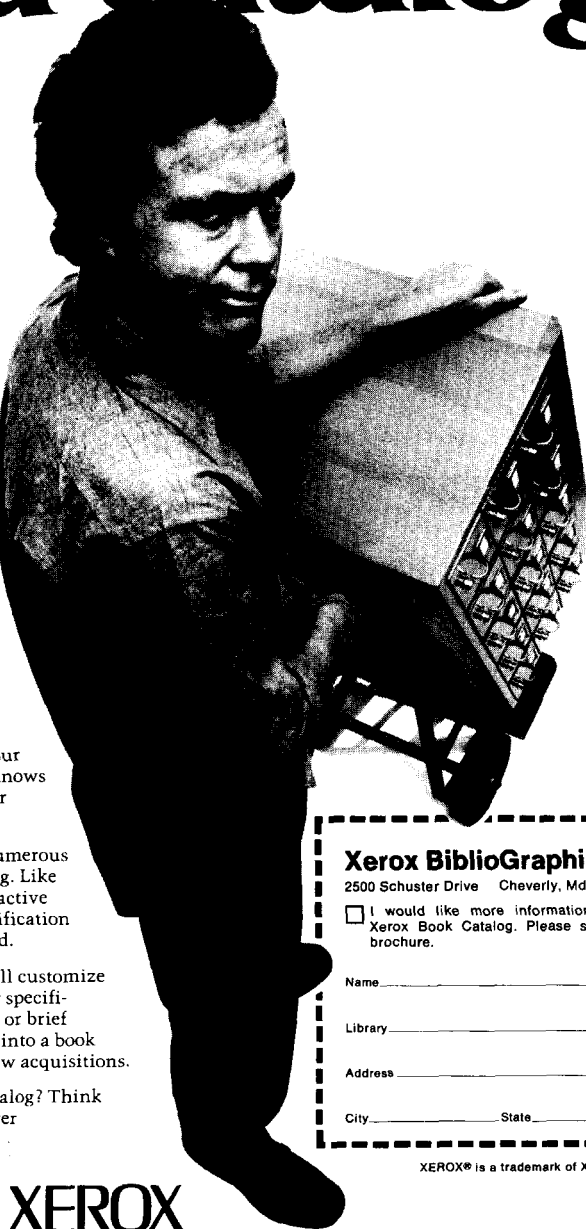
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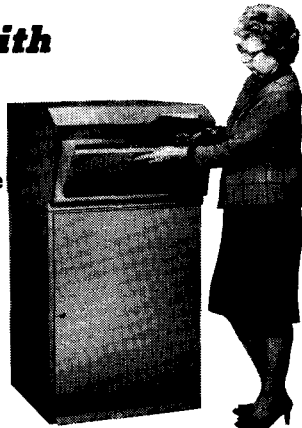
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