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Special Libraries, August 1974

Special Libraries Association

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special libraries

August 1974, vol. 65, no. 8

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By Michael Buckland, Purdue University

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The Journal **INFORMATION SYSTEMS** is concerned with that branch of computer science which deals with practice of designing, building, maintaining and using computer-based information systems. Emphasis is placed upon the general problems of data management and the computer-oriented methodology of various applications forming the interface between Generalized Data Base Management Systems (GDBMS) and applications.

Computer-assisted information systems, and their components, are becoming of ever greater interest in our society. The need to obtain access conveniently, quickly and economically makes it imperative to devise procedures for the creation, management and utilization of data banks in user-oriented systems. It is the object of this journal to be a forum for researchers, developers and practitioners working in the field of computer-based information systems and to serve all persons interested in this field.

Up to now, this highly interdisciplinary field of study has not been covered in one journal. Papers about information systems are thus widely scattered in various journals and conference proceedings. This fragmentation produces difficulties in communication among interested persons.

In addressing the area of information systems,

the journal places emphasis on new procedures and methods for data base retrieval (e.g. generalized data base management systems (GDBMS); data base management as part of operating systems; software-engineering methods for GDBMS; data models; systems formulation; data protection and data security; hardware facilities for GDBMS in computer networks). A main concern will be computer-oriented applications techniques (e.g. procedures for ecology planning systems; management information systems; handling of simulation models; systems in medicine, jurisprudence and administration; fact-retrieval systems, question-answering systems and related linguistics). Also, problems of information systems requirements formulation and system evaluation will be treated.

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LETTERS

* *

Searching Costs

I read with interest the letter from Ms. Hitchingham in *Special Libraries* [64 (no.12): 6A, 9A], Dec 1973, since the Computer Search Center was mentioned. Although our price for searching a *single* volume of *CA Condensates* is indeed \$50, the price is based on a sliding scale. So a search of six volumes costs \$30 per volume and a search of eight or more volumes costs \$25 per volume. In Ms. Hitchingham's example of 20 searches of *Condensates* for 1970-1972, the cost would be \$3600, not \$6000. This lower figure compares quite well with her estimation of costs using an on-line system. In that regard, too, a better search is not a *sine qua non* of an on-line system. The quality of a search is based on many factors including data base content, searcher's knowledge of both his question and the data base, searcher's prior experience and system features. At the Computer Search Center we stress the use of a very powerful software (which happens to

be batch mode) by very well-experienced searchers, with excellent results. Our experiments with the on-line systems (we have all three mentioned by Ms. Hitchingham) thus far indicate that they are admirably suited for questions that ask for "something written on topic X," but perform much more poorly than the batch system on questions that ask for "everything written on, and only on, topic X."

Peter B. Schipma
Computer Search Center
IIT Research Institute
Chicago, Ill. 60616

Comment

Mark Baer's response [*Special Libraries* 65 (no.1): 6A-7A (Jan 1974)] to Joseph Dagnese's "Cooperation Between Academic and Special Libraries" [*Special Libraries* 64

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(no.10): 423-432 (Oct 1973)] goes a long way toward correcting Dagnese's misconceptions about libraries connected with "profit-making organizations." However, there still remains to be laid to rest the myth inherent in the statement that "in-house reports, technical reports, translations, corporate reports, privately issued financial surveys, market studies, etc." are "the very core" of these libraries, to use Dagnese's phrase.

To begin with, translations do not properly belong in this Dagnese mish-mash, since they are ordinarily not proprietary. As for the other categories in the list, they may well be part of many industrial library collections but in most cases they could be transferred elsewhere without taking the core or heart out of the library. As a matter of fact, it should not come as news to any special librarian that frequently in the "profit-making organizations" document and report collections exist separately from libraries and often are not even in the same organizational component.

At the risk of appearing immodest, I refer Mr. Dagnese to a paper I wrote way back in 1959 ["Must Special Libraries Be Parasites?" *Special Libraries* 50 (no.4): 149-154 (Apr 1959)]. In that paper I made the point that one of the reasons the exchange between academic and special libraries is so unequal is that the academic librarians underestimate or are ignorant of the resources of special libraries. I am saddened by the thought that fifteen years later at least one academic librarian still underestimates them and further believes that we special librarians in industry are behind some kind of impenetrable barrier which "prohibits the sharing of resources."

Samuel Sass
General Electric Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. 01201

What the Numbers Don't Say

The 1973 Salary Survey [*Special Libraries* 64(no.12): 594-628 (Dec 1973)] was excellent, by far the clearest and easiest to understand. But before you decide, on the basis of salary comparisons, that special librarians are better off in one place than another, hear my naive experience with simple statistical information.

The variables covered by the Survey are rightly limited to those affecting employment and salaries. But a salary level in one geographic region can be compared realistically

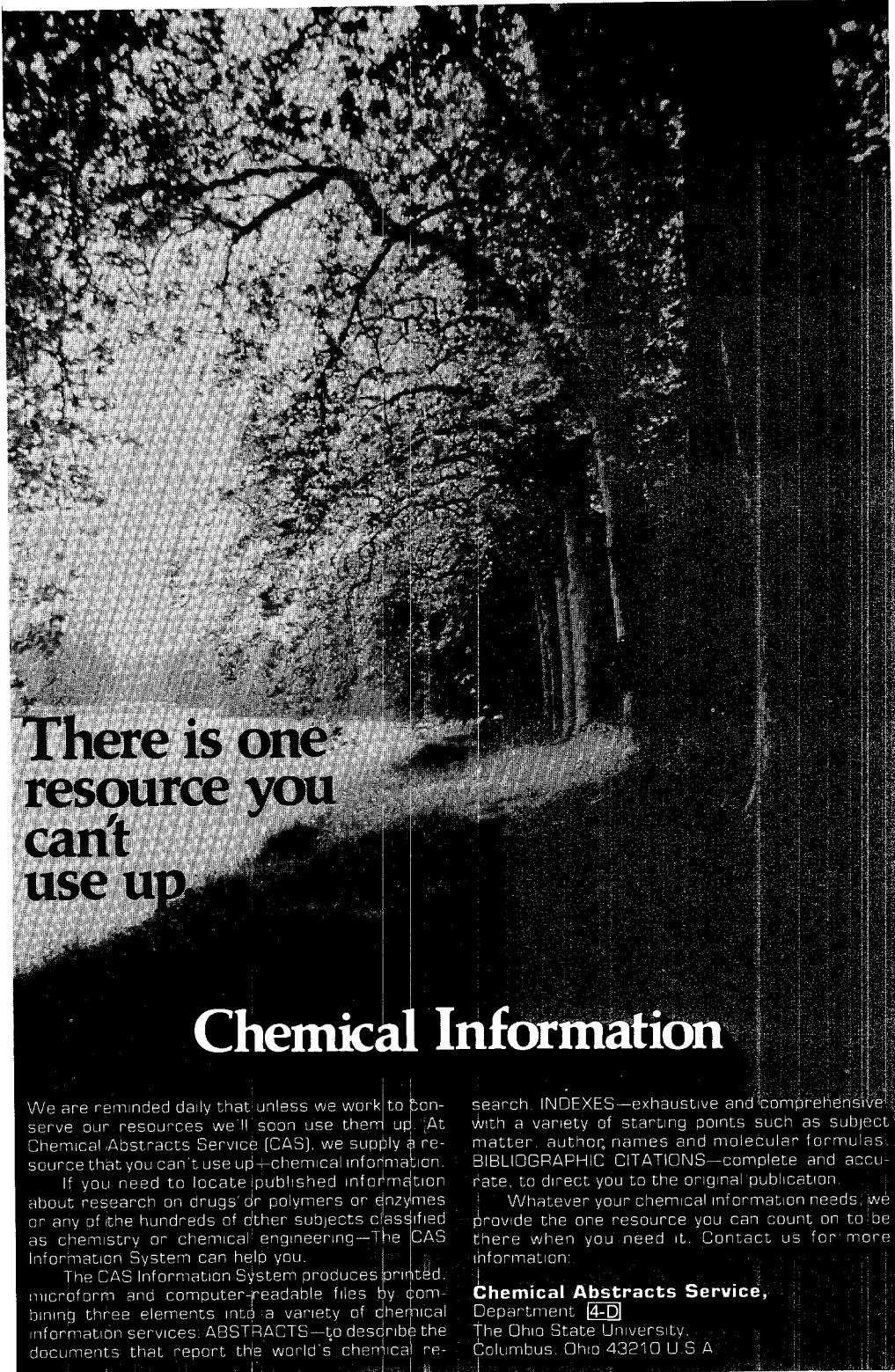
with that in another only in relation to the cost of living, i.e., what that much money will provide. Obvious, of course! And the Consumer Price Indexes should give information to help make the proper interpretation. But these, too, must be interpreted, with information which is *not* obvious.

Before I came to Massachusetts from Southern California, I found out that the Consumer Price Indexes for Boston and Los Angeles varied only a few cents, higher in one category, lower in another. I did not know that these figures are based on regional average family *budgets* and *custom*. In the Index, the dollar item for transportation was approximately the same in each city, but an eye-opening discovery on site was that it supported one automobile in Boston and two in Los Angeles. In Massachusetts the grocery bill could be kept at the same level as that in Southern California *if* you liked beans and cod. For identical items, quality, meat cuts, etc., the costs are more here. Fresh vegetables and fruit are expectedly higher. The costs for winter living, car maintenance, heat, snow removal, etc., takes money which in the Southern California budget may be spent for "pleasant outdoor living." There are many other differences to consider, not the least of which here is the high tax support for a notorious political state government.

Of course, these are only a few examples of the economic differences. I like it here—there are compensations. But similar variables exist all over the United States. Don't be swayed by salary comparisons alone. Learn all of the facts. You may be better off than you thought.

Loyd Rathbun
M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory
Lexington, Mass. 02173

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Data and Information Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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ALA Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 20002

Elizabeth W. Stone

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Washington, D.C. 20017

■ The operations of the Environmental Data Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are described.

IN the winter of 1973 as shiploads of American wheat and corn were being unloaded in Russian ports, a big mid-western grain brokerage house that had profited handsomely from the Soviet wheat sales began wondering when such an opportunity would come again. What kinds of weather had produced the Russian crop failures and what would be the tell-tale signs of another failure in the future?

Six months later, as the price of beef rose weekly in the supermarkets and housewives across America complained bitterly, government researchers and consumer advocates also began a frantic search for data which would aid in planning to avoid a similar grain drain from happening again.

Both parties found their clues within their own government, in a meteorological

library collection stretching back to 1800 and containing records of weather even from Tsarist Russia and 19th century Europe.

This library, formerly belonging to the U.S. Weather Bureau, now known as the Atmospheric Sciences Library, is part of a vast new government project to consolidate world-wide environmental data and information under one agency—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Librarians, scientists, businessmen, and the general public can expect to find a wide range of answers within the various divisions of this new governmental administration.

A phone call to the right office within this agency's Environmental Data Service (EDS) can produce references to a great deal of information on such items as studies of ocean currents off Cape Cod, a bibliographic citation to the latest book on the legal aspects of "riparian and littoral rights," a 26-page pamphlet on preserving and freezing blue crab meat, or the likelihood of rain in Crete in March. For the university or special librarian a knowledge of these publications and services can provide a unique

bridge between the library and scientist customers.

What Is NOAA?

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (abbreviated NOAA and pronounced "Noah") is part of the Commerce Department. It was formed in 1970 through an executive reorganization which combined the Environmental Science Services Administration (the old Weather Bureau and Coast and Geodetic Survey), the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and other offices under one roof and expanded their duties to include broad environmental responsibilities. Today NOAA has six major components including an environmental satellite service, numerous research laboratories and—most important for librarians and the information community—the all-encompassing Environmental Data Service.

NOAA is a three-part operation. First, it is an active scientific organization which maintains weather stations, oceanographic ships, airplanes, and atmospheric and oceanographic centers. It is a leading scientific organization in the fields of marine biology and oceanography, meteorology, geodesy, the upper atmosphere, and space. In addition, NOAA is a service organization providing taxpayers with information such as weather forecasts and warnings, ocean charts and fishing bulletins.

But it also contains the Environmental Data Service, a combination publishing house, cataloging department, indexing service and a national and international reference department for these disciplines.

Principally, EDS is the funnel through which are poured huge amounts of data generated by scientists across the world. Many of these data are in rough form which require processing and quality control by an EDS data center. EDS also maintains three libraries which specialize in collections of published materials pertinent to the basic areas of NOAA activity.

The Data Centers

For librarians "bibliographic control" is not a new phrase, but for Dr. Thomas S. Austin, EDS Director and a biological oceanographer, it has an additional meaning, control of the raw data in addition to the books and pamphlets in which the scientist publishes his findings. If an agency could make available the measurements and calculations the scientist made before he used some small part of them to develop a thesis, who knows what fruits a single piece of field work might produce? NOAA systems analysts, looking at the kinds of data produced by one three-month survey of the ocean off Barbados, have even thought of drawing up their own list of suggested Ph.D. dissertations that might be derived from the material at hand.

Thanks to automation, a scientific data center can do a lot of the dirty work of research which is sometimes regarded as both thankless and uninspiring. The data center provides the scientist with a place to work where all of the tedious tasks, such as data sorting, evaluation, summation, and the like have already been done. He starts at a point that another scientist without a data center service might never reach after bogging down in these "preliminary" efforts.

To this end, EDS is already working on an ambitious program for computerized information retrieval services. One, called OASIS (Oceanic and Atmospheric Scientific Information System) is an attempt to make available in machine readable form the published abstracts compiled by private oceanic and meteorological abstracting services, plus abstracts of all NOAA publications, all work done with federal Sea Grant funds, and the aquatic sciences and fisheries abstracts of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. A second system, called ENDEX (Environmental Data Index), provides referral service for data dealing with the environment. (The agency differentiates between "data" and "information." According to EDS: "Data are defined as numerical values resulting from physical and certain marine bio-

logical measurements and observations; information is defined as published and unpublished literature in NOAA's fields of interest, also citations, abstracts, bibliographies, etc., referring to such literature.") This system initially will concentrate on NOAA data files and all data available on the Great Lakes and the coastal zones.

As far as librarians are concerned right now, however, the material available from the Environmental Data Service can be broken down into the five separate centers of EDS. For data on physical-chemical oceanography, ocean currents and marine biology, there is the National Oceanographic Data Center in Washington, D.C. For climatic information there is the National Climatic Center in Asheville, N.C. For data on solar-terrestrial physics, undersea geology, geophysics, seismology and geomagnetism, there is the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center with headquarters in Boulder, Colo.

In addition, in Washington, there is the Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis which is involved in directing the information-retrieval portion of two international Atlantic Ocean surveys and a U.S.-Canadian examination of the Great Lakes. And finally there is the Environmental Science Information Center in Washington, which is the library and publishing agency for NOAA, and which will operate OASIS.

The National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) housed in a converted pattern shop at the Washington Navy Yard, stores huge amounts of data about the sea itself—temperature-depth readings (called bathythermograph data) from stations all over the world; measurements of salinity, oxygen, phosphorus, nitrogen, and other qualities of seawater for more than half a million stations; information on ocean currents; biological data such as plankton and chlorophyll concentrations; and related bibliographic references.

Many of these data have been converted to machine readable form. Analysts from the data center are often able to provide scientists with magnetic tapes

to run through their own computers to extract the needed facts. On the other hand, the center has also been effective in simply locating experiments in progress and matching up investigators who are probing similar problems.

A record of thousands of U.S. cruises and projects currently probing the nature of the world's seas has been computerized since 1967 as input to the National Marine Data Inventory (NAMDI) maintained by NODC. The purpose of this file is to keep track of what data are being collected and to fill in the lag between the time the collections are made at sea and the time the data are actually deposited in an archive.

NAMDI is also used as a basis for annually listing cruises of the U.S. Declared National Program (DNP) in oceanography for publication by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Data resulting from the DNP are intended for internationally sponsored World Data Exchange; many of these data are deposited in internationally sponsored World Data Centers, a number of which are collocated with EDS data centers. Through NAMDI, scientists are alerted in advance to these potential data sources.

Data are stored so that they can be located by geographic limits, by the kind of platform involved (buoy, ship, plane, satellite, etc.), by country, time, institute, depth of water, etc. They can often be reproduced (if the Center itself has the data) on tape, punched cards, microfilm, or as printed copy.

Much of the material stored by the National Oceanographic Data Center is of interest primarily to marine scientists concerned with the physical and chemical properties of the sea.

The activities of the National Weather Service of NOAA are the easiest for most of us to relate to daily life. The National Climatic Center in Asheville is an equally straightforward record-keeping operation. Originally known as the National Weather Records Center, this is the largest data center of the Environmental Data Service. Its purpose is to make historical weather information

available to the public in a form suitable for use in making decisions involving health, business, litigation and research.

The National Climatic Center maintains an archive of observations and trace charts dating from 1841, when systematic collection of weather records began in this country, plus voluminous observations from military aircraft and ships, from foreign countries, and from special scientific expeditions. The center divides these data among a series of specific disciplines, such as climatology (the history of the nature of weather in an area) and hydrology (the study of water and rainfall).

An enormous number of observations from all over the world is collected, verified, edited, and placed in the archives of the National Climatic Center. From this collection, the center staff develops a series of summaries, records of abnormal weather events, statistics of extremes, etc. Some of this information is used on every radio or television weather report and some is published in farm bulletins, airport weather summaries, and other collections of weather statistics. Combining all the manuscript observations, satellite films, and other meteorological tabulations, the center's resources include 74 million record sheets, each representing many observations, 65 million punched cards, 82 thousand reels of microfilm, 35 thousand reels of magnetic tape and 180 thousand publications.

Areas of Concern

The center itself does some research by conducting investigations for other federal agencies on such topics as aviation operations, space exploration, and air pollution, but its principal role is supplying data for research scientists. The center publishes a number of climatological pamphlets summarizing data in many diverse fields. Among them are a series of subscription publications on local and national climate, a monthly storm data bulletin and an annual compendium of daily river stages. It also contributes data for a weekly weather and crop bulletin which is published in co-

operation with the Agriculture Department. This publication presents narrative summaries of the effect of weather on crops, discussions of crops in season, listings of winter heating-degree days and ice reports, and special articles.

Some of the nation's most abstruse, and also most critically important scientific inquiries are received in the National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC) with headquarters in Boulder, Colo. The center's area of responsibility includes scientific disciplines embracing a range of studies reaching from the earth's interior to outer space. For example, the center deals with physical phenomena (other than meteorological) in the earth's atmosphere and beyond, data relating to the ionosphere, variations in the earth's magnetic field, solar activity, aurora, cosmic rays, and airglow, as well as solid earth disciplines such as seismology, geomagnetism, and marine geology and geophysics.

Some of the data are of interest principally to theoretical scientists, space scientists, and communication engineers. In studying the earth's atmosphere and the sun, scientists throughout the world have for many years made systematic day-by-day observations. These include study of the ionosphere by radio soundings and recording of the earth's magnetic field to note the variations associated with geomagnetic storms. Horizon-to-horizon auroral photographs from all-sky cameras are now being supplemented by auroral images from satellites. Solar emissions which reach the lower ionosphere and solar storms or flares are associated with radio communication failures in high latitudes.

The study of earthquakes is of interest alike to the researcher involved in an esoteric study of the properties of the earth's core and to the city planner or insurance company concerned with risks of destructive earthquakes. Microfilmed copies of seismograms from about 120 standard stations around the world are essential tools for researchers. Files of strong motion accelerograms obtained from instruments triggered into action

by nearby strong earthquakes provide vital information for architects and engineers. Magnetic tape files giving the location and magnitude of worldwide earthquakes provide data for planners, insurers, and many others.

Data in the geomagnetic files which go back a century or more are useful in land surveying (recovering old survey points and lines) and are necessary for both nautical and aeronautical navigational charts.

The NGSDC marine geology and geophysics group, located in Washington, D.C., provides data which are in constant demand and are of great practical use. Since undersea oil is now considered one of the most important future sources of fuel, and there is much concern on its environmental impact, these data are used in connection with development programs. Marine geologists and geophysicists at the center answer more than 50 queries for data every month; more than half are from oil companies exploring some area of the seabed.

The marine geological and geophysical files include data such as continuous measurements of bottom topography and structure, gravity studies, data on magnetic anomalies, and descriptions of sediments taken by dredges and core drills. Computerized indexes include such things as available photographs of the sea bottom listed by depth, location, and time; punched card, photocopied, and microfilmed records of undersea explorations; and computer listings of sea-floor samples with annotations such as "calcareous ooze, manganese nodules on top."

CEDDA

One of the most interesting divisions of the Environmental Data Service is the awkwardly titled Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis (CEDDA). It does just what its title suggests—designs the way data should be gathered and then analyzes the data so scientists can see what they have.

The center is a hybrid organization that grew out of an intensive study of

the tropical Atlantic known as the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX). While it does not function as a data center in the same way as the oceanographic or climatic centers, with vast inventories of material, CEDDA has become the key to data coming from three special experiments: the BOMEX, the 1972–1973 International Field Year for the Great Lakes, and the 1975 international survey of the tropical Atlantic off Africa.

The center's director is Dr. Joshua Z. Holland, an eminent meteorologist whose personal interest is in the interplay of tropical ocean and atmosphere, or what he terms "the boiler of the engine that drives the earth's weather." But Holland's other major interest is in making scientific field work more useful to many scientists. CEDDA staff have tried to standardize and control the data resulting from experiments so they can be kept and used again and again.

As an outgrowth of this attempt to control data, the center has been creating bibliographic links to its experiments from the earliest possible moment. For the Barbados experiment, the center is preparing a bibliography giving citations and abstracts of publications resulting from the project, whether from individual scientists or from government agencies. In addition, the center has produced a series of publications on the project, among them a volume giving a complete description of the experiment including charts of ship and aircraft patterns across the sea, lists of kinds of data taken, and descriptions of special experiments conducted.

The same thing is being done for the Great Lakes project. CEDDA is helping scientists in the Great Lakes project produce a periodic bulletin listing U.S. and Canadian investigations covering such disparate topics as water temperature and current measurements pertinent to construction of generating plants on the Ontario shore, the occurrence of zooplankton in Lake Ontario, a study of evaporation in shallow lakes, and pollution in the Genesee River Basin. CEDDA also is helping to produce a two-volume

work called *The Radiation Budget of Lake Ontario including Cloud Cover: Preliminary Results*.

In the summer of 1974 CEDDA will direct the U.S. data-management portion of an intensive survey of the Atlantic off North Africa which will be conducted by participants from nearly a dozen countries including the U.S.S.R., Mexico, Senegal, Brazil, and several European nations. The experiment is expected to be a major step in applying discoveries produced by the Barbados project to the larger problems of the world's weather.

Obviously, surveys of the open Atlantic are of use primarily to pure scientists rather than the general public or to industry. The result of these experiments will undoubtedly be a better understanding of weather patterns of the vast equatorial belt that previously have been only sketchily observed. An ultimate payoff might be to find ways of forecasting disastrous droughts such as the one ravaging central Africa. Numerous by-products can also be expected in the fields of oceanography and marine biology. Already the inventory of data collected from the Barbados experiment is so great that in 1972 NOAA provided round-trip travel and five days of per diem expenses for any graduate students who had the endorsement of a faculty member in one of the relevant disciplines to identify data he could use for research.

On the other hand, the Great Lakes project, which concentrated on Lake Ontario, is of much greater immediate use to conservationists, businessmen, and local governments. Project managers have created a three-inch-thick computer printout cataloging all the data that have been derived from the year's work to date. The catalog lists data that can be used to determine such things as the fish population of an area of the lake, the quantity of pollution in a river and its potential effect on surrounding beaches and cities, or the effect of water temperature on weather and subsequently on the apple crop in upstate New York.

Eventually, the data from the various experiments may find their way into spe-

cific centers but for the moment CEDDA provides an invaluable bibliographic key to a large body of material coming from these experiments and presumably will continue the task of standardizing and making available what once was lost in the notebooks of over-worked scientists.

Information Center

While NOAA is busy sorting, computerizing, microfilming, and storing all these raw data in its various data centers, the scientists who made the original observations and their colleagues are busy publishing their conclusions, generalizations, and theories. This is what NOAA classifies as "information," and this is what the fifth and final center, the Environmental Science Information Center, keeps track of.

The information center runs two libraries in Washington and one in Miami, edits and publishes NOAA literature, acts as the link to the National Technical Information System (NTIS) and the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, and is fast becoming a major source for scientific literature through its emerging information system, OASIS.

In many ways the information center is the most obvious link between NOAA and the world of librarians and the public, since the material it handles is published and readable.

The section dealing with NOAA publications handles about 20,000 requests a year for reports done by agency scientists. It also prints a monthly list of publications, with abstracts, which is available to libraries. Using this list, a librarian can fill out an order slip to request any document from NOAA just as he would from a conventional publisher.

The information center is also striving to provide access to the hundreds of other environmental science publications which have flooded the scientific world in recent years. OASIS (Oceanic and Atmospheric Scientific Information System), in an attempt to consolidate marine and meteorological publications in one catalog, will include in machine readable form the contents of *Oceanic*

Abstracts and of Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts, two private services not available previously in this form. In addition, this file eventually will include abstracts recorded by the United Nations FAO Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System.

The center is also involved in publishing a special bibliography which stems from an intensive survey of the pollution-plagued stretch of sea off the New York-New Jersey coast known as the New York Bight. The center's staff hope to have the special bibliography in print by the summer of 1974 and expect it to contain at least 2,400 references.

Finally, the information center includes two major special libraries located just outside Washington: the Atmospheric Sciences Library (formerly the U.S. Weather Bureau Library) and the Marine and Earth Sciences Library (formerly the library of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey). A branch of the latter library, in Washington, contains a core collection on fisheries.

The Atmospheric Sciences Library is the prime source in the country for both data and information published in the fields of meteorology and hydrology. In addition to the main collection, the library contains several hundred rare books, 19th century weather records from France and England, photostats of captured German and Japanese weather observations made during World War II, Russian narratives and observations from the Tsarist weather station at St. Petersburg as far back as 1838, and a large body of eye-witness records of historic sea voyages, explorations and surveys.

Recent headlines about fuel crises have brought a considerable number of requests for information about solar energy, says Robert Huff, the librarian. The library makes 300 to 400 interlibrary loans a month, about one third its circulation. Not long ago a New Jersey consulting firm requested information on a voluminous national weather atlas for which it had hunted far and wide without success. The atlas was in the Atmospheric Sciences Library, so the firm was asked to have its librarian request an

interlibrary loan. The company had no library or librarian, so the loan was arranged through a public library right across the street from the firm. The atlas arrived within three days.

The Marine and Earth Sciences library also has a collection of rare books (a 16th century Italian treatise on geodetic mathematics and a 17th century Dutch surveyor's text with precise copper plates, for example) and a collection of nearly 150,000 titles, 700 periodicals, and 59 drawers of vertical files filled with information on geodesy and oceanography. The library is also developing a collection of publications dealing with the use of laser techniques, photogrammetry, and satellite triangulation for mapping the earth's surface.

Much of this library's business is with the government and with Washington-area consulting firms. However, there are other users. Not long ago a legal firm in the State of New Jersey went through the collection trying to establish who had legal title to wetlands along the state's shoreline.

The NOAA library system also includes in the Libraries Division a 10,000-volume collection at Miami, Florida, dealing with marine and atmospheric sciences. This facility, located in NOAA's Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, contains works on physical oceanography and the interaction between sea and air, and runs a branch specializing in tropical meteorology to serve the National Hurricane Center and the National Hurricane Research Laboratory at Coral Gables. These libraries are used not only by NOAA scientists but by faculty and students of the University of Miami and other Florida institutions.

In addition, NOAA maintains a specialized collection of publications on telecommunications, solar physics, geomagnetism and other related fields at its Environmental Research Laboratories library at Boulder, Colorado. This library also serves personnel of the National Bureau of Standards, Institute of Basic Standards, and the Office of Telecommunications.

Twenty-six additional NOAA libraries are located throughout the United States, spread geographically from Massachusetts to Alaska and Hawaii. All of these libraries are attached to NOAA research centers and laboratories. The collections are highly specialized and have been developed to support on-going research programs of NOAA scientists. The field libraries also share their resources and provide services to institutes, academic and commercial interests, and private citizens in their communities.

The NOAA Libraries Division publishes a semi-monthly accessions list citing new additions to the Marine and Earth Sciences Library and Atmospheric Sciences Library collections. The list is available free of charge from the Libraries Division.

As a key to the vast array of scientific material, EDS is working on a sophisticated referral system which it hopes to have in operation in 1975. This Environmental Data Index (ENDEX) is expected to provide references to all scientific data (as opposed to publications) dealing with the study of environment. It is designed to include eventually the broad array of facts now accessible throughout files in the individual oceanographic, climatic, and geophysical data centers.

Some day, ENDEX staff predict, a phone call to a government office with a console that can be plugged into the ENDEX system will allow a scientist in any part of the country to get an instant inventory of all data available in any field connected with the environment.

APPENDIX

NOAA in Brief

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852—for general information, phone numbers and referrals to all NOAA components (301) 496-8910.

The Environmental Data Service, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235—for general information about EDS, referrals and phone numbers (202) 343-6226.

The National Oceanographic Data Center, NOAA, Rockville, Md. 20852—for data and information about oceanography, marine biology and marine climatology (202) 426-9042.

The National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center, Environmental Research Laboratories, NOAA, Boulder, Colo. 80302—for data in the fields of solar terrestrial physics and seismology (303) 499-6215; for data on undersea geophysics write Marine Geology and Geophysics Branch, Environmental Data Service, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235.

The National Climatic Center, Federal Building, Asheville, N.C. 28801—for historical weather data and information (704) 254-0961

The Center for Experiment Design and Data Analysis, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235—for data and references to data emanating from the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment, the International Field Year for the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Tropical Experiment of the 1974 Global Atmospheric Research Program (202) 343-4143.

The Environmental Science Information Center, NOAA, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235—for information on obtaining NOAA publications (202) 343-6454.

NOAA libraries:

Atmospheric Sciences Library, 8060 13th Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, (301) 427-7800.

Marine and Earth Sciences Library, 6001 Executive Blvd., Rockville, Md. 20852, (301) 496-8021.

NOAA Miami Library, 15 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, Fla. 33130, (305) 350-1330.

NOAA Library, 325 Broadway, Boulder, Colo. 80302, (303) 499-1000, ext. 3784.

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Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

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■ A selected list of computerized search services for areas related to the behavioral sciences is presented here.

AMERICAN Institutes for Research (AIR) is a nonprofit educational and scientific institution whose staff is engaged in basic and applied research in the behavioral sciences. In response to the reference needs of the educational and behavioral scientific researchers at the Palo Alto office of AIR, information on custom computer searches was collected during the last quarter of 1973. The task of collecting information on the characteristics of these services was not easy. For example, often two requests for complete information were necessary. With almost all the essential information gathered, the chart of services was produced* and distributed to all senior researchers at AIR. The various search services can now be easily referred to when researchers are considering comprehensive literature searches and literature reviews for research projects.

* The chart format is patterned (with modifications) after the list published by Lindsay Murdock and Olivia Opello, "Computer Literature Searches in the Physical Sciences." *Special Libraries* 64 (no.10): 442-445 (Oct 1973).

The chart, of course, is not comprehensive. New computer services appear frequently. Readers will note a "geographical bias" in choice of listings in the cases of ERIC, AIM/ARM, and MEDLINE. ERIC searches are now offered by numerous vendors. Information on ERIC search services is available from Central ERIC, National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202. For information on the availability of AIM/ARM search services contact Paul Schroeder, AIM/ARM Project Director, The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210. MEDLINE services are offered by numerous libraries. For information regarding the location of these libraries, contact the National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

This chart does not indicate any sort of evaluation or comparison of quality of services offered. It would be an interesting and helpful future research project to evaluate quality by submitting the same search request to all groups offering a search service of the same data base to compare the products qualitatively.

The question mark in the "turnaround time" or cost columns indicates that no information regarding these characteristics was noted in the information literature. Also, turnaround time

with pickup is indicated for agencies located near the AIR office. Additional time is required for mail requests.

Further requests for information and forms should be directed to the appropriate sources listed (not AIR). No unlisted, special qualifications are needed for access to these services other than DDC (Defense Documentation Center) and CRISP. DDC services are available to all federal government agencies and their contractors, subcontractors, and grantees. In addition, research and development organizations, without current contracts, may be declared eligible for documentation services by a military service under the Defense Potential Contractors Program. DDC provides a manual titled "Registration for Department

of Defense Scientific and Technical Information Services" (DSAM 4185.3). Users of CRISP need only have a legitimate need for scientific and related information on ongoing Public Health Service-supported research projects. Legitimate need includes academic pursuits of researchers, students and librarians regarding Public Health Service support of research in a particular area if such information is not sought for financial gain.

Also, prices quoted are from literature received from vendors during 1973 and therefore are subject to change.

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Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

This listing is of selected search services which produce demand special-request bibliographies. Note: Prices are subject to change.

Search	Input	Time Coverage	Turnaround Time	Available From	Cost
AIM/ARM	7,000 abstracts of instructional and research materials, indexed by the Center for Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University	1966-current	5 days/2 weeks (with pick-up at Lockheed)	Lockheed Information Systems, 3251 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304. Phone: 493-4411 x 45412 (Frances Grant). Mail or phone	\$25/search (price will increase if numerous descriptors are used)
			"2-3 days" (with pick-up at Stanford)	Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Box E, Stanford University, ‡ Stanford, Calif. 94305. Phone: 321-2300 x 3345 (Judy Yarborough). Mail requests are preferred. ‡ Stanford computer terminals are linked with Lockheed	\$35 rough estimate for average search
CRISP	Information about the scientific and fiscal aspects of research projects supported by the various research grants programs of the National Institutes of Health and other components of the Public Health Service and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Also available is IMPAC data base, which contains information on significant attributes of NIH extramural programs.)	Updated monthly—access to up-to-the-minute data is available when necessary	?	Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014	No charge at present
DDC Report Bibliography	Technical Report Data Bank (covers DoD and its contractors). Contains 750,000 records of past RDT&E efforts	1953-current	Approx. 1 week (?)	Defense Documentation Center, Attn: DDC-TAR, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314	No charge, since AIR is registered as a user with DDC

Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

Search	Input	Time Coverage	Turnaround Time	Available From	Cost
DDC Research and Technology Work Unit Information System	Summaries of scientific and technical work being performed at the work unit level within Defense programs. Identifies on-going efforts. Contains 20,000 active records	Current	Approx. 1 week (?)	Defense Documentation Center, Attn: DDC-TAR, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314	No charge, since AIR is registered as a user with DDC
DATRIX/C.D.I. QUERY SERVICE	All U.S. Dissertations	1861-current	2 weeks	Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Phone: (313) 761-4700. Mail or phone	\$15/150 references
*ERIC/"Probe"	Files from Educational Resources and Information Center. <u>Research in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE)</u>	Retrospective and Current	Approx. 5 days, plus 1st class mailing time	Education Library, Room 30, School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47401. Phone: (812) 337-5718. Mail or phone	\$18/100 abstracts
*ERIC	<u>RIE</u> and <u>CIJE</u>	1965-current; updated quarterly	5 days/2 weeks (with pick-up at Lockheed)	Lockheed Information Systems, 3251 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304. Phone: 493-4411 x 45412 (Frances Grant). Mail or phone	\$25/search; users must pre-structure search, using ERIC descriptors†
*ERIC	<u>RIE</u> and <u>CIJE</u>	<u>RIE</u> : 1967-current <u>CIJE</u> : 1969-current	"2-3 days" (with pick-up at Stanford)	Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Box E, Stanford University, ‡ Stanford, Calif. 94305. Phone: 321-2300 x 3345 (Judy Yarborough). Mail requests are preferred. ‡ Stanford computer terminals are linked with Lockheed	\$35 rough estimate for average search

* There are numerous organizations offering ERIC searches.

† ERIC descriptors refer to key terms from the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. New York, CCM Information Corp., 1970.

Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

Search	Input	Time Coverage	Turnaround Time	Available From	Cost
Exceptional Child Education Abstracts	12,000 abstracts of material of particular interest in this field	1966-current	5 days/2 weeks (with pick-up at Lockheed)	Lockheed Information Systems, 3251 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304. Phone: 493-4411 x 45412 (Frances Grant). Mail or phone	\$25/search (price will increase if numerous descriptors are used)
			"2-3 days" (with pick-up of Stanford)	Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Box E, Stanford University, † Stanford, Calif. 94305. Phone: 321-2300 x 3345 (Judy Yarborough). Mail requests are preferred. ‡ Stanford computer terminals are linked with Lockheed	\$35 rough estimate for average search
		1969-current	2-3 weeks	ERIC/CEC Information Center, Council for Exceptional Children, 1411 South Jefferson Davis Highway, Jefferson Plaza Suite 900, Arlington, Va. 22202. Phone: (703) 521-8820. Mail or phone	Free at present. The Center will decide whether an information request will be answered with a prepared package of relevant materials and/or a computer generated topical bibliography. "In many cases the request requires a more detailed search in DIALOG, the . . . computer system." (Other ERIC documents on file are RIE, CIJE, and Pacesetters in Innovation.) "The availability of the abstract journal, ECEA, in the requestor's geographical location will determine whether abstract printouts or accession numbers only will be supplied."
Funding Sources Clearinghouse, Inc.	Information on 50,000 government, private, corporation and association grant programs	Current	?	Funding Sources Clearinghouse, Inc., 760 Market Street, Suite 1000, San Francisco, Calif. 94102 Phone: (415) 421-7411.	

Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

Search	Input	Time Coverage	Turnaround Time	Available From	Cost
Inventory of Published Research in Marriage and Family Behavior	Bibliographic citations to literature on marriage and family behavior	1900-current	2 weeks	Family Social Science, 310 North Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55108. Phone: (612) 373-0341. Mail or phone	\$10/current search \$25/retrospective search
MEDLINE (MEDLARS On-Line)	Citations from over 1,000 biomedical journals indexed for <u>Index Medicus</u> . Data base at Stanford also includes: COMPFIL (remaining 1,000 <u>Index Medicus</u> journals)	3 years' past data plus current year's data added monthly	25 references or fewer (on-line) within 2 days; off-line, approx. 1 week	Lane Medical Library, Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, Calif. 94305	\$5/search/file (\$10 for both) for individuals outside Stanford; no charge at present for "patrons affiliated with Stanford"
Mental health field	Abstracts from worldwide mental health literature including books, technical and program reports, monographs, workshop and conference proceedings and symposia	Retrospective and current	?	Technical Information Section, <i>National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information</i> , National Institutes of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20521. Phone: (301) 443-4517. Mail or phone	"Free service offered to the (mental health) professional community"
NTISearch§	Research reports and other analyses from federal agencies, their contractors and grantees	1964-current	"Usually within just a few days"	National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5281 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Phone: (703) 321-8523. Mail or phone	\$50/first 100 references (combined NTIS/SSIE search costs \$85/125 abstracts)
NTIS	Research reports and other analyses from federal agencies, their contractors and grantees	1963-current; updated every 2 weeks	"2-3 days" (with pick-up at Stanford)	Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Box E, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305. Phone: 321-2300 x 3345 (Judy Yarborough). Mail requests are preferred.	\$35 (rough estimate)

§ Combined NTIS/SSIE [Smithsonian Science Information Exchange] search is available.

Selected Computerized Search Services in Areas Related to the Behavioral Sciences

Search	Input	Time Coverage	Turnaround Time	Available From	Cost
PASAR	<u>Psychological Abstracts</u>	1967-current	"sent to you in about 2-3 weeks"	American Psychological Association, 1200 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 (request forms available in AIR library).	\$40-60
SSIE\$	"Summaries of recently funded research in all fields of science" (federal and nonfederal)	1949-current; updated daily	Approx. 1 week	Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 381-5511. Mail or phone	\$50/first 100 abstracts (combined NTIS/SSIE search cost \$85/125 abstracts)
\$ Combined SSIE/PASAR topic search is also available	This is not actually a "demand" search; check listings of topics available in <u>Behavior Today</u>			Behavior Today Research, Del Mar, Calif. 92014.	\$75
Social Science Citation Index	Index has over 1,000 journals from fields relevant to the social sciences including anthropology, community health, demography, economics, educational research, ethnic group studies, management, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, statistics, and urban planning and development	Retrospective and current	Approx. 2 weeks	Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. Phone: (215) 923-3300. Mail or phone	Minimum of \$50 (2 hours search time)
<u>Sociological Abstracts</u>	Same as printed version, <u>Sociological Abstracts</u> . Note: bibliography only of relevant documents (no abstracts)	Retrospective and current; updated quarterly	2-3 weeks for retrospective batch searches ("re-sults mailed throughout this period, however")	Lockheed Information Systems, 3251 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304. Phone: 493-4411 x 45412 (Frances Grant). Mail requests are preferred	\$70 rough estimate
				Georgia Information Dissemination Center, Office of Computing Activities, Boyd Graduate Studies Building, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30602. Phone: (404) 542-3741. Mail or phone	\$50/profile/volume (one volume/year 1965-1970); partially completed volumes billed at \$10 x the number of issues in partial volume

|| This service also available through other Lockheed Retrieval Service users.

Selecting Federal Publications

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■ The librarian who has the responsibility for adding federal documents to the collection is given some suggestions for assistance in selecting in both depository and non-depository libraries.

Considerations for developing a selection policy for documents are discussed. Tools which may be of assistance for both retrospective and current documents are indicated.

YEARLY increases in federal publications, both depository and non-depository, create problems for the librarian responsible for adding government documents to the library's collections. This article attempts to relate the concerns connected with selection of materials for the general collection to the problems of selecting federal publications in general and depository items in particular.

The challenges that the documents librarian faces in selection are similar to those experienced in selecting other types of library materials. Varying library environments and situations dictate selection of varying books, periodicals, and other materials, and the same situation exists with the selection of documents. For the documents collection, whether separate or integrated, to be most effective, it is necessary to relate the selection of documents to the same principles which are utilized in selecting the other library materials.

Surveying the Users

One of the most significant principles of selection is: Know your community. This is just as important for selecting documents as for selecting any other type of material. The users and their differing needs will dictate in large part the kinds of documents added to the collection. A survey of the community the collection serves, either formal or informal, will be a necessary first step before a written selection policy can be successfully implemented. Lowell Martin, however, in writing on the community survey, cautions that "a community survey is a tool of library service, but it is not a blueprint" (1).

As a result of gathering information about the users (both actual and potential) of the documents collection, it is possible to think in terms of the overall goals and objectives of the library. The documents collection, like the other

areas of the library, needs to add materials which will further the library's goals and objectives.

Thus when a new publication is being considered, the documents librarian may begin to make a decision by answering these questions:

1) Is this a subject area likely to be needed by this library?

2) Is an attempt being made to be comprehensive in the collection in this area?

3) If this library is a depository library, can this documents collection afford the luxury of accepting all the materials in this class on a continuing basis given the space and staff available?

4) Are there other libraries in the area which may have this material?

5) What members of the library staff or library community of users can be of assistance in determining the value of this item to the collection?

As a part of the community survey, it is necessary to be aware of other documents collections in the area and the types of materials that they actively collect. Cooperative efforts, especially among the smaller libraries, will be most important. What formal or informal working relationships exist among the libraries in the area? Can these relationships be extended to include the documents collections? To what degree do the collections in public libraries complement those of the academic libraries and vice versa? Do the various academic libraries have different curricular needs which will mean that certain areas are likely to be represented in one collection and not in another? The smaller libraries don't attempt to be comprehensive in their book and periodical collections, and the same should be as true for the documents collection.

Assistance should be solicited where necessary in making the decision—from other staff members or from the user community. Librarians who select other types of materials, books, periodicals, nonbook materials, invite the opinions of those who may be qualified to give advice; documents librarians should use

this approach also. In the long run, it can bring the library a dividend in terms of public relations and public awareness of the documents collection.

All libraries, and especially depository libraries, need to consider such factors as available storage space, collection upkeep, service to the library's users, staff size and organization, and the backgrounds of the staff who will provide service.

Although depository items are free to depository libraries, anything acquired by a library costs money in terms of space, processing, and upkeep. Libraries have been forced to become more cost conscious, and this becomes a factor not to be taken lightly in making depository selections. If depository items are accepted without proper consideration as to their overall role in the library's program, the subsequent cost to the library in processing, housing, and perhaps eventual disposal through weeding may represent a considerable sum. This ultimately will cut down on the overall effectiveness of the collection.

Documents Selection Policy

Of major assistance in building the documents collection will be a written documents selection policy which meshes with the overall library selection policy and which is based on the same considerations. If there is no formal selection policy, the documents librarian has an obligation to familiarize himself with those factors which dictate the selection of other materials in the library's collection and to attempt to include in the documents collections those items which seem most suitable using those factors.

With an existing selection policy, the librarian may wish to evaluate that policy to determine whether it is currently meeting the needs of the library's users, at least from the standpoint of the documents collections. This should be a project of the entire staff. If the written policy does not presently include documents selection, this area should be included.

If there is no written policy, and no possibility seems to exist for creating a

general written policy, the librarian responsible for documents should at least consider devising one for the documents collection. While the written policy will not give answers on specific items, it will assist in determining to what degree a subject area should be included in the collection and will provide a starting point for making that decision.

Adding Government Documents to the Collection

The selection aids that are available for government publications may be utilized to good advantage in the selection process. Some will be useful only for depository publications; others will cover the whole range of government documents. Judicious use of the materials listed in the bibliography may reinforce decisions already made, may assist in evaluating the present collection, and should at least provide a starting point in selecting new materials for the collection.

The library that is not a depository for federal publications is faced with the necessity of searching regularly for all government documents to be added to the collection. The depository library faces the same situation with regard to acquiring those documents categorized as non-depository. In each case, regular checking of the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* and the other materials listed in the bibliography will be necessary. A desired item may be printed in a limited number of copies, and it is advisable to place orders as soon as possible after publication.

In addition to checking the *Monthly Catalog*, catalogs and bibliographies from individual departments and agencies should be checked, e.g., *List of Available Publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture* or the *Catalog of Publications of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*. A request to the individual agency may enable you to get on the mailing lists of those agencies whose publications seem most likely to meet your needs, with the result that you may receive some free

publications. Congressmen and senators are another potential source of documents through the materials that they are allowed to distribute to their constituents at little or no cost.

Consider the possibility of microforms rather than the actual documents. Or if the collection is a very comprehensive one, consider both microform and hard copy of popular items for back up use with the microform editions.

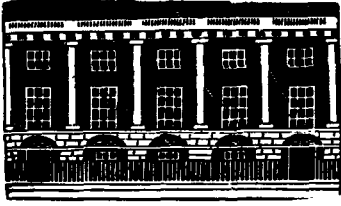
Selecting Government Periodicals

All librarians face a challenge in working with periodical materials, and government periodicals are no exception. In 1968, Louis Kiraldi, the Documents Librarian at Western Michigan University, touched briefly on the problems associated with selecting government periodicals (2). He spoke of the multitude of materials available, many of which are not periodicals as the public thinks of them, but which are directories, bibliographies, accession lists, etc.

Just as general periodicals which are not indexed have a more limited utility than do those which are covered by indexing and abstracting services, so government periodicals are less useful if they are not indexed. One of the problems is in learning which indexing and abstracting services include government periodicals. Ulrich's, of course, will cover many but not all. Kiraldi provided a list of government periodicals indexed by abstracting and indexing services in an attempt to provide more details than are available in Ulrich's.

A complementary article by Kiraldi calls attention to "some of the abstracting services which . . . should be available in every depository library and in any medium-sized public or higher-educational library" (3). In addition to listing the better-known Federal government abstracting journals, Kiraldi provides a brief annotated list of some of the lesser-known services.

These two articles, and others like them, will be of some assistance in making decisions on periodicals, as will Andriot and the *Price Lists*.



Evaluation of Documents Collections

Selection responsibility does not consist just of adding new items to the collection. Of equal importance with the concern to add new materials which meet the criteria of the library's established selection policy is the need to evaluate regularly and continuously the complete documents collection. The most effective documents collection (and the most justifiable) is the "working" documents collection—one that is being used both heavily and successfully by the patrons. Patron satisfaction is certainly one very important indicator of the effectiveness of the collection. And, just as is the case with other library materials, continued patron requests for materials not presently available will serve as a signal that consideration should be given to these materials.

For depository libraries, a further point of concern in evaluating the collection has to do with the depository classes currently being received. Were the selection criteria and considerations discussed earlier applied to these items? Is there a need to make changes in the current group of items being selected?

If there have been significant changes in the goals and purposes of the library then perhaps items previously considered and rejected need to be reconsidered. Or if there was previously no written selection policy, the establishment of one would be an appropriate time to determine whether the original decisions were valid. Obviously not every class would need to be reconsidered, but those which appear to be borderline materials should be examined.

The aspect of collection evaluation which is probably most often overlooked is weeding. Since the provisions of the

Depository Act of 1962 make collection weeding possible, careful consideration should be given to this area. In discussing the provisions of the act with regard to weeding, Terry Weech has indicated some of the pros and cons (4).

Using Documents in Reference

The reference function of documents is one that is often overlooked. Some of the most valuable reference materials are public documents. In some instances the only reference material available on a topic may be that found in government publications. Who can imagine giving effective reference service without the guides, bibliographies, statistical sources, legal materials, and indexing and abstracting services to name but a few that exist as government documents?

In libraries where the documents collection is separated from the reference collection, the value of documents to reference may be overlooked. Just as the problem exists with respect to the contents of the circulating collection, so it may exist with respect to reference. Hopefully those items which are primarily reference materials are being brought to the attention of the reference staff. If they are not physically located in the reference area, then some kind of file or guide to these reference materials needs to be maintained by reference. Again, the documents librarian can play a very important role in the overall effectiveness of the library by alerting the reference staff to new materials.

Publicizing the Documents Collection

The documents librarian's responsibility does not end with the decision to add a new item to the collection. In all too many libraries, especially those in which there is a separate documents collection, little is known about what is available in that collection, and it is the documents librarian's obligation to publicize available materials and services. Bulletin board displays, library bibliographies, reviews and press releases in local newspapers, lists for teachers, and talks at

clubs can all be effective means of making known what is available.

Hopefully the rest of the library staff will assist in integrating the use of the documents collection into the use of the overall library collection. If there is a tendency to overlook the resources of the documents collection in assisting patrons, then it may be necessary to mount a public relations or information campaign to let the remainder of the staff know what is available and to increase the service activity of the documents collection. By promoting the use of documents and as a result creating a more active role for the documents collection within the general collection, the collection will be on the way to realizing its full potential.

Just as Martin cautions that the community survey is not a blueprint, so the considerations raised in this article are not intended to be a blueprint. Rather they are meant to serve as a reminder of areas to be covered in the librarian's continuing appraisals of both new and old government publications, in his attempt to relate the documents collection to the general collection. The same patrons with their same needs will be using the documents materials as well as the general collection. Their concern is not with how materials are acquired—purchase, depository status, or gift. The patron is concerned with results, and while it is not possible to anticipate all the user needs or materials that will be requested, the selector must always attempt to relate the documents collection to those needs.

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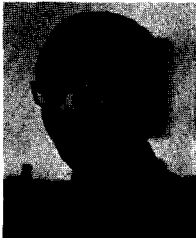
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One Measure of a Library's Contribution

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■ A study was undertaken to determine if the library could be proven to be of measurable value to a profit-making organization. The references used in papers published by the company staff were analyzed to determine how many were contributed or obtained by the library. The analysis showed that two-thirds of the references came directly from library sources. The extent of library usage was also measured. All ac-

quisitions, book and nonbook (including photocopies, government documents, and miscellaneous material), were analyzed by department. These analyses show that the library is closely tied to the activities of the company. This kind of analytical technique can be used by any kind of special library, to prove its effectiveness to its sponsoring organization.

THIS STUDY was undertaken to determine if the library of a profit-making corporation can be shown to be of measurable value.

Instrumentation Laboratory, Inc. (IL) manufactures equipment used to perform sophisticated tests in clinical and scientific laboratories. Many members of the IL staff regularly publish results of their research in medical and scientific journals. In addition, the company staff frequently presents papers at professional meetings and also generates internal reports, called Technical Notes, on instrument development. All these activities

require intensive laboratory and literature efforts. It seemed worthwhile, therefore, to determine the contribution of the library's resources to this effort as reflected by an analysis of the references cited in the publications and presented papers.

Since the published material is thoroughly referenced, it provided a good data base for such a study. The method involved matching references in the publications against the photocopy request cards, which the staff uses to request articles from the library.

Results

An analysis of 356 references in 23 papers (discounting repeated references) indicated the library's contribution, measured by the number of provided references, amounted to 66.9%.

The research done on this paper was the foundation for a presentation at the Helen Maginnis Education Seminar of the Boston Chapter, SLA, on Jan 15, 1974, at Brandeis University. The subject of the seminar was Small-Scale Systems Analysis.

Figure 1. Analysis of Reference Sources in Material Published by IL Staff

Department	Total No. of References	Found by Co. Library	Found Elsewhere	% Found by Co. Library
R & D	36	35	1	97.2
Sensorlabs	27	8	19	29.6
Marketing	263	175	88	66.5
TOTAL	326	218	108	66.9

Figure 2. Number of Photocopies Requested from Company Library by Department and Calendar Year

Department	1969	%	1970	%	1971*	%	Fiscal 1972-73	%
R & D	314	58.1	161	36.8	169	56.9	350	50.3
Marketing	143	26.5	145	33.2	59	19.9	239	34.3
Sensorlabs	78	14.4	131	30.0	69	23.2	82	11.8
Other Depts.†	5	1.0	—	—	—	—	25	3.6
TOTAL	540		437		297		696	

* Figures incomplete.

† Includes Operations, Administration, Personnel, Library.

Methodology

Material published since 1971 was selected for the study. The present librarian joined the company in 1969, and some works published prior to that date (1971) may have been researched by her predecessor, or may have been submitted long before publication (a time lag usually exists between date of original research and time of publication).

Additionally, only references the library received from an "external source" were included in the study. The term "external source" refers to the company library, the employee's own library, and sources such as meetings and personal correspondence.

The company library supplies journals and photocopies. Photocopy request cards, retained in the library, were matched with references in the publications to determine which references actually came from the library. Figure 1 shows a tally, by major department, of total references cited and total numbers and percentages contributed by the library in each instance. Analyses were made by numbers of references, by year, and by department request. An interpretation of the data follows.

Data Interpretation

Reference Analyses: Analyses by numbers of references produced the following results:

Reference Analyses:	% Contributed by Company Library from Holdings or ILL
20 references or more (6 papers)	72.6%
11-19 references (6 papers)	49.1%
10 references or less (11 papers)	62.5%

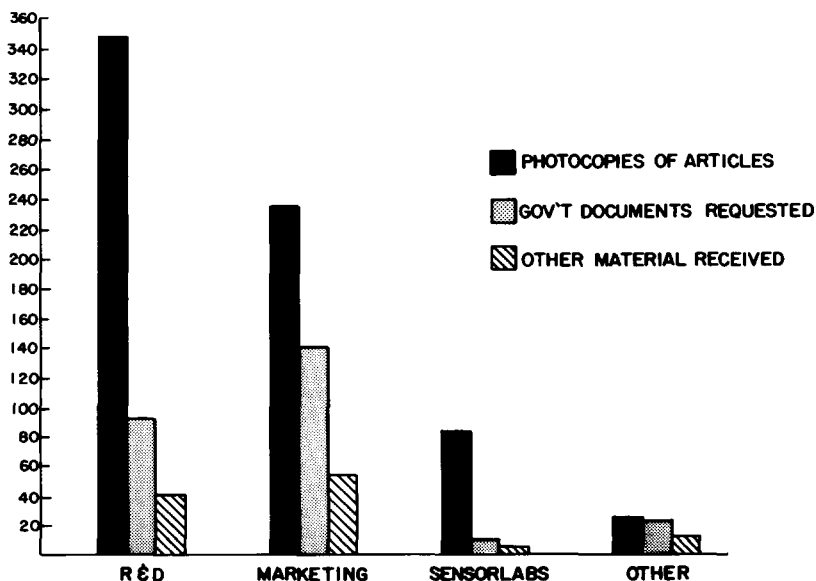
Yearly Analyses:	% Contributed by Company Library from Holdings or ILL
1971 (7 papers)	61.0%
1972 (16 papers)	67.7%

These data also provide statistical sources which document use of the library (Figure 2). For example, the Research and Development Division used the library most frequently; the Marketing Division showed a steady, gradual increase, attributable to the accelerated activity of its Technical Services Department, the group responsible for most publications, lectures, and seminars conducted for users of IL instrumentation.

Figure 3. Quantities of Nonbook Items Obtained by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-73

Department	Photo-copies	%	Gov't. Docs.	%	Other Material	%	Total Nonbook	%
R & D	350	50.3	89	33.7	39	35.8	478	44.7
Marketing	239	34.3	141	53.4	55	50.4	435	40.7
Sensorlabs	82	11.8	10	3.8	5	4.6	97	9.1
Other	25	3.6	24	9.1	10	9.2	59	5.5
TOTAL	696		264		109		1069	

Figure 4. Quantities of Nonbook Materials Obtained, by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-1973.



Additional Data

To assess the library's contribution more fully, the study was expanded to include data on book and nonbook acquisitions. Nonbook items are analyzed in Figures 3 and 4; book items in Figure 5. Figure 6, showing total quantities of items, is a combination of Figures 3 and 5. This figure shows that nonbook items outnumber book items 4.5 to 1. See Figures 7 and 8 for graphical presentations of these data, on numerical and percentage bases, respectively.

A comparison of percentages of total book purchases with percentages of total nonbook acquisitions indicates that book purchase figures run more closely together, except for Sensorlabs'; the ex-

trêmes found in Figure 2 are not present. Differences in library usage also are apparent. For example, R & D requested nearly 50% of all the nonbook items, but only 28% of the books. Also, the departments in the "Other Department" category only requested 5.5% of the total nonbook items, but more books (36%) than either R & D or Marketing, each of whom obtained about 40% of all items acquired. Of course, the library is included in the "Other Departments" heading, which accounts for this high figure.

Conclusion

Although this study was performed for a specific company (IL), the results po-

Figure 5. Total Quantity of Book Items Purchased, by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-73

Department	No. of Books Purchased*	% of Total Purchases	Total Costs
R & D	59	28.1	\$ 808.75
Marketing	65	30.9	1034.20
Sensorlabs	9	4.3	186.70
Other†	77	36.7	821.68
TOTAL	210		\$2851.33

* Multivolume sets at one inclusive price counted as one book for this table.

† Includes purchases made by the library for general usage and for the library, as well as books bought for departments, but not at their request.

Figure 6. Total Number of Items Obtained by Library, by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-73

Department	Total No. of Volumes*	% of Total	Total of Non-book Items	% of Total Nonbook	Total No. of Items Obtained	% of Total Number
R & D	72	30.9	478	44.7	550	42.2
Marketing	72	30.9	435	40.7	507	39.0
Sensorlabs	9	3.9	97	9.1	106	8.1
Other	80	34.4	59	5.5	139	10.7
TOTAL	233		1069		1302	

* Each volume was counted separately, whether or not part of a set, since each one has to be processed separately by the library, and we are concerned with the total library contribution.

Figure 7. Quantities of Book Purchases and Nonbook Items Obtained, by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-1973.

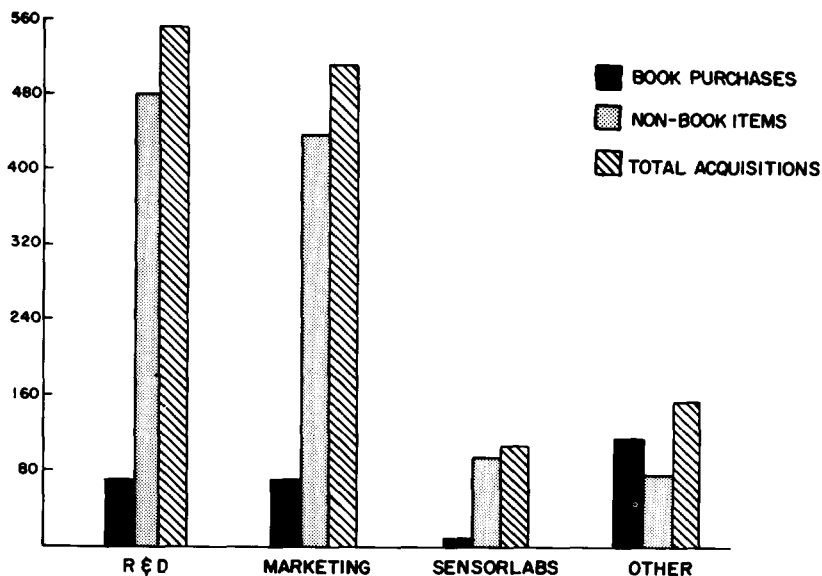
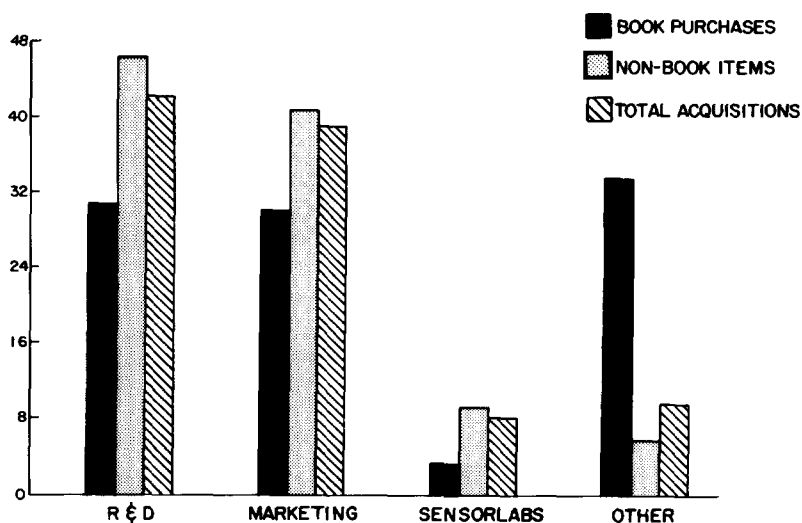


Figure 8. Percentages of Total Acquisitions, by Department, Fiscal Year 1972-1973.



tentially have value for other companies and organizations. The conclusions of the IL study described below may apply to any organization of similar structure.

First, it proves that the library is making a significant contribution to the research of its sponsoring organization—two of every three references (66.9%) cited in the 23 works published in a two-year period came from library sources. Next, the Vice-President of Industrial Relations, to whom the librarian reports, can see the effectiveness of library services. In addition, at IL, general policy was revised so that a copy of every published paper and formal oral presentation is sent to the library.

This study forms the basis for more accurate record-keeping. In the future, photocopy records will be kept not only for quantity, but for department activity each month. Monthly records will be kept for the other nonbook materials and for the books, also by department. This kind of record-keeping will be valuable in determining the future role of the library in the company, and will continue to provide a ready record of its use.

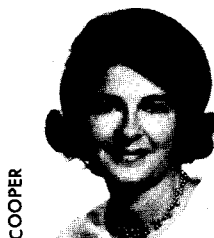
A comparison of acquisitions for the past fiscal year, by book and nonbook items, shows a conflicting pattern. The departments which use the library most obtained more of their material in non-

book form, which was the company-wide pattern; nonbook material was in the majority by a ratio of 4.5 to 1. On the other hand, the departments which used the library to request significantly smaller amounts of material obtained more books than nonbook materials.

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Survey of Union Lists of Serials Sponsored by SLA Chapters

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NASA, Ames Research Center Technical Library, Moffett Field, Calif.

■ A survey of SLA chapters to determine which have union lists of serials was carried out by the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter in preparation for compiling a third edition of its own union

list. The responses and results of the survey are presented here, together with the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter's plans for its new edition.

A UNION LIST of serials is a popular kind of union—that's what a recent survey indicated. The survey, conducted in the fall of 1973, was the means of gathering information about SLA Chapters' experiences with and interest in regional union lists of serials for special libraries. Before launching into the third edition of our own union list, the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter decided to compare, contrast, and perhaps benefit from other chapters' experiences.

The survey showed some libraries use holdings lists of larger libraries or are part of a larger group or network which has produced a union list. College, university, and public libraries head many of these larger groups. Still other Chapters indicated interest in union list participation.

Just what is involved in producing a union list for special libraries? In addition to checking the literature (2) we tried to find some answers through the survey. The results are indicative findings only, since less than two-thirds of the forty-two mailed questionnaires were answered. Only ten responding Chapters had produced lists, and several Chapters known to have produced lists did not respond. We have charted the answers (Figure 1) to our questionnaire, where a list was produced or in the process of production.

Results

One of the most striking results evident from the survey is the continued interest in the production and updating of

**Figure 1. Summary Information on Special Library Association
Chapter-Sponsored Union Lists of Serials**

QUESTION	CHAPTER I	CHAPTER II	CHAPTER III		CHAPTER IV	CHAPTER V
Latest Publication	1971 2d ed (New edition in progress)	1968 (New edition in progress)	1963 2d ed 1967 suppl		1969	1970 (Revision planned)
Participating Libraries	78	30 (33 suppl)	37 (41 suppl)		37	47
Library Types						
Special	X	X	X		X	X
Public						
All Depts			X		X	
Selected	X		X		X	
University						
All Depts			X		X	X
Selected	X					
Libraries with Copy Charge	yes	no	yes		yes	yes
Subject Scope						
Sci/Tech	X	X	X		X	X
Bus/Econ	X	X	X		X	X
Other	X		X		X	
Titles*	14,000	4,000	not given		19,309	9,640
Copies Printed	350	?	2d ed 125	suppl 150	300	350
Sold	200	?	100	50	21	43
Price	\$27.50; \$17.50 to contributors	\$4.00	\$15.00	\$12.50	\$20.00; free to contributors	\$15.00; free to contributors
Printing Cost	\$2500	\$500	free	\$1282	\$1450	?
Binding Cost	free	?	\$5/set	above	unbound	?
Type	buckram	soft cover	leaves	spiral	leaves	buckram
Funding	Chapter proj- ect fund	Chapter proj- ect fund	donated efforts	Regional grant	Regional grant	State grant
Gain/Loss	+\$500	—	+\$950	—	+\$600	—
Time, incep- tion to sale	3 yr	—	—	—	4.5 yr	5 yr
Advertising Method	direct mail, jrnal ads	Chapter bulletin	dr mail jrnal ad	prev buyer	—	jrnal ad, prev buyer
Preparation Method	manual	manual	manual	listo- matic	computer	computer
Committee Hours	?	?	—	—	750	3,000
Workers—past	8	?	6	—	30	6
Workers—now	16	13	—	—	10	8

* The questionnaire failed to specify unique titles or combined holdings.

(a)

QUESTION	CHAPTER VI	CHAPTER VII	CHAPTER VIII	CHAPTER IX	CHAPTER X
Latest Publication	1973	1971 (?)** (Annual suppl; 3 yr cum rev	1965 (New edition in progress)	1973	1969
Participating Libraries	40	?	192 (157 suppl)	87	30
Library Types Special	X	X	X	X	X
Public All Depts		?		X	X
Selected	X		X		
University All Depts		X		X	X
Selected	X		X		
Libraries with Copy Charge	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Subject Scope Sci/Tech	X	X		X	X
Bus/Econ	X	X	X	X	X
Other			Social science	X	X
Titles*	7,000	?	1.9K-'65 2K-'74	52,000*	21,450
Copies Printed	Print-out	500 est	500-1974	300	500
Sold	?	most		20	(250 free to contributors)
Price	\$15.50	\$175 pa. suppl \$250 3 yr rev	\$35.00; \$25.00 to contributors	\$50.00; free to contributors	
Printing Cost	(print-out)	above	?	\$11,300	\$6,300
Binding Cost	above	above	?	\$1,300	above
Type	above	above	soft cover	buckram	buckram
Funding	misc.	(commercial!)	Chapter project fund	State grants	Grants
Gain/Loss	—	—	cover cost	—	—
Time, incep- tion to sale	—	—	1 yr 1974	—	2 yr
Advertising Method	bulletin ad	?	Chapter news	direct mail, jrnal ads	none
Preparation Method	computer	varitype, photolist	computer	computer	manual, computer
Committee Hours	?	0	?	?	0
Workers—past	25 (?)	0	8	?	0
Workers—now	3	0	5	0	0

* The questionnaire failed to specify unique titles or combined holdings.

** Commercial publication.

(b)

union lists. (Need we remind the reader that anything dealing with serials is all too quickly outdated?) Most Chapters that have lists also produce or plan some revision. Whatever the frequency of revision, the fact that the lists are revised and not merely abandoned reflects the need and utilization of union lists.

Many of the lists include selected holdings of public, college, and university libraries as well as special libraries. Some emphasize only titles in the fields of science/technology and business/economics. The number of participating libraries ranges from 30 to 157, with most unions including around 40 libraries.

Marketing techniques evidenced little variety or planning. Most Chapters printed many more copies than they reported distributing, even assuming duplicate purchases by some members. Advertising generally stopped with a notice in the Chapter bulletin. One Chapter operated on consumer demand—a computer printout for each customer only as ordered. However, no Chapter answering question 13—“How was the project funded? Indicate net gain or loss.”—indicated a loss from the project. Perhaps the cost per copy could be reduced if the market were anticipated more accurately.

When procuring funding and manpower, each group must exercise pioneer spirit. Any net monetary gain reflected in the chart would probably vanish if funding had not come from donations, grants and Chapter funds, the latter often being only a loan. Several thousand dollars in capital is necessary to initiate a union list project, if the answers given are at all representative. Donated manpower further reduces and skews the “profit” figures shown, while it increases production time. Free help cannot easily be constrained to work at a given pace or meet a given time schedule. Three to five years and an inestimable number of man hours to produce a list is a discouraging picture, and the size of the working group (6–8 or 25–30) does not seem to improve matters.

Computerization is emerging as the method of choice for compilation of

the newer union lists, aided by new techniques in reprographics (4). Computerization has the further advantage of allowing any piece of information in the file to become the base for a list, without destroying the file or creating a new data base. Individual member libraries’ holdings lists, subject listings, listings of foreign language publications, etc., are all made possible by the computer’s ability to sort through the data rapidly.

The initial computerization is costly, but once the data base is established, updating and complete revision are easier and more economical than manual methods. Grants have been available to defray computerization expenses. Literature sources (1, 3, 5) and our survey indicate programs for union list computerization are available for sale, but using existing programs may create more problems than solutions.

Application

The San Francisco Bay Region Chapter is now planning the third edition of its Union List of Periodicals. In line with the trends shown in the survey, we have presumed that computerization would be the best method to prevent tedious hand work in the future and provide a data base for updates. It was obvious from the first that handling this within the Chapter would be prohibitively expensive and time consuming. We are now planning to produce the edition through the facilities and cooperation of the California State Library.

After contributing a manually produced record of our holdings to the California Union List of Periodicals, we can retrieve a master list of our Chapter holdings to be used for multiple copy production. Updating information will be submitted to the State Library on a continuing basis by participating libraries, once the third edition is published. New editions of the list can then be produced on demand. Each participating library can also have its unique holdings list printed on demand for approximately \$50.00 per master copy.

We hope to assess the market through pre-publication publicity, querying previous and prospective contributors, and non-chapter libraries. Some libraries may elect to purchase only the state-wide union list, which will include our holdings, making it even more important to assess the size of our market before publication. We anticipate the total production cost (to the chapter) will be about \$1500, with each copy costing the purchaser \$8 to \$10. (Private contractor estimates for a comparable job ran to \$13,000.)

Union lists must be current, and are most efficiently produced and updated when computerized. Subsidies or network cooperation contribute to realistic costs. The San Francisco Bay Region Chapter's plans to computerize the production of its third Union List of Periodicals confirm our survey results: union lists, whether extensive or limited in holdings, geographical area, type of library or limited by time, cost or method of production, are valuable and necessary tools for special libraries.

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Binding Records for Periodicals

Milan Milkovic

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■ Binding periodicals prevents deterioration. In order to facilitate the binding process, accurate record keeping is essential. The system used in the periodicals department of a midwestern college library is described.

BY THEIR NATURE, periodicals are erratic, unpredictable and in constant change. Their contents are current and very much alive, and hence form a valuable part of the library collection. Due to many indexing and abstracting services which provide bibliographic reference to diversified information recorded in periodicals, they are more valued than books in some libraries.

Prompt binding of current titles prevents deterioration and helps to control loss. In bound form, periodicals are preserved and made easily accessible and for these reasons librarians will continue to bind them and keep binding records.

To facilitate preparation of periodicals for binding and to insure smooth control of the overall operation, it is important that library binding procedures be under the control of one person, a professional. The reasons are obvious. The policies and procedures attendant to acquisition, organization and information retrieval are the tasks of the professionally trained librarian; and having only one person in charge of these functions as they relate to periodicals serves as a final decision-making body and also

allows for greater efficiency in binding practices, record keeping, and in the supervision of the assistants.

When binding is found advisable, it is necessary that issues and parts (i.e., title page, table of contents, supplements, index, etc.) constituting a bibliographical entity be in correct order of arrangement and bound as a unit. Everything listed in the index constitutes a bibliographical unit and should be accounted for and bound together. Such procedures are essential to sound binding practice and to the effective retrieval of information being sought in periodicals.

The Records System

A system for filing records that is simple, easy to use, easy to learn, easy to supervise and, moreover, a time saver in design is needed for efficiency. Such a filing system or "*binding record*" is described here and could be used by large and small libraries alike.

A set of two cards is made for each current title which is to be regularly bound. The cards are identical for information purposes but are physically differentiated by edging the top of one of them in an olive green color with magic marker. These card sets constitute the chief components of the binding record and are stored in a file section marked "current."

The visible "check-in" cards for periodicals, which also contain the essential binding information, are used in conjunction with the bindery record card

Figure 1. Top Portion of a Sample Bindery Card. Actual Full Size: 4 in. × 6 in.

(1) American / Medical / Association / Journal														
(2)										(3) Frq: W				
										(4) v/y: 4v/y				
(5) Gen Book Bg #2461- drk blue W Rub														
(6) Instructions												(7) IND: F - 0		
(8)		Y												
Vol.	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Je	Jy	Ag	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Notes
(9)				IND			IND			IND			IND	
234	1973	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Je	Jy						

sets. Thus, when the last periodical issue which completes the unit is to be bound, and it is recorded on the check-in cards, the library assistant prepares the unit for binding. After gathering the periodical units together, the appropriate card sets are removed from the current file.

The volume that is being sent is recorded on both cards and the color marked card is placed inside the particular volume to be bound and is sent to the bindery, while the uncolored or library card is placed in a file marked "being bound."

The library cards for periodicals waiting to be sent to the bindery are kept temporarily in a file marked "hold" and then later put into the "being bound" file, i.e., after the periodicals have been sent to the binder.

Upon return of the periodicals from the bindery and final approval of binding for each volume, both cards are brought together and returned to the "current" file.

A similar procedure is used if a volume of a dead title is to be bound. In this case, two new cards are made and marked "inactive." The rest of the steps are the same except that the cards are stored in a file marked "inactive" after the binding has been satisfactorily completed.

Explanation of Information on Bindery Card

1. Full title and vertical (shown with a slash "/") arrangement of the lettering

on the spine. Name of the library on the reverse side of the card.

2. Call number, if any.

3. Issue frequency (frq.), e.g., W-Weekly, M (8/y)-Monthly, 8 issues per year, etc.

4. Number of physical volumes per year (v/y), e.g., 4/vy, v/2y, reads 4 volumes per year, one volume per 2 years.

5. Name of binder (General Book Binding Co.). Color code for cover (#2461—dark blue). Color of lettering (W-White, B-Black, G-Gold). (Rub) this means binder has the rub.

6. Any deviations from general binding instructions are noted in "instructions" section or on the reverse side of the card. For general binding instructions see *Special Libraries* 63 (no.7): 317 (Jul 1972).

7. Single title index code: (IND: F-0) reads the index is fastened (F) in one of the issues, and will arrive in zero (0) time thus it will be found in the last issue of the volume. For index code see *Special Libraries* 63 (no.7): 317 (Jul 1972).

8. Bibliographical volume is noted by circling the month when the volume begins. Mark (v) above the month indicated when volumes are ready for binding, this is also signaled with steel signal tabs on the top of the card above the month.

9. Index (IND) noted in red below the month signals that the index must be bound with that month, thus indicating a wait for the index to arrive. If in pencil, the unit could be bound without the index since it will easily be inserted

(tipped in) at a later date; therefore, binder is instructed to provide the stub.

N.B. The cards, 6 in. by 4 in. of light (8/1000") weight paper, are reproduced by the school's central service department.

Advantages of the System

The most obvious advantage of this kind of operational scheme is its simplicity and flexibility. Record handling is kept to the minimum and the need for making out a list each time a shipment of periodicals is sent to the bindery is eliminated. Other advantages of the system follow.

All information for the binding purposes is contained on the cards and is readily at hand, thus facilitating the preparation of periodicals for binding.

One card goes to the bindery with the periodical unit to be bound and eliminates any need for further communication with the bindery, since reference could be made to the card throughout all stages of binding.

Missing or damaged issues in a binding unit can be easily noted on the cards so that replacement issues are procured.

The cards are filed in one alphabetical sequence and the file takes very little space.

The bottom of the card is left blank to type in the title, if it becomes desirable, e.g., for visible file.

If the binder does not agree with this method there are a few alternatives:

The binder's (color marked) card is eliminated, thus only the library's card is utilized for internal purposes. The binder then will receive with the shipment a statement as to how many volumes are being sent.

Adjust the binder's (color marked) card to satisfy the binder.

Both cards, if practical, can be designed to comply with the binder's requirements.

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Libraries for the Business Community in Peru— An Update

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■ In recent years there has been a growth in the stability of the business information base in Peru. Libraries and information centers have joined together to meet increased demands on their resources in a rapidly changing economy.

The library of the Graduate School of Business (ESAN) is a leader among the specialized libraries of Lima. ESAN is spreading the influence of modern management techniques through a variety of programs.

IN PERU, the library of the Graduate School of Business Administration (ESAN) is a leader in the development of new services to the business community. ESAN (Escuela de Administración de Negocios para Graduados, Apartado Postal 1846, Lima I, Perú) has joined with some 30 other libraries and information centers to share resources. Scientific management and economic analysis techniques require greater library resources than any one institution can provide. ESAN has also played a major role in the development of the interest in modern business techniques. They have trained thousands of persons in various programs during the past ten years. Isabel Olivera R., Director of the Library at the Graduate School of Business Administration (ESAN) in Lima, reported on the business library situation in Peru in the March 1969 issue of *Special Libraries (1)*.

Background

Located western-most on the continent of South America, Peru is 3500 miles due south of New York. Formerly the chief Spanish vice-royalty in the Americas, independence was gained in the 1820's. The existing constitution was promulgated in 1933. In 1968 a military coup established General Juan Velasco A. as President. Congress was suspended, and now government is by decree.

With an area of 494,293 square miles, Peru had a population of 14,100,000 in 1971. Governmental, commercial and educational affairs are focused in Lima, which had a growing population in 1969 of 2,800,000 (2). Peru is a member of LAFTA (Latin America Free Trade Association) and the Andean Pact, consisting of Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. These two economic affiliations are of great significance to the country. In 1973 Peru identified itself with the nonaligned nations.

Currently, there is a general increase in industrialization, investment and trade in Peru, especially in Lima. Busi-

This article is based on research and observations as an exchange librarian in Lima, Peru, from July to September 1973.

ness and commerce have been adapting to the government and benefiting from its stability. The Andean Pact, which has its technical information offices in Lima, should provide stimuli for the country's business and industrial sectors. Peru is working hard to gain the production rights of certain goods for the Andean Pact countries. They are also concentrating heavily on their international monetary situation, exports and imports. There is a growing middle class with values quite similar to those in the United States (3).

ABIISE

The inadequacy of specialized business information centers in Peru became graphically apparent in 1966-1967 when a survey and questionnaire process was carried out by the Round Table on Specialized Libraries of the Peruvian Librarians Association. Further evidence was gained by a survey of company libraries made in cooperation with the Peruvian Institute for Business Management (IPAE) (1). With these disheartening facts in hand, a group of fifteen specialized libraries were invited by the library of ESAN to a meeting on Sep 25, 1969. They discussed the creation of "meetings for the integration of socio-economic information." The new group initiated interlibrary loan activities, cooperative acquisitions and other forms of cooperation among themselves. The preparation of technical works was begun. And, there was an exchange of data on the functions of each of the participating libraries.

This was the beginning of the Association of Libraries for the Integration of Socio-Economic Information (ABIISE—Agrupación de Bibliotecas para la Integración de la Información Socio-Económica, Apartado Postal 2874, Lima 1, Perú). It was apparent that the resources of individual institutions would not be sufficient in the face of growing demands. So, suitable new libraries joined and communications among the members increased. In 1972 it was decided that the association should become a

chartered organization with bylaws and the prestige that accompany formal organization. Today, thirty-two libraries and information centers form an information network marked by effective operation and dynamic programs.

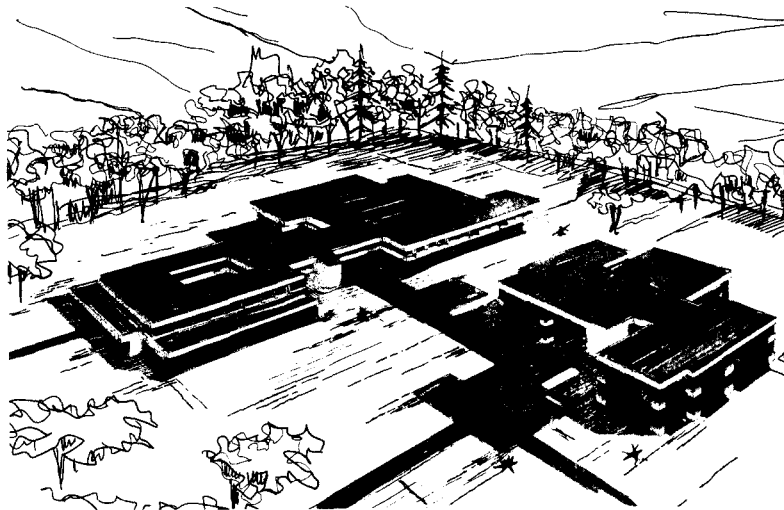
Because all the libraries in ABIISE are in the fields of economics, administration, industry, social sciences and allied disciplines, objectives are concise:

1. To accomplish research and publish technical works that contribute to the areas of specialization;
2. To encourage interlibrary loan in accord with the existing agreement;
3. To plan the acquisition of bibliographic and documentary materials and promote the exchange of publications;
4. To adopt technical and professional standards for the integration of information in cooperation with the appropriate organizations; and,
5. To foster other forms of cooperation.

All librarians in member libraries must participate in the association. Activities are directed by a Coordinating Committee composed of four active members. General meetings are the highest authority of the association. The head or director of each library represents it at the General Meetings. All librarians function on one of the work commissions.

Work commissions conduct research and produce technical publications. Two works published by the association to date are: *Union Catalog of Periodical Publications in Economic and Social Development*, May 1972; and *Directory of Specialized Libraries of Peru*, December 1972. A second edition of the *Catalog* is being prepared. Other projects undertaken by the work commissions of ABIISE are: 1) the standardization of terminology through the incorporation of national economic and social terms into a list of common descriptors; 2) the standardization of statistics of specialized libraries in the country; 3) analysis of national bibliographies in the field of socio-economics; and, 4) establishment of the standard usage of abbreviations of peri-

Figure 1. Proposed Library and Research Center Buildings at ESAN.



odicals. Also, all member libraries must agree to support the interlibrary loan program.

The goals and programs are accomplished in a four-fold manner: through periodic meetings where reports of the work commissions are received, proposals of the Coordinating Committee are discussed and ratified, and ideas and experiences are exchanged; through the work commissions; through the publications program which is part of each year's plans for the association; and through interlibrary loan (4).

ESAN's Library

As one of the key institutions in ABIISE, the library at ESAN is available to the business community. Initiated at the Jackson Library of Stanford University in May 1963, the library was opened in Peru in April 1964. It then had 1,628 books, 8 periodicals and 177 pamphlets—90 per cent of which were in English. In 1968 the collection had increased to 12,218 volumes and 264 periodical titles, with about an equal number in English and Spanish. In addition, the library accepted the challenge of a second objective. Besides maintaining the pace already set for acquisitions and service to the school, services were extended beyond the school itself to oth-

ers. Members of the community, officers of private and public institutions, university professors and students of other academic institutions could gain access to the growing collection.

During the years 1968 to 1970 the collection increased to 14,674 volumes and 298 periodical publications. Materials in the Spanish language continued to hold priority. Plans were made to move to a new school site on the outskirts of Lima. New publications were planned by the library, exchange increased, technical training was given and mechanically reproduced catalog cards were made available for sale. By August 1973 the collection reached 21,062 volumes, 552 periodicals, 1,248 pamphlets, 133 reports, and 33 motion pictures, besides a new collection of over 300 documents.

Plans have been developing since 1971 for the library to become an Information Center in the fullest sense of that word. Therefore, records of research and data are being created, bibliographies compiled and other types of information generated. Priority has also been given to reference and research support for feasibility studies and other applied projects at ESAN.

The number of personnel in the library has increased from the initial three librarians and four assistants to four librarians and six assistants. These per-

form the work of a team, structured to meet the changing needs which constantly occur. Services are considered experimental, and frequent evaluations are made.

The following are the objectives that the library will strive to accomplish during the next three years (1974–1976):

1. Construction of a permanent building for the library;
2. Development of the collection to support the academic evolution of the school in its new areas of development (International Trade, Technology, Development Banking, Sociology, and Economics);
3. Use of a semi-mechanized system for the recovery of information;
4. Further integration of socio-economic information and cooperative projects through ABIISE;
5. Search for financial resources to offer electronic computation services; and
6. Design a program to solve the problem of updating specialized bibliographies.

The ESAN library is under the dean and consists of the following sections: Administration (Director, Secretary); Assistant Director (Reference, Bibliographic Research, Publications, Special Works); and Processes and Services (Acquisitions, Classification and Cataloging, Circulation and Loan, and Complementary Processes).

A professional service of the ESAN library has been the in-service training of graduate librarians from the following institutions: National School of Librarians, Lima, Peru (1965–1972); University of Tacna (1972); Development Institute for Executives of Venezuela (1969); and the Central American Institute of Enterprises (INCAE), Nicaragua, C. A. (1972). A special exchange program was carried out with the Pennsylvania State University in 1973 (5).

ESAN

The activities of the library reflect and typify ESAN. ESAN tries to cultivate the seeds of change in the sense that

Figure 2. Distribution of ESAN's Collection by Areas of Specialization

Area	Number	%
Management	7,975	37.86
Economics	6,095	28.93
Sociology	3,169	15.04
Sciences and Technology	2,775	13.17
Miscellaneous	1,048	4.96
Total	21,062	100.0

“there must be a more effective way of doing things.” The strategy is to aid in the education of competent business executives who in turn will influence their respective companies.

The master's degree in administration is the main program at ESAN. It was developed to meet the needs of the country. The students are in class 18 hours a week, and it is estimated that another 40–50 hours outside of class are required for preparation. Some students are selected from countries other than Peru as a matter of policy. The first class of 43 students entered ESAN in March 1964 (6).

During the 12 months required to complete the MA program, the students receive preparation in all areas of modern administration of enterprises. Each student must present a research project at the conclusion of the program. From 1965–1973 ESAN graduated 555 persons with MA degrees.

Although the master's in administration has been the major emphasis, there are other programs as well. An MA in developmental financing has recently been created with characteristics similar to the other master's program. It emphasizes the solution of problems of financing economic development. A Program for developmental financing institution executives was held in 1973. And a Center for the Training of Directors of Exportation was created in 1972.

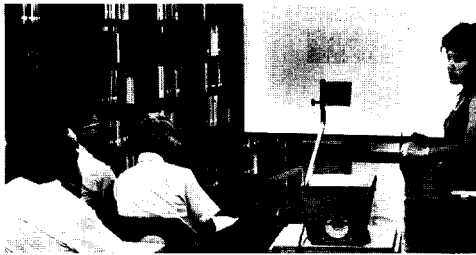
During the years 1963–1973, 5,261 persons have received training in various other programs for executives. These include: Top Management Seminars, Specialized Seminars for Executives, Programs for Institutions, Seminars on Administration for Executives, and Semi-

Figure 3. Participants in ESAN's Programs

Graduates by Nationality	
Country	No. of Participants
Peru	515
Paraguay	8
Ecuador	7
Argentina	6
United States of N.A.	3
Spain	4
Bolivia	3
Chile	2
Colombia	2
Germany	1
Honduras	1
Italy	1
Panama	1
Austria	1
	<u>555</u>

Types of Special Seminars for Executives 1963-1973	
Programs	Participants
Programs for Executive Development	680
Seminars on Administration for Executives	988
Specialized Courses for Executives	2,844
Top Management Seminars	102
Specialized Seminars for Executives	42
Specialized Programs for Institutions	491
Seminars in Specific Areas	<u>114</u>
Total	5,261

Figure 4. Emilia Shiohama, chief processes and services librarian, explains the organization of library files to a group of students at ESAN



nars in Specific Areas. Another 4,206 persons were given training in lower level programs in Lima and in the provinces.

A research department is an integral part of the organizational structure of ESAN. It deals with social, economic and administrative problems important to Peru and to Latin-American countries in general (7).

Although ESAN's growth has been outstanding in the past 10 years, it expects to outdo itself in the future. In a recent article Associate Dean Alfredo Novoa P. said:

The faculty and administration at ESAN have the conviction that the opportunities in Peru are great. We believe that the time has arrived when the value of cultivated management talent is understood in Peru. Our contribution is to transform the opportunities into realities on the

premise that scientific administration represents one of the most effective weapons for the socio-economic development of a country (8).

Conclusions

Like the administrators of ESAN, the librarians in Lima view the past only as a preparation for the future. ABIISE is their new vehicle for communication and resources concentration. Some of the problems that existed in 1968 have been overcome. For example, interlibrary loans have been established in conformity with the national code, the directory of specialized libraries was published, and the *Union Catalog of Periodical Publications* aids in the planning of acquisitions as well as the integration of information.

Some other projects have been initiated since 1968 that will aid the libraries of Peru. Work commissions of ABIISE are developing a subject heading list, working on statistics, analyzing national bibliographies, and developing standard periodical abbreviations. The exchange of duplicates continues on an informal basis. The publication and exchange of bibliographies and bulletins by libraries are increasing. And, professional exchanges such as the visit of the librarian from the Central American Institute of Enterprise (INCAE) to ESAN in 1972, and an exchange of librarians between ESAN and the Pennsylvania State University in 1973 have proven worthwhile.

Future developments can be realized in the areas of: planning of acquisitions and a national catalog; international cooperation between neighboring countries speaking the same language; cooperative cataloging; and cooperative or commercial indexing of periodicals.

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**65th SLA Conference
1974
Toronto**



Edythe Moore

SLA President 1974/75

THE VERSATILE new president of SLA might have been a mathematics teacher, research physicist or artisan for she has the intellectual, mechanical, and artistic talents for all of these. Instead she chose librarianship and is an outstanding administrator and teacher.

Born in Coxton, Kentucky, Edythe lived there and in West Virginia until her family settled in Pennsylvania in time for her high school years. She attended Pennsylvania State University, where she earned her B.S. in Physics. She later received the MLS from the University of Southern California.

Following graduation from Penn State, Edythe worked as an engineer for Brewster Aeronautical in Hatsboro, Pennsylvania, before moving to New York City and working with L. P. Graner and Phillips Laboratories. Prior to joining Aerospace in 1962, Edythe headed libraries at Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., Behr-Manning and American Potash and Chemical Company. In 1964, she was appointed Manager of Library Services at The Aerospace Corporation.

A painstaking craftsman and a self-acknowledged perfectionist, Edythe knows what she wants to say in art and spares no energy mastering the techniques needed to say it. She spends hours creating original designs using pine cones, pods, and even the most lowly weed. Recently, her ingenious eye turned the inverted tops of toothpaste tubes into just the right "clay pots" for her tiny pine cone and pod topiary trees. Her workshop studio is a fascinating place and includes equipment for her work with silver, lapidary and mosaics as well as hundreds of shells that she personally collected on both the East and West coasts.

Edythe's designs are shown under the label Meredith. Her most recent Christmas collection featured miniature book-



ends for which she has a personal market since she is a microbibliophile with a collection of over 400 miniature books. A dabbler in philately, she collects first day covers and plate blocks, although for a number of years she has been a topical collector of seahorse stamps. In addition to these varied interests, Edythe enjoys the theatre, reading biographies and mysteries (she is a J. D. MacDonald buff) and entertaining small groups in her home. Edythe can be described as a quick, mobile woman who has total recall and can verbally recreate the tone and mood of an occasion. When she describes an event, you don't live it vicariously, you are there.

A member of SLA since 1949, Edythe has held offices on the Chapter, Division, and Association level. Her civic interests include the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, and Humanitarian Services, Inc. At Aerospace she edited the Credit Union newsletter for five years and is presently serving on the Corporate Equal Opportunity Committee.

Very much interested in and devoted to bringing talented people into the profession, Edythe frequently speaks to library school students and members of professional associations. She has also served as an instructor in the Library Schools of both Immaculate Heart College and the University of Southern California.

As a flexible, tough, but tactful, and articulate spokesman for the Association, Edythe will certainly assure SLA a continuing leadership role in the profession. SLA is in good hands.

VIVIAN ARTERBERY
The Aerospace Corporation
Los Angeles, Calif.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Spirit of '74

Edythe Moore

Here today at SLA's 65th Annual Conference you have just witnessed a first. You may not realize it, but this is the first time that an SLA incoming president has received the gavel and the chain of office from an SLA Canadian president.

And what's more, in June 1975 in Chicago, I will be the first SLA woman president (you'll have to admit that I had to stretch a bit for that one) to be succeeded by a Canadian president. Said another way, I am the first SLA president to be sandwiched between two Canadians! You know, I think the Canadians are trying to tell me something!

But that's all right. Canada is very special to me. In June 1969, on the Friday following that wonderful conference in Montreal, I sat on the SLA Board of Directors (as a Director) for the first time—and here I am again in Canada at this delightful Toronto Conference. I can't think of any other way I'd rather have it than to follow and be followed by two such dedicated librarians and very capable administrators—two lovely persons. Gilles Frappier and Miriam Tees.

I consider it a privilege to be serving the Association during its 66th year. I would have felt the same in any period in SLA's history I am sure—but at this particular time, it is a rare privilege for me.

The spirit of the members of the Veranda Group in New Hampshire in 1909, their reasons for forming the Special Libraries Association, and their vision in laying the groundwork almost immediately for the Chapter and Division structure, have stood the test of time. Library service geared to meet the needs of specialized situations—what was then termed a new kind of librarianship—has never been more important in the past 65 years than it is today.

Since 1909, when the largest single group of workers listed in our census reports was that of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, we have moved through a technological age and an economy of



goods into an era which has been called a knowledge society with a knowledge economy, where the largest single group (over 50%) is termed "professional, managerial, and technical."

Knowledge has become productive. The systematic and purposeful acquisition of information and its application, rather than science and technology, is emerging as the new foundation for work, productivity and effort throughout the world.

Never has there been a greater need for the special library attitude, and philosophy of service and the spirit of cooperation than there is today. Never has there been a greater need for these beyond the confines of our own specialized libraries. For today all libraries are facing the demands of the knowledge industry.



The procession to change office: Frappier to Moore

As these libraries move toward providing more specialized service, the philosophy of the special library pioneers—a philosophy which enabled us as special librarians to support so well the technological advancements of the past 65 years—is now needed by the total library and information community. It is our professional responsibility to share this spirit and philosophy. It is our obligation to provide a leadership role in this regard.

Today we face the challenge of moving into another new era. Accepting change has always been a hallmark of special librarianship. But now it is important that we do more than accept and react to change. We must manage change and in order to manage it, to anticipate it.

In accepting change we have come from the days of those pioneers, who may have been labelled rebels, through the period when hours and hours of volunteer effort was spent devising the tools so necessary for us to do our job,



through the information explosion and the advent of the computer.

As special librarianship has grown and developed, so has SLA. We are, and proudly so, a people-oriented Association. All of the developments leading up to the present time (including the use of the computer) have *forced* us to develop an awareness of how human beings function and an appreciation of the great scope of human responses, reactions, and impulses.

One word about my own personal philosophy: I believe wholeheartedly in the worth of the individual, in the value and importance of the individual. Basically, the individual is "what it is all about." Yet, I know full well that it is the bringing together of many, many individual efforts which signifies real progress in the world—this is no less true for our Association.

I look forward to sharing with you a pooling of all of our individual efforts toward a year of accomplishment in effectively anticipating and managing change in our field of special librarianship. I look forward to sharing with you a successful and productive year for SLA. I am proud to pool my efforts with yours.

I thank you for your confidence and trust and the privilege you are giving me in serving as SLA's president during its 66th year.

Miss Moore's inaugural remarks were presented at the Awards Luncheon on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.

President's Report 1973/74

Gilles Frappier

ONE OF THE MOST difficult tasks assigned to the President during this Conference is to try to summarize, in a condensed version, the activities and accomplishments of our Association for the past year.

For the purpose of this report, I suggest that our involvements can be identified on four different levels:

1. Association-Wide Activities

When I became a member of the Board of Directors in June 1972, I was far from anticipating such detailed study and revision of our Bylaws, suggesting that the Advisory Council in its present form should be replaced by bicameral cabinets. Without anticipating the results of the vote by the membership on our next item on the agenda, I am convinced that the new structure will permit a better dialogue between officers of the Chapters, of the Divisions and others. It should provide the type of communications that, it was felt, was required by the Divisions to allow them to better plan future Conference events. The bicameral system has already been tested in San Diego in late January, and during this Conference, and the results appear to be promising. It is my opinion that this approach represents a new idea which deserves the test of time.

The publication of our latest Salary Survey in December 1973 and January 1974 pointed out the slow progress of librarians' salaries over the last three years. I cannot pretend to be happy about this situation, but I would suggest that because of this observation, we have seen a common front formed in San Diego where all present were convinced something had to be done. Our members, who in the past had accepted directions by their Board of Directors, re-



Gilles Frappier
Adieu!

acted very strongly and produced a very animated discussion which resulted in directing the Board of Directors to engage in some activities to help resolve this situation. The discussion of this human problem is perhaps one of the reasons why many of our colleagues at San Diego have suggested that our last Winter Meeting had been one of the most interesting in recent years. This I would suggest is the result of the discussion on a subject close to the heart, not to mention to the pocketbook of everyone.

As a result of this activity in San Diego, a resolution was developed and we hope that it will, in part, meet with your expectations against "salary discrimination based on sex."

Another direct result of these discussions was the recommendation from the Advisory Council for the appointment of a special committee to prepare a pilot project to educate members in order to help them achieve parity. A preliminary report to the Board and to the Advisory Council does suggest that this program will be favorably received by our members.

The publication last October of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science draft proposal for "A New National Program of Library

and Information Service" brought very strong reaction both from individual members as well as a statement from the SLA Board of Directors which was later endorsed by the Advisory Council. This statement, it would appear, is only the first in a series of actions or reactions involving SLA on actions of the National Commission. The role our Association will be called upon to play in order to ensure the participation of special libraries in any network planning will be better defined when this new "task force to do further work to delineate the role of special libraries in network planning" presents its report at a future Board Meeting. It is reassuring to see so many colleagues interested in the development of future networks. It is not surprising, however, because SLA already has a lead in network with our structure of Chapters and Divisions. Within these, there exists a great variety of networks from the informal exchange between two special libraries, to union list, to more formal cooperative developments.

2. Committee Activities and Representatives

Committees: This year has seen the creation of a good many Special Committees, perhaps a record number for all times. This would suggest that our Association is getting involved in a greater area of activities and that the appointment of a Special Committee seems to be the answer to temporary problems. At random, besides the committee mentioned earlier in this report, let me call your attention to the Special Committee on Translation Problems, the Special Committee on Environmental Information, the Special Committee on Copyright, the Special Committee on the Proposed Restructure of the Advisory Council in Bicameral Form. This last Special Committee has, in my opinion, done an outstanding job in putting together during the summer months of 1973 the basis for our discussion during our 1973 Fall Board Meeting. In fact, their proposal was accepted with only minor mod-

A Look at Toronto



The luncheon was just delightful



The Registration Desk was always busy

ifications, making it possible for the proposal for discussion at Chapter meetings before our Winter Meeting.

We have also been especially active in the area of copyright, having presented both oral and written testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights which is responsible for the revision of the Copyright Act. It appears that in this area, we can expect to continue to be active and make representation for some time to come. We are patiently looking forward to the results of our Survey on Photocopying Practices. The returns have been sufficiently large to be able to develop some trends in areas which had not been surveyed before. This survey, it seems, has generated some interest as we will obtain data not available anywhere else.

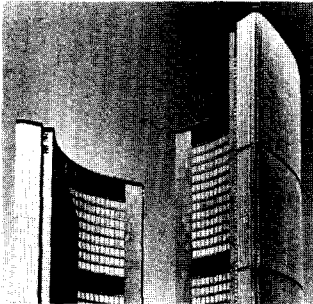
I am happy to underline the outstanding work of some of our standing committees, namely the Bylaws Committee and the Government Information Services Committee. I could enumerate nearly all of the standing committees as

having made a great contribution to our Association. I know you will enjoy reading their reports in *Special Libraries*. Activity at the committee level has been, in my estimation, at a high level both in quality of work and quantity. It is hoped that the few inactive committees will find the necessary stimulation required to get on with the work.

Representatives: We continued to participate and to invite participation with related associations. In August 1973 our Association was represented at the IFLA Conference held in Grenoble by 14 delegates—the largest delegation ever—including your President and Executive Director. It is hoped that this participation will be not only continued, but increased.

The role our Association is called upon to play with regard to related associations is not at all clear in the mind of our members. It is my firm conviction that we could play a much greater part and we should, in fact, try to make our representation as strong as possible. We

Old Toronto is rapidly disappearing



Toronto Star



Past President and Mrs. Strable discuss the exhibits with Anne Roess



have been relatively active in the American Federation of Information Processing Societies, with some committees of the American Library Association, with the American Society for Information Science, the Council of National Library Associations, the National Microfilm Association, and others, but has our action been sufficient? It is my opinion that we should do more. During this past year we accepted an invitation to join the Federal Statistics Users' Conference and to exchange representatives with the Association of Research Libraries.

3. Division Activities

This area of activity is perhaps the most important to the majority of our members since our Association is subject-oriented. Some Divisions have produced excellent publications, pamphlets, bulletins, etc. Some are involved in worthwhile projects. However, the lack of activities has been noticed in certain other areas. I wish to remind you that the majority of our members do not come to the Conferences, and rely heavily on your publications to keep informed. I ask you not to disappoint them.

4. Chapter Activities

It has been my pleasure to visit at least ten Chapters this year and seven the preceding year. During each meeting I made it clear that the main purpose for these visits was to meet as many members as possible in order to discuss areas of concern and future directions for our Association. On this point, I was well served as many turned out for the meetings. I have also enjoyed informal discussions with Chapter board members. One fact became very evident as I toured more Chapters. Very few questions were raised when I invited the participants at the meeting to ask questions regarding

their Association. This would indicate that, in general, members are happy with their Association, its leadership and the kind of programs and activities at the Chapter level. It has also been my pleasure to meet many members willing and able to serve. With such human resources, the future of our Association is not in danger. I see with reluctance the disappearance of regular Chapter visits by officers of the Association. These visits, in my opinion, were an essential responsibility to maintain contact with the members.

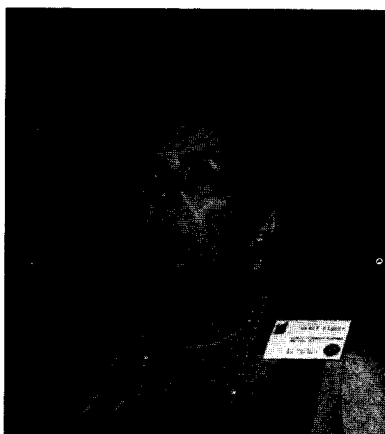
Because of its brevity, this report can only be a bad picture of what is happening in our Association. One fact remains evident. Participation at all levels is excellent. Membership statistics continue to show an increase. In fact, at this time we have reached a new high. I hope it will continue to grow. Let me say a special "thank you" to the Manager of our Membership Department for his continued effort in this direction. Also to Chapter presidents and their officers for their enthusiastic support in our effort to increase membership.

Last year, at this time, I had said "Let's get to work and get the job done." In my messages at the Chapter level I have urged members to get involved. We have begun this task, but we still have a long way to go.

It has been a very rewarding year for me and I would like especially to thank Dr. McKenna and his staff for their continued support and devotion. Without them, the task would have been impossible.

Mesdames et Messieurs, je vous remercie.

Mr. Frappier's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.



RIGNEY ↑

Treasurer's Report 1973/74

Janet M. Rigney

At the close of Fiscal Year 1973 the excess of income over expenses was \$51,000.

The cash in hand was \$452,000 distributed among the following funds:

General Fund	\$178,000
Reserve Fund	121,000
Non-Serial Publications Fund	81,000
Scholarship Fund	52,000
Equipment Reserve Fund	10,000
Research Grants-in-Aid Fund	11,000

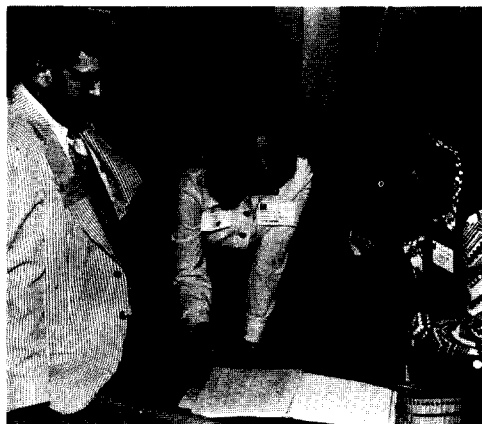
The increase in SLA membership in 1973 meant an increase in income from dues and fees from \$224,000 to \$245,000.

Better knowledge of cash flow has enabled us to take advantage of short term investment, especially in this period of high interest rates. At the moment, \$200,000 is invested in Certificates of Deposit—\$100,000 at 8½% and \$100,000 at 11%.

A \$10,000 United States Treasury Bond paying 7% interest continues to add \$700 per year to the Scholarship Fund. It is gratifying to note that the interest on the Scholarship Fund in Fiscal Year 1973 was high enough for us to increase our scholarships from 4 annually to 5.

The complete J. K. Lasser audit report for 1973 was published in the July issue of *Special Libraries*.

Miss Rigney's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.



I really don't think it works that way



Atwood and King at Book & Author Luncheon



A family affair



DEUSS

Chapter Liaison Officer 1973/74

Jean Deuss

Chapter administration, despite an unusual amount of turnover among officers, operated so smoothly that the CLO's work this year consisted mainly in responding to specific requests for information on, and clarification of, Association policy. Yet a number of important things occurred during the year that should be specially noted.

SLA's newest Chapter, Hudson Valley, was officially installed by President Frappier Dec 4, 1973. The Chapter has had a vigorous year, as shown by its growth from 34 charter members to over 75.

In response to the Association's Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups, Chapters have appointed resource persons to act as liaison with the Committee to implement the program. Chapters were also urged to seek out qualified members of minority groups to stand for office.

Chapter officers responded enthusiastically to the program at the Winter Meeting in San Diego in which one session of the Advisory Council was divided between Chapter and Division representatives. There was general agreement that this provided a needed expanded forum for the discussion of Association policies.

The "Guidelines for Chapters" were revised and divided into Part 1 for general instructions and Part 2 for Association policy statements.

During the year President Frappier visited the Virginia, Princeton-Trenton, Washington, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hudson Valley, Pittsburgh, and Kentucky Provisional Chapters; and he was the featured speaker at a program of his "home" Chapter, Montreal. President-Elect Moore visited Minnesota, Long Island, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Connecticut Valley, and New York Chapters; and she made a "non-scheduled" appearance at a meeting of the Washington, D.C., Chapter.

By Board action, future Chapter visits by the President and President-Elect will be arranged at the invitation of Chapters, and not according to a pre-arranged schedule as has been the practice.

Chapter treasurers submitted their reports promptly and in good order, apparently finding the new instruction sheet helpful.

The three Provisional Chapters are still enthusiastic in their aim to take their places in the roster of SLA Chapters, but they are not quite ready at this time to change their status.

Neither economics nor the energy crisis seems to have stayed the SLA Chapters from their busy ways. The economic condition affected Chapter recruitment, consultation and placement efforts. Some Chapters showed an unusual increase in these activities, others an unusual decline. The energy situation reduced attendance at some meetings and forced cancellation of others. However, true to SLA's motto of "Putting knowledge to Work," Chapters were quick to add economics and energy to the ever-expanding list of topics for workshops and meetings.

Workshops and seminars were foremost in Chapter programs this year. Many were joint efforts with national, state or provincial associations. A number of workshops on the subject of government documents were arranged with the assistance of the SLA Government Information Services Committee. Other topics covered a wide range of interests from food, to law, to employment, to library school curricula.

Of great significance this year was the increased cooperative efforts on the part of the Chapters with other associations, especially at the state and provincial level. Almost every Chapter participated in some kind of joint effort, either meetings, seminars or publications. Some of these endeavors reflected

(Contd. on page 363)



ECHELMAN

Division Liaison Officer 1973/74

Shirley Echelman

Marked progress has been made during 1973/74 in smoothing the communications lines between SLA's 25 Divisions and the Board. This is evidenced by a significant reduction in financial reporting problems since the 1971/72 year, and by a gratifying improvement in the quality and timeliness of the reports which Division chairmen have submitted to the DLO. It is my expectation that the 1973/74 financial reports, due during Conference week, will maintain this trend. Four Divisions have not yet reported formally, but I have been in contact with each of the chairmen; and therefore I am able to assure the Board that this report reflects information gathered from all SLA Divisions.

Conference

Fifty-one programs have been planned by Divisions for the 1974 Conference in addition to social events, business meetings and field trips. Included in this number are several which deserve special mention, either for their uniqueness or timeliness. Among these are Science-Technology's panel discussion for students, Newspaper's all-day contribution to the Continuing Education Seminar program, a joint program sponsored by seven divisions on energy resources, Petroleum's "Arctic Seminar," and a mysterious

presentation by Geography and Map entitled "Cartographic Fantasy." This is a mere sample of the variety and richness of Division programs available to SLA members in Toronto, and by no means exhausts the list of interesting meetings which have been planned by the Divisions.

The student guest project, initiated several years ago by the Public Utilities Division, is being coordinated this year by the Student Relations Officer, Dr. Lucille Whalen. Four Divisions have indicated that they would like to participate, offering to host one or more students at 18 separate events. Nineteen students have accepted invitations at this time, and Dr. Whalen is arranging for the issuance of tickets and will notify Division chairmen who their student guests will be.

Division meetings during the Annual Conference are the fulcrum on which all Division activities are balanced; and a great deal of effort is expended in planning and arranging these meetings. This year, as in past years, there were a number of problems connected with the appointment of local representatives and the delineation of responsibilities among the Conference Committee, the local representatives, the Division officers and the Association's staff. In addition, several chairmen reported that they complied with the urging of the DLO and others and began their planning early in the year, only to find that adjustments in the Conference schedule and other scheduling problems resulted in the loss of committed speakers as Division schedules were adjusted in a last-minute effort to insure adequate attendance at meetings for which prominent speakers had been obtained. Also, there were several specific comments about communications problems between the Conference Committee and the Divisions.

Another problem area is the growing number and rapidly rising cost of meal functions, a special concern of the DLO and the Executive Director. Although these costs were discussed in June 1973 and again in January 1974, there has been no noticeable reduction in Division-sponsored meal functions at this year's Conference.

Recommendation: After considering these problems, I recommend 1) that the number of ticketed events (meals and tours) per division be limited by Board action, and 2) that

(Contd. on page 363)



GRANT

Advisory Council Report 1973/74

Mary M. Grant

The year 1974, in the Chinese calendar, is the Year of the Tiger—a most auspicious sign. Correspondingly, the Advisory Council started its year with a significant recommendation to the Board of Directors. At its Mid-Winter Meeting, it approved the proposed Restructure of the Advisory Council into bicameral form, thus replacing itself with a Chapter Cabinet and a Division Cabinet. The recommendation followed a trial run of separate meetings of Chapter Officers and Division Officers.

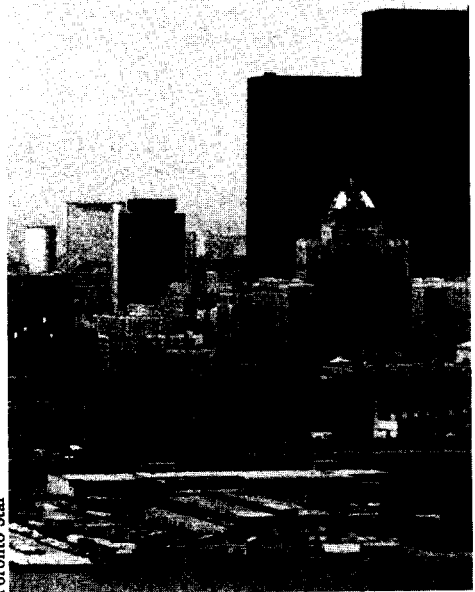
The Council, which acts as interface between the members of the Association and the Board of Directors, has wrestled with four other issues: 1) It approved the proposed revision of Association Bylaws, with a recommendation that joint meetings of the Cabinets may be requested by either Cabinet Chairman or the Association President. 2) The Council approved the SLA Statement as submitted to NCLIS concerning "A New National Program of Library and Information Service" (*Special Libraries*, Dec 1973, p.583) and discussed other facets with a representative of the National Commission. 3) The Council approved the Draft Resolutions Concerning Salary Discrimination Based on Sex. It discussed the results of the 1973 SLA Salary Survey indicating the average salary for women is still 75% that of men. It recommended that several studies be initiated to determine how best the Association can

influence the situation. 4) The Council approved the Board's reinstatement of the Employment Service at the Association Office. It was further suggested that the individual in charge of this service provide liaison with Chapter placement activities.

The Council expressed itself quite specifically in each of its deliberations and recommendations on how it feels the Association can make the most impact. It has fulfilled its function well and, as Chairman of the Council, I am proud of its performance.

I anticipate an even more forceful role for this interface group of Chapter Officers and Division Officers within the Association.

Mrs. Grant's annual report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.



Chapter Liaison Officer
(Contd. from page 360)

the growing interest in networks, and important exploratory work was begun to see how special libraries fit into the network concept.

Chapters continue to be aggressive in their pursuit of new members, and increased efforts were made to follow-up on lapsed SLA members.

Student programs and social service projects were still strong Chapter concerns.

Division Liaison Officer
(Contd. from page 361)

the position of Division local representative be phased out, that the Conference & Exhibits Coordinator assume the responsibility for local arrangements in connection with Division events, and that direct lines of communication be established between the Division program chairmen, the Conference & Exhibits Coordinator, and the Conference Chairman.

In addition to the regular DLO's meeting for Division officers at Toronto, there are two meetings devoted to program planning for the 1975 Conference, one on Sunday afternoon, and a follow-up meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

Publications

Newsletters and bulletins continue to be the chief means of communications for Division members between conferences. Two Divisions which had not previously published a bulletin began to do so this year: Engineering and Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics. Military Librarians resumed publication of their newsletter, which had not been issued for several years. *Sci-Tech News*, a combined effort of several Divisions, has been experiencing some problems because of changes in editorial and business staff; but it is expected that this important bulletin will soon return to a normal publication schedule.

The DLO and CLO have asked SLA's Publications Manager to hold a special orien-

It is impossible for me to transmit in this report the tremendous vitality that SLA members display in their Chapter participation. It is a gratifying response to the programs of high professional content that characterized Chapter activities this year. We have good reason to be grateful to the devoted and intelligent leadership of all Chapter officers, committee chairmen and committee members.

Miss Deus's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.

tation meeting for bulletin editors at the Toronto Conference. If this proves to be successful, I hope it will be continued on an annual basis.

Several Divisions have published membership directories this year, and several more are in progress. In general, these feature business addresses and phone numbers; information which is only partially available in the Association's annual directory.

Members of three Divisions are working on subject headings lists, and several other publishing projects are in various stages of completion.

Provisional Divisions

Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics continues a moderate but steady growth pattern. As noted in the preceding section, P-A-M began to issue a very lively newsletter during 1973/74. This Division is also actively pursuing several other projects, one of which is a membership drive.

The Food Librarians continues to be very active and to publish more newsletters than any other Division of the Association. In a separate report to the Board, it is recommended that full Division status be granted at this time.

The Board amended the allotment procedures for Provisional Divisions during the year. This amendment should improve the cash position of Provisional Divisions in the future.

Contact with Other Professional Organizations

As I stated in my annual report for 1972/73, the Divisions view this activity as a seri-

ous professional responsibility. There have been no major changes in these liaisons since my last report.

Other Activities and Problems

The Divisions have contributed generously, both to the Scholarship Fund and to the Research Grants-in-Aid Fund.

Three Divisions were not represented at the Winter Meeting. Since this meeting is so vital to the policy-making aspects of the Association's work, I feel it necessary to note these absences and to remind Division chairmen and chairmen-elect that attendance at the Winter Meeting is one of the responsibilities of office. Nominating committees should be certain that nominees for those offices understand this.

Although a number of interesting Division projects are in the works, several chairmen noted in their reports that they were experiencing difficulties in defining special projects for their members. This seems to be an ongoing problem, and I am not sure that there is a

single solution to it. Most Divisions indicate an eagerness to commit both time and money (when it is available) to proposals which are of interest to members.

A great deal of the DLO's time during the past year has been devoted to helping Division officers solve specific problems; and this is as it should be, in my opinion. The "Guidelines for Divisions and Sections" need revision; this is a project to which I hope to be able to devote some time during next year.

On balance, it has been a pleasure to serve as DLO this year. I would like to thank the Executive Director and his staff for their continuing support; and to express my gratitude to all Division officers who have continued to assume, despite all evidence to the contrary, that I know what I am doing and that I can help them to fulfill their duties to their members and to the Association.

Mrs. Echelman's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 12, 1974, during SLA's 65th Annual Conference in Toronto.

Actions of the Board of Directors (Jun 8/ Jun 9/ Jun 14) Annual Meeting (Jun 12)

Chapter Activity—The Board extended for one more year the provisional status of the Kentucky Provisional Chapter. The Provisional Chapter, which has now completed two years of activity, has 24 members.

Division Activity—The Board approved full Division status for the Food Librarians Provisional Division. The new Division, which was established as a Provisional Division in Jun 1972, had 110 members at Mar 31, 1974.

The Board approved a petition to establish the Education Provisional Division.

Student Group Activity—The Board approved the establishment of new SLA Student Groups at Western Michigan University (Faculty advisor, Dr. Robert M. Ballard) and at University of Texas at Austin (Faculty advisor, Prof. E. B. Jackson). These bring to 17 the number of SLA Student Groups.

Salary Discrimination—As a result of the finding in the 1973 SLA Salary Survey that the average salary for women was still 75% that of men, the Board approved "Resolutions Concerning Salary Discrimination Based on Sex." The resolutions appear elsewhere in this issue.

The Board adopted a policy statement as follows: "It is the policy of the Special Libraries Association, as a tax exempt 501 (c)(3) organization which is organized and operated for charitable, scientific and educational purposes serving the public interest, not to promote, support or engage in boycotts, reprisals or picketing; and, that this policy shall be adhered to in carrying out the Association's educational activities."

The Special Committee on the Pilot Education Program (Laura N. Gasaway, chairman) described the educational projects it has planned to advise women of their rights. The Board approved the proposal that the Special Committee prepare a pamphlet on equal pay for equal work. The Special Committee will also prepare a model program or workshop for use by Chapters or others. The

Special Committee also plans to prepare an article on this subject for publication in *Special Libraries*. Because of the amount of work required of this Special Committee, its membership has been expanded from three to five persons.

Research—The Board approved the Policies and Procedures for the Research Grants-in-Aid Fund. An announcement regarding applications for the SLA Research Grants-in-Aid will appear in a future issue.

SLA Scholarships—Five SLA Scholarships of \$2,000 each will be awarded for the academic year 1975/76. Notices regarding applications were mailed in July.

GPO Price Increases—The Government Information Services Committee pointed out the concern of librarians about the rapidly rising prices for government documents. The Board approved the Committee's recommendation that a strong letter be sent to the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing to protest the recent increases.

SLA Awards—The Board approved a definition for the SLA Special Citation and a somewhat revised definition for the SLA Hall of Fame. Definitions of all SLA Awards will appear in the Annual Directory (Sep 1974 issue of *Special Libraries*).

The name of the SLA Professional Award and SLA Hall of Fame Committee was changed to Awards Committee.

Librarian of Congress—The Board authorized a statement regarding the qualifications to be considered in the search for a new Librarian of Congress. These have been sent to the White House, to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and to the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. The Board did not feel that it was appropriate to suggest the names of specific candidates. It recommended that the new Librarian of Congress be: 1) Qualified by both education and by experience for the position. A librarian is a particular type of institution unlike any other. 2) Qualified to remain as Librarian of Congress within the U.S. Government restrictions for service by reason of age for no fewer than ten years. 3) Qualified by reason of acceptability to the professional staff leadership in the Library of Congress. 4) Qualified by reason of atten-

tion to and understanding of the changes being brought about in information access by the new technologies in communications, computers, micrography, preservation of materials and other techniques. 5) Qualified by individual career experience including both management and research library aspects. The Librarian of Congress is responsible for a multi-faceted and complicated arrangement of organizations serving a variety of constituencies with a multiplicity of services. Since the Library of Congress is a research library, it should be directed by an individual whose understanding of research libraries is both deep and broad. 6) Qualified by reason of knowledge regarding the world of books and publications of the past as well as the present.

Bylaws Revision—At the Annual Meeting the members voted to approve the revised Bylaws as presented. The revision was printed in the Mar 1974 issue of *Special Libraries*, after having been approved by the Board at its 1974 Winter Meeting. The Bylaws must now be approved by a mail vote of the entire membership. If the revision is adopted, the revised Bylaws will be in effect when the ballots are counted. The Bylaws will be printed in the Annual Directory (Sep 1974 issue of *Special Libraries*).

A Special Committee for the Transition of the Bylaws presented recommendations designed to insure a smooth transition from the existing Bylaws to the revised Bylaws because the revision contains substantive changes in the titles of some officers and in the composition of the Board of Directors.

Aslib—The Board authorized the Executive Director to send a resolution congratulating Aslib on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Future Meetings—It was determined that the 1977 Winter Meeting will be held Jan 20-22, 1977, or Jan 27-29, 1977 (depending on hotel availability), at the Washington Plaza Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

The 71st SLA Annual Conference will be held Jun 8-12, 1980 at the Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C.

Honorary Member—At the Annual Meeting, Dr. Herman Liebaers was elected an Honorary Member of SLA by acclamation. The Citation to Dr. Liebaers appears elsewhere in this issue.

* *

SLA Board of Directors 1974/75

Seated (left to right): Treasurer Janet M. Rigney, Past President Gilles Frappier, President Edythe Moore, President-Elect Miriam H. Tees, Anne Roess (Secretary of the Board). Standing: Marian Lechner, Joseph M. Dagnese, Advisory Council Chairman-Elect H. Robert Malinowsky, Advisory Council Chairman Roger M. Martin, Constance Ford, Robert Klassen. (Not present: Charles H. Stevens.)



Resolutions Concerning Salary Discrimination Based on Sex

Adopted by the Board of Directors
Jun 8, 1974

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of the Special Libraries Association for many years to oppose prejudice and discrimination; and

WHEREAS, SLA has gathered comprehensive salary information on librarians for many years; and

WHEREAS, The information gathered has consistently shown that the salaries of women are substantially lower than those of men who have equal education and equal experience and who can be assumed to be doing the same variety, quality and quantity of library work; and

WHEREAS, The latest survey results gathered in 1973 show little relative progress for women's salaries since 1970; and

WHEREAS, The salary surveys conducted by other organizations in this area of employment confirm the sex bias evident in the SLA survey; and

WHEREAS, SLA desires to engage in educational activities to support the concept of equal pay for equal work for persons of equal background and experience without regard to sex; and

WHEREAS, The illegality of such sex bias has been fully confirmed and detailed in the U.S. federal statutes, namely Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, Executive Order 11246 (as amended by E. O. 11375), E. O. 11478 and others, as well as numerous state and local laws; and Canadian federal statutes, namely Canadian Labour Code R.S.c.I.S.38, Canadian Bill of Rights 1960 c.44, Public Service Employment Act R.S.c.P-32 s.12, and Employment Insurance Act R.S.c.U-2; therefore,

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association subscribes to the principle of equal pay for equal work to persons of equal

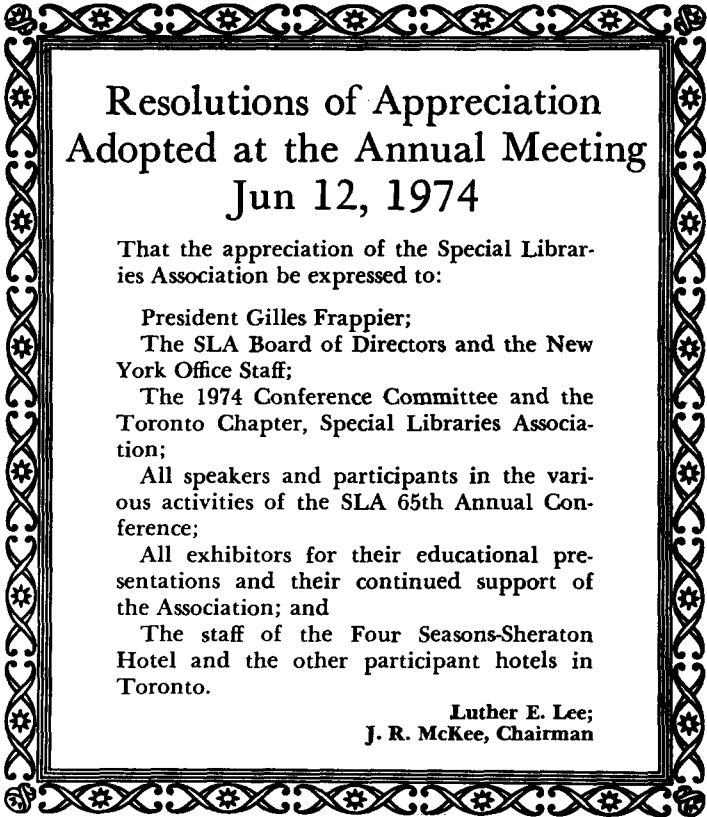
background and experience without regard to sex including equal opportunity for professional growth and promotions to administrative and supervisory positions; and

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association make known this position to head librarians and other administrators who influence and set salaries for librarians; and to library school directors and placement officers; and

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association undertake an intensive educational

program for special librarians and any member of the public who may wish to participate, to inform them of the rights of women relative to the principles of equal opportunity and of equal pay for equal work; and

Resolved, That such intensive educational program include conference meetings, pre- or post-conference seminars; model Chapter workshops and publications covering organizations, laws and courses of action under the law relative to equal opportunity for women.



Resolutions of Appreciation Adopted at the Annual Meeting Jun 12, 1974

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

President Gilles Frappier;

The SLA Board of Directors and the New York Office Staff;

The 1974 Conference Committee and the Toronto Chapter, Special Libraries Association;

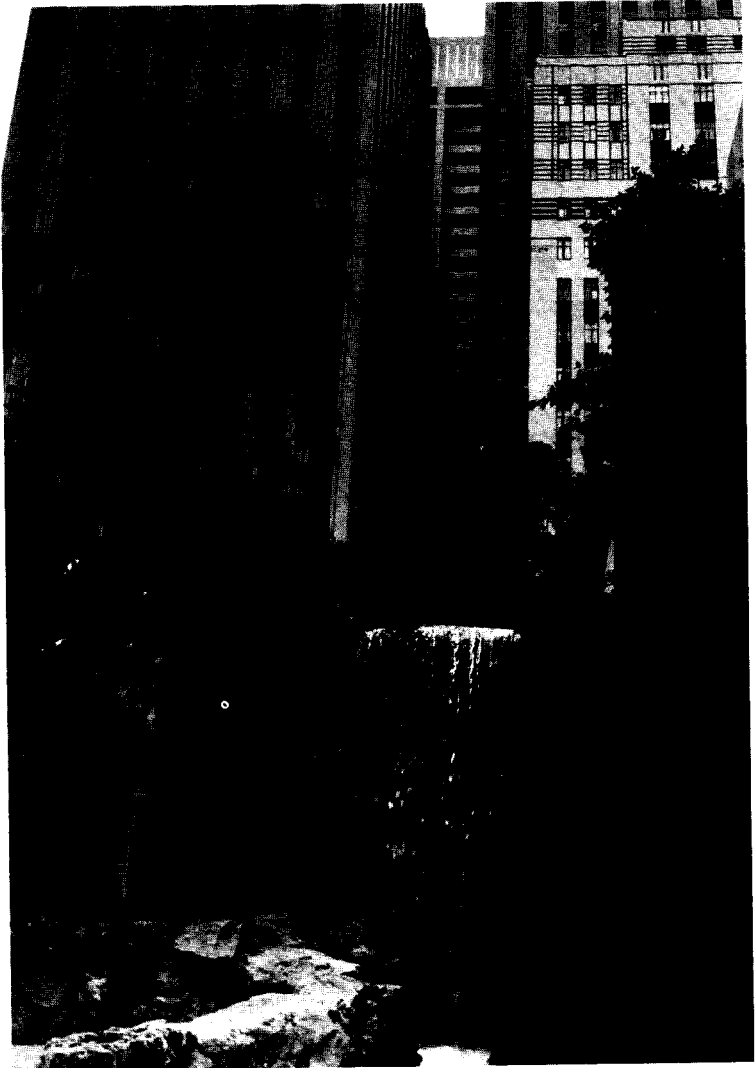
All speakers and participants in the various activities of the SLA 65th Annual Conference;

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

The staff of the Four Seasons-Sheraton Hotel and the other participant hotels in Toronto.

Luther E. Lee;
J. R. McKee, Chairman

Of Seminars and Waterfalls



Toronto! Past refuge of British Empire loyalists. Site of an emerging national consciousness. Home of over two million individuals. It was strange to drive through Canadian suburbia and discover that the closer one got to the core of a major city, the cleaner its streets, the more sophisticated its shopping malls, the more modern and provocative its architecture. The hospitality of the Canadian people became apparent and continued unabashedly from the very first letter of welcome received from the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Over 2,500 special librarians, the largest group ever, attended the 65th SLA Conference. Two ultramodern and multi-story hotels, the Four Seasons-Sheraton and the Holiday Inn, located in close proximity to each other and at opposite ends of the beautiful Nathan Phillips Plaza, housed many of the participants. Most of the meetings took place at the Four Seasons where, notwithstanding a Grand Ballroom seating up to 3,000, two seminar style theaters, and a number of other sizable conference rooms, the meeting facilities were taxed to the utmost. If one could only predict the popularity of certain conferences, certain programs—or is it speakers? Of such interest were some of the meetings that on several occasions when I sought to hear a particular presentation, even standing room was at a premium or, what's worse, the meeting had completely spilled over into the hallways. It was at such times that the Four Seasons' cascading waterfall, its landscaped gardens close to the meeting rooms, the fountains at the Phillips Plaza, the Exhibit area and the exhibitors offered a welcome respite from some of the tensions, excitement, exhilaration and frustration of attending or not attending formal meetings.

The keynote speaker at the First General Session was Dr. Edward de Bono. In his talk on "Creativity and New Ideas" Dr. de Bono noted, among other remarks, that the essentials of creative thinking entailed flexible perception, insight, and logic. Should we not treat thinking deliberately as



a skill? Should we not develop it as a curriculum subject? Dr. de Bono's art work, instantaneously created by him on a transparency roll, seemed to support his verbal presentation. Will my classroom art work and my overall creativity ever approach that of Dr. de Bono? I truly thought, in what may have been lateral thinking, that Dr. de Bono was really onto something. My neighbor, however, blandly concluded that Dr. de Bono's art work as well as his verbally expressed ideas were quite abstract. Over 1,100 individuals were present to hear what was, at the least, a most provocative performance.

Could any type of thinking—lateral or otherwise—have helped me to choose wisely one of three concurrent sessions of Contributed Papers, or one of three concurrent or overlapping sessions/panels at General Sessions II and III? I am afraid that this dilemma remained with me even after listening to Susan Tynner's paper on "Individual Problem Solving: Playscript and Flowcharting." The dilemma of choosing the correct directional arrows to enable me to reach the proper conference room also remained with me at least until Thursday. It was good to see that a number of SLA Divisions combined forces and held joint meetings. Certainly, a program such as, "Resources—Shortage, Recovery and Safe Use," sponsored by seven SLA Divisions, succeeded in cutting across narrow interests, in projecting both a technical and social concern, and in attaining a certain professional unity which is

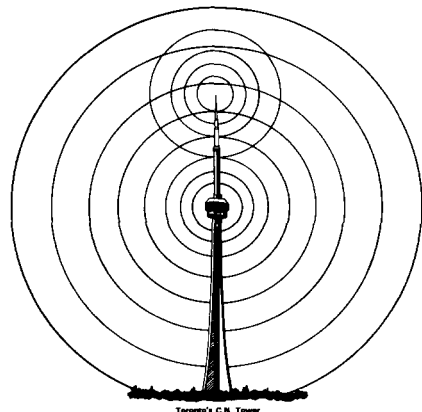
often lacking in our era of over-specialization and depersonalization. Still, a total of 51 Division programs were scheduled. While, obviously, I could not attend all of these meetings (fortunately major papers were available for purchase in reproduced form), for most of the meetings that I did attend there seemed to emerge a seriousness of purpose, a certain professional concern which often transcended innocuous paper titles or inauspicious introductory remarks. The excellent attendance of the Advisory Council Meeting (scheduled at 8:00-10:00 p.m.) and even the Annual Business Meeting was indicative of this concern. At the Advisory Council Meeting, an economically oriented question relating to whether SLA should remain an associate member of AFIPS or seek full membership soon evolved into the much more deeply significant question of whether SLA is to consider itself, in effect, as an information processing society and take its rightful place, with its incumbent financial and professional responsibilities, alongside other national U.S. information processing societies. Thus, I perceived what I thought to be a deep professional concern, "a moment of truth" confronting the members of the Advisory Council, and was inwardly overjoyed to see the overwhelming Council vote endorsing the recommendation for SLA full membership in AFIPS.

A good number of interesting tours were available (I managed to visit the University of Toronto and "In Praise of Hands—The First World Crafts Exhibition" at the Science Centre), a good number of foreign visitors and guests were present (including a delegation of 15 librarians from Australia and the Secretary-General of IFLA). A contingent of library school students were looking for jobs and a good number of positions were posted. Many special libraries in the Toronto area opened their doors to visitors, and many a question was answered by our Canadian hosts. My overall impression is that of a vibrant and successful special library conference. Certainly our Canadian col-

leagues ought to be congratulated for their resourceful planning and unbounded hospitality.

The Toronto Conference has left with me a number of major impressions. I will remember not only my SLA colleagues and the Canadian people—or some of the excellent presentations borne out of the vast experiences of such individuals as Marjorie Griffin, Ted Hines, Patrick Penland, Hillis Griffin, et al. I will remember the water fountains lit up at night, the circumstances surrounding Bill Woods' SLA Citation, the Indian demonstration at the Phillips Plaza, Frank McKenna's 10-carat exhortations, the glimmering, empty Coca Cola can in the limpid pool at the foot of the Four Seasons' cascading waterfall, the breakfast lines at the hotel restaurant, the lit up telecommunications tower, the proud, bemuddled and kilted bagpiper at the Awards Luncheon, the award presentations, the \$11.00 luncheon cost, the non-library humor at the O'Keefe theater, Ed's Warehouse (which is not at all a warehouse), the ultramodern, concave, twin City Hall buildings housing, in a most desirable location, a branch of the Toronto Public Libraries, the late conversations at Division Open House encounters. Anyone for Chicago in 1975?

I. M. Klempner
School of Library and
Information Science
State University of New York
at Albany
Albany, N.Y. 12222



Tell a Library Joke!

From the Canadian Banana Belt, June 8-13, 1974.

When I first walked into the lobby of the Four Seasons-Sheraton on Saturday, the first thing that caught my eye was a big sign that read:

WELCOME
INTERNATIONAL PAPERWORKERS
CONVENTION

I thought, "(Expletive deleted), our executive director has exercised his civil defense emergency powers for us and changed the name of the organization to protect us from the guerilla army.* Paperworkers! That's us all right."

As it turned out, IPW is still a completely separate organization whose convention at the Four Seasons terminated just as ours was beginning. And Frank hadn't done anything quite that drastic. But later, Wednesday, during his report to the Annual Meeting, in reciting the names of other organizations with the initials *SLA*, we learned that the thought of a name change might not have been too far out of his mind. Maybe we should pick up on the hint he dropped and go for a merger with the Sleep Learning Association.

Chapters and Worse

SLA Chapters (our *SLA*, that is) work hard all fall, winter, and spring putting on local meetings, doing local projects, and cooperating with nearby *SLA* Chapters or other groups on meetings and projects. Comes June and the Chapters have written their reports, changed commands, and earned the right to relax for the summer. So off the members go to the Annual Conference where they rearrange themselves, for the most part. The other structure of *SLA* takes over, and the Divisions do their thing.

I spent a lot of time during the year involved in *SLA* activities of one kind



or another—more than I should, frankly, because it is often at the expense of the time I would like to, and should, spend with my family and other activities of both obligation and interest. I have said to my Chapter friends that we should get together—in Atlanta—not at the Annual Conference. I want to spend my time at the Conference visiting with my colleagues from other Chapters whom I don't have much opportunity to see during the rest of the year. That sounds like a reasonable and not unfriendly thing to say, don't you think?

But I have been aware for many years that some Chapters go to considerable trouble every year to have some kind of get-together at the Annual Conference where the schedule is already overcrowded. Why? There are two very good reasons.

First, some Chapters cover such a large geographic expanse that the Annual Conference is the only place that some of them ever meet. With Chapter meetings scheduled at different locations throughout the area, it is likely that most Chapter members will be able to attend only those meetings closest to their home. This factor applies to the South Atlantic Chapter to some extent, but not nearly so much as it does to some of the western Chapters.

The second, and I think more compelling, factor that brings Chapters together at the Annual Conference is that some Chapters are so closely knit and the members such good friends that

* Symbionese Liberation Army?

they get together every chance they can regardless of where it is.

With these two ideas in mind I went to Toronto curious enough to try to make some assessment of what Chapters actually do as Chapters at an Annual Conference. It turned out to be a very interesting and enjoyable endeavor—more interesting than I had anticipated. In fact, I would like to continue this research at future Conferences.

While at the Conference I learned of at least ten Chapters that were planning some kind of get-together. In addition, the California Chapters planned a combined social function on Tuesday evening. Some Chapters went to dinner together. The Dayton Chapter had a breakfast meeting. Some met in bars, some in suites for which some members had shared the cost, some had special meeting rooms reserved for them, and at least one Chapter tried to meet during one of the regularly scheduled Conference functions, the opening reception. That one didn't work out too well.

This personal research became interesting when I left the theoretical stages and began to do a little field work by attending some of the meetings. I could not qualify as a disinterested or non-partisan observer, however. I rapidly became part of the proceedings, thanks to some long-time friends I met at each of the groups I attended and to some new ones I made along the way. Genuine hospitality was quite evident. There were several conflicts in time, and I couldn't even get to all of those I know about. I did not make an effort to attend the Dayton breakfast. The South Atlantic bunch at Pittsburgh found that time of day not conducive to congeniality or to getting anything accomplished.

Considering the circumstances and the location I don't think I should mention which Chapter laid loud claim to being "the raunchiest Chapter of them all." The pictures I took don't prove a thing, anyway.

Among the closely knit Chapters that I know something about at Toronto, I

felt more togetherness at the Michigan Chapter than at most others.

The real class of the Association shows, however, in the Virginia Chapter whose members gathered for a dinner in honor of Richard Eugene Waddell of Charlottesville, one of the SLA scholarship winners. The Virginia Chapter paid a similar honor at the Pittsburgh Conference to Mrs. Carolyn Niles Davis of Newport News, one of last year's scholarship winners.

The effect of the observer on that which is being observed is a well-known phenomenon in scientific study from psychology to relativity. In this particular not-so-scientific inquiry that same factor played a role. Our Chapter Liaison Officer, Jean Deuss, graciously allowed me to intrude briefly on her crowded agenda at the Chapter officers' meeting Sunday afternoon. I explained what I was trying to learn and distributed postal cards on which the Chapters were asked to write me a short note about their activities while at Toronto. Two of the Chapter presidents told me later that their convention socials were initiated after the seed had been planted at that afternoon meeting.

Some future plans and further suggestions were also made. Next year may see more regional social events. The Chapters in the Southeast will probably try to get together as will some of the Chapters from the Southwest and West.

Two Chapters suggested that it might be a good idea to have a special time set aside at the Conference for Chapter gatherings. I would not recommend going that far. The program and arrangements committees have a tough enough time as it is trying to fit everything into the schedule. Besides, too much long range planning would cause these Chapter happenings to lose their spontaneity and informality—desirable features, both. If all Chapter confabs were to be held at the same time, I wouldn't be able to continue my study nor would I be able to visit the five other Chapters of which I have been a member in the past.

Oh, yes. The joke(r)!

The scholarship event on Tuesday night was the scene. Lennie Bennett, the young British stand-up comic who introduced the show, was doin' 'is best, and that wasn't too bad, really. He was a lot funnier, I thought, than the main attraction.

In the midst of his act, out of the back of the auditorium comes this voice—not very clear and not very well enunciated—saying, "Tell a library joke."

Mr. Bennett reacted by first saying, "Did I come 6,000 miles to be heckled?" and then asking his accompanist, "Wot did 'e say?"

With that there came again from the audience the same voice, this time a little louder, "Tell a library joke."

Mr. Bennett seemed to be completely nonplused and said to his accompanist something like, "Wot does *that* mean?" and went back to his routine probably wishing he would get some real heckling.

It was unfortunate that the management of the O'Keefe Centre had not forewarned the entertainers that a sizeable portion of the audience that night would be librarians. Mr. Bennett could have endeared himself to us and made a few fans for himself if he had come out and poked fun at us on his own initiative. But it was obvious that jokes about libraries and librarians were not on the tip of his tongue.

That our heckler could not control his pay-some-attention-to-me complex was also unfortunate. This complex is present in all of us, individually, to some de-

gree. As we evaluate the status of librarianship as a profession we, collectively, have uttered, "Pay some attention to us." The feeling comes not from immaturity as a profession; it stems from insecurity, inferiority, and uncertainty of our position among the professions; and we do cry it out every now and then.

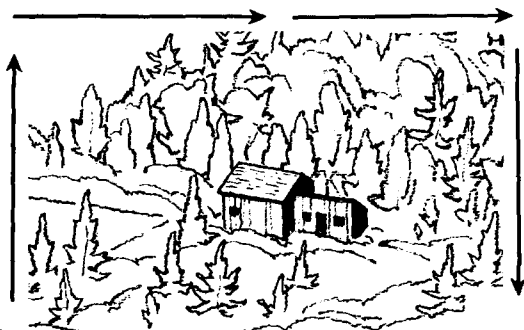
Looking Around and Ahead

As a Conference watcher it was in my mind all week that there we were in Toronto then and we would be in Atlanta (for the first time) in 1978. What could be seen and learned to make the Atlanta experience as smooth, pleasant, and worthwhile as possible? My observations and comments are made from this self-instructing point of view.

The Toronto Chapter and the Association staff deserve our congratulations and thanks for a fine Conference in splendid surroundings.

Every Conference has trials and tribulations to offer the host Chapter. Our Conference, as it travels from city to city, creates a wake of disturbance behind it that takes time to smooth out. But the calmness does return, and some other Chapter activity will engross the membership.

This Conference may have been one of the most difficult to plan and execute. The year of transition from Conferences almost completely under the planning and control of the host Chapter to the use of a full-time Conference Coordinator must have been unusually trying for both the Chapter and the Association's staff. It is almost inconceivable that clear-cut lines of communication, limits of responsibility, and the like, so drastically different from previous experiences, could have been formulated and put into operation within the scope of a single year. Because of this year's experience and the hiring of Mrs. Quick a year ago, the work load on future host Chapters should be considerably reduced. Let us hope so. The Canadian mail strike and the smaller nuisance of



having to deal in two currencies surely didn't simplify matters.

We will have our troubles in Atlanta trying to host the Annual Conference. We don't know yet what some of those problems will be, but I am confident that they will be overcome just as they were overcome in Toronto.

On the whole this was a quiet Conference. There was much less than usual of the haranguing, disputation, and redundancy at the Saturday Board Meeting, the Advisory Council Meeting, and at the Annual Business Meeting.

The only issue about which any amount of heat arose was a resolution passed by the Board of Directors regarding equal pay for equal services. There was no objection to the resolution itself, but members of the Princeton-Trenton Chapter, and others, were quite upset by the legal clarification of the Association's position regarding picketing that was issued on the same piece of paper as the resolution. After some hesitation it was finally made clear by the President and the Executive Director that the two items were not related but were distributed at the Annual Meeting on the same piece of paper solely to save paper.

The only real issue before the Conference was the proposed changes in the Bylaws which would split the advisory council into a Chapter Cabinet and a Division Cabinet. A valid minority opinion was expressed by Susan Klement, incoming president of the Toronto Chapter, that the strength of the Chapters might be lessened and the Association thereby weakened. But the proposal to give the membership the opportunity to change the Bylaws by mail ballot passed at the Annual Meeting by an overwhelming majority.

With the call for new business the suggestion was made that meeting rooms at future Conferences be divided into sections for smokers and non-smokers. Leon Burg of the Detroit Chapter countered that proposal with the observation that the meeting rooms were becoming less smoke-filled year-

by-year. Bill Budington later wondered why the tobacco interests had not come forth with some suggestion or comment at that point.

With a Conference practically devoid of organizational hassle, there was no excuse for the conferees not to concentrate on the professional content of the meetings and/or not to have a good time. It was my observation that most people were doing both.

If people were not smoking so much at meetings, what were they doing? At the session sponsored by the Natural Resources Division and the Nuclear Science Division on Tuesday afternoon I could see, without turning my head away from looking at the speaker, one woman doing needlepoint, another knitting, another embroidering, and a fourth doing crewel work. The one with the needlepoint was also smoking but managed not to put her eye out when she lit her cigarette.

Thanks to Her Honour

The Association was truly honored, and the graciousness and Southern hospitality of Toronto demonstrated (remember, this was in the banana belt), by the reception given by Lieutenant Governor McGibbon and her husband. Amongst the splendor of the Scotsmen in kilts and the other uniforms and the elegance of the Lieutenant Governor's suite in the legislative building, I was a bit jarred to see some of our members show up in quite casual, outdoor-type slack outfits and pant suits. There is a difference between being a plain tourist and being an invited guest.

Food and Stuff

Regrettably, the Conference had to forego the luxury of a banquet. The Awards Luncheon was well done. At the reception there was a disturbance at the other end of the hall. Someone near me wondered aloud if we were being streaked. But then we could see that the noise was the Illinois Chapter members

reminding us of the Conference in Chicago next year.

Once the reception was thus underway it is doubtful that anyone was aware that the honors were being distributed at an earlier hour than usual. Come to think of it, Gilles didn't serve a full year as President. His term was about seven hours shorter than those of his predecessors. It's not surprising, really, considering the dispatch with which all of his Board meetings and the Annual Meeting were handled in order to be adjourned on time. He is probably just as happy that it turned out to be a shorter term. After all, faster than anyone else, he made it to that unique office from which one cannot resign and, as he said to me, to that exclusive club from which one cannot be kicked out: The Past Presidents.

With the cost of restaurant and hotel meal functions continuing to climb we may have to completely eliminate any elaborate official celebrations. If the present trend continues, in Atlanta we may have the first brown bag Annual Conference. Brown-bagging the meals would be new, that is.

The Four Seasons-Sheraton did show one way to beat the high cost of breakfast and lunch. The mobile food stands around the lobby and in the corridors offered coffee and rolls in the morning and hefty sandwiches at lunchtime. They were welcome because of their economy of both time and money.

On the subject of money, with the increasing value put on our antiquities and the decreasing value put on our currencies, by 1978 both the Canadian and U.S. dollars may have to be exchanged in Atlanta at a discount rate higher than 4% for Confederate money.

The headquarters hotel was attractive, intriguing, complicated, but not boring—a good place to have a meeting. If the weather had been bad or even slightly imperfect, one could have been satisfied to explore the hotel and the myriad shops and other entertainment in the complex. In the spaciousness and gran-

deur of the hotel, orientation was a little difficult. Trying to find some of the directional signs was like trying to read all the fine print footnotes collected at the back of a volume. More than once I guessed wrong as to whether an arrow was intended to indicate *straight ahead* or *up one floor*. This was a minor inconvenience similar to the frustration uttered by a lady badly in need of a pencil to make a note for the bulletin board. She was quite dismayed when the one she found in her convention kit was unsharpened.

One of the delights of eating in Toronto was locating Mr. I's Delicatessen somewhere among the shops in the hotel. As a soup buff, I ordered the cold strawberry soup one day and borscht the next. These two were served at the same temperature, and they had the same color. But what a difference in taste—both delicious!

Fascinating as the hotel was, for those of you who haven't been to Atlanta lately, or even if you have, by 1978 Mr. Portman and his friends around Peachtree Center will have some hotel superlatives waiting for you.

If the South Atlantic Chapter can anticipate any problems from this long range view of 1978 it would be that we are the smallest Chapter to have invited the Conference to come to our city. We hope to grow a lot in the meantime. Your welcome to the Conference in 1978 will be a regional welcome from all the Chapters in the Southeast.

At the end of this mild Chamber-of-Commerce treatment regarding Atlanta from a very pleased and appreciative first-time visitor to Toronto and Canada, I would only remind you that in between you have Chicago, Denver, and New York to enjoy, enjoy. . . .

James B. Dodd
Georgia Institute of Technology
Price Gilbert Memorial Library
Atlanta, Ga. 30332

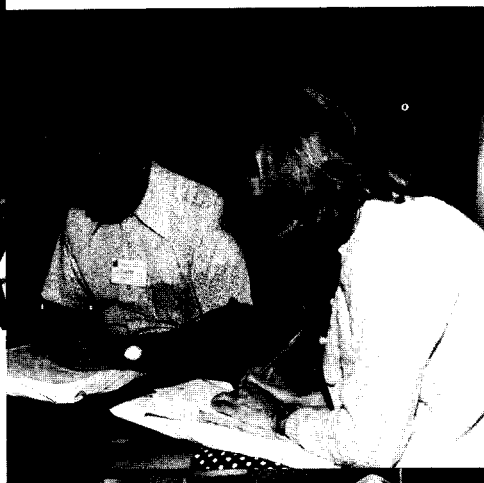


TORONTO HAPPENINGS

PEOPLE



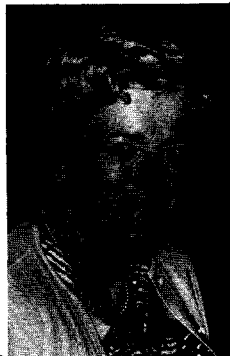
They gathered in groups large and small from half the world 'round to discuss meetings, seminars, and events. A friend from CLA came along, too.



Among the distinguished guests were Robert Rector, AFIPS Executive Director (right)



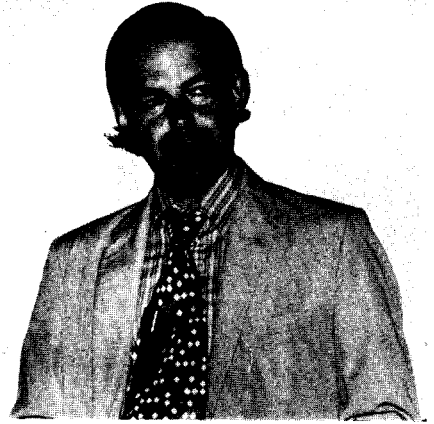
and Margreet Wijnstroom, Secretary-General, IFLA (left)



MEETINGS

GENERAL SESSION I

A friendly hello from all followed by a bit of lateral thinking from Dr. Edward de Bono (right)



GENERAL SESSION II

Decision Making, Problem Solving and Change—lively seminars and active discussion stimulate audiences



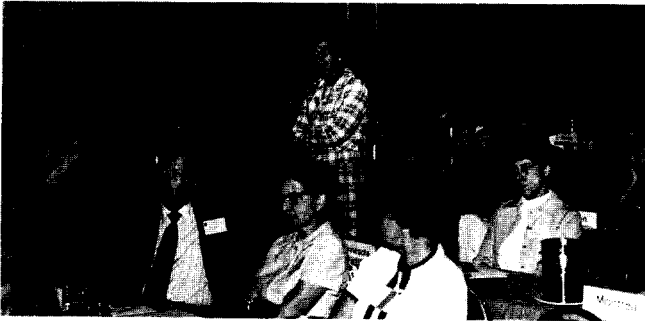
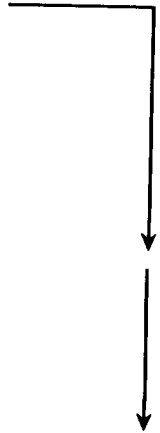
HAMBURG



TYNER



WEILE



Miss M. "Jims" Murphy at the Advisory Council Meeting commenting on SLA membership in AFIPS

The Annual Meeting Wednesday morning was filled to overflowing



AWARDS

The Awards Luncheon was a gala affair. Archie Dewar led the way on the bagpipes (right). Miss Kiersky accepts award (below).



SLA Professional Award

The 1974 SLA Professional Award was presented to Loretta J. Kiersky, Supervisor, Information Center, Air Reduction Co., Murray Hill, N.J. This award, the highest recognition granted by SLA, is made in recognition of a specific major achievement in, or contribution to, the field of librarianship and information science.

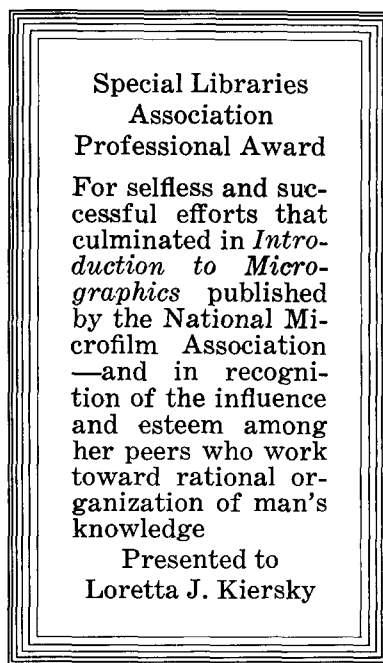
Miss Kiersky's quiet, persistent, professional and rational manner, combined with a quality of missionary zeal, have focused on the publication by National Microfilm Association of *Introduction to Micrographics*. The publication is the result of five years of work.

Over the years her efforts have been directed at bringing about understanding and cooperation between producers and users (librarians and clients) of optical information handling equipment. For more than a decade she has been SLA Representative to National Microfilm Association. She served on the Board of Directors of NMA in 1968/71. In 1971 she was the recipient of the Emmett Leahy Award of the American Records Management Association—the first woman so honored—in recognition of her capabilities in records management. In 1973 she was elected to the honorary company of Fellows of NMA.

The SLA Professional Award is noted by an engrossed scroll and engraved sterling silver ingot.



The citation read as follows:



→ **SLA Honorary Member**

Dr. Herman Liebaers, president of IFLA/ FIAB (International Federation of Library Associations), was elected an Honorary Member of Special Libraries Association at its Annual Meeting.

Dr. Liebaers is not only a truly professional librarian, but also an experienced and learned bookman, an author, a linguist, a man who recognizes and appreciates that librarianship and the arts have as strong a mutuality of interests as do librarianship and the sciences. His capabilities have been recognized by honors conferred by nations throughout the world.

He has been Director of the Royal Library of Belgium 1956/73 and President of IFLA since 1969. He has recently been designated by the King of the Belgians as Grand Marshal of the Belgian Court.

Because of his demonstrated recognition of the special contributions and the singular position of special librarianship to the totality of world librarianship—and because of his own total commitment to the establishment of viable library and information services in the developing nations—Dr. Liebaers has been accorded this mark of recognition.

Margreet Wijnstroom (Secretary-General of IFLA) accepted the engrossed scroll for Dr. Liebaers at the Awards Luncheon.

Special Citation—1974

A special citation was awarded to Bill M. Woods by Special Libraries Association “. . . in fond recognition of one who carried SLA forward at a turning point in its history.”

In 1959 Mr. Woods was selected as the third full-time Executive Secretary to SLA. “It was the Association’s fiftieth year—a time of great pride in its new history and a wondering about what lay ahead. Bill Woods’ contribution over his eight years on the job was to bring SLA more visibly into the mainstream of librarianship. (In 1963 he was named Executive Director, reflecting more properly his role in carrying out the policies of the Board of Directors and administering the Association’s Office.)

“Through travel, speeches and writing he brought the name and activities of SLA before the eyes of an ever-increasing circle of organizations and key people. During his tenure he saw significant changes in many aspects of SLA, from the formation

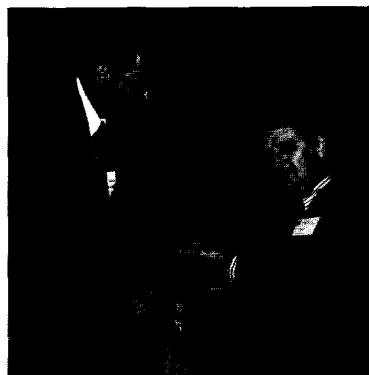


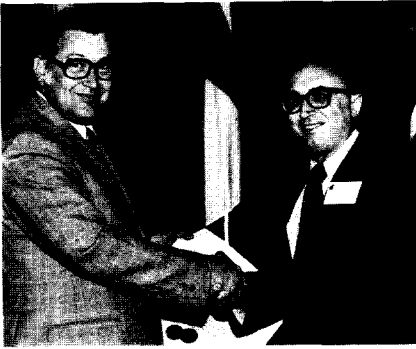
Special Libraries Association
Herman Liebaers
is elected
Honorary Member

because of his recognition of the special contributions of special librarianship to increased library and information services throughout the world—and because of his urgent plea for the equitable distribution of books in all nations—and because of his concerns with the all-pervasive link between our profession and peace among all persons on our Planet Earth.

of new Chapters, Divisions and Committees to deal with widening interest, to greater participation in cooperative ventures with other professional groups. . . .”

The special citation was announced by President Gilles Frappier at the Annual Meeting. Bill Budington (John Crerar Library) accepted the engrossed scroll for Mrs. Woods.





H. W. Wilson Company Award

A scroll and \$250 were awarded to the winner of the H. W. Wilson Company Award for the best paper published in *Special Libraries*. The winning paper is "The Concept of 'National Security' and Its Effect on Information Transfer (published in the July 1973 issue) by Dr. Irving M. Klemperer.



Chapter Growth Award

An engraved gavel was awarded to the North Carolina Chapter for the 1973 Chapter Growth Award. Their 35.2% gain in all member categories was the highest for the year. Edwina D. Johnson, Chapter president, accepted the gavel.

The Indiana Chapter was second with a 30.2% gain; the Michigan Chapter was third with a 23.8% gain.



SLA Hall of Fame/1974

Agnes O. Hanson and Ethel S. Klahre were elected to the SLA Hall of Fame/1974. Engrossed scrolls and engraved medallions were presented during the Awards Luncheon. The citations appear in the May/June 1974 issue of *Special Libraries*, p. 243-244.



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SLA Scholarships 1974/75

Four \$2,000 scholarships were awarded by Special Libraries Association for graduate study in librarianship leading to a master's degree in library or information

science. The awards are for the 1974/75 academic year. The announcement was made by SLA President Gilles Frappier at the Awards Luncheon.



MADDEN

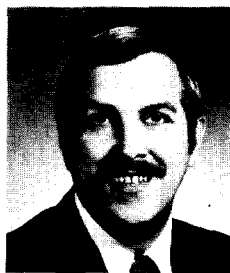
Helen Elizabeth Madden (Amherst, Massachusetts) received the BA in psychology from the University of Massachusetts in 1970 and is employed at Amherst College Frost Library as a catalog assistant. Miss Madden plans to attend the University of Rhode Island graduate library school, after which she hopes to locate a position in a prison library.

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Linda Lee Stevens (Kingston, Pennsylvania) received the BA in fine arts from Wilkes College in 1974, graduating magna cum laude. She has worked in the Wilkes College library during her undergraduate years. After receiving her MSLS, she hopes to become an art librarian.



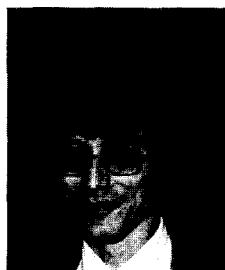
STEVENS



WADDELL

Richard Eugene Waddell (Charlottesville, Virginia) received the BA and MA in drama from the University of Virginia. After receiving his MLS from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill graduate library school, he hopes to use to advantage his nine years of library experience in a bibliographic/public services or reference position in an art and architecture library.

James Walz (Brooklyn, New York) received the BA in English literature "with distinction and departmental honors" from Northwestern University in 1968. Since then he has been employed by Coopers & Lybrand as library assistant. He plans to attend Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, after which he hopes to continue in reference work.



WALZ

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Report on Employment Clearing House 1974 Toronto Conference

Richard Griffin, manager, SLA Membership Department, reports that 67 job opening announcements were posted for the 128 members who registered for the Employment Clearing House in Toronto. The 2:1 ratio of applicants to job openings is almost identical to the 1973 Pittsburgh Conference which registered 115 members for 62 openings. At the 1972 Boston Conference three members were registered for every opening posted.

Starting salaries for the positions posted at Toronto ranged from \$9,000 to \$20,000+ per year. Employers who indicated Salary "Open" guaranteed a starting salary of \$9,000 or above. Positions with starting salaries of less than \$9,000 were not posted:

<i>Minimum Starting Salary</i>	<i>Number of Positions</i>
Salary "Open"	10
\$ 9,000- 9,999	23
10,000-10,999	4
11,000-11,999	8
12,000-12,999	6
13,000-13,999	2
14,000-14,999	5
15,000-15,999	8
20,000+	1



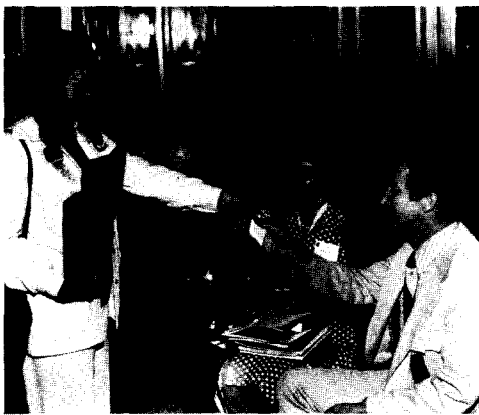
All but four of the openings required an MLS; two required a PhD in Library Science; and one required an MLS, plus a PhD in Organic Chemistry. 12 of the posted openings solicited applications from recent library school graduates with no previous library experience. Other positions required from one to six years' experience.

31 of the openings were in college or university libraries; 23 were in libraries associated with business or industry; 9 were in public libraries and 4 were in government agency libraries.

From one Ex Pres to Another



And finally, "Anyone for Chicago?"



Washington Letter July 12, 1974

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Legislation authorizing a White House Conference on Library and Information Services may have been enacted into law by the time this issue of *Special Libraries* is off the press; however, for the time being S.J.Res.40 which provides for the Conference is still in the House where on June 4 it failed to pass under "suspension of the rules." Under "suspension" procedure non-controversial measures brought directly to the floor for vote without first going to the Rules Committee require a two-third majority vote to pass. The vote of 223 for and 147 against the resolution fell short of the required two-thirds and thus failed to pass. Failure under "suspension" does not foreclose another try under the normal procedures which require only a simple majority for enactment. The resolution will be brought up again at a propitious time and, with 223 assured votes, should have no difficulty being passed.

Anticipating final approval, the National Commission on Library and Information Services, which is given administrative responsibility for the Conference, has begun estimating budgetary requirements and organizational arrangements for its conduct. However, a number of hurdles still lie ahead before a White House Conference is assured. The administration does not support the legislation and the President may veto the authorizing resolution. If he signs it into law, he could still nullify the Conference by refusing to request an appropriation to finance it.

Freedom of Information Act Amendment

On May 30 the Senate, by a vote of 67 to 17, amended and passed its version of H.R. 12471 amending the Freedom of Information Act. The purpose of the legislation is to facilitate freer and more expeditious public access to government information, to encourage more faithful compliance, to strengthen the citizen's remedy against agen-

cies and officials who violate the Act, and to provide for closer congressional oversight of agency performance under the Act. The bill now goes to conference to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions.

Of special interest to librarians is the provision in both the House and Senate bills which requires federal agencies to compile and make available indexes of their publications. The Senate version spells out the details of this requirement with greater specificity than that of the House and, in addition, authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to assist federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of the Act. The House bill makes no provision for funding additional costs arising out of the requirements of the Act.

In reporting the bill the Senate Committee noted that "Some confusion appears to persist among government agencies concerning which materials are subject to the indexing requirements . . . and concerning the type or form of index which complies with congressional intent under this section." To clarify the matter the Committee states that it plans to request the General Accounting Office to undertake a "comprehensive review of agency indexing practices." (See Senate Report no. 93-854, p.8-9)

Supreme Court to Review Williams & Wilkins Decision

On May 28 the Supreme Court agreed to review the Court of Claims copyright infringement decision against Williams & Wilkins involving the issue of photocopying of scientific articles by the National Institutes of Health Library and the National Library of Medicine. It is anticipated that the Court will hear the case sometime next fall or winter. By accepting the case for review the way has been opened for a possible reversal of the U.S. Court of Claims decision which favored the position of the library community. Encouraged by their success in achieving Supreme Court review, publishers and professional associations are mounting an active fund-raising campaign to finance upcoming litigation and to support other copyright protective activities.

Copyright Legislation

General Copyright Revision legislation (S.1361) was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on July 3 (Senate Report 93-983) clearing the way for consideration of the bill. However, on July 9 by unanimous consent, S.1361 was taken from the Calendar and referred to the Commerce Committee for a period not to exceed 15 days for that Committee's consideration of sections which fall within its jurisdiction. Senator McClellan stated that he had agreed to do this in order to give the Commerce Committee an opportunity to doublecheck those sections in which it had a particular interest with the hope that this would facilitate passage when the bill comes before the full Senate. Even if the Senate passes the bill this year, it is generally conceded that there will not be time in the remaining months of this Congress for the House to act.

Postal Rate Adjustments

Voting 277 yeas to 129 nays, the House has passed, without amendment and sent to the President, S.411 extending the time for phasing-in postal rate increases for most second, third, and fourth class mail. On June 30 the President signed the bill into law, P.L.93-328, thus assuring a measure of relief to publishers of newspapers and magazines as well as nonprofit publications and books now suffering from rising postal rates. Under the new law, book rate increases are stretched out from the present five-year period to 8 years and library rate increases are phased-in over 16 years rather than over 10 years under the current law.

Opening debate on the measure, Congressman James M. Hanley (D.-N.Y.) observed that "By passage of S.411 Congress will reaffirm the principle that one of the most important functions of the mail is to provide a channel through which the public can receive printed news, opinion, and charitable solicitations and publications at reasonable cost." One of the bill's provisions requires the submission of Postal Service appropriation requests directly to the Congress

without revision by the President. The purpose of this provision, the Congressman explained, is to clarify congressional intent and to "prevent OMB from altering the appropriation requests by the Postal Service to cover the costs of congressional mandated phasing [of rate increases] for certain classes of mail."

Education Amendments of 1974

As this is being written, H.R.69 extending and amending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is still in conference. On May 20, after extensive debate, the Senate approved an amended version of the bill; and on June 6, House and Senate conferees met for the first time to begin reconciling their differences. When the Congress recessed for the July 4th holiday, busing remained the only unresolved difference. Although meetings have been resumed after the recess, conferees are still in disagreement and the bill remains tied up in conference. Under the circumstances most major educational programs would have expired on June 30 were it not for the passage of a continuing resolution (H.J.Res.1062) providing for appropriations to finance the federal government through September 30. Under the provisions of this resolution, education programs have been temporarily extended.

In addition to renewing the authorization for existing ESEA programs through fiscal year 1978, including a wide range of library programs, H.R.69 provides statutory authority for a Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources and creates a new National Center for Education Statistics. The importance of statutory authority for the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources was particularly emphasized by Senator Thomas Eagleton (D.-Mo.) who pointed to extensive cuts in staff for library programs planned for FY 1975. "In light of this administration's record of dismal disregard, if not outright hostility, toward library programs," the senator stated, "Congress has no choice but to provide such statutory authority."

Ruth Fine
Washington, D.C.

REVIEWS

Acquisition of Foreign Materials for U.S. Libraries, Theodore Samore, comp. and ed. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1973. 350pp. \$10.00.

The increasing amount of foreign material being acquired by American libraries furnished the stimulus for a two-week institute at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1971. Sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, this institute was organized "to familiarize the participants with both traditional and newly developed procedures and methods for the acquisition of library materials from foreign countries, thereby strengthening these resources by increasing the efficiency of the acquisition process institutionally and nationally." (p.iii) Thirty-eight papers from this institute are collected in *Acquisition of Foreign Materials for U.S. Libraries*.

The papers are arranged in four groups, the first a set of five papers on "Cooperative and Federal Acquisition Programs." Two articles review, very briefly, the better-known national cooperative plans involving foreign material, such as the Farmington Plan, LACAP, and PL 480. In the next three papers staff members of the Library of Congress report on foreign acquisition in federal libraries—the background and present operation of foreign exchange and purchasing programs at the Library of Congress, foreign acquisition at the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine, and the coordination of foreign acquisition among the three national libraries. The last of the three papers summarizes the results of interviews with staff members at sixteen of the libraries holding memberships on the Federal Library Committee, including the libraries at the Departments of State; Justice; the Treasury; the Interior; Commerce; Labor; Health, Education and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; and Transportation, as well as the Supreme Court Library, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries and others. An appendix supplements this article and outlines in some detail the foreign acquisition program of each of the sixteen libraries.

The second and third groups of papers, twenty-eight in all, are probably the most valuable part of the publication. The second group of papers, on "Sources of Foreign Materials," includes many practical suggestions for acquisition librarians who must order foreign material. Representatives from Blackwell's, Oxford, England, and Otto Harrassowitz, West Germany, explain how foreign bookdealers operate, while discussing the common problems that arise in the acquisition of current foreign material, noncurrent foreign material, and material from developing countries. The six papers by these representatives, along with two others from bookdealers who have developed area specializations, are informal, informative, and filled with helpful hints for the librarian

who has had little experience with foreign acquisition. In the same section, three articles discuss the buying of foreign material at auction. The director of the book department at Christie, Manson and Woods of London explains how an auction house handles books and how librarians can take advantage of its services. Then two librarians review the literature on buying at auction and discuss, from personal experience, the advantages and disadvantages of this method of foreign acquisition.

"Acquisitions Programs in Specific Areas," the third group of papers, focuses on the problems encountered when buying library material from specific areas of the world. Nine papers by librarians from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and one from a librarian at the University of Chicago deal with the acquisition of current and noncurrent material from Western Europe, current material from Eastern Europe, European social science material, African publications, current and noncurrent Latin American material, and material from East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. Most of these articles cover features of the local book trade that may inhibit the acquisition of material from the area being discussed. Language problems, the effect of local political conditions, and transportation problems are also discussed in relation to the acquisition of material from these countries. For many countries specific bookdealers who have given satisfactory service are listed, along with useful current bibliographies for those areas. Two papers discuss the problems of organizing the processing of foreign material in technical service departments. Five papers on "The Acquisition of Special Materials," briefly treating such topics as ephemeral printed materials, rare books, and microforms, conclude the four groups of papers.

A ten-page index, including entries for bibliographies, cooperative programs (both by acronym and full name), and appropriate cross-references, increases the usefulness of this publication. Also included, in the front of the volume, is a list of contributors with their institutional affiliations. Eleven papers have notes and/or references appended; some of the others would have been improved with such additions. Although papers from conferences often lose their effect when collected in print, this collection is worth reading and should prove useful to any librarian who is apprehensive about the purchase of foreign publications.

Rose Mary Magrill
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Structured Information Files, by Richard A. Kaimann. Los Angeles, Calif., Melville Publishing, 1973. xii, 161p. \$10.95.

Structured Information Files is thin both in content and significance. It is also confusing and frustrating.

The book, according to the preface, "... focuses on how to design a random access file." It deals with two basic aspects: "First, how to get into the file or data base and, second, how to operate within the file to achieve the desired results."

The first source of confusion is the attempt to differentiate between structured and unstructured files. "A key distinction between sequentially processed information files and those that are processed randomly is the capability to integrate and cross-reference related items, classes, and levels of information. Thus the sequentially processed file is referred to as an unstructured file and the randomly accessed as a structured information file." Get it? Turgidity gets in the way throughout the book.

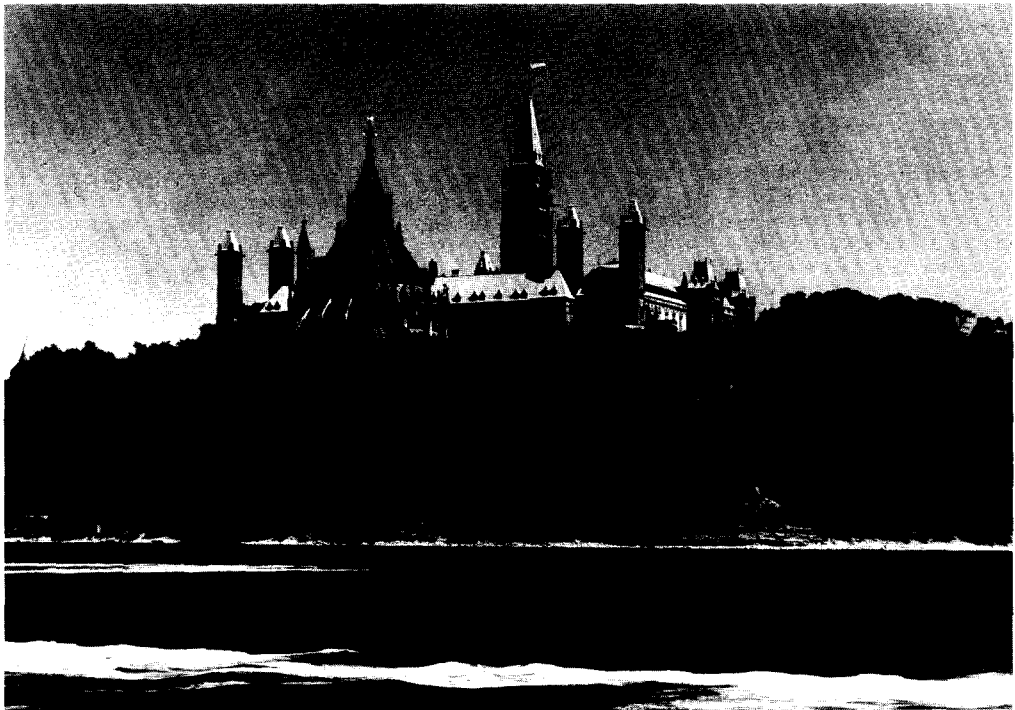
He goes on: "Tape oriented files processed sequentially cannot provide cross indexed analyses without major duplication." Kaimann is apparently not acquainted with inverted or item-on-term indexes, which perform, and have been performing for a long time, on cards, tape, and elsewhere, precisely the coordination functions he ascribes to random access (read *disc*) or "structured information" files.

Taking into account inverted indexes, what exists, between random and sequential files, is a distinction without much of a difference. The term "random access" is in fact a misnomer. Random access devices may use random numbers for item "addresses" to save code space and to permit probabilistic predictions of "false drops" due to code coincidence, but they don't search randomly. "Direct access" would appear more apt.

To summarize, this is a textbook or handbook on disc memories in business applications, with minor treatment of their relationship to tape and other files. According to the author, casual readers or beginners should limit themselves to the "introductory materials," presumably the introduction and background chapters consuming 36 pages. He also says that the book is not for the experienced systems analyst. I would suggest that foggy thinking and turgid writing make the book of little use even to the remaining "intermediate" group.

Saul Herner
Herner & Company
Washington, D.C. 20037

During SLA's 65th Conference in Toronto, the Canadian Royal Mint issued a one dollar bill with this view on the back. We have been unable to determine whether it was to honor President Gilles Frappier, Associate Parliamentary Librarian.



Reports of Standing Committees 1973/74

Association Office Operations

This Committee, by action of the Board at its Fall Meeting in 1973, changed its title from Headquarters Operations Committee to Association Office Operations Committee.

Thanks to our very competent staff under the able guidance of our devoted Executive Director, and little change in key positions, the operations at the Association's office continued to provide increased services to the membership. This year we saw the reinstatement of an Employment Service at the Association's office in the form of a newsletter called "Employment Opportunities."

A key position was authorized and filled, that of Advertising and Promotion Manager and Conference and Exhibits Manager. This announcement was greeted with great enthusiasm by all participating at the San Diego Winter Meeting.

The Accountant who had held this position for about two years resigned on short notice and was replaced.

A new firm of auditors was recommended to the Board last fall and was approved. A meeting was held in late spring by AOOC and a senior partner of this auditing firm to review the financial functions of the Association, together with the management letter of the auditing firm.

Guidelines for the AOOC were revised and approved. These guidelines were submitted to the Board "for information only" at the Fall Board Meeting.

The SLA Travel Policy and Advisory Procedures were revised by AOOC and submitted for Board approval at the Fall Board Meeting.

AOOC continued to study job descriptions and to recommend changes in the Employees' Manual.

AOOC wishes to thank the Association staff for their continued support and good work.

GILLES FRAPPIER

Bylaws

Responding to instructions of the Chapter and Division Liaison Officers, many of these units have continued to submit draft revisions of bylaws for approval. The following actions were taken. Approved: Boston, Cincinnati, Dayton, Florida, Montreal, San Francisco Bay Region, Toronto, Upstate New York, Food Librarians, Social Science Division, Social Science Division/Education Section, Social Science Division/Urban Affairs Section. Advised: Pacific Northwest, Nuclear Science.

The principal task of the year was preparation of a completely revised draft of the Association Bylaws. During 1972-1973, numerous discussions were held with Association officers, counsel and staff to determine those sections requiring

specific changes. In addition, the Committee's intent was to provide a more uniform text (particularly with respect to membership specifications and rights), and to clarify certain points of continuing uncertainty. In 1972, the Association obtained a reclassification of its tax status; specific textual requirements were incorporated in the Bylaws to satisfy the Internal Revenue Service Code and New York Not-for-Profit Law. During the year, the Board of Directors and Advisory Council concluded discussions of the Association structure, and major changes were devised to reflect the new organization.

Many meetings of the Committee saw the drafts pass through successive versions. In a final major effort, the Committee Chairman, Executive Director and counsel were in almost daily communication, and Association office staff performed miracles of difficult typing, proof-reading and printing. Only thus was it possible to bring the final 26-page draft to the Board of Directors and Advisory Council at the Winter meeting in San Diego. A few further amendments were made, and the document is now ready for the annual business meeting in Toronto. Subject to approval at that time, the revised Bylaws will be voted on by mail ballot in late summer. The Board is, of course, aware of a transition period which must be negotiated in achieving the reorganization.

Assuming final approval by the membership, the Bylaws Committee should turn its attention to the revision of the present model Chapter and Division Bylaws. Certain changes (e.g., eligibility for elected office) should be incorporated. In addition, the two models should be made more consistent with each other and with the Association document. Some generalizations and references to the Association Bylaws would also avoid a certain amount of unnecessary revision effort.

WILLIAM S. BUDINGTON

Chapter Liaison Officer

See p. 360.

Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups

The Committee submitted eight recommendations to the Board of Directors at the 1974 Winter meeting in San Diego. These recommendations were approved by the Board with the substitution of the word, "urged," for the word, "instructed," throughout.

Since the Winter meeting, the members of the Committee have written to the individuals identified in the various recommendations to urge their cooperation. Responses have been received indicating willingness to pursue the

suggestions. Further clarification has been sought for one or two of the recommendations.

One Committee member is pursuing the design of a brochure. It is anticipated that initial content and layout will be ready early in the summer.

The Committee feels that its efforts so far have been rewarded in several areas. One of these, as reported by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, is that a member from the minority groups has agreed to stand for election to an important office in SLA. While such heightened awareness is praiseworthy indeed, the Committee believes that there is much more to accomplish and will work toward that end in the future.

JOSEPH M. DAGNESE

Committee on Committees

The Committee on Committees did not report at the Fall 1973 SLA Board Meeting.

At the 1974 Winter meeting the ConC proposed the following recommendations which were approved by the Board with one amendment: 1) Redefinition of the Conference Advisory Committee; 2) Redefinition of the Planning Committee; 3) Recommendation that no arbitrary or Association statutory limitation be placed on the term of service for Association Representatives.

The ConC has submitted the following recommendations to the Board of Directors for their consideration at its June 1974 meeting: 1) Redefinition of the H. W. Wilson Company Award Committee; 2) Recommendation against the establishment of a Telecommunications Committee at this time; 3) Request for more specific instructions from the Board concerning the definition of the Special Committee on Environmental Information.

ROSEMARY DEMAREST

Conference 1974

SLA's 65th Annual Conference was held June 9-13, 1974, in Toronto, Ontario. The registration count was 2,567—an all-time high. There were 92 exhibitors in 106 booths.

Conference Advisory Committee

The Conference Advisory Committee was charged by the Board to work with the Executive Director to develop a position description for the position known as Program Coordinator and to make appropriate changes in the Conference Guidelines.

The Committee has corresponded during the year and met at the Winter meeting in San Diego. The substance of its work has been to thrash out the division of responsibilities between the Board, the Host Chapter and the Association's office. A position description per se has not been developed.

There has, unfortunately, been a good deal of overlapping of responsibility in the past. This has sometimes led to intense frustration for both the Host Chapter and the Association's office, and to growing antagonism between them. If SLA is to continue to have good Conferences and to maintain good relations between the Board, the Host Chapters, and the office, these guidelines must be clearly stated and be adhered to. The Conference Advisory Committee has attempted to formulate guidelines which are clear and concise, and yet flexible enough to be practical.

The members of the Committee feel strongly that the membership as represented by the Host Chapter should continue to be responsible for program, and that, within the constraints of the budget and the conference guidelines, the Conference Chairman should have the responsibility for the Conference. In cases of conflict, he makes the final decision. Program should take priority over other considerations. The Chairman will remember, of course, that the Conference is one of SLA's major money-makers, and will not jeopardize this. Give-and-take between all is essential. The Board, especially, should be reluctant to become involved in any non-policy decision.

A second concern of the Committee has been to clarify the status of contributed papers. There has been some misunderstanding about these papers and the guidelines should be amended to clarify this. Some Conference Chairmen have thought that contributed papers could not be accepted unless they conformed to the theme of the Conference (if any). The original intention of calling for and accepting contributed papers was to permit any member to have a hearing for serious work he had done and wished to communicate to other members. Therefore, although conference program chairmen should have the option to accept papers or not on the basis of their quality, as many papers as possible should be accepted to give members a forum.

MIRIAM TEES

Consultation Service

It is difficult to assess the overall health and well-being of the Consultation Service Program as it is difficult to maintain communications with the various chapters and their respective Chapter Consultation Officers (CCOs). However, from an Association viewpoint we have produced some basic tools with which the CCOs can work, specifically a sound mission statement and updated guidelines for the conduct of the service. In addition, a new brochure obtainable from the SLA Association office is available which clearly delineates the goals of the program and is written with emphasis toward the common problems most client organizations face.

Two Consultation Service Newsletters have been issued. The latest one dealt with the recurring problem of use of professional con-

sultants. The Consultation Service Committee chairman has tried to offer practical advice in this regard rather than attempting to have SLA's Board of Directors set a formal policy. There are many nuances to this area which would be very difficult to cover by a formal policy.

The key to building an effective consultation service program in the individual Chapters is getting the right person as CCO and then maintaining continuity in that function for several years. Achieving this means reaching each incoming Chapter president to stress the importance of this choice via the Chapter Officers meeting at the Annual Conference. A rap session on consultation is also held where we try to reinforce these foundations and give advice on specific problems the CCOs bring forth.

AUDREY N. GROSCH

Division Liaison Officer

See p. 361.

Education

The Education Committee has continued to function in the best interests of the Association. Unfortunately the members have had to cope with their own activities and have not been able to devote the much needed time to carry out some of the designated tasks. In order that there may be adequate time to work on certain long term responsibilities and per a recommendation from the Committee on Committees, the term of appointment to the Education Committee has been extended from 2 to 3 years.

The Committee met at the Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, June 1973, and at the 1974 Winter meeting in San Diego.

The SLA John Cotton Dana Lecturers for 1974 were Calla Ann Crepin (Graduate Library School, University of Arizona, Feb 20); Verna Riddle (School of Librarianship, University of Washington, May 22, and School of Library Science, University of Toronto, Apr 3); Judith Field (School of Library Science, University of Iowa, Apr 17, and Graduate Library School, Indiana University, Mar 28); Shirley Echelman (School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Apr 5, and School of Library & Information Science, SUNY/Geneseo, Apr 24); Claude Johns (Department of Library Science, University of Southern Mississippi, Apr 23); and Ruth McCullough (School of Information & Library Studies, SUNY/Buffalo, Apr 22, and Division of Library Science, Southern Connecticut State College, May 2). From all indications, the lectures have been a success.

The Board of Directors invited the Chairman to an informal discussion on the SLA John Cotton Dana Lectures at its Oct 1973 meeting. As a result the Committee was asked to re-evaluate the JCD program and, if possible, make some recommendations to the Board. At the San Diego meeting, the Committee met, discussed

the issue, and noted 5 possible changes: 1) Make the JCD lectureship more selective by honoring only one or two people each year. Schools, Chapters, etc., would then request a visit by the lecturer rather than having the Committee select the schools where a lecture should be given. 2) Make this a recruitment task with the lecturers used by the Chapters in their recruitment programs. 3) Set up a John Cotton Dana award for the year's outstanding paper dealing with the philosophy of special librarianship. 4) Set up a John Cotton Dana resource pool of outstanding specialists who could be used as resource people for chapter programs and work shops. 5) Leave the program the way it is.

The Education Committee has been urged to seek out and appoint members from minority groups to be John Cotton Dana Lecturers and will try to send these members to library schools known to have minority group students.

The Continuing Education Seminars at the Toronto Conference are being handled by Ted Phillips. This year, for the first time, a Division will be holding its seminars with the regular seminars but will open them to everyone within the limits set up by the Division.

For the 1975 Chicago Conference a sub-committee is being formed to handle the Continuing Education Seminars with Aletha Kowitz as Chairman. Other members of the Committee will be from the Chicago area. This will alleviate the problem that the full committee has in trying to plan seminars from a great distance away.

The Education Committee hosted a reception for Library School Faculty at the Pittsburgh Conference. Several faculty discussed problems of education for special librarians on an informal basis with the Education Committee.

Miriam T. Larson prepared and submitted to the Board of Directors a proposal that would evaluate education for special librarianship. A great amount of work has gone into this proposal and discussion by the Board and special readers has been carried out. The proposal is still pending a final decision.

The Committee was asked to prepare guidelines for curricula content and quality levels for recognized library technician programs being conducted in community colleges and technical institutes. No work has been done on these guidelines.

Guidelines for the Education Committee are currently being worked on.

The Chairman of the Education Committee was on the Advisory Board for a research proposal given to the Catholic University of America by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The grant was concerned with continuing library and information science education. The final report is now being prepared and will be available at a later date.

The Committee has from time to time been given other directives from the Board to review or make recommendations. It is the Committee's

feeling that education for special librarians is extremely important. They, therefore, believe that a person should be on the Association office staff who has primary responsibility for working on all matters that pertain to education for special librarians. It is entirely too difficult to carry out effectively the directives from the Board through the use of a committee that is spread from one end of the country to another. There needs to be a continuous line of responsibility by one person.

The Committee would like to thank all who have contributed to a successful year.

H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY

Employment Policy

The Committee's proposal for the establishment of an employment "hotline" was rejected by the Board in 1972-1973. After study of other possible solutions, the Committee sent a new proposal to the Board of Directors for consideration at its Fall meeting. This proposal presented general guidelines for the establishment of an Employment Clearing House at the Association office and the publication of a newsletter listing job openings. The Committee's proposal was accepted. At the Winter meeting of the Board, the Executive Director presented a detailed plan for the operation of the Clearing House. In March 1974, the first announcement of the Clearing House was made and in April the first issue of *Employment Opportunities* was distributed.

Evaluation of this service is planned as a continuing part of the Committee's future activities.

FLORENCE M. MCKENNA

Finance

The Finance Committee met Oct 2, 1973, and reviewed the budget for 1974.

Recommendations were brought to the attention of the Board of Directors concerning 1) Condensed budget presentations and condensed format of financial reports; 2) Changes in some of the operations of the Non Serial Publications Fund; 3) Changes in some of the operations of the Research Grants-in-Aid Fund.

The Finance Committee met May 15, 1974. Recommendations were brought to the attention of the Board of Directors at the Annual Conference concerning 1) Approval of the Research Committee's description of the Research Grants-in-Aid program; 2) Acceptance of the projection of membership dues and fees as preliminary 1975 budget figures in line with the action of the Board of Directors of October 1973.

JANET RIGNEY

Government Information Services

The goals of the Committee this year were to promote meetings and workshops on govern-

ment documents, identify and tackle specific problems for improvement, and measure the effectiveness of previous user-producer dialogue. In some measure, we achieved these goals.

At the beginning of the year, each Committee member took on a geographical area of the country, to communicate with regional user groups, to represent GISC at planned meetings and workshops, and to report on problems or progress encountered. Every other month we mailed out copies of a *Letter to Regional User Groups*, which was sent jointly by GISC and the Federation of Information Users. Quite often we enclosed informal communications of our own. Some GISC members participated actively in specific user groups, such as the Committee on Information Hang-ups, the Los Angeles Regional Technical Information Users Council, and the Regional and Urban Information Network.

Letters and telephone calls were received from SLA members as well as non-members. Most of the communications pointed to problems and suggested steps that could, should, or were taken to tackle problems. These problems covered such topics as GPO prices, GPO subscriptions, GPO service, GPO micropublishing, Timeliness of distribution, NTIS price rises, NTIS pricing policies, NTIS "rush" charge, NASA Code 3 distribution, Cost of LC cards, Bibliographic control, HEW publications cut.

There were changes, too. Some of these could be noted as signs of progress, as follows: New Staff Director, GPO micropublishing specialist added to staff, DDC L-documents, TOD program, DDC terminology, NTIS terminology, AEC index, C.I.P., Credit buying.

Several regional workshops on government documents were sponsored jointly by SLA/GISC and the ALA Government Documents Round Table (GODORT), along with other groups. These have been self-supporting and extremely successful. They were held in Chicago, Ill., Princeton, N.J., Boston, Mass., Los Angeles, Calif., Oswego, N.Y., Arlington, Va., Columbus, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Mich., Kalamazoo, Mich., Toronto, Ont.

Several other Committee activities are worthy of note. These are, as follows:

Follow-up. The questions which were turned in on query sheets (and not answered) at the Annual Conference in Pittsburgh were forwarded to the administrators for reply. The Government Printing Office and the National Library of Medicine sent individual letters of reply to the questioners. The National Technical Information Service printed the questions, with replies, in their customer bulletin.

Archives visit. GISC member Mary Lou Knobbe, with two representatives of ALA/GODORT visited the U.S. National Archives to determine what had happened to the Superintendent of Documents' collection, which was transferred

there in 1972. This Ad Hoc Committee submitted a report and recommended action, which was endorsed by ALA/GODORT and the ALA Council. The SLA Board of Directors voted to endorse the ALA action "to preserve intact as an archival unit the former SuDocs library collection of government publications and to urge the Archivist of the United States to process the collection as quickly as possible so that it will be available to the public at an early date; and to transmit this action and the Association's concerns to the Archivist of the United States, James B. Rhoads."

Reports and articles. An article on "Government Information—Problems and Options" was prepared and appeared in *Special Libraries* 64 (no.11): 516–526 (Nov 1973). A Committee report on "GPO Update" was submitted to the Board at the SLA Winter Meeting. Six issues of the *Letter to Regional User Groups* were written and sent between July 1973 and May 1974.

In the coming year, the Committee plans to continue working with Chapters, Divisions, and other groups to sponsor meetings on government documents. We plan to write letters, visit and talk with administrators, make telephone calls and plan programs which will encourage the interchange of communication between users (customers) and suppliers of government information. All these efforts will be aimed at bringing about improvements in government information services and stimulate the flow of government documents and information.

RUTH S. SMITH

Membership

The Membership Committee has done almost nothing this year, and the total membership in the Society has increased—suggesting that with as active and efficient a Membership Department as we now have, the Association's Membership Committee has little to recommend it.

The Committee, with the able assistance of the Membership Department at the Association Office in New York, started a Newsletter directed at Chapter and Division officers and Chapter and Division Membership Committee Chairmen. Two issues have been published—one in October 1973 and one in March 1974. The bulk of the items reported in the Newsletter were items supplied by the Membership Department and not the Membership Committee, who seem to operate in a vacuum.

Several Divisions and Chapters have informed the Membership Department that they have instigated membership drives, the fruits of which are not known to this committee. The work of the Chapters and Divisions in the area of Membership leads one to surmise that little impetus is needed from the Association's Membership Committee and from the number of inquiries directed to the Membership Department as opposed to the Membership Committee it seems

almost redundant to have a Membership Committee. However, that might be because of poor leadership on the part of the current chairman of the committee.

APHRODITE MAMOULIDES

Planning Committee

The Planning Committee chose four areas of professional work in which it thinks there should be additional activity, especially on the part of Divisions and Chapters. These are: 1) National and International Library Planning, 2) Standards for Microforms, 3) Publications, 4) International Activities. With the formation of a Division Cabinet and a Chapter Cabinet in the offing, it is hoped that discussions and action on these and other concerns can gain momentum through the Cabinets. Sci-Tech Division's ad hoc Committee on Future Planning is already giving much attention to publications.

A recommendation for the establishment of a standing Committee on Telecommunications, presented to the Board of Directors at its Winter 1974 meeting, was referred to the ConC for report in June 1974.

SLA Goals for 1975

Goal 1. Education—The Education Committee has directed its attention to continuing education and curricula for library schools and has not had time to investigate library technician programs. The Planning Committee submitted a recommendation to the Board for action in June on appointment of a special committee to implement this aspect of education for library employees.

Goal 2. Research—The Research Committee is implementing this goal, both in encouraging research and in identifying areas in which research should be conducted.

Goal 3. Professional Needs of Members—Chapters and Divisions were charged with improving communications with a wider segment of the membership "to determine their professional needs." This has been done indirectly only, through a Planning Committee survey of annual reports.

Goal 4. Recruitment to the Profession—Manpower Needs—The Standards Committee was assigned this goal for implementation. No activity was reported during the year.

Goal 5. Cooperation with Other Professional Associations—The special committee responsible for implementation is no longer in existence. A Planning Committee survey made last year showed that a majority of the Chapters and a few of the Divisions cooperate with other professional associations by holding joint meetings, by participating in special activities, or by having special representatives.

SARA AULL

Publisher Relations

The Publisher Relations Committee was involved in three major activities this year: 1) the questionnaire on acquisition practices of special librarians; 2) planning a session for the 1974 Conference program; and 3) meeting with the joint committee of the Association of American Publishers.

Since the Association of American Publishers withdrew its sponsorship of the questionnaire, the Committee felt that the questionnaire should be revamped to make the results more meaningful to our profession. The title was made more descriptive of its purpose—"Questionnaire on the Acquisition Practices and Selection Patterns in Special Libraries"—and the contents were geared more to the interest of special librarians rather than toward the publishing industry also. It is hoped that the publishing industry will benefit from the results of the questionnaire nevertheless. A pilot questionnaire will be sent out in September. The final questionnaire, it is hoped, will be ready for distribution by early November, and returns will be ready for analysis and interpretation by mid-December. It is planned to report the results of the questionnaire in the Spring of 1975.

The Committee has planned a session for the Toronto Conference. It will be a dialog among librarian, publisher, and wholesaler. The enthusiasm of the publishers as expressed by their acceptances and interest in speaking with special librarians augurs well for the session. Small round-table discussions are being planned so that mutual problems can be discussed in the areas of selection aids, as represented in publishers' promotional material; ordering methods; and fulfillment and billing problems. The editorial and the physical aspects of book publishing will also be discussed.

Meetings continued to be held with members of the School and Library Promotion and Marketing Committee of the Association of American Publishers. Methods of getting together with publishers were explored, and it was decided that informal sessions of small groups of librarians and publishers might be the best approach. One such pilot session was held in April; it was so successful that further meetings are being planned.

DOROTHY KASMAN

Recruitment

The Recruitment Committee held one meeting during the year—at the Conference in Pittsburgh.

An issue of the *Recruitment Newsletter* was published in January 1974, and sent to all Chapter Recruitment Chairmen. Members of the Recruitment Committee were assigned specific Chapters and kept in personal contact with the Chairman during the year. Ideas which have been collected from the annual reports of these

Chairmen will be included in a future issue of the *Recruitment Newsletter*.

The updated *Recruitment Manual* was accepted at the 1974 Winter Board Meeting. Special thanks are given to Mrs. Frances M. Pigott for completing this assignment.

Twenty-nine revised data sheets on Special Libraries Careers will be completed by Conference time. These cover the following fields: Advertising, Marketing and Communications, Aerospace, Biological Sciences, Business, Chemistry, Electronics, Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Finance and Banking, Fine and Applied Arts, Gas and Petroleum Industry, Food Industry, Government and Public Administration, Insurance, Maps, Medicine, Military Libraries, Metals/Materials Technology, Natural Resources, News and Newspaper Libraries, Nuclear Science, Pharmaceutical Libraries, Physics—Astronomy—Mathematics, Pictures, Public Utilities, Publishing, Science and Technology, Social Science, Transportation Industry.

Thanks to the help of each committee member, Miss Dorothy Jankowski of Diamond Shamrock Corporation, and the Division Chairmen this task has been completed.

JOAN M. TOEPPÉ

Research

The major activity of the Research Committee in 1973/1974 has been the seven state-of-the-art reviews authorized and funded by the Board of Directors in January 1972, 1973, and 1974. The third review authorized in 1972—"Continuing Education Needs of Special Librarians" by Lawrence A. Allen—was completed in April 1974 and is scheduled for publication in June 1974.

Three of the four reviews approved in January 1973 are in process and scheduled for publication during 1974: 1) "The Economics of Special Libraries and Special Library Operations from the Management Point of View" by Daniel L. Gothie; 2) "The Marketing Approach Applied to Special Libraries" by Maryde F. King; 3) "The Development of Special Libraries on the International Scene: Scientific, Industrial, and the Social Sciences" by Johan van Halm.

The Committee is seeking qualified authors for the remaining three reviews which have been authorized: 4) The Involvement of Special Libraries with Local, State, and National Library Legislation; 5) The Development of Special Libraries on the International Scene: The Arts and the Humanities; 6) *Unionization, Librarians, and Special Librarianship*.

As requested by the Board of Directors, the Research Committee has submitted revisions of the draft "Policies and Procedures for Administrator of the SLA Research Grants-in-Aid Fund." Draft application and evaluation forms have been prepared for use by applicants and the Committee when the Grants-in-Aid Fund is implemented.

In cooperation with the Business and Finance Division, the Research Committee will present, as its contribution to the 1974 Annual Conference, a report on the Committee's activities and plans, summaries of the first three state-of-the-art reviews listed above, and a status report on the SLA Research Grants-in-Aid Fund.

RICHARD D. SMITH

Resolutions

See p. 366.

SLA Professional Award and Hall of Fame

Loretta J. Kiersky was named as the recipient of the SLA Professional Award and will be recognized at the Awards Luncheon in Toronto by Gilles Frappier, President of SLA.

Agnes O. Hanson and Ethel Klahre were named to the SLA Hall of Fame for 1974.

The Committee recommended that Bill M. Woods receive the Special Citation.

The Committee also recommended that Dr. Herman Liebaers be elected an Honorary Member of SLA.

EFREN W. GONZALEZ

Scholarship

Eighty-six applications were submitted for the four \$2,000 scholarships to be awarded for the 1974-1975 school year. There were 13 men and 73 women who applied from 29 of the United States. There were 5 applicants from Canada.

Some important part of the documentation was missing in 28 folders which prevented full consideration of these applicants. Nineteen were missing provisional acceptance by the recognized library science or information science program they planned to attend. The SLA Membership Department's 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.

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

Manpower Needs

At the beginning of the year the Executive Director described Mr. Cowgill's questionnaire supposedly designed to project manpower needs in 1980. The questionnaire was apparently mailed to a very small select audience of about 200-300 members in late 1971 or early 1972. Mr.

Cowgill apparently had planned to revise the questionnaire and to attempt another mailing.

I decided not to resurrect that project. My reason for that decision had to do with an Apr 23, 1974, letter from Sara Hull, Chairman, Planning Committee. In it she quoted a recommendation approved by the Board in 1970 which suggested assistance from Chapters:

The most effective and immediate way to determine manpower requirements is at the Chapter level. It is recommended that the Standards Committee obtain from Chapters annual projections at *least* through 1975 in the following categories: 1) professional; 2) specialists, particularly in the newly developing areas; and 3) clerical. These projections should also reflect the type of library.

This is a great idea and I will take it up with the committee this coming year, but I do think that one would need more clout than could be provided by a committee chairman to get the Chapters to provide annual projections. (Note: I'm disregarding the above noted year 1975 and considering "... special library manpower needs through 1980 ..." SLA Goal 4.) In my opinion, a nationwide project like the above is perfectly suited to the talents, staff, and stuff of the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, or Labor Statistics Bureau and the 50 State Labor Departments. I would like to suggest to the Board that perhaps the expertise of the Government Information Services Committee might be called upon in this regard. However, as said before, I will have the committee consider the subject in the months ahead, now that I have this 1970 Board recommendation at hand.

Surveys and Statistics

The American Library Association is revising the 1966 ALA publication *Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology*. This Standards Committee chairman contacted Robert W. Frase, Project Director for this revision. The upshot of this contact is as follows: Members of this committee are now going over the definitions in Section 7 entitled Special Library Statistics of the American National Standard for Library Statistics (Z39.7-1968) and will make suggestions for revision, plus comments, additions, deletions, wisecracks, or funny sayings that they deem appropriate. These changes will be submitted to Mr. Frase for possible inclusion in the above noted revision.

The above noted handbook will form an essential base for the Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS), the projected system of collecting statistics from all types of libraries that was developed by the National Center for Educational Statistics. Dr. Frank L. Schick, Chief, Library Surveys Branch, DSPA, NCES, is in charge of LIBGIS.

Recent information indicates that the 1972 LIBGIS survey of 2,400 Federal Libraries will soon be out. A survey of Law and Medical Libraries on academic campuses will be made in 1975; a survey of *special* libraries serving State Governments—1976; and a survey of special libraries serving commerce and industry in 1978.

SLA Representative to ALA/LAD, Library Organization and Management Section, Statistics Coordinating Committee

I am planning to meet with Frank Schick in New York at the ALA Conference in July 1974 after the LAD LOMS Statistics Coordinating Committee (I am SLA Representative to this Committee) meeting to discuss the 1978 special libraries survey and other relevant matters. At the above noted meeting, one of the top officials of the National Center for Education Statistics will tell us about the plans for LIBGIS.

FRED J. O'HARA

Student Relations Officer

Letters explaining the purpose and procedure of forming SLA Student Groups were sent to all accredited and a selected number of non-accredited schools in November 1973. In spite of a fair amount of correspondence regarding the establishment of Student Groups, only one school, the University of Michigan, actually established a Group during the academic year, bringing the total number of established Groups to fifteen. Two schools, the University of Texas at Austin and Western Michigan, will come up for approval in June, and Rosary College is in the process of applying for Group status.

As in the past two years, a meeting for students in which each Group will present a report on its activities and discuss problems will be held at the Annual Conference in Toronto. Letters have gone out notifying students of this and also informing them of luncheons and other activities sponsored by the various Divisions for

students. The SRO is coordinating the distribution of tickets for these events.

One of the problems facing students each year is the cost of attending the Annual Conference. While the association has done much to lessen costs for students, housing is almost always expensive. Arrangements have been made for limited housing at the University of Toronto and some guest houses for students. It is extremely difficult for the Student Relations Officer to make satisfactory arrangements, however, when the Conference is usually in another city. It is recommended, therefore, that the local arrangements committee make some arrangements for adequate and inexpensive student housing some time in the spring before the Conference.

LUCILLE WHALEN

Tellers

For report on Election of Officers see *SL* 65 (no.7): 297 (Jul 1974).

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

The Committee appointed to select the best paper published in *Special Libraries* during 1973 has selected the following contribution to receive the award: I. M. Klempner, "The Concept of 'National Security' and Its Effect on Information Transfer," July 1973, p.263-269.

It was no small task that faced the Committee in reaching a decision, and considerable latitude of critical analysis and opinion was experienced before the final decision was reached. Significant and noteworthy articles of professional merit appeared throughout the year, and the Committee wishes to encourage the editorial staff of *Special Libraries* to continue to provide such writing and publication for the enrichment of the profession and the Association.

We congratulate Dr. Klempner for this article of merit, and express deep appreciation to H. W. Wilson Company for providing the award.

PAUL KRUSE

Reports of Special Committees 1973/74

Special Committee on Copyright

On July 31, 1973, the Executive Director and the chairman of this committee appeared before a final round of U.S. Senate hearings before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Committee on the Judiciary to express the Association's present views on the ongoing Copyright Law Revision. These views were earlier and most concisely described for the membership in *Special Libraries* 64:158 (Mar 1973); the appearance before the Senate Subcommittee was the first time the Association has expressed these views in a separate statement before a Committee of Con-

gress. This statement, and addendum to it, was published in *Special Libraries* 64:467-473 (Oct 1973), and the whole record in printed form is available as "Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Judiciary Committee," S. 1361 (Copyright Law Revision), 93rd Cong., 1st Sess., Jul 31 & Aug 1, 1973, GPO, 675p. The hearing may still be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office and a copy is on file at the Association office.

At this hearing, the Executive Director suggested that SLA is willing to take a position of accommodation between the seemingly irreconcilable views now held by the various library

photocopying interests and the copyright proprietors to provide ease of access for inter-library loan photocopying among special libraries by means of a per-page royalty payment on photocopies of copyrighted works under a revision Royalty Tribunal administration. He further recommended that the proprietary interests be responsible for the establishment of a collections/payments clearinghouse for such purpose. In an addendum to this statement, Dr. McKenna emphatically stated SLA's support of Title II, S. 1361 for the establishment of a National Commission on New Technological Use of Copyrighted Works. Concluding, Dr. McKenna particularly cited the lack of unbiased data to identify the perennial conflicting claims of periodicals subscriptions income loss due to library photocopying.

With this problem in mind, the Committee set out during the summer of 1973 to prepare an SLA survey of photocopying practices in special libraries. Authorized by the Board of Directors at its Winter meeting in San Diego, the questionnaire was printed and distributed to most members in March 1974 with a return deadline of May 20, 1974. Needless to say the destinies of this committee, as well as its future influence on copyright revision whenever undertaken for SLA, will depend upon membership response to this questionnaire. Nothing like it has ever been attempted by another major library association to determine specific photocopying impact on specialized publishing.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation to Dr. McKenna in the cause of both the July 1973 Senate hearing presentation and his support for the photocopying practices survey. Finally, Janet Bailey and her staff were responsible for the preparation of the survey for machine-readable tabulation—a process of editing and conforming of language never fully appreciated by the Committee until the exceptional result was mailed last March.

J. S. ELLENBERGER

Special Committee on Environmental Information

By action taken Jun 15, 1973, the Board of Directors approved the recommendation of Mary Anglemyer, SLA Representative to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, and authorized the Special Committee on Environmental Information. The Committee's charges are: 1) to coordinate information on the environmental activities of individuals in SLA and other organizations, 2) to transmit this information to the members, 3) to follow governmental activities in this field and make appropriate recommendations.

National activities. During the first months of the Committee's existence we made contacts with the following U.S. agencies: Council on Envi-

ronmental Quality; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of State, Office of Environmental Affairs. SLA, represented by our Committee, became a member of the North American Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations Concerned with the Human Environment. This is an umbrella group open to all non-governmental organizations based in or with representatives in North America. Meetings are held in New York City; current president is Margaret Mead. Through this group we made active contact with other organizations and their environmental information programs.

During the Annual Conference in Toronto, we will hold an informal discussion session to enable interested members to make contact with the Committee and express their opinions and suggestions.

International activities. In our report to the Board of Directors, dated Jan 10, 1974, we stated: "It was our consensus that first of all we should focus on the international scene, where the new United Nations Environment Programme was beginning to stir considerable activity." This sentence prompted the Board to refer the Special Committee to the Committee on Committees for redefinition. As stated in our memorandum of April 15, 1974 to the Committee on Committees, the justification for our interest in international activities is the following:

Not only our Special Committee, but all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental, energy, housing, population and related affairs in the United States and other countries look to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for much needed coordination, exchange of information and elimination of duplication. Our Committee would completely abdicate its responsibility would it not participate—on behalf of SLA—in this effort. *We have not been doing this at the expense of national activity, but in order to render our Committee's work at the home front more meaningful, systematic and economical. Instead of jumping into projects in a vacuum, we hope to coordinate SLA's environmental information activity with similar efforts in other countries.*

The International Referral System (IRS) of UNEP seeks the cooperation of every special library and information center in the U.S., Canada and every other country. (For a description of IRS, see Mary Anglemyer, *Special Libraries*, Apr 1974, p.203, and Marta Dosa, *Special Libraries*, Oct 1973, p.457.) Because of its multi-disciplinary character, the IRS will interlink libraries in the physical, life and social sciences as well as the humanities. Since current environmental information (including energy) is fragmented and scattered, such cooperation is as necessary at the domestic as at the international level.

While environmental information is part of the coverage of most types of libraries and thus of every library association, SLA has a special function in relation to the IRS.

In the initial phase of the system's development, libraries were not even mentioned as potential information resources. Committee members, especially Mary Anglemeyer, worked very hard to correct this situation. This year, as a result of her efforts, SLA was the only non-governmental organization in the information field invited to two meetings of experts in Heidelberg and Nairobi, and to submit comments on the official U.S. position on the IRS. To benefit from this contribution constant vigilance is still required and librarians should participate in such discussions.

In the past we have attended such meetings at the request of SLA, but either at our own expense or with the help of special grants. This is not unusual. Indeed many NGO representatives paid their own way to the recent UNEP conference in Nairobi, or their associations secured special travel grants. Mary Anglemeyer's contribution in going to Nairobi in March 1974, at the invitation of UNEP, was entirely gratuitous.

In Nairobi, she attended (a) the Meeting of the Group of Experts on the International Referral System, (b) the International Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations Concerned with the Environment, and (c) the Second Session of the Governing Council of UNEP. She was appointed Chairman of a Subcommittee of the International Assembly's Working Group D, Information and Education. This Subcommittee is conducting a feasibility study of an NGO service center to assist in making accessible environmental information and to call to the attention of UNEP any deficiencies in environmental information flow. The study will include and eventually affect SLA and other non-governmental organizations in the U.S.

The future of the Special Committee on Environmental Information. If a new Division for environmental information were created, its interests and activities would overlap with those of almost every other Division. On the other hand, if the Special Committee's functions were assigned to the Natural Resources Division, the cross-disciplinary character of the field would be ignored.

At the Nairobi Conference of UNEP in March 1974, priority subject areas discussed were: human settlements, human health, habitat and well-being; land, water and desertification; trade, economics, technology and transfer of technology; oceans; conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources; energy; population. Functional tasks assigned to the Secretariat include environmental assessment; environmental monitoring system; International Referral System; methods of environmental management; information, education and technical assistance. How many of these are the concern of the Natural Resources Division? Other Divisions would rightly resent usurpation of their subject areas should the NRD assume responsibility for all subjects related to the environment. *Only a*

coordinating body such as a special committee can draw on and feed into all the divisions concerned. Therefore, we request that the Board of Directors approve of the continued existence and functioning of the Special Committee on Environmental Information.

MARTA DOSA

Special Committee on Translations Problems

The Special Committee on Translations Problems was formed to investigate problems and support for the National Translations Center in Chicago. The committee members were appointed in August 1973 and met at the Center in September. Mrs. Nowak, Mr. Shelton and Mr. Budington from the Center and the John Crerar Library briefed members on the history of the Center, the system for processing translations and requests and the current economic problems. The Committee and the Center Staff discussed economic solutions and projects which the Committee members could carry out to help the Center in various ways. The Committee made recommendations to the Center which have resulted in positive steps toward solution of part of the economic problems. Some of the projects are completed and others are still in various stages of development at this time.

Recommendations (to the Center): 1) Develop a form of membership to support the Center; 2) Charge for all services provided by the Center.

Since last January a new subscription service has been in effect, offering three types of service, as explained in the chart below. This combines the two recommendations into one solution.

Plan	Cost	TRI	Availability searches
A	\$50.00	yes	\$3.00 per item
B	85.00	yes	25 items free; \$1 per item thereafter
C	—	no	\$5.00 per item

To everyone's satisfaction, this system has met with understanding and cooperation and very few complaints. As of this date, Plan A has 849 subscribers, Plan B has 52 and Plan C has 74. Last month, service charges collected for translation searches were approximately \$1,920.00. Of course, this does not provide all the money needed by the Center but it is a first step.

Committee Projects:

1. Instruction booklet—"How to Obtain a Translation." This is still in process. With luck it will be ready for distribution at the Conference, but if not then, it should be ready shortly thereafter.

2. Articles about the National Translations Center and translations in general for publication in various journals. These are in process.

3. Form for deposit of translations at Center. This form will provide complete correct citation information for each translation as it is deposited and will save valuable time and money for the Center's Staff. Its use will not be compulsory, but only suggested. Samples will be available at the Conference.

4. Investigate problems of government agencies producing translations and depositing them with the government. A questionnaire has been mailed to a cross-section of government agencies to be followed by a tabulation of answers by telephone next week. The results should be available at the Conference. We hope to find facts, statistics and support from the agencies to bring about changes in government policies concerning deposit and listing of translations.

5. Chapter representative for translations. We would like each Chapter of SLA to appoint a Translations Representative to act as liaison with the National Translations Center. This representative would be in direct contact with NTC and receive all the monthly reports. Suggested duties might include publicizing the Center through talks, articles in the Chapter, act as an information source for problems and questions members may have about translations and the Center, try to persuade companies to deposit translations with the Center. In general, to act as a local PR man for the Center and help local

fellow librarians with their problems. Support will come directly from the Center, and the Committee.

6. Libraries to prepare cards for the Center. The Center has been unable to continue their listing of selected translations in journals which are not cover-to-cover translations of a single title. The Committee has located librarians who will provide the necessary information on cards for the Center. For example, one library prepares cards for each translation which appears in the *American Mathematical Society Translations* series—two regular cards and two xerox copies, to be filed at the Center and used to produce *TRI*. This can be done until the Center can again afford the staff to do the job in-house. This makes *TRI* more valuable and saleable.

7. Lecture for library schools. The preparation of a lecture suitable for library schools or other educational and professional groups will begin this summer. This will be available on tape cassettes, with a typed copy, brochures and literature from the Center. It can be used as the school or group wishes—for assignment or as background material for a meeting or lecture. We hope to be able to produce these at minimal cost.

BETTY BROCHNER

Reports of Joint Committees 1973/74

Association of American Publishers—Special Libraries Association Joint Committee

See Publisher Relations Committee.

Joint Committee on Union List of Serials

The Joint Committee met during the ALA midwinter meeting in Chicago. Reports were presented by Paul Vassallo, National Serials Data Program, LC, and Richard Anable, York University Coordinator of the Steering Committee of the Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serial Data Bases. The activities of the Ad Hoc group have included: 1) two meetings of the Steering Committee, 2) formation of subgroups— a) to determine the method of recording holdings information in a national serials data base, b) to reconcile the differences between the formats of the National Serials Data Program and

the Library of Congress MARC Serials and to establish the format for a national program based on the MARC Serials format, and c) to answer questions about the organization of a national serials program. The work described for subgroups a) and b) is still in progress and the Ohio College Library Center was selected as the only vehicle capable of holding a composite data base in an on-line mode at this time.

Karl F. Heumann, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Chairman Joint Committee on Union List of Serials, is a member of the Ad Hoc Discussion Group.

The Council on Library Resources has agreed to manage the CONSER (Cooperative Conversion of Serials Records) project and has set up an Advisory Group for this purpose.

IDRIS SMITH

Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing

Twenty-one organizations are now represented on the Interagency Council, with the recent addition of delegates from the American Dental Association and the American Association of Colleges of Nursing. I attended the two regular meetings of the Council, in October and March. Among items discussed were the updating of the list of "Reference Sources for the Nursing Li-

brary," which appears every two years in a Spring issue of *Nursing Outlook*. It was also announced that the grant application for the production of an audio-visual program for the use of the several nursing indexes had been approved but not funded. The Council members also discussed a proposal for the establishment of a National Nursing Research Information Center, currently under study by the American Nurses' Foundation.

THOMAS H. REES, JR.

Reports of SLA Representatives to Other Organizations 1973/74

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

The reorganization of AAAS is now virtually completed. The newly structured council met for the first time in San Francisco. SLA no longer has a representative on the council as the members are now elected from the various sections. I was unable to attend this meeting of AAAS. However, there were no official functions of Section T (*Information and Communication*) with which SLA is affiliated. Most of my duties as SLA representative to AAAS have been restricted to voting on membership to various committees and acceptance or rejection of requested affiliation with Section T. Although I strongly support SLA's cooperation in inter-association affairs, there is some question in my mind as to continued participation in AAAS.

Many of the affiliated associations sponsor or co-sponsor programs and symposiums during the annual AAAS meetings. I would think SLA should consider the possibility of doing something along this line to 1) secure more participation by SLA members in AAAS, and 2) to focus more attention on our association as a viable, progressive group in the total association community.

ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR.

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—Conference of Teachers: Section of Librarians

The Section of Librarians will hold its fifth meeting when the American Association of

Colleges of Pharmacy convenes for its 75th year in New Orleans, Nov 7-12, 1974. In the past the Section had differed from the other six sections by meeting with the Teachers' Seminar of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, but now it joins the others as part of the regular program. Each section has been instructed to address itself to specific issues—Evaluation of Pharmacy Education and Accreditation—and the Librarians Section will implement this with a workshop on an evaluation tool to accompany the Standards that were adopted by the Section at the July meeting at the University of Georgia in Athens, 1973. These Standards have no force, but the Council of Sections of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has appointed a task force to investigate work on the establishment of a policy and procedure mechanism for the preparation and handling of position papers and the Standards and evaluation tool should fall within the definition of position papers.

The small number of members of the Section has been of concern to the Executive Board of the Association, and the Conference of Teachers Executive Committee, responding to this, has encouraged the Section of Librarians to expand their scope and possibly include drug information and media specialists, new nonteaching support personnel being added to pharmacy school faculties.

The Section is continuing the projects that were begun under the sponsorship of the old Joint Committee on Pharmacy College Libraries: 1) thesis and dissertation list of pharmacy schools, 2) handbook for pharmacy school libraries, 3) NABP-AACP annual joint meeting

proceedings index, 4) books for pharmacy school libraries, 5) a newsletter. However, probably because of the absence of funding, and the fact that the librarians involved have no released time for these projects they have experienced a long delay from time of inception to completion.

Current officers of the Section are: Chairman, Julita Awkard, Florida A & M School of Pharmacy; Vice-Chairman, Janet Krieger, University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy; Secretary, Edwina Walls, University of Arkansas Medical Center, and Representative to the Council of Sections, Elizabeth Jackson, Mercer University School of Pharmacy.

ELIZABETH JACKSON

Association of American Library Schools—Continuing Library Education Network

The main concern of the Continuing Library Education Network (CLEN) was to work with Elizabeth Stone of Catholic University who had a grant from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This grant was a study on the continuing library and information science education in the United States. After a detailed study involving interviews, questionnaires, interaction with a board of directors and review, a model was developed called Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE). It can be summed up per the recommendation from Elizabeth Stone to the Commission: "A service-oriented model of nationwide opportunities of continuing education designed for personnel in the library and information science fields planned through a partnership of groups concerned with the goal of improvement of library and information service for all: The Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE)—a service and resource facility." The final report to the Commission is in its final stages and will be available after June 1974.

H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS)

On May 10, 1974, as a part of the National Computer Conference, SLA sponsored a program, arranged and chaired by Don Culbertson.

On May 11, the AFIPS Board of Directors took and approved the first of two votes necessary to amend the AFIPS constitution in terms of changing membership requirements. A second vote must be scheduled to approve the change, and this must be held between 4 months and 14 months from the original vote. It is presently scheduled for Nov 1974.

Since the rationale for the change in membership classifications has been covered in consid-

erable detail in earlier communications to the Board of Directors, I will not repeat it in this memorandum. The SLA Board now has the option of choosing either continued status as an AFIPS affiliated society, at continuing annual dues of \$500, or of choosing full member status. Based on our number of eligible members, the dues for this would be \$2,500. Although both affiliate and member societies share in the distribution of surplus, they do so on the basis of a pro rata distribution based on dues paid. The payment of increased dues therefore involves a greater entitlement to surplus distribution, if there is such a distribution. The last two National Computer Conferences have been highly profitable. However, I continue to stress that this should not be the proper basis for Board action. Board action should rather be based on the question of whether or not SLA wishes to have full member status. This involves greater responsibilities in terms of participation within AFIPS, its committees, and its conference and publications programs. The Documentation Division has indicated an interest in taking on this greater participation, but the responsibility for the decision belongs to the Board of Directors. During the six years he served as SLA representative to AFIPS, Burton Lamkin, acting under instruction from the Board of Directors, pressed for full membership. This was not possible to achieve under the existing admissions requirements and political bickering which then existed. It was my strategy decision, on assuming the post of SLA AFIPS representative, to try to achieve full member status through a change in AFIPS bylaws allowing any society to choose its own member status rather than press specifically for upgrading SLA's level.

The new membership structure, if acted on favorably in Nov or at any time prior to Jul 1975, would take effect as of Jul 1, 1975. It should be noted that the vote to approve the constitutional change on May 11 was 13 in favor, 4 against. This represents a bare achievement of the $\frac{3}{4}$ margin required. It is therefore possible that a second favorable vote will not take place, although I believe that it will. It is also true that SLA will not have to make a firm decision with regard to which status it chooses until sometime in the spring of 1975. However, since the budgeting for this expenditure falls within the next SLA fiscal year, the SLA Board of Directors does have to decide at this time, in my judgment, what amount to assume in its budget projections for the next fiscal year. The question of how frequently a society may change its member status within AFIPS is a bylaws matter which will not be considered until November. However, it is likely that, if SLA chooses affiliate status, it will not be able to upgrade for at least three years. Downgrading is probably going to be possible at any time.

HERBERT S. WHITE

AFIPS Public Information Committee

The AFIPS Public Information Committee did not meet during 1973, therefore there is little or nothing for me to report on as SLA's Representative to this Committee.

The chairmanship of the committee is vacant, having been resigned by Carl Diesen of the U.S. Geological Survey.

I contacted Mr. Diesen recently to inquire as to the new chairman, but none had yet been appointed as far as he knew.

This committee is clearly moribund and requires virtually no effort on my part.

W. T. BRANDHORST

AFIPS National Computer Conference Coordinator

The prospects for the SLA program at the National Computer Conference do not look good. Friday at 8:45 a.m. is a poor time for a program, especially since the exhibits will close Thursday evening and so for all practical purposes will the conference. We have what promises to be an excellent program.

Both the AFIPS representative and I intended to do a series of articles for *Special Libraries* on the importance of AFIPS to SLA, of the value of presenting an SLA program at the National Computer Conference and a write-up of the high quality program which was to be presented. None of this publicity appeared in *Special Libraries*, however, and although I do not believe it would have affected the size of the audience, it might, *in time*, be a positive influence on librarians and their use of computers. For example, there was only one library application to be demonstrated at the NCC exhibits, the OCLC terminal in the Beeline Terminal Booth (the OCC terminal is manufactured by Beeline).

Originally we requested the 10:30-12:00 slot on Tuesday. Many weeks went by without our hearing of the program approval (sent in September). Finally after Christmas I enquired and was informed in February that we had been inadvertently overlooked, our requested slot was not available and the Friday one had been assigned.

I assumed that it was, in February, too late to get an article published in *Special Libraries* before May 10. I should have checked as I realize now that something could have appeared well before the time of the meeting. Another missed opportunity was the *INFORMANT* of the Chicago Chapter. I was not familiar with it and it just did not occur to me as a source for program promotion until it really was too late.

The National Computer Conference (and AFIPS) is made up of computer people, especially those who make, install, manage, program and operate them. The emphasis is not on applications. My primary program effort was to reach computer people and to try to

convince them that the library market was large enough for which to design both hardware and software. I hope that some manufacturers or software houses can see a large number of libraries which need to use computers and who will buy access to computers when suitable equipment and programs are available at the right price. The success of OCLC and CLSI point to this conclusion.

The immediate question is, however, should SLA stay in AFIPS in the hope that either librarians will come in droves to the NCC or that computer people will show an interest in the library market (or at least its potential)? This depends upon two things: 1) The reasoning behind SLA's joining AFIPS in the first place. Others are more able to answer this than I am. 2) Is the National Computer Conference going to survive now that it has real competition in the Computer Caravan and other commercial efforts? After all the big main frame manufacturers do not support NCC well (and in fact they dropped out altogether at one time).

While the income is nice, I tend to believe SLA could spend its energy elsewhere to more advantage. However, if the program is well attended, I might feel differently. But lack of strong interest to applications, ours as well as everyone else's, may make audience size academic.

DON S. CULBERTSON

Addendum (5/13/74)

Don Culbertson reported that the attendance at the SLA Session was about 35. He estimated that the audience was about equally divided between computer-types and librarians (but more toward the information retrieval interests rather than library operations).

American Library Association/Library Administration Division, Library Organization and Management Section, Statistics Coordinating Committee

See annual report of Standards Committee, p.393.

American Library Association (ALA) Library Technology Program Advisory Committee

The American Library Association, Library Technology Program Advisory Council has not met, nor functioned, during this past year.

It is recommended that a Representative not be appointed to fill this position.

JOSEPH M. DAGNESE

American Library Association, Reference and Adult Services Division, Cooperative Reference Services Committee

The ALA Reference and Adult Services Division, Cooperative Reference Services Committee,

has been inactive this past year under a new chairman. The updating of the bibliography of cooperative reference service which I have been working on for some time will be completed within the next month and presented to the Committee for possible publication.

PHOEBE F. HAYES

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

The Committee was particularly concerned this year with proposals for financing interlibrary loan services—specifically the recommendations made in the study commissioned by the Association for Research Libraries. The ARL Representative to the Committee presented reports at two of the Committee meetings. The study (*Methods of Financing Interlibrary Loan Services* by Vernon Palmour, et al., Feb 1974) recommends the adoption of a uniform fee system of \$3.50 per filled request. This would gradually increase to \$7.00, the estimated average lending cost. The system would utilize coupons sold and redeemed by a central clearing house.

After Committee members had had an opportunity to read the report and comment on it, the Chairman sent a communication to ARL for consideration at their May 1974 meeting. The communication included the resolution of the ALA RASD passed in Jan 1973, several questions and a four-part recommendation briefly summarized as follows: 1) that ARL not adopt the unilateral fee structure until other possibilities such as state or federal funding are exhausted; 2) that ARL develop methods and collect complete and accurate interlibrary loan statistics from ARL libraries; 3) that ARL develop a mechanism for requiring complete verification of requests; and 4) that management of interlibrary loan be studied with a view toward more efficient operation.

The Committee also discussed international interlibrary loan, the Committee program meeting to be held at the ALA Conference in Jul 1974 and other ARL studies in-progress such as the National Periodicals Resource Center and Systems of Interlibrary Communications.

ELIZABETH McELROY

***American National Standards Institute,
Sectional Committee on Photographic
Reproduction of Documents PH5***

The Committee met in Dec 1973 in Washington, D.C., and in Jun 1974 in New York. Letter ballots for a number of standards were sent to the participating Representatives. The Committee Chairman Harold Fromm (Kodak), Vice Chairman Lester Krueger (3M), Chairman NMA Standards Board Donald M. Avedon and Committee member Charles LaHood (Library of Congress) attended meetings of the ISO (Inter-

national Standards Organization) discussing criteria for microform images and practical methods for checking the quality.

Status of PH5 Standards:

PH5.1—1970 Microfilm Readers for 16 mm and 35 mm film on Reels, Specifications for. Revision being prepared by the NMA Equipment Standards Committee.

PH5.2—1970 Paper Sheets for Photo-Reproduction of Documents, Dimensions for. Revision being prepared by the PH5.3 Subcommittee.

PH5.3—1973 16 mm and 35 mm Silver Gelatin Microfilms for Reel Applications, Specifications for. Revision being prepared by the NMA Storage and Retrieval Standards Committee.

PH5.4—1970 Storage of Processed Silver Gelatin Microfilm, Practice for. This standard is to be incorporated into a revision of a PH1 standard dealing with storage of other types of film, tentatively designated as PH1.43. This action is similar to the attempt of the ISO (International Standards Organization) to bring together all the film storage requirements into one document.

PH5.18—Format and Coding for Computer Output Microfilm. Negative ballots must be resolved.

The U.S. Technical Advisory Group to the ISO will attend the meeting in Helsinki May 20-24, 1974. Three PH5 standards will be submitted, PH5.12, PH5.14 and PH5.17, all published by ANSI, Aug-Sep 1973.

The international standard ISO 2707 Transparent A6 Size Microfiche of Uniform Division—Image Arrangements No. 1 and No. 2 105 mm × 148 mm (approximately 4 × 6 inches) is now available from ANSI. It facilitates international communication because the size compatibility now permits exchange on a world wide basis.

Your Representative welcomes comments and suggestions from the members. Approved standards are a major tool in achieving improvements in micrographics.

LORETTA J. KJERSKY

***American National Standard Institute
Sectional Committee on Library Work and
Documentation Z39***

In my absence, Dr. McKenna voted July 16, 1973 as follows on 5 ANSI standards: Subcommittee 8 on *Proof Corrections*—Approved. Subcommittee 10 on *Arrangement of Periodicals*—Approved. Subcommittee 13 on *Reaffirmation of Trade Catalogs*—Abstained because microforms of trade catalogs are not mentioned. Subcommittee 22 on *Library Materials Price Indexes*—Disapproved because no recommendation [recognition?] has been taken of the double pricing schedule of certain periodical publishers. Subcommittee 32 on *Technical Report Numbering*—Approved but with a question concerning the Central Authority to monitor & coordinate the system.

During the rest of the year your representative voted as follows: Standards Committee Z39 on *Transliteration of Slavic Cyrillic Characters*—Approved. Subcommittee 3 on Abbreviation of Titles of Periodicals (Z39.5—1969)—Reaffirmed. Subcommittee 7 on *Library Statistics*—Reaffirmed. NOTE: The revision of the above standard on statistics has begun but because of the necessity of coordinating this work with the revision of the ALA publication *Library Statistics*, Subcommittee 7 does not expect to complete the work until sometime in 1975. And so, instead of withdrawing the standard, Standards Committee Z39 Chairman Jerrold Orne submitted it for reaffirmation to maintain its current status at ANSI until the revision is completed. Subcommittee 12 on *Basic Criteria for Indexes*—Reaffirmed.

In the coming year I would like to suggest that, in addition to your representative, you might want to consider the appointment of an alternate as suggested in the ANSI Manual. Under 2.3. Membership, it says: "Each organization is represented by a representative of its choice and each organization may appoint an alternate who will also receive copies of documents and be invited to attend meetings, but who will take part in voting only in the absence of the designated representative." The reason for this suggestion is that your Representative, after a year in that position has been made keenly aware of the tremendous range and scope and even width and breadth of topics covered in the standards that come up for consideration (see above if you don't believe me). And it would be nice to be able to pick up the phone and discuss, for instance, Standards for Slavic Cyrillic Characters with said Alternate-Person. What I'm describing isn't exactly what the title "alternate" means, I suppose. I'm suggesting, however, that we go along with the title, but seek alternates that would be willing to work with your Representative in reviewing drafts of proposed standards.

One other point—to show the usefulness of an alternate—from *ANSI Handbook, 3.2 Voting by Membership*: ". . . The voting period for letter ballots [regarding the final draft of a standard] is six weeks from the date of issue. . . . Alternates should return an executed ballot which will be counted in the tally if none is returned by the representative."

Although I had nothing to do with their approval, I would like to point out that, in 1973, three new Z39 standards were approved by the whole ANSI: *The American National Standard Guidelines for Thesaurus Structure, Construction & Use* (Z39.19); *The American National Standard for Book Numbering* (Z39.21); and *The American National Standard Guidelines for Format & Production of Scientific & Technical Reports* (Z39.18).

Your Representative suggests that the Board acquaint the membership with the above three standards published in 1974 and with the other 14 standards by whatever means are at its dis-

posal. The 1974 ANSI catalog, released in May, is available without charge from ANSI, 1430 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10018.

FRED J. O'HARA

American National Standards Institute Committee on Standardization of Library Supplies and Equipment Z85

There was no meeting of the Committee this year. Your representative voted in favor of two proposed American National Standards: Z85.2 for Library Card Catalog Cabinets, and Z85.3 for Bracket-Type Metal Library Shelving. Both votes were cast through letter ballots dated Feb 15, 1974.

DON T. HO

American Society for Information Science

During the year discussions have been carried on with ASIS regarding the best type of program for each organization to sponsor at each other's annual conference, as well as the proper scheduling of meetings so as to minimize interference between each other's major meetings. Further discussions are to be carried on during the SLA Conference in Toronto. Meanwhile each organization sponsored a session at the other's annual conference, with worthwhile results.

A survey made of SLA Divisions this spring showed that, as previously reported, they have difficulty finding ways in which to cooperate with ASIS. One Division is co-sponsoring a panel on data bases at the Toronto Conference with an ASIS Special Interest Group (on SDI), but otherwise there was little to report. A general response was that Division chairmen would like to cooperate more but find it difficult to arrange. Reports from Chapter presidents indicated a number of joint meetings with local ASIS chapters, with one Chapter holding them on a joint basis each meeting this year. Joint bulletins and directories were also being prepared in other chapters. The Executive Director of ASIS was the speaker at one Chapter meeting.

Cooperation between SLA and ASIS may not be spectacular but it continues at a steady pace, and there seems to be widespread support for such activity throughout SLA.

ELLIS MOUNT

Catholic Library Association

Although it may be argued that, "for all the ideals of a service-oriented profession, libraries themselves are very pragmatic organizations . . . (which) must deal with hard political and economic realities rather than with aspirations to the ideal," as quoted in *College and Research Libraries* [35 (no.2): 138 (Mar 1974)] in the review of Michael Reynolds' *Reader in Library*

Cooperation (Wash., D.C., NCR Microcard Editions, 1972), librarians and libraries make effective use of the modern marvels of communication in the service of the Lord.

The Catholic Library Association (CLA) urges its members, as librarians and as Catholics, to participate in the production of audio-visu-als for religious education centers. (These centers are extensions of the classroom approach to bringing the "Good News" of redemption to all people. In some cases these centers cross parish lines, and are diocesan-wide, and regional.) (Cf. the *Catholic Library World* (CLW) 45 (no.8): 364 (Mar 1974). Published monthly by the CLA.

By using modern instructional methodology, librarians can deliver the audio-visual aids necessary for the religious education centers. CLA's connection with these centers is to answer the question: What can, how can he/she help, as librarian/information officer, do, to reach people with the good news of Christ's presence in their lives.

The CLA is also extremely interested in promoting prison work in libraries among its members, as an apostolic outlook and outlet, for its member librarians. The April 1974 [45 (no.9): 418, 442, etc.] issue of *CLW* presents a summary of library work in, and among prisoners and inmates. "Library services are examples of the composite American spirit" (*CLW*, *op. cit.*, 418) and as such, offer to the disadvantaged, opportunities for the delight of reading and writing.

Lawrence Wilson (1956) reported to the American Correctional Association: "Through the librarian, the institution establishes a rapport with the inmate at a time and under a circumstance when his psychological and emotional barriers are lowest and thus activates a contact that is most precious . . . the institution, through the librarian, deals with and assists those with whom it usually fences and bickers." [Quoted in *CLW* 45 (no.9): 442 (Apr 1974).]

ALBERT C. VARA

Council of National Library Associations

CNLA had two meetings during the year in Dec 1973 and May 1974. Because of the structure of CNLA, it often cannot react promptly because representatives from the member associations must seek the approval of their respective Boards of Directors. During the past year, there has been more definite and more rapid reaction by CNLA to current problems of importance to the total library community. This improved timing of responsibility has been particularly noticeable in relation to the proposed revision of the U.S. Copyright Law.

At the Dec 74 CNLA meeting, discussion of the positions of the member associations that had been presented to the McClellan Subcommittee in Jul 1973 were discussed. Because there were differences in the positions of some mem-

ber associations, it was not then possible to develop a uniform posture to be presented to Congress. A Special Committee was appointed with representatives from SLA, ALA, Medical Library Association, Music Library Association and American Association of Law Libraries, because these five associations were more specifically concerned than were many of the smaller associations. When the consideration of the Revised Copyright Bill by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary was announced for Jun 6, 1974, this CNLA Committee met promptly at the SLA Offices and considered the new revision reported out of the McClellan Subcommittee. Telegrams were sent to CNLA member associations urging prompt action by each association to contact the Committee on the Judiciary before its meeting. It is the hope of the CNLA Committee that continued efforts can result in a uniform position to be taken by the total library community when the Copyright Law Revision is considered in the House of Representatives.

A CNLA Committee on Prison Libraries has been particularly active in developing standards and recommendations for the installation or improvement of library facilities for prisoners.

JOHN BINNINGTON
F. E. MCKENNA

CNLA Joint Committee on Library Education

No activity.

H. R. MALINOWSKY

CNLA Joint Committee on Prison Libraries

No report received.

TED SLATE

Documentation Abstracts, Inc.

At the Board of Directors meeting Jan 14, 1974, the following officers were elected for 1974: Chairman: Carleton C. Conrad (ACS-DCL), Vice Chairman: Joseph H. Kuney (ASIS), Secretary: Paul J. Fasana (ASIS), Treasurer: Alberta D. Berton (SLA).

Gertrude Lorber, Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pennsylvania, representing SLA was elected to Board membership on January 14. One vacancy currently exists on the Board, for the second ACS-DCL representative. It is anticipated, however, that this situation has been solved and a replacement will be voted on at the next Board Meeting.

The publication, I am happy to report, is in the best condition attained in several years: Vol.8 No.6A (1973 December), containing 657 abstracts (3065 through 3722) was mailed on February 15 and check copy received in the editorial office March 8. Vol.8 No.6B (1973 December), containing annual indexes, is still being assembled. Vol.9, No.1 (1974 February)

containing 435 abstracts was mailed March 18 and is in the hands of the subscribers. Vol.9, No.2 (1974 April) containing 476 abstracts was also mailed and is in the hands of the subscribers. Vol.9, No.3 (June 1974) is scheduled to be issued during the month of June and should contain about 700 abstracts.

We sincerely hope that the issues for the remainder of the 1974 year will be mailed during the month they are dated.

Subscriptions stand at 847 paid current-year subscribers, which is slightly ahead of the 838 recorded at the same time a year ago. However, it should be mentioned here, that even at this writing, there are paid subscriptions "in transit" which certainly will increase this number reported. Total subscriptions for the year should reach and hold the level of about 1,000 attained during 1973.

The Canadian Association for Information Science was to take up at its meeting in February our suggestions for closer ties to ISA through possible sponsorship or through a joint research project. There has been no definite word yet of their decision.

Contacts with ISAD and SIGIR are dormant at this time, and the next move appears up to them.

There are no additional open contacts with other potential sponsors; however, ISA stands ready to negotiate with any new organization that expresses an interest in so doing.

As a final comment in this report, I would like to indicate that your representative (myself) has been elected Treasurer of the Board for a two year period (calendar year 1974-1975) so it is hoped that SLA will permit continuation of my service to this Board, which has been a very gratifying one, and for continuity of services within this organization as its Treasurer.

ALBERTA D. BERTON

Federal Library Committee

The reorganization of the membership of the Federal Library Committee approved in Jun 1973 was made effective. Representatives have been designated for the agencies added as permanent members (Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, Supreme Court, U.S. Information Agency, and Veterans Administration). Six rotating members were selected to serve for the period 1974-76 (Environmental Protection Agency, Civil Service Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Export-Import Bank, Small Business Administration, and Securities and Exchange), and representatives have been designated. The ten regional members, one from each of the ten Federal regions, were also designated. In addition to the permanent representative

from the Department of Defense, one non-voting member was selected for each of the three services (U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force).

Program plans for the calendar year 1974 anticipate concentration on the FLC-OCLC experimental project as the major activity of the period. A re-examination of the task force structure of the Committee to determine its adequacy in meeting current goals has been initiated.

Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging

The experiment to test the effectiveness of on-line shared cataloging among Federal libraries which was established through the cooperative agreement the Federal Library Committee entered into with the Ohio College Library Center has commitments from 18 libraries. Eight of these libraries are now accessing the OCLC cataloging data base for on-line cataloging of monographs and are receiving either catalog cards in their library's individualized format or tapes in the OCLC-MARC format. Several of the libraries have also begun using the system for on-line cataloging of serials.

With the initiation of the experiment, the Federal Library Cooperative Center Group was superseded by the Steering Committee which is responsible for the administration and evaluation of the experiment. The name of the experimental project was changed from FEDNET to the Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC). An increase in the assessment against each library for the administrative support of the experiment was approved by the Steering Committee making it possible to procure the services of a technical consultant on a part-time basis. As a result, the coordination of the efforts of the Federal libraries and OCLC, training, and liaison between the Federal libraries and OCLC have been centralized in the Office of the Executive Director. Guidelines have been developed to assist interested libraries in developing proposals to their agencies for joining the experiment and to assist the libraries in becoming operational. The FLECC Information Bulletin has been developed to serve as the instrument for the dissemination of information about the experiment to participating and interested libraries.

As the first eight libraries became operational, the need arose for closer communication and cooperation among the technical processing staffs of the participating libraries. A motion to establish a FLECC Users Group was presented to and passed by the Steering Committee. This group addresses common problems discovered in the use of the terminal, the system, and the integration of the use of the system into the work flow of the libraries. In addition members of this group attend the OCLC Advisory Committee meetings on Cataloging, Serials, and Technical Processing.

U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities

The U.S. National Libraries Task Force has resumed regular meetings. The areas of concentration for 1974 are technical processing, serials, and cataloging.

HERBERT HOLZBAUER

International Federation for Documentation (IFID)

Representation temporarily suspended. See annual report of SLA Representative in the September 1973 issue of *Special Libraries*.

International Federation of Library Associations

The 39th IFLA Congress met in Grenoble, Aug 27 to Sep 1, 1973.

For the first time, SLA was represented by a sizable contingent of 14, including the two SLA Representatives, observers accredited by SLA and members presenting papers at the invitation of sections within IFLA.

Since much of the most important work of IFLA is conducted in its various Committees, it is significant to report the election of the Association's Alternate Representative, Vivian D. Hewitt, to the Special Libraries Committee.

Most of the American library groups were represented. Delegations from Western and Eastern Europe and many from Asia and Africa created the international atmosphere which is the basis of the usefulness of these meetings.

The general theme of the meeting was Universal Bibliographic Control and was discussed in general meetings and in considerable detail in numerous meetings of Sections and Subsections of administrative and subject interest. A count of such meetings, if it were possible to make, might indicate that there were too many. (An excellent account of some details of the meetings appears in *Special Libraries* 64 (no.11): 527-528 (Nov 1973).

There is no question that this was a successful meeting and we can only regret that more of our SLA colleagues do not, perhaps cannot, participate in IFLA Congresses.

DONALD WASSON, SLA Representative
VIVIAN D. HEWITT, SLA Alternate Representative

Joint Committee on the IFLA 1974 Meeting in the U.S.

"National and International Library Planning" is the theme for the first International Federation of Library Associations meeting to be held in the United States. The meeting, Nov 16-23, 1974, in Washington, D.C., will be the 40th General Council Meeting of IFLA. Robert Vosper, IFLA vice president, is conference

chairman. A total of 1,000-1,500 delegates and observers from 75 countries are expected to be selected by member library associations. It is anticipated that not more than half of the attendees will be selected as representatives from the U.S. and Canada, so that the foreign countries can be assured adequate representation.

I represented SLA at the 7 meetings of the Local Planning Committee chaired by John Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Foster Mohrhardt, CLR, vice chairman, and included Association representatives from ALA, Association of Research Libraries, Medical Library Association, and the American Association of Law Libraries. Committee chairmen presently serving on the Planning Committee are Leo Weins, H. W. Wilson Co., finance; Chris Hoy, ALA, accommodations, exhibits, and conference manager; Robert Vosper, program; Elsa Freeman, U.S. Housing and Urban Development Library, registration; Kurt Cylke, Library of Congress, tours and transportation; Mrs. Fred Cole, hospitality; Judith Werdel, National Academy of Sciences, visas and government relations; Frank Schick, U.S. Office of Education, translations; Lawrence Papier, U.S. Office of Education, documentation; Mary Ellis Kahler, Library of Congress, preconference seminar; and Catherine Scott, Smithsonian Institution, publicity. It can be noted that there are many SLA members working with these Committees.

In January a Conference Office was opened at the ARL Office with Dr. Katherine Stokes designated as the Conference Secretary. Funding toward the organization and promotion of the Conference comes from the \$10,000 grant from CLR and \$5,000 grant from the H. W. Wilson Foundation with cash advances from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Field Enterprises, and the Grolier Foundation. This provides the base for the \$74,000 Planning Committee budget for the Conference.

Other items of interest concerning the Conference include the provision for exhibits for the first time on a large scale, preconference tours stemming from three ports of entry (Boston, New York, and San Francisco); and a preconference seminar to be held in Washington, Nov 14-16, for Latin American librarians. Receptions during the Conference will be held at the Library of Congress, Folger Shakespeare Library, the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution.

It is anticipated that Margreet Wijnstroom of the IFLA Secretariat will be in Washington in June to meet with the Planning Committee. The last meeting of the Committee is scheduled for September 11 at which time the final program will be reviewed.

ROBERT KLASSEN

Library Binding Institute

The Institute and the industry which it represents faced shortages in paper, gold, adhesives,

etc. this year which resulted in some slow downs in the shipment of bound volumes. The outlook for the coming year is much improved and adequate supplies of necessary binding materials appear assured. The Institute has embarked on an expanded program of testing alternative products used in the binding process with an eye toward any unforeseen shortages in necessary materials. These test results are, of course, shared with member binders.

The oversewn binding continues to prove itself to be the strongest method of library binding in tests conducted by the U.S. Testing Company, Inc. for LBI. The Institute plans to continue testing oversewn binding against other types of binding methods, such as Ehlermann, adhesive, and Smyth Cleat, to determine the most economical method of library binding for its members' clients. The poorer quality of paper and smaller margins allowed in periodicals, both the result of rising paper and postage costs, continue to suggest that oversewing is the best value for library binding.

Sensing a growing awareness among librarians for the preservation and conservation of library materials, LBI recently sponsored a workshop for its members and guests at the Harcourt Bindery (a hand bindery) in Boston. By providing training for its members, LBI is attempting to meet an expressed need of the library community.

Library Scene, a quarterly publication of LBI formerly available at no cost, is in the process of notifying its readers that a subscription charge will have to be made beginning with the Jan 1974 issue.

If a survey of bindery practices in terms of dollar amount and number of bindings per year would be helpful to SLA members, please advise the LBI representative by mail.

I consider the Association's further relations with LBI both useful and profitable.

JAMES M. MATARAZZO

Medical Library Association

In Jun 1973 John S. LoSasso assumed his duties as the new Executive Director of the Medical Library Association. Mr. LoSasso succeeds Mrs. Helen Brown Schmidt who resigned after more than eleven years of service to the Association. The staff of the MLA Headquarters, located in Chicago, is being increased and the Headquarters will assume an expanded role in Association affairs.

The annual meeting of the Association, held May 27-31, 1973, in Kansas City, Missouri, marked the 75th anniversary of MLA. The program included general sessions on "Are Health Science Librarians Prepared to Meet the Challenge of Their Jobs?", followed by an encounter session on related topics; certification; philosophical and practical aspects of core hospital libraries; and resource maintenance and development at the National Library of Medicine.

At its Mid-winter Meeting, the MLA Board of Directors discussed concurrent or joint meetings with SLA. The first possible date is 1978 in Atlanta. The Association already had received specific invitations from several cities, and therefore decided that a joint or concurrent convention was not feasible in 1978; an invitation to meet in Chicago was accepted. The Board, however, is interested in cooperative planning with SLA, including meetings.

MIRIAM H. LIBBEY

Music Library Association

As SLA's representative to the Music Library Association, I attended MLA's Annual Summer Meeting held in Las Vegas, Jun 25-28, at the same time as ALA's annual conference, and MLA's Annual Mid-Winter Meeting at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Jan 30-Feb 2.

Following up on last year's report which stated that MLA had been discussing joint meetings with other associations and your affirmation in Pittsburgh that SLA's interest in concurrent conferences with related associations still continues, Dr. McKenna wrote to the President of MLA informing him of SLA's position. He listed the dates and places of future scheduled SLA conferences, discussed the conference logistics with emphasis on Denver, and sent MLA's President, along with the letter, a copy of the Exhibit Information for the Toronto conference.

On March 20, MLA's President replied to Dr. McKenna stating that the MLA Board of Directors in February had "discussed the possibility of a concurrent meeting with SLA sometime in the future" and reporting that "the consensus was very much in pursuing the idea" but that it had been decided to wait before making any definite arrangements in view of the fact that MLA is undertaking a thorough self-study through its Committee on Goals and Objectives and the MLA Board wishes to receive the Committee's report "before making too many plans." The letter to SLA stated that MLA wishes "to keep up our lines of communication with SLA in all possible ways."

Dr. McKenna acknowledged this letter and stated that it is SLA's hope that the two associations will be able to have a concurrent meeting "in the not too distant future" and that, in the meantime, through the efforts of the two organizations' representatives, communications will be expedited.

FORREST ALTER

Theatre Library Association

The Theatre Library Association held its annual business meeting on Oct 27. The membership approved an increase in annual dues to \$10 for individuals and \$15 for institutional members (from \$5 and \$8, respectively), and a change in the membership year from an aca-

demical year (Sep 1–Aug 31) to a calendar year. A progress report on the Association's new annual publication, *Performing Arts Resources*, was presented; the first issue is expected to appear in late spring of 1974.

A joint reception with the American Society for Theatre Research was held Nov 23 in the Astor Gallery of the Library/Museum for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center. (The Association and the Society complement each other, and many individuals and institutions hold membership in both.)

At the October meeting, the membership voted to establish a new award, called the Theatre Library Association Award, which will honor an outstanding book in the field of recorded performance (television, movies, etc.). This is in addition to the George Freedley Memorial Award which was established in 1969 to honor a book dealing with live theatrical presentations. The awards will be presented at a special meeting in the Astor Gallery on May 17. The George Freedley Memorial Award will be given to Stephen Orgel and Roy Strong's *Inigo Jones: the Theatre of the Stuart Court* (Univ. of Calif. Press); Honorable Mention to Richard Leacock's *The Development of the English Playhouse* (Cornell Univ. Press) and Louis Shaeffer's *O'Neill, Son and Artist* (Little Brown). The Theatre Library Association Award will be presented to Donald Bogle's *Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies, and Bucks: an Interpretive History of Blacks in American Films* (Viking); Honorable Mention to David G. Yellin's *Special: Fred Freed and the Television Documentary* (Macmillan).

A general meeting of the Association will be held Jul 11 in the Auditorium of the Library/Museum for the Performing Arts, in conjunction with the Annual Conference of the American Library Association. Cornelia Otis Skinner is expected to speak, and there will also be a panel discussion on "Researching Eugene O'Neill," with Louis Shaeffer as one of the participants. We are also trying to arrange a series of small tours through the various buildings in the Lincoln Center complex. As in previous years, the meeting will be open to all those attending the ALA Conference.

DOROTHY L. SWERDLOVE

National Microfilm Association

The National Microfilm Association held its 23rd Annual Conference and Exposition in Boston, May 7–10, 1974. It included a well organized program and 100 exhibits. This was the final meeting of an active year that offered seminars specifically for librarians, drafts of new standards which were sent to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for approval, expansion of the new Resource Center to provide information to users, new publications in the consumer series and the organiza-

tion of its first Division called Computer Image Processing (CIP) Division.

The following new publications are available from NMA:

"1974 Buyer's Guide." Lists microfilm equipment, products and services. Free.

"Operational Procedures for the Production of Microforms." A recommended practice indicates and describes procedures to be followed to ensure production quality. It does not cover COM. Members \$4.00; Non-members \$5.00.

"How to Select a Microform Reader or Reader-Printer." Price is \$2.00. Gives the necessary background information for making a selection.

"A Microform Handbook." This is a comprehensive guide to the selection, acquisition and use of both microform software and hardware. Although originally prepared for use in Learning Resource Centers for junior and community colleges it serves a much broader audience. It also includes the NMA Buyers' Guide. Price is \$5.00.

"Fundamentals of Computer Output Microfilm." Price is \$2.00. COM has provided a new way to handle information received from the computer and this is background material for understanding how it can be done.

The Honorable Thomas F. McCormick, 16th Public Printer of the United States, was the keynote luncheon speaker at this year's conference. He said that the entry of the Government Printing Office into micropublication is being carefully planned to be consistent with the needs of the public. A survey of 38 regional depository libraries and 1,108 select depository libraries showed that there was a preference for microfilm in some categories of materials, particularly statistical, archival or research.

The increased use of microforms and their use in equipment that interfaces with computers or facsimile transmission equipment makes it necessary for us to develop a stronger consumer attitude with regard to the microfilm industry. To do this we need to become more informed on what is available to us, to understand our information problems and to describe our needs to the microfilm industry and in particular to the new micropublishers.

I would welcome your comments and suggestions at any time so that they may be related to the National Microfilm Association.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Observer

Not only have Notices of NGO Briefings been received as in the past but also, as initiated in Spring 1973, transcripts of these briefings have continued to be distributed and were received by the NGO Representative. The briefings again mirrored the manifold activities of the

UN such as multinational corporations, energy, the environment, and decolonization, among others. On 29 May in a briefing on the United Nations University it was announced that a search was underway for a Rector of the new University which will be called The University Center and will be located in Tokyo. The center is expected to start operations in Oct 1974. Of particular interest were briefings on upcoming conferences—the conferences on the Law of the Sea, the Population Conference, the Food Conference, and the Conference on the Status of Women to be held in 1975 in connection with *International Women's Year*.

NGOs were also invited and your Representative attended the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development held Feb 25–Mar 1, 1974.

This Year's Annual Meeting of NGOs was held May 6–7 with the overall theme "Sharing The Earth; The United Nations and NGO Ac-

tion." The Report of the Conference, when received, will be forwarded to the Association office.

I would again urge SLA to continue appointing an NGO Representative to the UN. However, as dissemination of information of the work of the UN is one of the objectives of NGO participation, I would be interested to know whether any SLA members would like to receive transcripts of the briefings. If so, it might be possible to circulate the transcripts. We may be able to include a list of weekly briefings in *Special Libraries*.

DR. ALICE E. PLOWITZ

Library of Congress Liaison Committee of Librarians

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ROUTE TO:
catalogers and technical
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Cumulations of LC's "Additions and Changes" Through 1973 Now Being Published

The usefulness of Gale's previous cumulations of additions and changes to Library of Congress classification schedules was praised by Jeanne Osborn in her review appearing in *RQ* (Winter, 1973):

"Not just catalogers, but all librarians affected by the search problems involved in keeping up-to-date on LC classification are grateful for this more readily digestible bread which Gale provides us."

Users have found that the cumulations keep them abreast with the ever growing subject areas and the constantly changing theory of subject classification.

To maintain the proven usefulness of these tools, Gale is now publishing cumulations of additions and changes *through 1973*. Without these or the previous Gale cumulations, catalogers and technical services librarians wishing to check current LC cataloging practice in a subject area would have to search in as many as 45 different sources. As Ms. Osborn indicated, Gale provides a simple search formula: "We look first at the latest edition of the schedule, regardless of its reissue date, and second at the corresponding cumulation volume."

Each of the 31 cumulations contains the changes and additions for a particular schedule, in one sequence within one binding. These easy-to-use softbound cumulations cover *all* changes and additions between the latest editions of the basic schedules and December, 1973. Also included in the cumulations are supplementary pages bound in reprints of the basic schedules, as well as additions, eliminations, and changes of classification numbers and the subject terminology covered by these numbers. Page size, type faces, and other physical details of the Gale cumulations are identical with LC's current quarterly notices of additions and changes.

A full set of these time-saving professional tools costs \$650.00. Gale's experience with the previous cumulations shows that many libraries need more than one set. Therefore, additional sets are available for \$375.00 each. The 31 cumulations can be purchased separately—prices will be furnished on request.

Library of Congress Classification Schedules: Cumulations of Additions and Changes through 1973. Edited by Helen Savage. LC Card No. 76-168560. ISBN 0-8103-0765-0. The first of the 31 cumulations are already in print; the remainder will be published by the end of the year. Please write for complete information.

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