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Special Libraries, September 1979

Special Libraries Association

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special libraries

September 1979, vol. 70, no. 9

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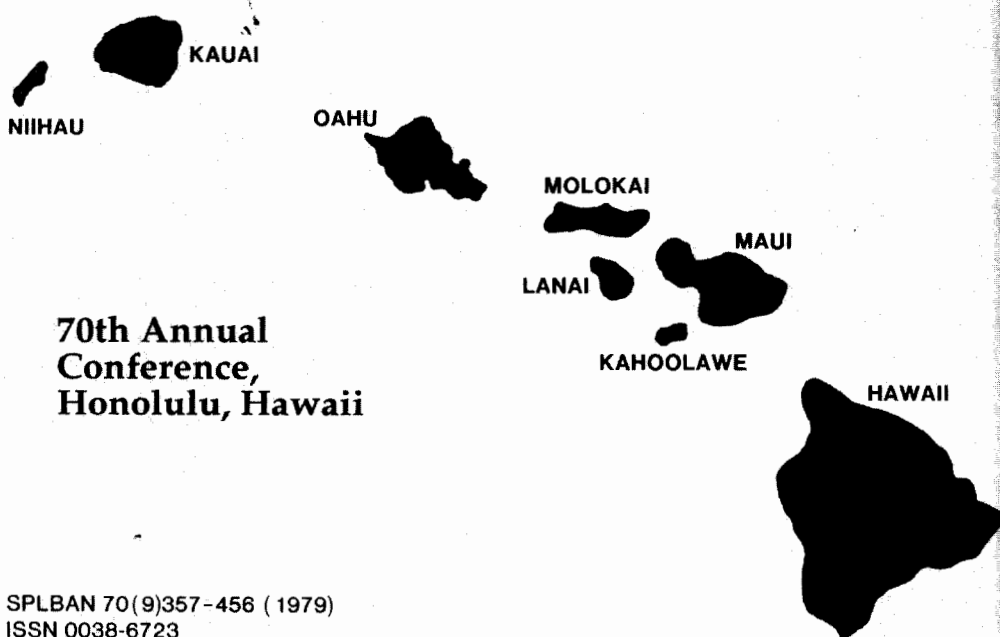
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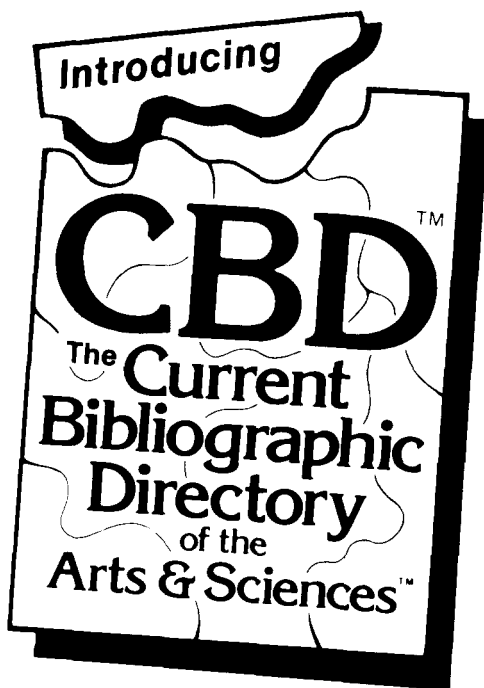
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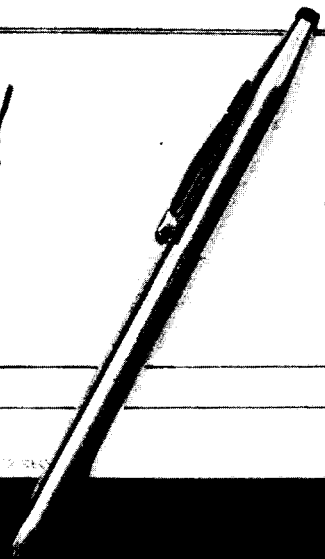
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SEPTEMBER 1979
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ISSN 0038-6723

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LETTERS

They Are Still Special

I would like to point out to Muriel Regan [SL 70 (no.2): 7A(Feb 79)] that the majority of our successful librarians who belong to SLA and are now academic or public librarians began as special librarians. Are we going to hold it against an individual if he or she has the opportunity to advance? I know of no instance in which an SLA academic or public librarian representing the Association has been partial to any one segment of the library profession. They have all managed to represent everyone and be concerned about all issues.

H. Robert Malinowsky
University of Kansas Libraries
Lawrence, Kans.

Dull, Boring . . .

After reading Ron Coplen's letter in the May/June issue of *Special Libraries* [vol. 70 (nos. 5/6):7A(1979)], I felt compelled to make known my own feelings concerning the journal's content. I would hate to have his opinions go unchallenged as being representative of all *Special Libraries* readers.

Unlike Mr. Coplen, I do not find *Special Libraries* to be dull, boring, or uninteresting. While every article does not contain infor-

mation useful to me in my work, every issue does. As far as library automation is concerned, I would like to see even more articles. Granted, all libraries are not using automation extensively at this time, but I believe its use will continue to expand in libraries of all sizes. One only has to consider the phenomenal advances made in computer information retrieval to realize that even small libraries can use automation advantageously and economically.

Personally, I peruse *Special Libraries* page by page. While I do not read every article, I at least scan the abstracts.

By the way, I am looking forward to reading Mr. Coplen's proposed article in a future issue of *Special Libraries*.

Dorothy A. Jankowski
Willoughby Hills, Ohio 44092

Rounding Up Salary Surveys

The ALA Library Administration and Management Association, Personnel Administration Section, Committee on Economic Status, Welfare, and Fringe Benefits is seeking to publish a listing of all salary and benefit surveys completed within the last five years. If you are aware of any survey(s) in these areas, please write Elaine Jennerich, Moody Library, Baylor University, Waco, Tex. 76703.

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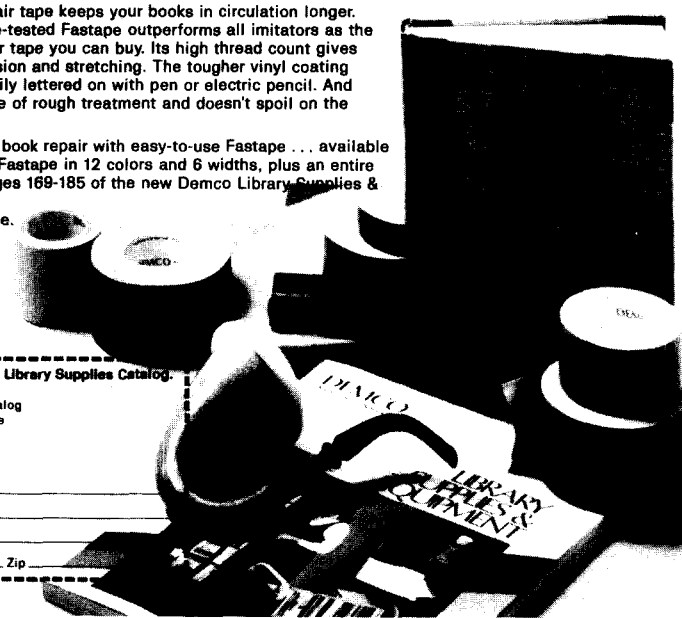
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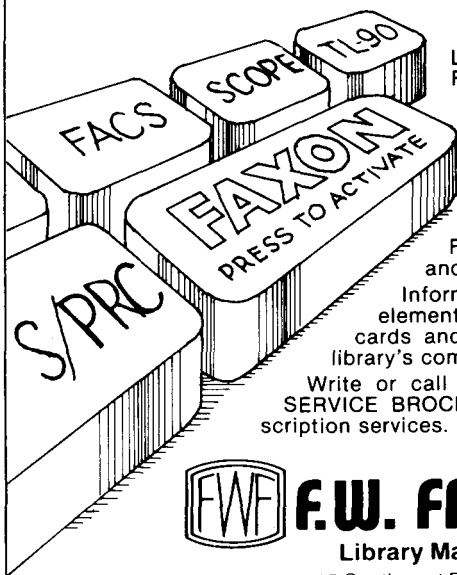
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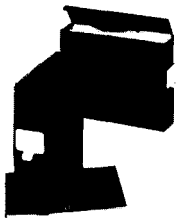
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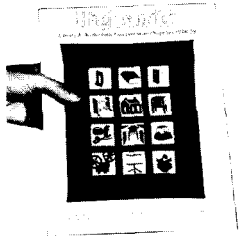




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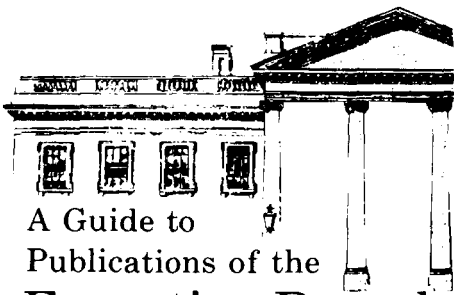
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Faith, Skill, and Unity The Three Graces of Librarianship

Margreet Wijnstroom

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions,
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■ The basic attitude which librarians ought to develop toward the current political and economic situation is defined. The worldwide need for theoretical knowledge in a post-industrial society must be challenged by librarians who are confident of their ability and united in an effort to stay ahead of change in order to provide valuable service to their users.

IT IS not my task to dig deeply into the intricacies of political and economic sciences. Therefore, I will not discuss methods of search strategies or of measurement, of "isoquants" or "isocosts," or of any other sophisticated research tools. Instead, I will try to define the basic attitude that librarians ought to develop toward the hazards of the political and economic dangers lurking around them. This statement indicates a defeatist attitude, which is the least productive one. Therefore, we should emphasize that

Dr. Wijnstroom's address was presented at Plenary Session I, Jun 11, 1979, during SLA's 70th Annual Conference in Honolulu.

the positive aspects of modern society in its relation to librarianship are manifold and deserve serious consideration.

Theory will not figure conspicuously in this address. Some people hold the view that theory is the area in which the library field is most vulnerable; they call us "talented tinkers." Well, a talented tinkerer is always better than an untalented theorist. So, I join with others under the banner of the talented library tinkers, who will surprise the world as the most positive, constructive and imaginative action group ever created. I am confident of this.

There is one group, however, that would not wish to identify itself with my new action group: the information scientists. Perhaps it is unfortunate that

the librarians of the late 1950s, when the information scientist entered the field, did not grab this title for themselves. That action would have prevented endless later discussion, thousands of pages of extremely dull professional literature, and also some friction.

In my eyes librarians have everything to do with information. But the information scientist of today carries a special name amongst his fellow librarians, from whom he in many cases stems. Some even left librarianship to

gested by each of these terms cannot be placed side by side, and it is impossible to set them out in any simple pattern. In fact, they are at once closely dovetailed components and overlapping prospects in a vast, complex, and multidimensional whole.

These deep views of one who has been dealing with governments most of his life may seem to you presently to be somewhat akin to the oracle of Delphi, but later you may recognize their wisdom. In any case, they support me

Perhaps it is unfortunate that the librarians of the late 1950s, when the information scientist entered the field, did not grab this title for themselves.

establish themselves as information brokers, selling highly sophisticated search and retrieval services on a commercial basis.

Whatever any of you prefers to call yourself, please feel free to identify with the word *librarian* in this paper whenever you think the situation is worthy of you and your position. I myself will continue to use the terms *librarian* and *librarianship* while including the information scientists and documentalists amongst you. Perhaps just because the word *librarian* comes most easily to my tongue.

The Director-General of Unesco, Amadeus M'Bow, said in his report to the Unesco General Conference at Nairobi in September 1976 that information should be considered a process and, in its widest sense, a fundamental datum that underlies all human activities. He continued to state that the term *documentation* refers to a certain information medium, the term *library* denotes a certain form of institution, and the term *archives* refers to a value of cultural heritage. So, he said, we may assume without undue simplification that the information, documentation, library, and archive services refer successively to a process, a medium, an institution, and a value. According to him the systems or subsystems sug-

in my determination not to attempt to create an artificial barrier, which would be intellectually and professionally undesirable. If I use the term *library*, I refer to an institution that uses the medium documentation, recognizes the value of the cultural heritage, and is an integral part of the information process.

Politics and Economics

The significance of the theme of the 70th Annual Conference of SLA is our first consideration. Politics and economics: their impact on library services; what does it imply? It implies that such an impact exists and that librarians must be aware of that impact or must be made aware of it. Yet awareness in itself is insufficient. Something must be done to translate the awareness into a positive attitude with matching actions in order to ensure a continuing adequate service to our users. After all, the users are our ultimate goal, our reason for existence.

It seems to me that SLA gave this title to the Conference this year not by chance. Economic regression is evident all over the world. We are confronted with inflation and rising prices. Inflation and the general economic situation are, of course, of overriding importance

to governments. Governmental interest in libraries is partly an economic one, since libraries are increasingly expensive organizations and are financed mainly from the public purse, with the exception of the libraries of private companies. Yet, the latter also are economically sensitive. Libraries are, therefore, vulnerable in a time of economic pressure.

However, what the direction and outcome of government involvement in library policy will be depends to a large extent on the political climate of a country. That climate is becoming less favorable to unproductive service institutions. Therefore, it is certainly appropriate, and not a day too soon, to do some soul searching and define the attitude with which the profession can best meet the conditions and demands of present-day society.

We must not forget that the political environment is competitive. To stand our ground we need to develop a careful planning procedure and give continuous attention to ways and means of securing a sound basis for our services.

At this point a moment of reflection on the place of the library in a post-industrial society seems useful. A post-industrial society, according to Daniel Bell's model, consists largely of services as opposed to an industrial society in which the economy is largely made up of goods-producing industries.* The Western and North American hemispheres are well on their way to the post-industrial society as defined by Bell. It does not need much economic insight to recognize that it is more difficult to increase productivity in a service industry than in a goods-producing industry. Less productivity means a slower-paced economy with greater difficulty in securing funding for services.

To make the situation even more complicated: The most important knowledge in a post-industrial society is theoretical knowledge, since the

society can only remain viable by means of technology-intensive industries. And those industries will have to rely heavily on specialized information services. But also all persons working for service institutions need information to be able to give that service. Whether we believe in Bell's theory or not, it is certainly evident in day-to-day practice that, increasingly, advances in any field are becoming dependent upon theoretical knowledge. We cannot function satisfactorily anymore without application of technology for library processes and information handling.

These are not the only critical forces endangering the stability within the system in which we function. The continued effects of rapidly rising prices in a time of financial restraint as well as information explosion are certainly substantial—to put it mildly.

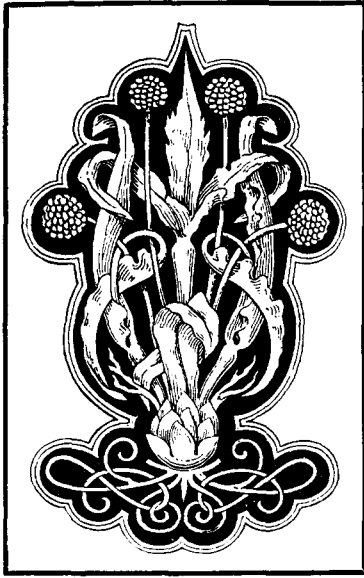
This all leads to the "bottomless pit" syndrome in the minds of our masters, which creates a less than encouraging bargaining climate. However, I must confess that this unfortunate syndrome also existed in the more halcyon days of the economically roaring 1950s and 1960s. We ourselves are responsible for our image. If we are to build up a strong negotiating position, we simply must have faith in ourselves, present our case skillfully, and as a profession work together harmoniously.

Faith

How could librarians expect to convince others of the usefulness of their services if they are not fully convinced themselves? Too many librarians, in my view, are suffering from an inferiority complex and accept too readily that they are on the bottom of the list of priorities as far as their financial backers are concerned.

Faith must be built upon knowledge, not upon vaguely defined platitudes. Certainly, that is my conviction. In the opinion of Herman Liebaers, past president, IFLA, and now Grand Marshall of the Belgian Court, knowledge does not

*Daniel Bell/*The Coming of Post-Industrial Society*. New York, Basic Books, 1973.



rank high among the values that make life worth living; character tempered by wisdom, in his view, has to be put at the top.† But I feel that research is necessary to acquire an understanding of our own nature, our present and future role in the information process.

We must not take ourselves for granted, because then we will lose our motivation and, as a result, the goodwill of the world that we serve. That world is changing; we must never forget that all-important fact. We are continuously challenged not only to adapt ourselves to changing circumstances and demand, but also to remain a step ahead of change. Flexibility of approach will become the keynote to success in the new knowledge society.

Our users in all walks of life must be our most ardent supporters. Probably the worst disaster that could befall a library is to have its services reduced without the users noticing it. If nobody notices that operations are curtailed, one may well start to seriously reconsider one's reason for existence.

†Herman Liebaers/*Mostly in the Line of Duty: Thirty Years With Books*. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, in press.

Do we know how our users and our authorities see us? The American librarian may well answer this question in the affirmative after the White House Conference: an admirable example of a coordinated approach to the place of library and information services in society by all parties concerned. I can assure my American colleagues that you are envied for your White House Conference all over the world!

Coming back to user studies, I know that they are, in general, still scarce and far between. How satisfied are our users? Why are there so many nonusers? Do they lack interest or do they lack faith in the efficiency of our services? The concept of faith is like a double-faced Janus. Without faith in ourselves we cannot engender faith in others. The faith of others depends on the quality of our services; and so on. I will spare you the further cycle. My appeal will, hopefully, have reached you.

Skill

In this respect we probably could do with a little demystification of our professional functioning. Why are we not surprised when the layman fails to grasp that librarianship, like any service industry, is constantly under the pressure of demand, and consequently under the pressure of supply? We should be surprised, because we should be convinced that we have arranged our services in a way that has created the best possible atmosphere of mutual awareness and sympathetic understanding. However, are we truly convinced that our users and patrons alike have sufficient knowledge about the production process within a library to be able to develop an understanding for our needs?

Our production aims at converting one commodity into a different commodity, or a set of data into an output. It is clear that the library output is the satisfaction of our users. At the input side, we find the collections, the buildings, the staff services. It has been said

by many people that the economic weakness of libraries is that there are no viable means of measuring the level of output from a library, that is, the level of service or the level of user satisfaction.

It is criticized that the librarian in general has not shown a marked ability to use the allocation of resources in the best possible way by varying the proportions of the input used in the production process. If we find this an unfair criticism, we must then prove by our deeds that the criticism has no foundation. If we make the imaginative effort to see our services through the eyes of the administrator, the user, the politician, then we may be able to improve the value, as well as the evaluation, of our services considerably without much extra cost.

makers to evaluate the fairness of our demands and to translate our needs into actual support. In a competitive situation where resources are being divided, the best substantiated case will carry the day. Let us hope—be convinced—that the outstanding case will be ours!

Unity

Finally, I feel compelled to say a few words about the unity of our profession. We may be ever so clever in finding arguments for stating our case, we may ooze the most convincing confidence, even so we will fail to engender faith in others if we behave like little children, envying each other's toys and trying to take them away from each other. It is a question of professional integrity to stand united behind each

. . . [the] library uses the medium documentation, recognizes the value of the cultural heritage, and is an integral part of the information process.

In presenting their case, some librarians tend to use their annual reports as the medium for parading their chronic state of anemia in the hope of arousing pity followed by a warm generosity. I truly pity them but do not have "the warm generosity" to follow. If we feel that our library is run on insufficient resources, we must not indulge in blubbering complaints, which are sure to irritate our users. A businesslike, positive and imaginative approach will be far more convincing when stating the case that libraries are not really some kind of optional extra, but that their use and value is immensely out of proportion to any funds that are spent on it or by it. There is sufficient ammunition: statistics, standards, evaluation of user needs, and so on. But the ammunition could perhaps be more effective when applied in our budgetary strategy and not in a retrospective annual report. In preparing budget strategy, a librarian must be a politician as well as an economist. Budgets should be presented in a form which will enable decision-

other in times of stress; this includes public librarians, academic librarians, special librarians, and all others working in the information field. That is one aspect of our professional unity.

In addition, every profession needs a strong focal point of representation and influence to achieve its potential. Any professional who is truly concerned about the development of library services will gladly contribute to the strength of that focus. Fair criticism will, generally speaking, always be an integral part of members' contribution to the strength of an association. But when one hears and reads the unimportant issues about which members hackle each other and their organizations, one gets impatient. In fact, it is stupid and unworthy of the profession. Are the important key issues beyond the understanding of our members? I simply refuse to believe that. Therefore, let each of us do some soul searching and try to make an honest appraisal of what we, as individuals, contribute toward our professional association.

Because we, the sum total of many individuals, are the Association.

Moving to regional and international cooperation in our profession is a small step, since the materials with which we work are international by nature, as are our methods. The international influence of professional developments in any one country must not be underestimated; their influence is increasing with the fading away of national boundaries with regard to information demand and services. Internationally, too, we must consider how to involve our activities within the world society as a whole. Otherwise the world will go ahead without us. Already a disturbing tendency of the worldwide information systems to serve the users directly without the intermediary services of the libraries has become apparent.

We must in all honesty ask ourselves if it is our own inability to keep abreast of developments which induces the various systems to bypass us. The IFLA

programs of Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) have great potential, but only if every single professional is willing to support IFLA in order that it may become a strong focal point for the international aspects of the profession.

Are all of you ready to share your knowledge with others, to share your resources with others, and to work together for our common goals? If that is the case, we can look into the future with faith, strong in the knowledge that our force is a united force. Then, we really may boast that the three Graces are with us: Faith, Skill and Unity. May that spirit remain with you and prevail in your professional life.

Margreet Wijnstroom is secretary-general, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, and honorary member, Special Libraries Association.

Aptitude Requirements for Library Assistants in Special Libraries

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■ Linguistic, logical, personal, and organizational abilities necessary for work on three nonprofessional and one professional level of special library employment are defined. Such a breakdown of aptitudes is useful for developing job descriptions and establishing pay scales, as well as for reviewing current employees and evaluating job applicants.

FORMULATING job descriptions for nonprofessionals is a difficult task for the special library manager, as it is for other managers. The library manager must determine not only what the job will entail but also what characteristics the successful applicant for the job should have. Characteristics usually specified in library job descriptions are the educational level attained, work experience, subject training, and library training. There is, however, a range of unadvertised characteristics of which the special library

manager must be aware when selecting and promoting staff members. These characteristics are not easily quantified; in this paper, they will be called "aptitudes."

We began to analyze aptitudes in an attempt to define what type of employees our company should seek to accomplish library tasks in the central plant or in remote facilities. We recognized that not all plants could provide enough high-level work to occupy a professional librarian full-time. However, we wanted to ensure that person-

nel recruited to work in libraries have characteristics that would make them successful in dealing with their clients and with the professional staff of the Corporate Library.

Thirteen kinds of aptitude were evaluated for three nonprofessional levels of employment and for a minimum professional level. Each level would, in practice, include several steps. The three nonprofessional levels involve the following kinds of job responsibilities and minimum expectations of prior experience, education, and training:

Library Assistant I: Shelving, filing, photocopying, record keeping, and related functions, under close direction. High school education or equivalent and some work experience, not necessarily in libraries.

Library Assistant II: Book and subscription order processing and claims; circulation and check-in; catalog maintenance. Day-to-day autonomy following prescribed procedures. Associate degree in library

field or equivalent education; some training or expectation of training in library matters; some library experience.

Library Assistant III: Reference support; circulation management, abstracting/indexing; nonlibrarian subject specialist. Day-to-day autonomy under general supervision. Bachelor's degree; some library training and experience.

Technical Librarian: The professional minimum would involve reference, bibliographic searching, original cataloging, plus library planning and management tasks. Substantial autonomy, with periodic reviews. MLS and some library experience.

The following aptitudes are not listed in order of importance but are loosely clustered as linguistic, logical, personal, and organizational abilities. They are cumulative; people on each level should be proficient at the aptitudes of the lower levels.

Language Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to grasp terminology to the extent that worker can spell words heard on the phone or in conversation.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to grasp terminology to the extent that worker can use dictionary definitions to get an understanding of a subject.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to grasp terminology to the extent that worker can formulate synonym lists for terms.

Technical Librarian: Ability to do thesaurus building and abstracting; ability to understand details of library's subject matter.

Concept-Analysis Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to understand simple specific requests.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to interpret requests and gauge complexity of questions.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to analyze requests through an interview process.

Technical Librarian: Ability to direct interviews and personalize interview to user.

Writing Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Neat, legible writing or printing in order to communicate requests or problems.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to compose letters for claims, inquiries, orders, and so on.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to compose reports about the job; ability to write intelligible abstracts.

Technical Librarian: Ability to generate memos, reports, policy statements, and so on.

Record-keeping Ability

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to keep tally of activities (as requested).



Lib. Asst. II: Ability to compile periodic statistics describing activities performed.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to compile statistics into a concise report.

Technical Librarian: Ability to determine what statistics should be gathered.

Memory

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to remember routine library terms and procedures once they have been explained and practiced.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to remember a broad range of procedures to cover infrequently occurring situations; ability to identify recurring requests.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to remember user or author specialties and other specifics of past library transactions.

Technical Librarian: Ability to recall methods and terms mentioned in professional literature and course work. Ability to do SDI.

Mathematical Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to count and add.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to perform basic mathematical operations.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to compute averages and percentages.

Technical Librarian: Ability to compose charts and use statistical forecasting tools.

Communication Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to get along with users (to "interact with them in a positive fashion").

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to adapt response according to user characteristics.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to communicate with users on equal terms (adult/adult).

Technical Librarian: Ability to communicate with users as an expert in library matters.

Self-confidence

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to appreciate the value of the job and to feel an identity as a member of the team.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to maintain self-confidence and composure in the face of conflicting user demands.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to initiate (and take responsibility for) knowledge-broadening activities.

Technical Librarian: Ability to be self-reliant in determining direction of job growth and library growth.

Cooperation

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to understand the duties of the other staff members.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to understand and assist in basic procedures of other staff members.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to pinch-hit or perform back-up for other staff members' operations.

Technical Librarian: Ability to work in a team with other professionals and to tap the expertise of specialists in other disciplines.

Detail Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to perform routine, repetitive tasks with accuracy under general supervision.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to understand the importance of routine procedures in comparison with other job tasks.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to determine

those details of routine procedures which should be delegated.

Technical Librarian: Ability to handle details of subject matter rather than of procedures.

Time Management Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to complete task in a predetermined amount of time.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to set priorities and budget time in response to demands of different users and job functions.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to analyze time budget to the extent that worker can identify and renegotiate overlarge projects.

Technical Librarian: Ability to assign priorities in order to handle extraordinary situations.

Task Organization Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to arrange work in a logical way.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to break down complex procedures to plan workday efficiently.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to participate in analysis of systems and procedures.

Technical Librarian: Ability to initiate analysis of systems and procedures.

Delegation Aptitude

Lib. Asst. I: Ability to understand and accept basis of delegation decisions.

Lib. Asst. II: Ability to delegate work.

Lib. Asst. III: Ability to forecast the need for assistants.

Technical Librarian: Ability to determine qualifications of assistants.

Conclusion

In addition to aptitudes that can be graded by job level, there are some aptitudes that should be found in full in all special library employees. One is the ability to work alone, especially important in remote plant libraries with only one staff member. Another is the ability to speak and understand the standard language that is used in the area or the plant, in person or on the phone, and to have patience with non-native speakers. A third is the dexterity and strength necessary to accomplish the physical aspects of the job. Finally, there is the ability to realize when a question or problem should be referred to another source within the library network, within the company, or in the outside information world.

The aptitude levels and characteristics described here have several applications. First, they can be used as a checklist in reviewing the development and promotability of current staff members. Second, they can help determine the suitability of company employees from other areas. Third, they will aid in the interview process for new applicants and in the tricky process of reviewing character references from previous employers and other sources. Last, and most important for our case, they can be used to demonstrate to nonlibrary managers and personnel departments the practical reasons for posting a library job opening at a particular level.

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SWEENEY

Retention Periods for Journals in a Small Academic Library

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■ A questionnaire was sent to the primary users of an academic departmental library to determine the number of years each journal should be shelved in the library. Based on this inquiry, journal retention schedules were established. Benefits to be realized from this plan were as follows: 1) 19% of the journal collection was initially removed to secondary storage; 2) a mechanism was established for annually weeding the shelves; 3) titles were identified for cancellation; and 4) guidelines were established for the class of binding to be used for each title.

WEEEDING has been common practice in many special libraries that have space only for current material. Recent literature shows that weeding also has become an option of increasing importance for academic libraries in the face of mounting budget and space problems (1-3). Specifically, the increased cost of books and journals and limited shelf space has necessitated a reevaluation not only of

the criteria used for selecting materials, but also of those used for weeding a collection.

This paper presents the means used to weed the journal collection in an academic departmental library in order to free needed shelf space. Retention periods were set for each title based on the results of a user questionnaire.

The Purdue Biochemistry Library is a small facility of approximately 10,000 volumes, serving primarily departmental graduate students and faculty. Most of the budget and space for the collection supports the journal collection of eighty-nine titles; only eight of those

Both authors were life science librarians, Purdue University, at the time of the study.

titles are unique within the Purdue library system. A full-time library assistant is in charge of the room while it is open to the public; at other times the faculty and graduate students have access by keys.

Setting a retention period for each journal title was seen as a possible means of relieving the extreme overcrowding of the shelves. It was anticipated that using retention periods would yield the following benefits:

- provide a mechanism for checking the growth of the journal collection in the library proper by continually sending lesser-used materials to secondary storage (in this case, an attic located in the same building);
- suggest titles as possible candidates for cancellation and thereby make funds available for new subscriptions;
- provide guidelines concerning the class of binding that should be used for specific titles, resulting in a more prudent use of the binding allotment.

Methods

To determine retention periods it was decided that each title should be evaluated separately to find the years that are the most useful, a method suggested by Slote (2, p. 18) and Kamenoff (4). Discussions in the literature about criteria to be used in weeding and in identifying core collections stress the importance of considering usage. In particular, Slote emphasizes shelf time period (i.e., shelf time since last circulation) as a reliable criterion for weeding (2, p. 113). Tibbetts (5) underscores the importance of weighing in-house usage in addition to recorded circulation to determine use of a collection. Smith (6) worked with interlibrary loan, circulation, and room use figures. Bastille (7) and Johnson (8) report recent studies that have used questionnaires in part to identify core collections of journals.

The Purdue collection has a substantial amount of unrecorded use due to after-hours access and the reshelving of

materials used in-house by clients. Therefore, it was decided that circulation, photocopy, and shelving records would prove inadequate measures of use. However, the Biochemistry faculty and students have a distinctly protective stance toward the library and its collection, and their input was essential in making any significant changes in the journal holdings. As a consequence, a questionnaire to all the faculty and graduate students in the department was planned to determine the length of time they preferred each title to be held in the library.

The questionnaire listed the eighty-nine journal titles in the library and the present holdings, including such secondary literature sources as *Biological Abstracts*, *Chemical Abstracts*, *Chemical Titles*, and *Current Contents*. A space was provided to check off the desired retention period for each journal; five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years, or "other" were the suggested periods given. It was felt the retention periods based on multiples of five years would be easy for both clients and staff to use. The questionnaire also asked that suggestions be included for any titles that could be cancelled. An example of the questionnaire is shown in the Appendix.

Results

Copies of the questionnaire were given to twenty-six faculty and staff and to fifty-four graduate students. Of these, twenty-one faculty and staff replied (81%), as did twenty-four graduate students (44%), for a total return of 69%. The mean retention period was determined for each title. Five titles (*Chemical & Engineering News*, *Chemical Titles*, *Chemistry in Britain*, *Current Contents*, and *New Scientist*) will continue to be kept for only one to two years because they are used only on a current basis. The decision was made to tabulate "don't care," "cancel," and no response as counting toward the minimum retention time. This would insure that no title would be designated for

Table 1. Ages of Journal Runs in Biochemistry Library.

	Earliest Year of Journal Run						Total
	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	1961- 1965	1966- 1970	1977- present	
Number of Journal Runs Now							
Beginning in Time Period	3	3	19	34	14	16	89
Number of Journal Runs To							
Begin in Time Period							
Based on Survey	0	1	7	8	31	42	89

Table 2. Journals with Recommended Retention Periods of Fifteen to Twenty-five Years Based on User Survey.

Journal	Length of Time to be Held		
	25 Years	20 years	15 Years
J. of Biological Chemistry	x		
Archives of Biochemistry & Biophysics		x	
Biochemical Journal		x	
Biochemistry		x	
Biochimica et Biophysica Acta		x	
Chemical Abstracts		x	
Science		x	
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences		x	
Analytical Biochemistry			x
Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications			x
Biological Abstracts			x
European Journal of Biochemistry			x
Journal of the American Chemical Society			x
Journal of Bacteriology			x
Journal of Molecular Biology			x
Nature			x

complete removal from the library strictly on the basis of the survey. Those titles that received only a slight positive response would later be reviewed by the librarians and faculty.

Table 1 shows the present and proposed "ages" of the journal titles shelved in the Biochemistry Library (i.e., the length in years of each journal run). Again, this is presented in periods of five-year increments. It can be seen that by following the suggested retention periods, the journal collection shelved in the library's primary space will indeed become younger. More titles will be held for shorter periods of time.

The distribution of the journal ages over the various time periods shows that, based on user preference, only 22% of the titles are important enough on a retrospective basis to have ready access to the last fifteen to twenty-five years. Table 2 lists those sixteen titles.

A list was prepared of those journals receiving enough low responses or negative comments that cancellations seemed to be warranted for the active titles and complete removals to storage for the ceased or already cancelled ones. There were ten possible removals and twelve likely cancellations. Subscription costs and other sets on campus, if any, were noted. This list and the

results of the entire survey were discussed at a faculty meeting.

The faculty supported the immediate cancellation of seven titles for a savings of \$688 and requested six new subscriptions. The other five possible cancellations will not be put through at this time, but will be held as a future source for new journal funds. It was agreed that the ten "dead" journal runs could be placed in storage for an additional gain of ten feet of shelf space. The newly cancelled titles will be phased out slowly; they will be kept in the library on a five-year retention period. The faculty accepted the results of the survey and the resultant retention schedules.

In instituting the schedules, the volumes falling outside the retention periods will be moved into storage within the next few months. The shelves in the library will always have the full number of years indicated by the schedule. Nothing will be removed to secondary storage until the next year is complete and bound. In the case of multiple years bound together, the volume will not be removed until the

last year contained in it falls outside the retention period.

A sign giving the retention period for each title will be posted, and a note made on the catalog cards. Careful records of retrieval from the storage area will be kept in order to evaluate the appropriateness of the various schedules and to return to prime space those that are indicated, as suggested by Snowball (9).

Space Savings

Measurements were made to determine how the journal shelves were being used by the eighty-nine titles and the amount of savings the new retention schedules might yield. The measurement was taken in five-year increments starting with 1975 (the last fully bound year at the time of the study) and going back for the entire run of the title.

The total number of feet presently being used to shelve journals for each five-year period is shown in Table 3. As might be expected, the journal holdings of more recent years occupy a signifi-

Table 3. Amount of Space Occupied by Journals.

	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	1961- 1965	1966- 1970	1971- 1975	Added in 1976	Total
Number of Feet Presently on Shelf in Time Period	4	12	36	101	198	255	59	665
Number of Feet to be Removed from Time Period Based on Retention Schedule*	4	7	10	46	49	9	1	126
Number of Feet Remaining in Time Period after Implementation of Plan	0	5	26	55	149	246	58	538

*Including savings from faculty approval on removing dead runs and cancellations.



cant percentage of the total collection. In fact, holdings of the last six years account for 48% of the shelving used for journals. The last year alone comprised 7% of the total. Table 3 also shows how space would be used following the retention periods set up after the user questionnaire.

Following the retention schedules, it will be possible to remove 116 feet of journals immediately, or 17% of the currently used space. With faculty approval another ten feet of already cancelled or ceased material will be removed for a total savings of 19%. This will be enough space to loosen up the journal shelves that had become tight and to allow for the increasing density of many titles (i.e., the growth in the number of pages published per year).

Binding

The next phase of the study examined the retention schedule as a possible guide for choosing the class of binding to be used for a journal. Binding within the Purdue libraries is available in three classes. Each class is assigned a given number of points that correspond to the contracted price for each type of binding (A: 6; B: 4; Economy: 3). The binding quota for a library in the Purdue system is the total number of points available for that year, and they may be "spent" as the librarian sees fit.

At the time of the study all volumes were being bound in Class A binding. It was felt that those journals which will have relatively short retention periods

do not require premium binding. Each title was evaluated separately. Basically, however, any title that will now be shelved in the library proper for five years or less will be bound in class B; a few were changed to economy binding. The savings in points was 165 out of a yearly total of 1752 or 9%. These points will be used in the following order of priority: to bind new journal titles, to bind titles that had fallen behind due to lack of points, and to rebind some monographs.

Conclusion

This study attempted to identify journal titles and the years of those titles that comprise the core collection of journals in the Purdue Biochemistry Library. This was not meant to define the core collection of the biochemistry journal literature per se, but rather the most significant journal volumes for the main body of users of this facility.

In using a questionnaire to determine the significant years of each journal, the authors realized that user response may well be based on misconceptions concerning the respondent's own journal use and access needs. However, since this library is a small and largely duplicate collection with a strongly possessive group of users, it was felt that this method would produce the desired results, as well as allow user participation in the weeding decisions.

Responses from the survey formed the basis of establishing a retention schedule for each journal title. It will be

necessary to assess the validity of these retention periods as time passes using retrieval requests and users' comments as guides. Although a relatively small number of titles were under consideration in this study, it is believed that using retention schedules would yield significant space savings in larger journal collections as well.

The benefits from this study have been as follows:

- the number of feet of journals shelved in the library was reduced immediately by 19%;
- it provides for yearly removal to storage of journal volumes, thereby establishing some control over growth of the collection within the limited shelving space of the library itself.
- deadwood in the journal collection was identified, reflecting changing research interests in the department and journals of lesser pertinence. This provided a list of possible

cancellations and the creation of funding for new subscriptions. It also allowed for removal to storage for ten already ceased or cancelled titles.

- it indicated the appropriate class of binding to be used for each journal title based on its retention. This savings was considered significant.

Since many libraries are nearing capacity and new buildings are unlikely, the need for guidelines for weeding has increased. Those institutions fortunate enough to obtain a storage space outside the library will need a means of determining what will go into this storage area. Journals, as well as books, may need to be considered. While a user questionnaire may not be feasible in every situation, it is believed to have provided a means in this instance for evaluating a journal collection and improving the library's ability to provide accessibility to the most used and needed journals.



APPENDIX. Sample of Questionnaire Format.

To: Biochemistry Faculty and Graduate Students

From: Ruth Ahl, Life Sciences Librarian

To gain needed space for journals in the Biochemistry Library, we are proposing that a retention schedule for each journal be established and the volumes for years prior to that period be moved to the attic (as space permits). For example, if *Tetrahedron* were to have a retention period of ten years, 1966 and the continuing years would be shelved in the library. When all of the volumes for 1976 were bound, the 1966 volumes would be moved to the attic.

Please indicate on the following list the retention periods you would prefer for each title. It is important that we know what titles you use heavily on a retrospective basis. Also, indicate any journals that you feel could be cancelled and withdrawn.

Thank you for the time you spend on this form. Your position in the department:

faculty grad. student staff other
 circle year 1 2 3 4 5

Biochemistry Library

Journal Titles and Current Holdings in Library Room

Suggest Retention Periods (other years to go to attic)

	5	10	15	20	25
	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.

-
- Accounts of Chemical Research, 1971-
 - Acta Chemica Scandinavica, 1964-
 - Agricultural and Biological Chemistry, 1961-
 - Analyst, 1961-
 - Analytical Abstracts, 1975-
 - Analytical Biochemistry, 1960-
 - Analytical Chemistry, 1961-
 - Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 1966-

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SCHLOMAN

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AHL

Issues for Delegate Consideration White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Submitted by Special Libraries Association

Preface

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, in its report, *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*, states the fundamental assumption that "the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be developed, strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest." Without question, the library and information resource encompassed by more than 12,000 special libraries in the United States represents a unique resource, both human and matériel, which, if properly utilized, could advance national goals for information access and the proper utilization of information in the public interest.

As an association of individuals and organizations deeply concerned with matters relating to information access and the maximum utilization of information, Special Libraries Association (SLA) has selected a number of issues which it would like to bring to the attention of the delegates, alternate delegates and observers to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. It must, however, be noted that *all* library and information service issues, to a greater or lesser extent, affect special librarianship and the provision of special library services. Members of SLA are employed in a multiplicity of subject disciplines, mission-oriented enterprises, agencies and associations, public and private sectors of our economy, large and small organizations, all requiring or providing specialized information services.

The issues stated in the following pages are not intended to be interpreted as a position statement on the part of Special Libraries Association. Our aim has been to bring these issues to the forefront for White House

Conference delegate consideration since, we believe, some of the issues may have been overlooked by the delegates, or may have been presented by other interested individuals or associations from a different vantage point. It is our hope that the delegates, alternate delegates and observers to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services will study these issues, will formulate their own positions, and will arrive at recommendations for possible action.

We wish to express our thanks to The H.W. Wilson Company for publishing *Issues for Delegate Consideration* as a public service.* We believe that the published compilation of these issues will be helpful not only to the delegates to the White House Conference, but will also be of value to the members of our own association and the library and information service community at large in assessing and solving a number of problems of mutual interest. Our thanks and appreciation are expressed to all SLA members and officers who shared their ideas, concerns and enthusiasm with us.

**Vivian D. Hewitt, President
Special Libraries Association**

**Irving M. Klempner, Chairman
SLA Special Committee on
White House Conference on
Library and Information Services**

**Aphrodite Mamoulides
James B. Dodd
Patricia W. Berger
Beverly J. Ryd**

*This brochure is available from Special Libraries Association at no charge upon request. The supply, however, is limited.

Introduction

In assessing the overall development of federal, state, local, and other relevant information services, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) concluded that the existing programs are generally unrelated to one another and that they are being developed for the most part in an uncoordinated way. As a result, the Commission developed a set of Program Objectives in order to coordinate and reinforce federal efforts to support local and specialized services and, concurrently, provide a national framework for planned, systematic growth of library and information services in the public and private sectors. Since a major responsibility of the White House Conference delegates will be to discuss and assess the National Program as set forth by the Commission, the SLA issues are grouped under the Program Objectives developed by NCLIS for formulating and implementing a national program for library and information service.

***NCLIS Program Objective No. 1:
Ensure that basic minimums of library
and information services adequate to
meet the needs of all local communities
are satisfied.***

The Special Library as a Resource to Meet the Needs of Local Communities

The special library often represents a local as well as a national resource for specialized information. The White House has a library. Newspapers have libraries. Banks have libraries. Pharmaceutical companies, insurance companies, consulting firms, state, municipal and federal agencies have libraries. Trade associations have libraries. All of these libraries have one characteristic in common in that all of them have collected and organized specialized information in specific subject areas, or in support of specific missions, to meet the information needs of their respective clientele.

While essentially established to assist the users within their own institutions, the information resources and expertise of the special library are often made available to the public at large. Certainly, special librarians and other information professionals, aware of the value, scope and access routes to these specialized collections, make frequent use of them for their own clientele. Not maximizing the utility of these collections, or, what is worse, dismissing them as privately-held information resources

which are not accessible to the public, is to be deplored as representing simplistic, if not uninformed, judgment.

Whatever the White House Conference on Library and Information Services does, one thing it *must not* do is ignore special libraries and the information professionals who service these collections. The resources of special libraries have been vital to the development of this nation, technologically, scientifically and socially by virtue of the advancements made by the organizations and institutions within which they serve. These special library collections are there for others to use. It should, therefore, be obvious that special libraries have a role to play in meeting the information needs of the local community.

Special libraries have a role to play in the national program on library and information services proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. As a consequence, *no national inventory, no national library and information service program, no national information network should disregard these specialized collections and the information professionals who service them.* No national information policy should ignore the wealth of specialized information which could be made available to ever larger segments of our citizenry. General public libraries need to be made aware of the existence of these collections which can help meet the minimal information needs of a variety of users. Special libraries want to play a part in providing local and national information services. Indeed, special libraries *must* be a part of the total information picture.

Special Library Service as a Component of Public Library Service; The Revitalization of the Public Library

There is no question but that confronted with fixed or reduced budgetary allocations, forced to absorb inflationary increases in library materials and related overhead expenditures, public libraries have been caught in an economic squeeze. The continued ability of the public library to provide even minimal information services to its local community is now in question.

Concurrently, while the number of publications and type of media are constantly on the increase, the public library has been asked to provide information services that, with increasing frequency, encompass community problems whose solutions involve interdisciplinary, general and special, humanistic and legal, scientific and technical information. The more general arts or

humanities-oriented information service traditionally provided by most public libraries needs to be augmented today by in-depth scientific, technological, regulatory, economic and other information services designed to provide the background information essential for local decision-making processes. Certainly local community concerns with respect to such issues as the safety of a proposed nuclear power plant, the social and economic impact of a shopping center, the environmental protection against toxic substances, etc., require access to current and specialized sources of information which may not now be readily available in most public libraries. The quality of the decisions made by the members of the community affects their social and economic well-being, at times their very lives, if not the eventual survival of their respective communities. Thus, entering as we are now the threshold of the information age, with more than half of our working population engaged in information-related activities, it is essential that not only general information, but specialized, in-depth information be available from the local or regional public library.

Implicit in the information age is also the communications age. Special libraries with their specialized staffs have historically served their organizations as windows or links to the wider world of specialized information. Given even the present state of network telecommunication development and the extant data bases that are now accessible, *the means should be found to enable the special librarian or information professional to exploit a wide variety of remote information resources from the site of a public library.*

The public library network exists today. Its plant is nationally and strategically located. By broadening and deepening its information service capability, the local public library has the potential of becoming the community information center, a more adequately funded, revitalized and indispensable ingredient for community well-being.

The Special Information Resources of Federal Libraries and National Documentation Centers to Meet The Needs of Local Communities

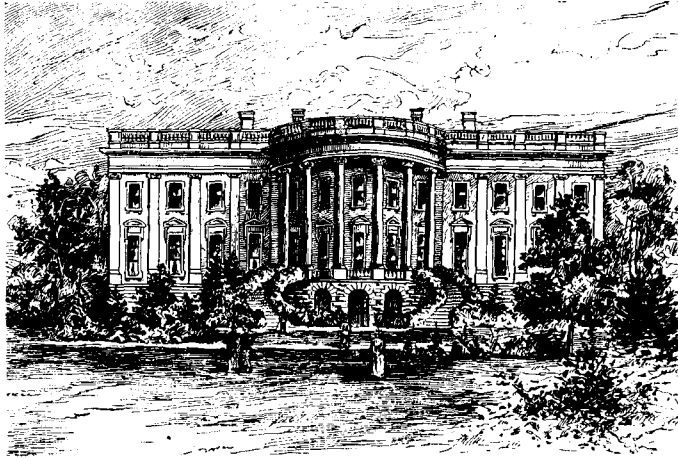
A number of federal libraries and national documentation centers have been established as a direct result of Congressional action. In most instances, the public service function of these facilities has been clearly written into the enabling legislation. There are, however, many federal, state, municipal and other special

governmental libraries which were established to serve only the employees of their respective agencies or departments. The budgets and staffing of these libraries reflect the a priori service restrictions to agency employees. Yet, with increasing frequency these special libraries are being asked to provide a wide range of information services to meet the information needs not only of their agency employees, but also the local community and the public at large. The staffs of these special libraries are more than willing to provide the required services. Under the Freedom of Information Act, under state "Sunshine" laws, most government documents and information resources are available for public use. *Availability will not necessarily result in accessibility if the public service function of all government libraries is not clearly made explicit in their respective charters, and if the budgetary allocations for these libraries do not reflect their recognized public service responsibility.*

Federal Data Banks as Potential Information Resources to Meet the Needs of Local Communities

As an integral part of their activities, federal agencies and their bureaus have been collecting and organizing data and information, including research in progress summaries, abstracts of pending legislation, numeric data files, bibliographic data, citations to the reports literature, audiovisual materials, standards, specifications, patents, their abstracts and indexing terminologies. To a very large extent the collected data and information have been converted to machine-readable form and thus, through on-line access, have the potential of fulfilling the information needs of industry, local businesses and the local community at large.

Many of these computer-stored data files and systems do not provide print products or magnetic tapes for sale or distribution. Thus, for example, the on-line system SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-Line), developed by the Library of Congress for its Congressional Research Service (CRS), in addition to internal CRS reports and other significant documents generated by CRS for the Congress, also includes Issue Briefs, the National Referral Center Master File, digests of congressional legislation, General Accounting Office files, selected abstracting and indexing of journal articles, United Nations documents and, furthermore, incorporates data banks containing other public and private information.



As presently organized and administered, limited public access to SCORPIO is available only from the site of the Library of Congress. Full and national access to this and similar federal agency files and systems is thus far foreclosed. Since the bulk of information contained in these files is of public interest, and since the files do not bear a security classification, *such files, purged of private or proprietary information, ought to be made accessible to meet national information needs.*

An excellent example of making federally collected and organized information available to the public is provided by the National Library of Medicine. Having automated its internal operations, the National Library of Medicine provides access to its Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) bibliographic data base as well as several other data bases (e.g., TOXLINE) to medical libraries on a nationwide basis.

Another example with somewhat more limited access is the U.S. Department of Energy DOE/RECON file. The information indexed ranges from technical research and development reports to practical how-to information and nontechnical information on social, economic, and environmental concerns. In addition to bibliographic citations, a compilation of energy research projects and inventories of other possible information sources are provided. On-line access to DOE/RECON is limited to Department of Energy employees and qualified contractors. For the individuals and organizations ineligible for on-line access, RECON search services are available for a fee through the Western Regional Information Service Center. In addition, RECON search services are available to the public through Department of Energy information centers in several U.S. cities.

***NCLIS Program Objective No. 2:
Provide adequate special services to
special constituencies including the
unserved.***

Special Services at the State Agency Level for Special Constituencies

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science stated in its report that "The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of an individual, a business, a government agency, or some other kind of organization, to make informed decisions and achieve particular goals." This goal for action is particularly crucial in the area of human services. Individuals seeking information in human services programs, unlike those in other types of programs, are most often disadvantaged and underserved.

Two segments of our society that are very much affected by access—or more often, non-access—to information, are the aging and the handicapped. The federal government, through legislation and the establishment of national information clearinghouses, has taken positive steps toward making information available to these groups and to those working with them. While this may have been the intent at the federal level, the information services have not generally permeated or been effective at the state and local levels where little attempt has been made to assure the systematic provision of accurate, up-to-date information for those professionally employed in these areas, or those who are the recipients of state agency services. Tragic instances can be cited of human suffering, and even loss of life, resulting from a

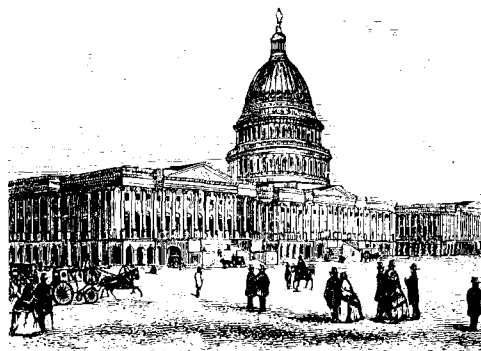
lack of knowledge, both on the part of professionals and the recipients of state agency services, of federal or state legislative provisions or regulations. Obviously, the health, economic survival and general well-being of the handicapped and aged persons may depend not only on a knowledge of regulatory information, but also on agency application and utilization of pertinent research findings. While millions of dollars have been spent annually on research and development activity by federal and state institutions, field evidence indicates that the research results hardly reach the individuals who deliver the services and only haphazardly, the state and local administrative decision-makers.

One possible solution to improve the information flow to disadvantaged individuals, as well as to the professionals and administrators who provide their services, is to establish within state, county, or municipal agencies adequately funded and staffed special libraries and information centers. Among the functions to be carried out by such libraries and information centers would be the purposeful collection, organization and dissemination of research findings, legislation, regulatory materials and other documents or information applicable to solving the problems of the aged and handicapped.

NCLIS Program Objective No. 3: Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.

Identification of Quality Data and Quality Information Resources

There seems to be no question but that the information age has been accompanied by a proliferation of print and nonprint materials. Some have referred to the so-called information explosion as the information inflation. It is obvious that even with the most adequate funding, special libraries and information centers, indeed all types of libraries, have been forced to acquire only some of the many documents pertinent to their areas of interest. While national cooperative planning must assure that every book, journal, report or other document of research value or redeeming social purpose is available and accessible to the members of our society, quality criteria need to be developed as aids in determining what should or should not be retained indefinitely, what should or should not be moved to regional or national document repositories.



The means must also be found for determining and certifying the validity or accuracy of numeric data. As has been noted in the study, *Passing the Threshold Into the Information Age—Perspectives for Federal Action on Information*, carried out by Arthur D. Little, Inc. for the National Science Foundation, "Data quality control must be provided through careful documentation, high and visible standards for review processes, at least some requirements for comparing similar data bases to remove inconsistencies, assurance that federally-supported data of potential value can be made broadly available, and improvements in advance planning for use of data." Conversely, in any field or discipline, those documents or data which have been judged to be particularly praiseworthy, ought to be publicized and the bibliographic information about them selectively and purposefully disseminated. A fundamental assumption is made here that there exists within our society a set of principles or precepts, relative rather than absolute, which would help us to determine what does and what does not constitute good research methodology, what does and what does not constitute careful analysis, logical reasoning or adequate supporting evidence.

Efforts to certify the validity or accuracy of data and the peer review process have, of course, been operational for a long period of time. *What is needed now is the further institutionalization of these processes through the creation of additional information analysis centers and the expansion of relevant evaluation processes at centers which are now operational.* Whether attached to discipline-oriented national research centers, whether operating in tandem with libraries or information centers in industrial organizations, professional society documentation centers or university departmental libraries, the primary function of the information analysis centers

would be to evaluate, record and highlight both current and retrospective materials of quality. To some extent, discipline or subject area responsibility has already been assumed by certain university libraries and centers. *The development of quality criteria and their application to documentary materials ought to be a funded and distributed function among the various states, based on the acknowledged expertise and capabilities of their respective public and private industrial organizations and institutions. Meeting basic minimums of library and information service implies more than meeting quantitative standards. Implicit here also are qualitative standards.*

NCLIS Program Objective No. 4:
Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of a national program.

Basic/Continuing Education Curricula and Information Technology

Imperceptibly but surely library and information science curricula are beginning to focus on the information transfer process rather than emphasizing manual and the more traditional aspects of cataloging and organizing library materials. The shift that is taking place represents a necessary and fundamental precondition for integrating current information science theory and the rapidly evolving products and technology of the information age. Among the many factors that may account for changes in library school curricula are undoubtedly the introduction of the computer, its peripherals and mass storage devices, the advances that have taken place in telecommunications technology, and the improvements in the intellectual apparatus, i.e., software, which enables us, through combinatory searching techniques, to retrieve information through use of a variety of terms and data elements. Of particular significance has been an orientation of curricula to deal with information problems—an orientation which now increasingly emphasizes data and information, societal information needs, the socio-political environments within which information transfer takes place, and the process of information transfer itself rather than the forms in which information is packaged, or the institutions which house and store information.

In many organizational environments, special librarians have made important strides in orienting themselves toward problem-solving and in integrating the products and technology of the information era. A great deal, however, remains to be done. In the past, continuing education for librarianship as well as the prevailing library science curricula required a minimum of highly expensive technical equipment. Amidst a dynamic society, the book, or monograph, reigned supreme and was relatively stable. This is no longer the case. In implementing programs for library and information science education, whether designed for individuals beginning their graduate studies in library and information science or for practitioners in the field, it is essential that library schools foster new attitudes, acquire the requisite terminals, communication lines, computer time, data bases, software packages, audiovisual equipment and related materials considered to be vital for modern instructional programs. While one can discuss the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system or refer to the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), the System Development Corporation (ORBIT) or Lockheed (DIALOG) on-line retrieval services, supplementing discussion with practice is a prime ingredient for proper understanding of what is involved.

Most library schools and their host university administrative departments, even if fully aware of new trends and the expanded information technology currently required to carry out a meaningful program in education for library and information science, do not possess the requisite financial resources to change or improve existing programs. As was the case with past National Science Foundation efforts to improve science education, *special grants for information technology equipment and services will be essential for improving educational programs in library and information science. Continuing education seminars, workshops, traveling exhibits, and self-instructional learning packages will need to be developed to update the knowledge and skills of many professional librarians who, although deficient in attitudes and methods, continue to practice the profession of librarianship and in servicing public information needs.*



***NCLIS Program Objective No. 5:
Coordinate existing federal programs of
library and information service.***

**Streamlining Federal Legislation
Affecting Library and Information
Service Programs**

Federal programs in library and information services, whether or not so identified, constitute enormous investments of taxpayer funds. Even a cursory perusal of federal agency activities reveals that they generate information, fund information programs, purchase or otherwise acquire information, organize, package, sell and disseminate information. A recent Congressional Research Service analysis of 74 statutes enacted by the 95th Congress during 1977/78 reveals that 54 of the measures contain, in whole or in part, "mandates for new computer systems or data bases, directives for collecting or disseminating information, calls for the introduction of new telecommunications systems, provision for protecting the rights of privacy and other information-related matters." Thus, hidden within Public Law 95-444, "Civil Rights Commission Act," is the directive that the Commission serve as a clearinghouse on discrimination toward the aged and the handicapped. Public Law 95-87, the "Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act," contains the innocuous provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and maintain a continuing inventory of information on surface coal mining and reclamation projects. Public Law 95-491, "Federal Information Centers Act," authorizes the Administrator of General Services to establish within the General Services Administration a nationwide network of federal information centers for the purpose of informing the public of programs and procedures of the federal government and for other appropriate and related purposes.

While over the past decades many measures such as these have been enacted into law by various Congresses, little attention has been paid to coordinating existing federal library and information service programs or integrating newly enacted programs with those already in effect. Within the federal government, interagency collaboration and coordination is, at best, very complex. Jurisdictional or functional areas of responsibility are often blurred. Information access requirements frequently vary. *A comprehensive review and analysis of all federal legislation affecting library and information services, programs and policies needs to be undertaken with a view of revising legislation and regulations to eliminate*

overlapping and duplicate functions, conflicting programs, and obsolete policies. The Policy Group on Information and Computers of the Committee on House Administration, U.S. Congress, has made some efforts in bringing some of these problems to the attention of Congress. A more comprehensive and purposeful effort will be required in the near future.

***NCLIS Program Objective No. 6:
Encourage the private sector
(comprising organizations which are
not directly tax-supported) to become
an active partner in the development of
the national program.***

**Private Sector Special Libraries as
Components of the National Program**

In considering the above objective, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recognized the unique contribution that can be made by special libraries and information centers operating in both for-profit and not-for-profit organizations. The Commission report notes: "While little precedent exists for incorporating private sector resources and services into the country's functional information structure, it seems essential that they be made an integral part of any national program."

It is obvious to most observers that information service activities of government, industry, academic institutions, commercial organizations and professional and trade associations have become inextricably intertwined. Obvious, too, is the fact that the rules for interaction between governmental and private organizations have been frequently obscure, inconsistent, or nonexistent. Thus, in the realm of public/private interface, one can cite examples of effective cooperation and, at the same time, disruptive conflicts operating in tandem.

As indicated earlier, special libraries and information centers want to contribute to the national program of library and information service. Although frequently possessing unique resources, many of these libraries have small staffs and limited budgets; their lack of equipment may preclude them from sharing their information resources. On the other hand, sporadic and inconsistent Internal Revenue Service rulings have inhibited some special

libraries, operating in the for-profit sector, from joining not-for-profit networks and making use of or contributing their services.

Surcharges of approximately 20% have been levied in the past on for-profit libraries using processes and products provided by a not-for-profit organization. In a recent series of cases involving OCLC, Inc. and, individually, other networks, the Internal Revenue Service permitted for-profit libraries to participate without special or higher charges than their not-for-profit counterparts. It should be noted that studies of interlibrary loan activity of small libraries that joined regional or national networks indicate dramatic increases on the part of the smaller libraries in making their information resources available to others. Under past procedures, while the holdings of large libraries were recorded and published in national bibliographic tools, the holdings of small libraries were not so recorded. It seems reasonable to assume that this may account for the heavy burden of interlibrary loan requests carried up to now by the larger institutions.

How, then, can the small, non-tax-supported special library, though possessing in-depth information resources and a willingness to share them, be encouraged to join and participate as an active partner in a program of national library and information services? The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science refers to inducements and subsidies to encourage such participation. *Financial mechanisms, now lacking, need to be developed for reimbursing non-tax-supported libraries and information centers either on an overall subsidy basis or for services actually rendered. Internal Revenue Service regulations need to be clarified and applied in a manner clearly enabling the for-profit and not-for-profit special libraries to participate in the national program. A uniform set of policies and regulations relevant to private sector-government interaction should be promulgated at the earliest opportunity.* The lack of such policies and guidelines creates tension and uncertainty and are inimical to full utilization of national information resources.



NCLIS Program Objective No. 7:
Establish a locus of federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission.

A Coordinating Locus for Library and Information Service Programs

That there has been a distinct need for a coherent conceptual framework against which existing and proposed library and information programs could be evaluated is evident from the report, *National Information Policy*, submitted to the President of the United States in 1976 by the staff of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy. A good deal of research, discussion and speculation has taken place with respect to the more limited national policy for library and information services, the coordination of such policy and services within the federal government, the interaction between public and private sector information-service organizations and institutions, etc. For the most part, however, efforts aimed at coordination and integration of library and information services have been at best sporadic, superficial, fragmentary, and largely unsuccessful.

Within recent months, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) submitted a "Statement of Principles for Congressional Action to Establish a National Library Agency." The Association based its recommendation for creating such an agency on the following findings:

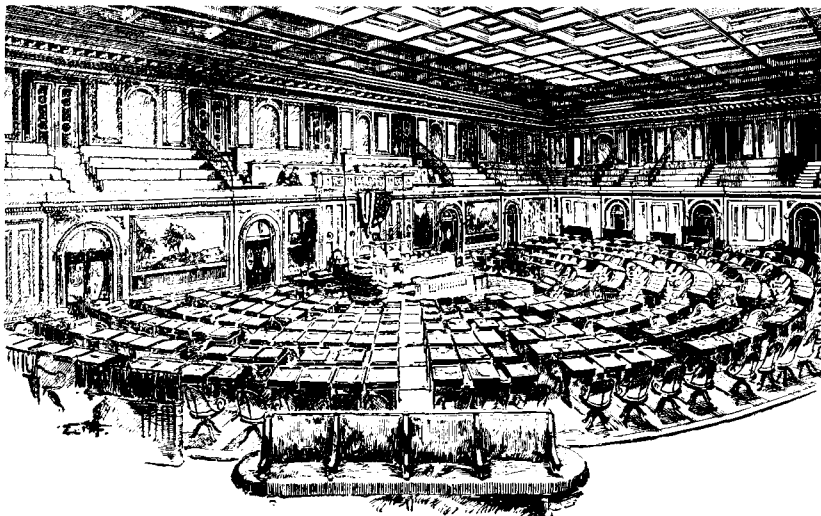
1. Research and education in all disciplines depend upon libraries to collect, organize, and preserve the information of potential use to the scholars of the world.
2. Although libraries have been growing at exponential rates in recent decades, because of the rapid growth in cost and volume of publication, each library is becoming increasingly less able to satisfy the research and education needs of its patrons. This experience is documented in studies of interlibrary loan and of access to the periodical literature which have been sponsored by several professional and scholarly organizations, including the Association of Research Libraries, and by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.
3. The solution to this problem requires the establishment of an operating library agency at the national level.

The proposal for the National Library Agency calls for governance by a "body with the responsibility and authority to establish, fund, coordinate, operate or contract for the programs and services required to carry out the purposes of the agency; to determine operating policies and evaluate and review management performance." While there may be a consensus within the library and information service community that there is a need for an integrating and coordinating authority at the national level, and although the ARL proposal seeks to establish a federal agency with no prescriptive authority, fears have been expressed that eventually all government bodies become regulatory and, as a consequence, prescriptive.

If a National Library Agency is to be established, is it essential that it be a federal agency? How can we assure that, if established, such an agency would represent and be responsive to all types of user groups and the totality of the information service community? What form should this integrating organization take? If established, how will its membership be chosen? What will be its relationship with existing federal agencies and other public and private entities, including the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources of the Office of Education, the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the national documentation centers such as the National Technical Information Service of the Department of Commerce, the Educational Resources Information Center of the Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare, the Technical Information Center of the Department of Energy, the Scientific and Technical Information Facility of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Chemical Abstracts Service, the Institute for Scientific Information, Inc., the National Archives, the Government Printing Office, and similar organizations? If such an agency were to be limited only to the coordination of library activities, is it wise for us to exclude the non-library public and private, industrial and governmental information service components? However defined, if a National Library Agency were to be established, how can we assure that such an agency would not autocratically prescribe and control the direction and development of national and local information programs and services? The issues and decisions relating to the creation of a National Library Agency are fraught with serious consequences for both the library profession and the general public.

Without sufficient input from various user groups and the profession itself, without adequate representation in the formulation of the conceptual framework, planning, development and eventual governance of such an agency, the proposed agency may prove to be a barrier rather than a boon in the provision of library and information services to all segments of our society. The delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services are urged to give careful consideration to the issues involved here. At its 1979 Winter Meeting, the Board of Directors of the Special Libraries Association voted to approve a recommendation of the Association's



Chapter and Division Cabinets to the effect that the "Special Libraries Association not endorse the development of a National Library Agency before the White House Conference on Library and Information Services is held." The conclusions and recommendations of the White House Conference delegates will influence future decisions of the Special Libraries Association with respect to this issue.

NCLIS Program Objective No. 8: Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Monographs, Network Development and Governance

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science defines the nationwide network as "an integrated system encompassing state networks, multistate networks, and specialized networks, in the public and private sectors." Its report advocates interrelating pluralistic cooperative programs and the optimum exploitation of the rich information and knowledge resources in the United States. What is envisioned here is the horizontal as well as vertical integration of all information resources. While an ideal nationwide network may be projected in the Commission report, a de facto network is being forged today; network component planning and development is now in effect with millions of dollars having been made available for this purpose by private foundations. To what extent is the current network planning and development effort in harmony with the "optimum exploitation of the rich information and knowledge resources in the United States."

The over 12,000 information centers; almost all U.S. libraries need current, in-depth and artistic content. Documents, as her journal articles, conference proceedings, videotapes and materials. Within approximately \$400 million for research and development, the research results of scientific and technical

De facto planning and development are "the library bibliographic information

part to the control and servicing of the monographic literature. While this effort may represent a laudable and necessary objective, it is insufficient to meet the network objectives as set forth by NCLIS; it is insufficient to meet the information needs of our era. *Parallel efforts should be funded now to link the library bibliographic component with the multiplicity of machine-readable data bases of abstracting and indexing services, with special files developed by national documentation centers, special libraries, information analysis centers, and a variety of other public and private organizations.*

Although the library bibliographic component may be in harmony with an overall conceptual framework for a nationwide network, consensus for such a framework has not yet been established. *Consensus ought to be established now with respect to general configuration, functions, services, development effort management and eventual governance of the nationwide network. A national forum, fully representing users, existing cooperative networks, professional associations and all segments of the library and information service community, ought to participate in network concept formulation, planning and development. Similar representation, planning and development should prevail with respect to the evolution and implementation of the library bibliographic component.*

Closing Remarks: Information as a Problem-Solving Resource

network planning and development will, sooner or later, have to take cognizance of our basic societal need to solve information problems rather than to organize and link specific types of publications. *A variety of formats, representing both print and nonprint materials, on-line as well as manual systems, will need to be acquired and organized; priorities for processing and electronic linking will need to be assigned based on the potential of the combined resources to yield solutions for community and societal information needs.* What is suggested here is more than marginal improvements in the operating efficiencies of existing systems. A great deal more is needed than making bibliographic data, heretofore available in card or book format, more readily accessible through use of a computer terminal.

Information as a national resource, i.e., information as it is recorded in *all* formats and as it appeals to a variety of senses, information as a problem-solving resource needs recognition and acceptance not only within, but also outside the library and information service community. *Regretfully, few users, administrators or elected officials have developed an appreciation of the role of information in solving societal problems—of the broader perspective through which we now must view*

this important and abundant national resource.

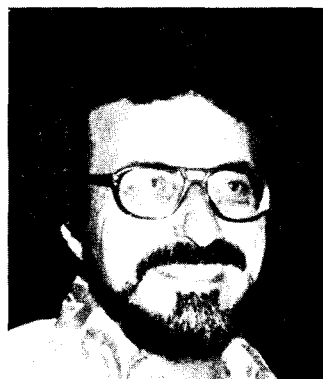
The delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services will arrive at a series of resolutions and recommendations. It is well for us to realize that there is a difference between recommendation and implementation. *Implementation of White House delegate resolutions or recommendations calls for an awareness of the value of information on the part of those who are in a position to act on such recommendations. The Congress, management decision makers, and the public at large will need to become more fully sensitized, will need to acquire a higher awareness of the national and local benefits to be derived through implementation of the recommendations of the White House Conference delegates.* A good start in this direction has already been attained through the pre-White House state governors' conferences and potentially, through the White House Conference itself. A great deal still remains to be done. Ultimately, it is our ability to solve our societal information problems, our ability to truly meet the information needs of our users that will determine adequate funding and national support for our existing and proposed programs and services.



Special Libraries Association

70th Annual Conference

Honolulu, Hawaii 1979



Joseph M. Dagnese

SLA President 1979/80

Monday, Oct 10, 1927, was a rather uneventful, blasé day according to the *New York Times*—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave in excess of \$1,750,000 to the University of California at Berkeley for a 500-room dormitory; King George banned bobbed hair among the royal maid servants; the *American Church* had a Paris festival; a judge issued a warning against witchcraft; Purdue University's prestige was rising in the Big Ten; the Yankees won the World Series; and the ex-Kaiser said God might call him back. Ziegfeld was starring Eddie Cantor in his *Follies* and Jeannette McDonald was playing in, "Yes, Yes, Yvette." The stockmarket was doing well with AT&T closing 181 $\frac{3}{4}$; up 3 $\frac{3}{8}$; Gold Dust was at 68 $\frac{3}{4}$, up 10 $\frac{7}{8}$; and Midland Steel was at 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, up 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. However, in Worcester, Mass., this uneventful Monday was an eventful day for Mr. and Mrs. Dagnese. Joseph M. Dagnese was born after much anxiety. His parents were proud of little Joe. They had no idea that the hard-time '30s were just around the corner and least of all that some day Joe would become the president of Special Libraries Association.

After graduating from Worcester primary and secondary schools, Joe embarked on his career by attending Boston College where he acquired a BA in English. He expanded on this by being granted an MA in English at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., with major concentration in American literature and a minor in linguistics and Anglo-Saxon. The following year he received his MS in library science, also from Catholic University. At this time his career in the library profes-

sion began to take shape. He served as a graduate library assistant working in the acquisitions and cataloging departments of Catholic University. After spending two years in the U.S. Army, Joe studied German language and literature for a year at the Interpreter's Institute of Heidelberg University. Recognizing his talents, Catholic University called him back to be assistant head, Cataloging Division.

The next year Joe began his work in the special library world. He went to Nuclear Metals, Inc., as documents librarian and then to MIT where he progressed from head of Acquisitions to science librarian and head of Circulation and finally to assistant director of the library for Technical Services. During this time he spent one year at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Rajasthan, India, as a library consultant on a Ford Foundation sponsored program.

Finally, in 1972, Joe came to Purdue University with the distinguished title of director, Library and Audio-Visual Center, and professor of Library Science. With 28 years of professional experience, President Dagnese has shown that he is a capable, concerned, conscientious, congenial, happy, and friendly person ready to serve and guide the Association through rough and calm waters. He is always ready to listen, react, act, speak, and carry the banner in the name of Special Libraries Association.

Joe's SLA activities began in earnest in 1964 when he became president of the Boston Chapter. His next major job with the Association was Chapter liaison officer (1969/1972). It was at this time that he became well-known and liked by Association members. I can remember how well he worked with the Chapter officers at the winter meetings. He was always ready to listen to their concerns and try to answer any questions that

they had. You could readily tell them that Joe was destined to do great things for the Association. In 1972 he was a John Cotton Dana Lecturer at the University of Montreal and SUNY/Albany and from 1972 through 1974 he was representative to the ALA Technology Project. During 1972/74, he also chaired the important Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups, and in 1973 he delivered an Alberta L. Brown Lecture at Western Michigan. Since his library was a member of ARL, it was only natural that Joe be SLA's representative to ARL (1975/78). In 1974 he began a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the Association with two years as secretary, then as president-elect, and now in the present illustrious and well-deserved position of president.

Joe has never been known to be a man without words. He has published in *Special Libraries* and the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* and has written brief articles for other publishers, delivered lectures, and given brief talks whenever asked. His articles and lectures have covered many aspects of librarianship including catalog retrieval systems on microfiche, cooperation between academic and special libraries, the role of the professional, and special libraries in academe. Networking and cooperation have always concerned him. He believes that all libraries should

try to share in the spirit of cooperation whenever possible. Catch Joe in a bar, at dinner, on coffee break, in his room, or on a plane and he will quickly discuss SLA, cooperation, academic versus special, and anything else in the profession that happens to be an issue at the time.

It may sound as if Joe is all work and no play making him a very dull person to know. This is far from the truth. Joe enjoys his social obligations and enjoys getting together with old friends and new acquaintances for a good time. He likes to attend concerts, go to movies, read (like any good librarian), and entertain. I understand that he loves to cook and that Joe is truly a gourmet chef.

What more can you say about Joseph M. Dagnese? If you do not know him personally, you should. I know that if he had his way he would like to know every member of the Association personally. So, the next time you see him, introduce yourself, shake his hand, and get to know your President Dagnese. The Association should do well under his leadership.

H. Robert Malinowsky
Associate Dean
University of Kansas Libraries
Lawrence, Kans.



President-elect Dagnese poses after the International Welcome to Hawaii (l. to r.): Mary Lee Tsuffis, SLA Director; Jean K. Mardfin, representing the Mayor of Honolulu; Dagnese; Eileen R. Anderson, representing the governor of Hawaii; and Virginia Yagello, Division Cabinet Chairman.

Shaping the Future

Joseph M. Dagnese

The success of this Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries attests to the significant role of Special Libraries Association in international librarianship. This conference must be thought of as a beginning, for there remains a great deal to do to assess the increasingly global nature of information activities. In order for SLA to maintain its position of influence at the international level, it must underscore its more *primary role on issues of national concern*.

These issues deal in one way or another with the future of information: questions of availability, accessibility, control, governance, and cost. These are not solely library issues. Indeed, their impact is universal because they involve the entire continuum of the information process:



There is a leadership and, hence, a power struggle taking place in the information community, the outcome of which will likely determine the future of the information society. It is disturbing to observe the contest, because of the possibility of lost opportunities to fashion a truly significant statement of what can be. Our only hope is that somehow we will, as usual, muddle through and evolve a reasonable compromise.

Some of the issues that have been joined are the new copyright law, a national periodicals center, a system for a nationwide network, the *White House Conference on Library and Information Services*, free versus fees for services, and so forth. The library community has been less than cohesive in its response to these concerns. That

One primary concern of the future is the provision not only of access to information but, indeed, the provision of information itself.

authors, publishers, sellers, buyers, libraries, free-lance specialists, copyright owners, and a host of other vested interests. The inter-relationships of these varied groups, the generators and consumers of information, have never before been so widely and sometimes stridently debated. Old alliances, previously taken for granted, are being sundered, while newly evolving relationships are being forged.

may well be because libraries have so many constituencies whose needs vary so widely. But the heart of the matter is not libraries; rather, it is information, and libraries are only one component of the total information process.

Yet we cannot ignore, or worse, abandon, the role of libraries in the process, for they fill a vital need for many as the interface between information and its use. What needs to be done is

President's Report 1978/79

Vivian D. Hewitt

This report is a modest reflection highlighting the real progress that has been made in SLA during the year 1978/79. A full report would require a large volume were it to recognize just the major achievements of SLA's 48 Chapters and 29 Divisions, one of which is Provisional, its many hard-working Committees and Representatives. Chapter and Division reports will be heard here today, and, of course, will appear in full in the September issue of *Special Libraries*, as will those of Committees and Representatives.

Presidents of SLA have many demands made on their time in addition to their own administrative responsibilities in their place of employment. When I made my inaugural address last June in Kansas City, little did I realize that events no one could have predicted, unless one had the uncanny foresight of Nostradamus or the services of an as yet undiscovered crystal ball, would occur. The responsibility of the office of President, awesome under normal circumstances, became doubly so after the quite unexpected death of Executive Director Dr. Frank E. McKenna who was stricken with a heart attack and taken from us quite literally at the height of his remarkable career and in the prime of his life.

Since that day, many SLA members, professional colleagues, and other people still come up to me and ask, I suppose, out of courtesy, and yet with a bit of apprehension, "How are things at SLA?" If I were to give a complete answer to their questions about how things are, I might paraphrase Dickens and say that my tenure as President has been the best of times and the worst of times. It has been a period of promise and of doubt. It has been both the "winter of despair" and the "spring of hope."

I need not view SLA's situation in Dickensian terms, as a dichotomy of the negative and the positive. For me what is required is an integrated judgment of our situation, the view that "problems" do exist but that they are "opportunities."



Turning to the circumstances of my presidential year: the very afternoon following the burial of Dr. McKenna on Nov 16, 1978, the Executive Committee of the SLA Board of Directors met and authorized Richard E. Griffin, Assistant Executive Director, to act as Executive Director until a new Executive Director assumed responsibility. I cannot speak too highly of the manner and way he and the Association's dedicated, loyal staff have conscientiously performed their work, far above and beyond the call of duty. We members have been blessed and we are lucky. I am indebted to Richard Griffin and the Association staff and to Harry A. LeBien, the Association's counsel, for helping me, and indeed, all of us, the membership, through this period of time in *Special Libraries Association*. I am also indebted to Thomas L. Hughes, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who endorsed my standing for the office of President of SLA, to the staff of the Endowment's Library who carried on their work admirably during my absences from the office and who bore the brunt of the physical move of the library when I was attending Board of Directors meetings in Tucson, Ariz., and to my husband, John H. Hewitt, who tolerated my comings and goings without ever complaining. I am grateful and appreciative, too, of the many offers of assistance from the Board, Chapters, Divisions, and individual members of SLA.

. . .special librarians must not be bypassed on issues of national concern dealing with the future of the information age.

to reassess present suppositions to determine which ones are valid in the evolving structure and to pursue those goals wholeheartedly.

One primary concern of the future is the provision not only of access to information but, indeed, the provision of information itself. In our information-based society, where glut is far more likely than famine, the need for evaluation of information is essential. What better place for this to happen than in a library, and who is better equipped to do it than technically competent information specialists? This message needs to be promulgated widely, for it is too often lost sight of in the press of other concerns such as literacy, purity of bibliographic records and preservation of materials, among others. Special librarians have been in the information evaluation business for many years. Our success in this area could well serve as a model for our colleagues in other types of libraries.

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The new president receives the gavel and a kiss from current president Vivian D. Hewitt.

Another issue is that of information as a commodity. Although knowledge is a public good, information is not now, and never has been, free. Someone somewhere has had to subsidize it. The recognition of this concept by libraries and users is rapidly changing how information is obtained. Again, special librarians have been out in front because they have understood this and have operated successfully in this milieu.

While these two ideas—the provision of information and the recognition of information as a commodity—have clearly been among the hallmarks of special librarianship for years, it is less clear that our practitioners have been able to impact on the profession as a whole to influence change. Special librarians have in the past been accused of talking mostly to themselves. This accusation, if ever true, is certainly no longer valid. Witness the impact of the Association on the copyright hearings. We are now actively involved in discussions concerning the national periodicals center, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, the evolving nationwide network, and other topics. And so it should be because we have a unique perspective to offer.

The message I have tried to convey on my Chapter visits this past year has been that special librarians must not be bypassed on issues of national concern dealing with the future of the information age. We want to be proactive, not reactive. We want to be represented at all discussions of importance. I believe we have been able to impress this fact on those agencies that sponsor such meetings and discussions.

A second point I have expressed is that many of these issues are political in nature, inasmuch as they involve a jockeying for power to fashion the future. Special librarians must become more politically astute and be willing to deal on that level. We cannot afford to act otherwise. We do not have the luxury of thinking that what takes place will not affect special libraries.

We can and must be leaders in shaping the future. It is imperative that all our members commit themselves to this end. I urge us all to join together to make our positions heard. We are in the forefront now. We can be the bridge between today and tomorrow. Let us get on with it.

Mr. Dagnese's inaugural remarks were presented at the Annual Business Meeting, Jun 13, 1979, during SLA's 70th Annual Conference in Honolulu.

Because the First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries was conceived and planned by Dr. Frank E. McKenna and because it was his idea that the SLA 70th Annual Conference be an international meeting of special librarians, the Board of Directors dedicated the Conference to his memory.

Highlights

During the past year SLA's tangible growth has produced clear-cut statistics: comprehensible, impressive, and respected. The Association's 1978 year-end membership of 10,852 included: 2,319 individuals who joined as new members in 1978; and 1,088 library or information science graduate students who plan careers in special library and information services. The Association's total membership is expected to surpass 11,500 before the end of 1979.

The Board approved a petition from 15 SLA members from the central section of Pennsylvania for the establishment of a Central Pennsylvania Chapter. There are indications of Chapter formation in other sections of the country in the not too distant future, especially the state of Utah.

One of the most pleasant aspects of the Presidency is the opportunity to visit Chapters, to meet members on a one-to-one basis, to talk with library school faculty members and to address library school students encouraging them to consider special librarianship in their career goals. I have visited seven Chapters as President-Elect and seven Chapters as President throughout the United States and Canada. I

have talked with students during the past year at Atlanta and Emory Universities in Atlanta, Ga.; McGill and Montreal Universities, Montreal; Western University, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and those who were guests at the Cleveland Chapter meeting from Kent State and Case Western Reserve University, Ohio.

Chapters are becoming more alert to the opportunities of using the media to publicize SLA. Notable were the television appearances arranged by the Public Relations Committee of the Cleveland Chapter. Joan Long, president, and I were interviewed on a 15-minute talk show, "Here It Is," which was shown twice over WKYC-TV. I also appeared on another 15-minute talk show, "The Coffee Shoppe," which was shown on WUAB-TV servicing the greater Cleveland area. In December, Special Libraries Association received exposure when I was interviewed, along with Ella Scarborough, librarian, Duke Power Company and a member of the North Carolina Chapter, on "Focus," a 15-minute show aired in Charlotte on WCCB-TV. The Heart of America Chapter arranged an interview during my visit celebrating its 30th Anniversary which was reported in *The Kansas City Star*, Monday, Feb 19, 1979. Likewise, the *State Times*, Baton Rouge, La., for Wednesday, Feb 14, 1979, included an interview with me and Louisiana Chapter president, Olga Hayward. Each article was a major one about SLA.

SLA's impact is being exerted both nationally and internationally. At the former level, a number of members have participated in their states' Governor's Conference preceding WHCLIS which will take place in Washington,



The top level of SLA (l. to r.): Joseph M. Dagnese, President 1979/80; Vivian D. Hewitt, President 1978/79; David R. Bender, Executive Director.

D.C., Nov 15–19, 1979. Our role did not come easy. We had to be aggressive to be included so that special libraries, the least known and least understood of the professional categories of libraries, would have recognized input into this most important conference.

The Board endorsed the concept of a national lending library with equal access to all types of libraries and which would include all publications formats. As an intermediate step in this goal, SLA supported the concept of a National Periodicals Center.

A Special Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services prepared "Issues For Delegate Consideration: White House Conference on Library and Information Services," a succinct and substantive 21-page booklet which sets forth a number of issues SLA would like to bring to the attention of delegates, alternate delegates, and observers to WHCLIS. The booklet was published for SLA by the H. W. Wilson Company as a public service. We are grateful to the company, especially its Vice-President, James Humphry III, for helping to make publication possible. We believe that the published compilation will be helpful not only to the delegates to the White House Conference but will also be of value to the members of our own Association and the library and information service community at large in assessing and solving a number of problems of mutual interest.

The Association's unique network of Chapters and Divisions continues to provide special librarians with numerous opportunities for professional growth and development by participation in local seminars and workshops. Through *Special Libraries*, the Association's official journal, special librarians have kept abreast of trends and innovations in the handling of information. Now in preparation and scheduled for publication later this year or early 1980 is *Profiles of Special Libraries*, a completely new edition of that publication first issued by the Association in 1966.

The Association continues to be aware of the need for current salary and employment data. SLA salary surveys have been conducted in 1959, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976 and the sixth one, 1979 will be published in an issue of *Special Libraries* by year's end.

The Association was represented by your president at the First Soviet-American Library Seminar sponsored by ALA, the Library of Congress, and the U.S. International Communication Agency. It was held May 4–6, 1979, at the U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

This First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries—in spite of the United Airlines strike



President Hewitt presides at the International Welcome to Hawaii.

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and the grounding of all DC-10s—must go down in the annals of SLA history as an unqualified success. Meeting with the Japan Special Libraries Association and IFLA's Special Libraries Division, 18 nations are represented in this gathering of librarians, information scientists, archivists, association leaders, publishers, and manufacturers of information-related products who have discussed states-of-the-art, learned about new technology, and discussed solutions for harnessing the information explosion from an international perspective.

As is always true, no president can accomplish in any one year all the things one would wish to do. The seeds, however, must be sown which will then be harvested in the years to come. A special committee of the Board was appointed to study the need for an increase in dues and fees. The necessary steps have been initiated to submit a dues increase to the membership at the annual meeting, June 1980, with an effective date of 1981.

In a contingent financial vein, the Board, at the request of the president, decided to consider the formation of an endowment fund. The Assistant Executive Director is investigating the procedures to establish such a fund and will report to the Board at the Fall 1979 meeting.

A five-member Search Committee appointed by the president, and approved by the Board of Directors, began the long, arduous hunt for a new Executive Director. They are to be commended for a job well done, for at this Conference the Board gave unanimous approval of Dr. David Bender as Executive Director. He will begin his duties on Monday, Jul 30, 1979.

The Future

This positive change of leadership in SLA through Dr. Bender, should be a source not of fear but of confidence in the Association's future.

He knows and he has been forewarned that the leadership role in a membership organization is not an easy one. He will be criticized by some, praised by others; but I believe he has the capacity to help us and in partnership with him we will build a stronger SLA. In this partnership, we, all of us together, must

- 1) have open and honest communications,
- 2) operate in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect,
- 3) identify and agree on the mission of SLA—and I mean beyond "putting knowledge to work,"
- 4) identify our responsibilities—who does what and who is responsible for what, and so on.

We in Special Libraries Association must remember:

Wherever we are we got here from where we were;

Wherever we are going we will get there from where we are.

SLA grows and gains strength with every completed worthwhile activity. Someone wrote:

The great river is the sum total of contributions of hundreds, perhaps thousands of little brooks and rivulets which come tumbling down the hillsides and mountains, singing as they go, eager to cast themselves into the channel of the great river.

The same applies to SLA—its Chapters, its Divisions—its members. SLA has reached its status and stature in the library world and the international information community because of the self-sacrificing contributions of the hundreds and thousands of you who make up its membership.

There is an inscription on the Chapel of Saint Gilgen near Salzburg which states that Man should not look mournfully into the past because it does not come back again; that he should wisely improve the present because it is his; and that he should go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart. We have now passed the threshold of an era in SLA and it is the logical moment for us in the Association to ask basic questions about the future. "If you do not think about the future, you cannot have one," John Galsworthy said. By considering what tomorrow may bring, we in SLA can face tomorrow with greater certainty and confidence.

As for me: A year ago, you, my peers, crowned me "Queen for a Year." I have worn that crown with dignity, pride and above all with integrity—even though at times, it truly seemed to be a crown of thorns—and today I pass it on to my successor, I hope unblemished, unsullied, untarnished.

Mrs. Hewitt's report was presented at the Annual Business Meeting, Jun 13, 1979, during SLA's 70th Annual Conference in Honolulu.



Barry Katzen

Saturday, Jun 9, was King Kamehameha Day. One of the biggest annual festivals for Honolulu included a parade which passed by the Hilton Hawaiian Village. The man in the center of this float represents Kamehameha I.



Treasurer's Report 1978/79

Ellis Mount

This report will cover the year 1978 as well as the highlights of 1979 through May. You may recall that in last year's report I noted that 1977 ended with an excess of income over expenses in the General Fund of about \$65,000, a fortunate situation for the Association. However, even in June of 1978 I brought to your attention the many unbudgeted expenses incurred to that point. Some of these 1978 expenses included \$34,000 for copyright publications and associated legal fees, as well as \$3,000 for brochures for various Governors' Conferences. Then some financial reversals occurred in 1978 after last year's Annual Meeting. For example, income from the Kansas City Conference was found to be \$5,000 less than budgeted, we suffered a loss of some \$17,000 on the cancellation of a government contract (although there is hope that half of this will be recovered eventually), and ballots for the Bylaws revision and the ERA question came to more than \$6,000. On the other hand, increasing membership figures for 1978 fortunately added some \$14,000 more than was expected, and expenses for salaries and office services were \$15,000 lower than budgeted. At any rate, the net result of the year was that 1978 ended with the General Fund showing that we spent nearly \$52,000 more than our income for that year in that fund.

Before you get greatly disturbed over this situation, it should be kept in mind that at the end of 1978 the General Fund balance was \$78,000, we had over \$152,000 in the Reserve Fund, there was over \$95,000 in the Scholarship Fund, and the Non-serial Publications Fund balance was more than \$103,000. If we were to total all our fund balances and liabilities, the sum would amount to \$796,000 for 1978, an increase of \$4,000 over 1977. So our overall position has actually improved; we are not desti-

tute. It was just not a good year for our General Fund. Obviously, we cannot continue overspending that Fund without having to dip into our Reserve Fund, which would be an unfortunate situation.

It is only candid to report that our effort to increase the General Fund in 1978 by encouraging the more well-to-do Chapters and Divisions to forego collecting the second half of their annual allotments was not successful. While we greatly appreciate the cooperation of the handful of Chapters and Divisions that did not ask for their entire 1978 allotment, the total sum was not nearly as large as we had hoped for. Perhaps suggestions for a viable plan will someday be developed in the Chapter or Division Cabinet.

As for this year's activities, one bit of good news is that the Association has been able to take advantage of high interest rates available for certain transactions, such as certificates of deposit or U.S. Treasury bills. Early in 1979 we were able to purchase one such bill for \$100,000 and will receive 10% interest on it—an easy way to earn \$5,000 in six months. We are also reexamining our investment plan currently held with a bank to find a better use of the funds. On the negative side, we know of one problem already. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that we must increase the amount set aside for each member to be used for the Special Libraries program from \$7 to \$10 per member, thus further reducing the General Fund by some \$35,000.

It is clear that the Association must carefully study the situation, reconsidering our priorities and our options in order to improve the status of the General Fund.

It would not be fitting to close this report without giving my thanks to the generous donors of funds for the support of this Conference—The H. W. Wilson Foundation; the Xerox Corporation, and the Exxon Education Foundation. It goes without saying that the Association is most grateful for these gifts.



Chapter Cabinet Report 1978/79

Jeannette M. Privat

In her President's report for 1977/78, former SLA President Shirley Echelman concluded by saying "My parting advice to members is to keep up the extraordinary work, and to remember that you pay the salaries and elect the officers, that SLA belongs to, and is, its members."

The Chapters heeded that advice, had an extraordinary year, and through the Chapter Cabinet made known their interests and concerns in a positive manner.

Communicating Membership Concerns

A variety of situations in the continuing education program concerned the membership, particularly the lack of Chapter involvement and the seeming discontinuance of the shared sponsoring of regional seminars. Upon Cabinet request, the Manager, Professional Development and the Education Committee willingly met with them at the Winter Meeting in a productive session which brought out both constructive criticism and concrete ideas and resulted in the Cabinet sending a number of recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The Cabinet also expressed concern over the Board decision to not publish an Association Membership Directory in 1979 because of financial constraints. Chapters surveyed their members to give fuller infor-

mation to the Board regarding member wishes and the question was reconsidered by the Board at the Annual Conference in Honolulu.

Meeting Membership Needs

The local program meetings continue to provide one of the most valuable services to members. In addition to a variety of library tours, there continues to be a concentration of interest in meetings on aspects of automation, networking, and libraries of the future. Recent topics that interest members also include the impact of AACR II, the effect of Proposition 13 and libraries in China.

Continuing education and helping members stay current and grow were provided by Chapter workshops and seminars. Practical topics were the key and many aspects of managing a library were covered.

A number of Chapters used special events for fund raising and for helping their own members or others. The popularity of the King Tut Exhibit was lucrative in one case and two round-trip tickets to Hawaii were the prize in another Chapter's raffle. Chapter T-shirts were sold and a Chapter cookbook is being developed for sale.

Concern for others was shown by one Chapter donating books to developing nations and another Chapter, quite distant from Hawaii, offering a \$200 award for a library school student's paper concerning attending the Hawaii Conference. Unfortu-

nately, it is perhaps a commentary on our inflationary times that no student applied.

Union lists and directories being published by Chapters caused two Chapters to request loans from the Association. One is being paid back at mid-year and the other at year-end, showing that the Chapters are fiscally responsible.

This year three Chapters celebrated anniversaries: Florida (10th anniversary), Southern Appalachian (25th anniversary), and Michigan (50th anniversary).

Communicating to Members

Chapters are concerned about reaching all members and are trying some different approaches to accomplish this. Some are taping meetings and making the tapes available to those not at the meeting; others are experimenting with giving the same meeting in two different cities. Reaching a far-flung membership continues to be a problem.

Another means of reaching one's membership as fully as possible is one Chapter's policy of publishing a bilingual bulletin. That Chapter also made a French translation of the SLA *Résumé* this year.

Many Chapters made efforts to improve two-way communication this year by conducting needs assessment surveys. They also queried members regarding dates and locations of meetings to try to be as available as possible.

Bulletins continue to be the prime method of communications and also continue to pose challenges and problems. Many Chapters are experimenting with different means of producing the bulletins and more effective ways of getting advertising in an effort to reduce the drain on Chapter funds. However, many of the bulletins are stimulating and informative and one of the Chapters' most important services to members.

Members were given an opportunity to talk with and question SLA officials on Chapter visits. President Vivian Hewitt visited the Alabama, Cleveland, Eastern Canada, Heart of America, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Atlantic Chapters. President-Elect Joseph Dagnese visited the Central Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, Pacific Northwest, Southern Appalachian, Southern California, and Washington, D.C. Chapters.

An effort to provide better accessibility to members where a concentration had developed resulted in the formation of the

Central Pennsylvania Provisional Chapter. Some meetings were held in Utah to determine the potential for a provisional Chapter, and it appears likely in the future although a little premature now. There is also possible future interest in Iowa and Alaska.

Communicating to Others

A good trend away from the tendency to talk only to ourselves is emerging in many Chapters. Some Chapters are trying to reach managers in business and industry to make them more aware of the potential of libraries and librarians. Others have been able to get articles in business newspapers.

Continuing work with library schools is seen throughout the United States and Canada. Chapter members participate in library school workshops, lists of libraries willing to host student tours are provided, and member libraries participate in library school intern programs. A copy of an excellent article which appeared in a Chapter bulletin on the idiosyncrasies of different types of special libraries was sent to all library schools to share with their students.

One of the major efforts this year involved participation in Governors Conferences around the United States which are preliminary to the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Many Chapters were frustrated with the difficulty in getting involved, seemingly because of our previous low profile, but a great many overcame that and increased our visibility with a lot of hard work and creative thinking. It is hoped that this will serve as a stimulus and a reminder that we need to reach out more and tell our story.

As always, much work goes on behind the scenes to provide for smooth operations. Chapters are becoming much more business-like with finance committees, budgets, long-range planning committees and procedures manuals. Work on archives was stimulated by the Joint Cabinets' Study and Guidelines on Archives.

Chapters are also showing concern for their own members by trying to assist them with expanded "joblines" being published.

Conclusion

Obviously, it has been an active, productive year. After reading the annual reports of the Chapters, I understand more why SLA has been growing. The Chapters are getting more "consumer-oriented" and are responding to the needs of their market! I commend them.



Division Cabinet Report 1978/79

Virginia E. Yagello

The Division Cabinet consisting of the Chairmen and Chairmen-Elect of 28 Divisions and one Provisional Division spent a busy and productive year involved in Division administrative affairs and in Conference planning. The results of their latter endeavors are amply evident in the excellent programs, panels, and workshops presented in Honolulu.

Meetings

The Division Cabinet met twice during the Winter Meeting in Tucson. There were also two planning sessions for the Honolulu and the Washington, D.C. Conferences, respectively. The Joint Division and Chapter Cabinets met once to discuss topics of common interest, *viz.*, the endorsement of the concept of a national lending library and of a national periodicals center; the support of SLA representation to the proposed three meetings to coordinate information sciences associations' positions for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services; and to hear a report of the Joint Archives Study Committee regarding the disposition of archives of Divisions and Chapters.

Two meetings for Division Chairmen and Chairmen-Elect were held in Honolulu: an orientation session for incoming officers and the Division Cabinet meeting; as well as two meetings for the 1980 Division Conference Program Planners. Orientation sessions were scheduled for Bulletin Editors and Treasurers.

Conference

Because of the long-range planning involved in holding a Conference off the mainland, more joint Division programs than usual were planned. The approximately 45 Division and joint Division programs were of a high professional level, involved our colleagues from other nations, and constituted a worthy tribute to the late Executive Director of SLA, Dr. Frank E. McKenna, to whom this first Worldwide Conference on Special Librarianship is dedicated. Approximately 20 Division and joint Division field trips were planned taking advantage of the many unique opportunities provided by this exotic island setting. In addition, each Division held its Annual Business Meeting during the Conference.

Formation and Scope of Divisions

At the request of the Board of Directors, all Divisions worked on developing scope notes describing their interests. The rationale behind scope notes is to provide assistance to prospective Division members for decisions concerning Division affiliation and to serve Divisions themselves as planning guides for future programs. All Division scope notes except for those of two Divisions were approved in principle by the Board of Directors, subject to appropriate editorial changes as deemed necessary. Two Divisions, Biological Sciences and Petroleum & Energy Resources, approved their scope notes at their annual business meetings in Honolulu for presentation to the Board at the final Friday session.

Changing times and technology have brought corresponding changes and some conflicts of scope to Divisions. In an attempt to resolve these conflicts and to prevent possible future ones, the Division Cabinet at the Annual Conference in Kansas City established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Formation and Scope of Divisions to develop a mechanism to assist in advising the Board of Directors in the formation of future Divisions. Members of this Committee were Helen Armstrong (Geography & Map) Chairman, Joe Ann Clifton (Information Technology), Lois Collet (Advertising & Marketing), Mary Pike (Social Science), and Thomas Rogero (Engineering).

At the Winter Meeting in Tucson the Board of Directors accepted the concept of the creation by the Division Cabinet of a Standing Committee to consider petitions for the formation of new Divisions and mergers, name changes, and dissolution of existing Divisions at the recommendation of the Division Cabinet Committee on the Formation and Scope of Divisions as unanimously approved by the Division Cabinet. The final report of recommendations on the definition of this Standing Committee and its modus operandi were approved by the Division Cabinet in Honolulu for subsequent presentation to the Board of Directors.

Publications

All Divisions have communicated with their members at least once during the Association year via Division bulletins and newsletters. There appears to be a trend toward publication of issues devoted to a single topic. The Natural Resources Division has resumed publication of its Division bulletin and distributed a brief history of the Division in Honolulu; the recently formed and rapidly growing Library Management Division has developed a bulletin which is a fine example of quality publication; the Social Science Division conducted a member survey which reaffirmed the importance of the Division bulletin as a communication link with widely scattered Division members. Advertising & Marketing, Insurance, Library Management, Metals/Materials, and Picture Divisions prepared new procedure manuals; membership directories were published by the Advertising & Marketing, Business & Finance, Food & Nutrition, Library Management, Metals/Materials, and Publishing

Divisions. Several Divisions published directories as a part of their newsletters.

The Aerospace Division has compiled a *Criss-Cross Index to NASA and DDC Numbers*; the Insurance Division has sent a biography of Daniel Nash Handy to the SLA Publications Department for consideration; the Newspaper Division received the balance of their \$2,000 grant from the Association and completed two more slide-tape programs; they also produced basic specifications for a full-text on-line newspaper library system. The Education Division has commenced publication of a journal directed to the education community entitled *Education Libraries*; Environmental Information and Social Science Divisions' members contributed substantive articles to theme-oriented issues on Environmental Education and on Multi-Lingual and Multi-Cultural Education.

Awards and Anniversaries

The Metals/Materials, Newspaper, and Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Divisions presented Divisional Awards at the Honolulu Conference.

The Picture Division celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in Honolulu.

Student Conference Fees

The Information Technology Division paid Conference registration fees for ten library school students from the University of Hawaii; the Business & Finance Division granted a \$200 stipend to a library school student from the University of Hawaii for Conference expenses; and the Advertising & Marketing Division was the host for several students.

Provisional Divisions/New Units

Environmental Information Provisional Division attained full Division status in Honolulu.

The Business & Finance Division has established a new interest group of Trade & Professional Association Librarians which held its first meeting in Honolulu. The Natural Resources Division has established an Environmental Pollution Section.

Other Division Activities

Archives: The final report of the Joint Cabinets' Archives Study Committee, "Guidelines for Division Archives," was approved by the Division Cabinet in Honolulu. Division members of the Joint Report-

ing Committee were: Neil K. Van Allen (Metals/Materials), Sandra K. Paul (Publishing), and Elizabeth Heintzberger (Public Utilities). Most Divisions have been busily reviewing their Division archives in anticipation of implementing the new guidelines.

Joint Division and Non-SLA Liaison: Divisions are increasingly cooperating in joint meetings and projects with their professional colleagues in other organizations with similar interests. The Chemistry Division is planning for a joint meeting in Spring 1981 with the Division of Chemical Information Science of the American Chemical Society and the Biology-Chemistry Special Interest Group of the American Society for Information Science. The Geography & Map Division is establishing working relations on problems of mutual interest with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Geography & Map Division of the Library of Congress. The Physics-Astrono-

my-Mathematics Division is exploring the possibility of funding for the mutual exchange of librarians between the People's Republic of China and members of the Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Division. In April it received notification that the American Mathematical Society will grant the Division \$750 for the project.

Conclusion

Time constraints prevent mention of all of the accomplishments great and small of the 28 Divisions and one Provisional Division, many of which are the achievements of a small percentage of dedicated Division members—both old and new. But it is especially encouraging to observe the increasing participation in Division activity of younger and newer members of SLA. As long as such enthusiasm and interest in Division affairs keeps being renewed, there appears to be a great future for the overall role of Divisions in the Association.



Barry Katzen

Actions of the Board of Directors 1979

(Jun 8/Jun 9/Jun 15)

Chapter Cabinet (Jun 12)

Annual Meeting (Jun 13)

Division Cabinet (Jun 12)

The Board of Directors met Jun 8 and 9 and Jun 15, before and after the 70th Annual Conference in Honolulu. The Chapter and Division Cabinets met on Jun 12. The Annual Business Meeting of the Association was held on Wednesday, Jun 13. The following actions were taken.

Appreciation Expressed—In appreciation of the grants received from the H. W. Wilson Foundation (\$25,000), Xerox Corporation (\$5,000), and Exxon Education Foundation (\$5,000) to underwrite the extraordinary expenses of the First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries, the Board formally expressed its gratitude for the generosity and support given this unique international meeting.

Executive Director—The appointment of Dr. David R. Bender as executive director was unanimously approved by the Board in executive session. Bender assumed this post on Jul 30, 1979. His contract is for a minimum of three years, not to exceed five years.

With this appointment the Search Committee was dissolved with the appreciation of the Board.

Executive Director Job Description Amended—In the past the executive director has generally submitted a status report to the Association Office Operations Committee at each AOOC meeting. However, this was never a requirement of the position. AOOC recommended to the Board that this be made a part of the executive director's job description. This report will be presented at the Fall and Spring meetings. A statement of the goals to be accomplished during the next twelve months will be made at the Fall Meeting of AOOC.

White House Conference Issues—The SLA Special Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services prepared a document *Issues for Delegate Consideration*. A draft of this document was approved by the Executive Committee of the Board in March 1979. The pamphlet was printed for distribution to White House

Conference delegates by the H. W. Wilson Company. (It is reproduced on pp. 384-394 of this issue of *SL* in the hope that even greater dissemination will be achieved.)

The Special Committee and the Board formally expressed its deep gratitude to the H. W. Wilson Company for publishing *Issues for Delegate Consideration, White House Conference on Library and Information Services*, as a public service. Particular thanks and appreciation were extended to Mr. James Humphry III, Vice-President of the H.W. Wilson Company, and his staff for their help, understanding, and cooperation which made possible an adequate and timely distribution of this SLA document.

Delegate Status Sought—In order to have additional input to the White House Conference, the SLA President was instructed to request NCLIS to designate David R. Bender a delegate-at-large to the Conference. As a delegate-at-large, Dr. Bender would have voting privileges.

Dues Increased Proposed—The last SLA dues increase became effective in 1976. Over the last three years, inflation has considerably reduced the purchasing power and the services of the Association. There is every reason to expect that this trend will continue in the next few years. The Board, therefore, recommended that the necessary steps be taken to submit an increase of \$15 for Members, \$4 for Student Members, and \$50 for Sustaining Members to the membership at the Annual Business meeting in June 1980. If approved by two-thirds of the voting members at the Annual Business Meeting, the proposed increase would raise the dues of these classes of membership to \$55, \$12, and \$250, respectively, effective Jan 1, 1981.

Education Committee—In accordance with the recommendation of the Chapter Cabinet at the 1978 Annual Conference and the 1979 Winter Meeting, guidelines were drafted so that the Education Committee, the Manager, Professional Development, and the Chapters and Divisions could better understand their relationships to one another and to

special libraries

continuing education. The Board accepted these guidelines in principle.

The Chapter Cabinet recommended that a continuing education needs assessment survey of the membership be conducted immediately. The Board decided that the estimated expense was prohibitive and that the time schedule specified would not allow for an in-depth analysis; thus the suggestion was not accepted. Since the Fall Meeting is a budget session, it is anticipated that the issue will again be raised at that time.

Archives Guidelines—At the 1978 Winter Meeting, a Joint Cabinet Archives Study Committee was formed to draft guidelines for Chapter and Division archives. After surveying the present situation, recommendations were made on the agreement that should be used for storage of archives at an institution, on a records retention policy, and on photographic storage. At the recommendation of the Chapter and Division Cabinets, these Guidelines will be included in the Chapter and Division Guidelines.

In addition, the Cabinets recommended that the Association provide format and filming specifications for Chapter and Division archives so that uniformity can be maintained. A report will be made at the 1980 Winter Meeting.

X **National Periodicals Center**—The Board of Directors reaffirmed its endorsement of the concept of a National Periodicals Center (NPC) as an intermediary step to the formation of a National Lending Library (NLL). Once again the Board urged Congress to consider the eventual establishment of an NLL to include all publication formats. Draft legislation for an NPC has been drawn up by the NCLIS Advisory Committee for a National Periodicals System; it was reviewed by the SLA Board and was endorsed in concept.

In a related action the Board formally expressed its desire to actively seek participation in the development and administration of an NPC. In order to further this goal, SLA will seek to become a joint sponsor of the draft legislation when it is presented to Congress.

Foreign Exchange—Although payments made to the Special Libraries Association over the years were generally requested in U.S. dollars, no formal policy to this effect was ever made binding. Bank charges for the conversion of foreign currency diminish SLA's income. The unequal exchange rates

for currencies have also cost SLA money. In the first quarter of 1979, for example, SLA lost \$981 on foreign exchange. Therefore, at the suggestion of the Finance Committee the Board agreed to make it SLA policy to accept payment for membership dues and fees, subscriptions, advertising, and other Association sources in U.S. dollars **only**.

Nominating Procedures—At the 1978 Fall Meeting of the Board of Directors, the Committee on Committees (ConC) was asked to review the procedures of the Nominating Committee. This request was made in response to a report of the Nominating Committee for Spring 1979 Elections indicating that it would be helpful if there were greater continuity among members of successive Nominating Committees. The report also expressed an interest in future candidates being asked to state their views about issues important to the Association.

The ConC studied the nominating procedures of fifteen other organizations similar to SLA and concluded that the present SLA system provides sufficient continuity of Nominating Committee members. It was felt that greater overlap of committee members might lead to perpetuating vested interests. The ConC further recommended that if the Board thought it desirable for candidates to present statements of their views, such a request could be made by Board action. Therefore, the ConC recommended no change in Nominating Committee procedures. The Board reviewed these findings and voted to approve the recommendation of the ConC.

Annual Conference 1985—The 1985 Annual Conference has been scheduled for Jun 8-13, 1985 at the Winnipeg Convention Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This action was taken after careful consideration of the recommendation of the Conference and Exhibits Coordinator and a review of the procedures followed in selecting a Conference site.

Joint 1985 Conference Discussed—Knowing that SLA was considering a Canadian city for its 1985 Conference, the Chairperson of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS) proposed a joint SLA/CASLIS conference. CASLIS is a division of the Canadian Library Association (CLA). Unfortunately, there may be as yet unresolved problems in CASLIS meeting apart from a CLA annual

conference. The SLA Board, however, expressed its interest in holding a joint conference in Winnipeg in 1985 pending resolution of such problems.

Atlanta, 1981 Conference—The appointment of Jeannette M. Privat, Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash. 98124, as 1981 Conference Program Committee Chairman was approved by the Board. Other members of the Committee are Diana Carey, Patricia Berger, Ted Slate, and Martha Jane K. Zachert.

New Representatives Appointed—Early in May the Library of Congress announced that it was forming a Cataloging in Publication Advisory Group and asked SLA to appoint a representative. Since the deadline established by LC was prior to the meeting of the SLA Board, the SLA President-Elect acted at the direction of the President to appoint an SLA Representative. This action was ratified by the Board.

At the request of the Chairman of the Resources and Technical Services Division/Cataloging and Classification Section of ALA, the SLA Board considered the question of approving the establishment of a nonvoting SLA representative to this Section's Committee on Cataloging. Although the opinion was expressed that SLA should have its own mechanism for recommending revisions to AACR II, the Board voted to approve the appointment of an SLA representative.

Bibliographic Control—In February 1979 the Board had asked the Standards Committee to investigate the need for a common bibliographic exchange format. The Committee reported that the idea was sound, although there are a number of difficulties yet to overcome, and that endorsement of the concept by SLA would be appropriate. Therefore, the Board approved the notification of the Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control of its support. SLA also will request an opportunity to review and comment on any standards that are drafted.

Scholarships and Stipends—The Board approved the Scholarship Committee's recommendation that up to three \$3,000 scholarships be awarded for the 1980/81 school year. The Board also approved the recommendation of the Positive Action Program for Minority Groups Committee that up to three \$1,500 minority stipends be awarded

for the same period. In making these recommendations, both committees considered the escalating costs of library education and the declining number of applications for scholarships and stipends.

Chapter Activities—The status of the union list of serials project of the Eastern Canada Chapter was considered. On the recommendation of the Chapter Cabinet Chairman, the repayment date of the Association's loan to the Chapter for the project was extended from May 31 to Jul 31.

On Jun 12 the Chapter Cabinet considered the report of the Cabinet's Special Committee on Revisions to Chapter Guidelines. The Board approved the Cabinet's recommendations to include revised Guidelines on Groups within Chapters in the Chapter Guidelines.

Division Formation and Scope—The Division Cabinet heard and accepted the final report of the Division Cabinet Committee on the Formation and Scope of Divisions. The Board subsequently accepted the report in principle and approved its inclusion in the Division Guidelines.

Executive Committee Actions Ratified—On Mar 29, 1979, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors convened via conference call to approve the preliminary draft of *Issues for Delegate Consideration, White House Conference of Library and Information Services*. In addition, the Executive Committee approved the suggestion of the Assistant Executive Director to allocate \$2,500 of the Xerox Corporation grant for the Conference expenses of a delegation of librarians from the People's Republic of China and the remainder to the costs of simultaneous translation equipment and personnel. In the event this delegation could not attend the Conference, the Executive Committee agreed to allocate to the costs of simultaneous translation.

At the Board meeting prior to the Conference in Honolulu, the full Board of Directors ratified these actions of the Executive Committee.

Conference Travel Coordinator—The Board defeated a recommendation of the Division Cabinet that the planners of Division programs be polled about the effectiveness of the Conference travel coordinator (Group Travel Unlimited). It was felt that a sense of the registrants' feelings had already been obtained. In addition, since it was

unlikely that the services of a travel coordinator would be necessary again, the survey would serve no useful purpose.

Special Libraries Directory Issue—The Board considered similar recommendations of the Chapter and Division Cabinets that the Association publish the complete 1979 Annual Directory issue of *Special Libraries*. Since a Special Committee to investigate putting *Special Libraries* on a break even basis will report at the 1979 Fall Meeting, a motion to rescind the Board's previous action not to publish the Annual Directory in its entirety was defeated. The Board had taken the earlier action to alleviate a projected deficit budget for FY '79.

The Division Cabinet recommended that future issues of the Directory include members' phone numbers. The Board had voted in favor of this concept at the Fall 1978 Meeting. However, since this is one of the matters being considered by the Special Committee, action on the Divisions' recommendation was postponed until the Special Committee presents its report in the fall.

Publications Sales Plan Investigated—In response to a recommendation by the Association's auditors, the Board acted to instruct the Association staff to develop and propose a plan to actively market SLA publications. No formal delegation of this function has been made for a number of years. It is believed that a revised marketing plan and accepted sales procedures would be helpful. A report will be submitted to the 1979 Fall Board Meeting.

Grant Funds Requested—The Geography and Map Division requested \$2,000 from the Association for the publication of its September Bulletin. The need arose because of the rapid depletion of its project funds due to the escalating costs of typing, printing, and mailing the Bulletin, as well as the cost of publishing the cumulative index in 1978. Feeling that there was not sufficient information, the Board asked the Division Cabinet Officers to contact the appropriate people within the G&M Division and report back to the Board. At the Jun 15 meeting, the Cabinet Officers reported that the G&M Division had not sought any other sources of funding before requesting a grant from the SLA Board. However, the Division agreed to do so when it was informed of the Association's deficit budget for FY '79.

Honorary Member—Helen F. Spencer, president, Helen F. and Kenneth A. Spencer Foundation, was elected Honorary Member of SLA at the Annual Business Meeting.

SLA Awards—A Special Committee of the Board was appointed by the President in 1978 to recommend guidelines for staff in purchasing Association awards. The Board endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the SLA Professional Award, the SLA Hall of Fame Award, and the SLA John Cotton Dana Award all be made in the form of engraved silver plated bowls and engrossed scrolls.

Chapter Growth Award—The Special Committee that was appointed in June 1978 to consider the costs of SLA Awards recommended that the Chapter Growth Award be discontinued since membership growth on a percentage basis limited its presentation only to the smaller Chapters.

The Board voted to discontinue the Chapter Growth Award and referred to the Chapter Cabinet the issue of how to recognize Chapter membership recruitment efforts. Recommendations of the Cabinet are expected on or before the 1980 post-Conference meeting of the Board.

Finances—To aid in the development of the FY 80 budget, the staff submitted a projection of Association membership to the Board. A projection of 11,500 members as of Dec 31, 1980, was approved. The total membership of Jun 1, 1979, was 10,879.

Medical Examination for Executive Director—AOC recommended to the Board that an annual medical examination be required of the executive director. The Board voted that SLA would pay up to \$250 annually for an examination if the Executive Director would allow the Doctor's report to be submitted to AOC.

Investment Management Service—The Finance Committee, after reviewing SLA's Investment Management Service (Citibank) Account urged the Board to instruct Citibank that any proceeds from the sale of any of the Association's holdings be invested in U.S. Treasury bills or six-month certificates of deposit. Furthermore, it was recommended that the Executive Director investigate alternatives to the Investment Management Service and report to the Finance

Committee at its Fall 1979 Meeting. After some discussion and a review of the reports submitted by the Association accountant, the Board accepted the Committee's recommendations.

Profiles Revision—Last Fall the Board of Directors authorized Dr. Paul Kruse to undertake a revision of *Profiles of Special Libraries*. In his progress report Kruse indicated that no response had been received from libraries representing the Chemistry, Education, Metals/Materials, Natural Resources, and Picture Divisions. It is necessary for data to be sent to Kruse so that the *Profiles* can be completed. The Board asked the Division Cabinet Chairman to follow up on those Divisions that have not responded.

Special Committee Formed—A proposal was brought to the Board for a publication commemorating the Association's first 75th Anniversary for distribution at the 1984 Annual Conference. In order to avoid taking hasty and uncoordinated action, the Board asked the President-Elect to appoint a special committee to investigate ways of commemorating this event. An initial report will be made to the Board at the Winter 1980 Meeting.

Employee Job Descriptions—Association policy had mandated that the job descriptions and salary ranges of Association staff members be kept confidential. It was felt by

staff, AOOC, and the Board that a reason no longer existed for this situation. On the contrary, knowing the job descriptions of others in the office could facilitate increased efficiency in the operation of some office functions. Therefore, the Board approved the AOOC recommendation that the confidential classification of staff salary ranges and job descriptions be eliminated, effective immediately.

Allocation of Members' Dues to SL—In 1972 negotiations between SLA and the Internal Revenue Service resulted in an agreement that \$7.00 of the dues of Members, Associate Members, and Sustaining Members be allocated to the *Special Libraries* program. This figure has continued to be used. A recent IRS audit of Association tax returns for FY 77 led to a challenge of this allocation. The IRS also challenged the lack of any allocation for Retired or Student Members. (These two groups had been exempted because they pay reduced dues.) In negotiations it was agreed that the allocation should now be increased to \$10.00 per Member and that one-half of the Retired and Student Member dues be allocated to SL. SLA's legal counsel advised acceptance of these changes. To reflect the increased allocation of member dues to *Special Libraries* in the FY 79 Budget, the Board took an action to transfer \$35,500 to the *Special Libraries* Program Fund from the Association's operating fund.



SLA Board of Directors 1979/80

Seated (l. to r.): Chapter Cabinet Chairman Fred Roper; past President Vivian D. Hewitt; President Joseph M. Dagnese; President-Elect James B. Dodd; Division Cabinet Chairman Patricia Marshall. Standing (l. to r.): Chapter Cabinet Chairman-Elect Edwina H. Pancake, Jack Leister, Mary Vasilakis, Beryl L. Anderson, Treasurer Dorothy Kasman, Doris Lee Schild, Pat Molholt, Floyd Henderson, Division Cabinet Chairman-Elect Ruth S. Smith.

The First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries

In retrospect it is obvious that Honolulu is the ideal site for a worldwide conference. No matter who you are—whatever your nationality—you are comfortable in Honolulu. Not only the overwhelming graciousness of the people but the mix of nationalities in which all groups become minorities makes this island state unique.

Hawaii, America's gateway to Asia and the South Pacific, is not typically American in pace. The spirit of *aloha* permeates the islands. It is not the languor of the southeastern United States; it is a spirit that the ancient inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands considered a sacred obligation. Strangers were—and still are—welcomed warmly. The residents of the islands approach life with an ease and dignity that is unusual but only more special for its rarity.

The island of Oahu upon which Honolulu is situated is 604 square miles of tropical wonderland where the mean air temperature generally averages from 71°F to 78°F and the average water temperatures is 76°F at Waikiki Beach. It is no wonder that visitors from all over the world

have made Hawaii their home. Oahu now boasts 80% of the state's 886,600 inhabitants.

But even this surfeit of people cannot totally obscure the natural beauty of Oahu. Perhaps it is because the people live so easily upon the land. One example, outdoor advertising is prohibited.

The inviting reputation of the islands was no match, however, for the adverse affects on the Conference of an airline strike affecting 60% of the air traffic into Hawaii, followed by the grounding of all DC-10 aircraft—which most of the carriers to Hawaii fly. These two occurrences beyond the control of SLA staff, did affect the number of registrants who were able to attend the 70th Annual Conference of SLA, even though we were joined by the Special Libraries Association of Japan (SENTOKYO) and the Special Libraries Division of IFLA. Conference registration this year was 1,801. Yet attendees came from 18 countries, one territory, and one crown colony making this a truly international event.

1979 Annual Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii BORED OF DIRECTORS AGENDA (Revised, Real, Hidden)

Fri/15 June 79, 8:00 a.m. to ?

Coral Ballroom IV, Hilton Hawaiian Village

Open Session (More or less)

- Fr. 1 Call to Chaos
- Fr. 2 Election of Bored Doodler
- Fr. 3 Bun Call
- Fr. 4 Disapproval of the Hours
- Fr. 5 Wisecracks by El Primo
- Fr. 6 Actions and Recommendations of the (Re)verse Cabinet
- Fr. 7 Actions and Recommendations of the Subtraction Cabinet
- Fr. 8 Conference Reports
 - Fr. 8.1 Nomination of King Kamehameha the Great to Honorary Membership in SLA
 - Fr. 8.2 Proposal to hold the 1985 Annual Conference in Tahiti
 - Fr. 8.3 Proposal to hold the 1984 Winter Meeting in the Brave New World
- Fr. 9 Report of Monkey Business
- *Break, 8:15-11:45 a.m.
- Fr. 10 Approval of Signatories for BPE (Bribes, Payola, and Embezzlement)
 - Fr. 10.1 Overt
 - Fr. 10.2 Covert
 - Fr. 10.3 Divert
 - Fr. 10.4 Go Directly to jail; do not pass GO; do not collect \$200.
- Fr. 11 Worldwide Bibliographic Confusion Committee
- Fr. 12 Report on the White House Follies of 1979
- Fr. 13 Resolution of Thanks to the Incoming Bored Members
- Fr. 14 Unconditional Surrender

Some Members, having had too much poi (?), suggested this agenda for the first meeting of the new Board.



President Hewitt stands with members of the Japanese delegation to the Conference. Standing, second from left, is Yasushi Sakai, vice president, SENTOKYO, and deputy librarian, National Diet Library.

Japanese Participation

The Conference was originally conceived and planned by Frank E. McKenna, SLA's late Executive Director, as a joint Conference of SLA and SENTOKYO. When interest in participation was expressed by the IFLA Special Libraries Division, as well as library associations in the Pacific Basin area, the Conference was designated by the SLA Board of Directors as the First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries.

Simultaneous translation equipment and personnel and Japanese-English interpreters were available at the four Plenary Sessions and other selected programs. Generous grants of the H. W. Wilson Foundation, the Xerox Corporation, and the Exxon Education Foundation assisted SLA in providing this service and in meeting other extraordinary Conference expenses.

The SENTOKYO delegation was led by Yasushi Sakai, Deputy Librarian, National Diet Library, Dr. Yasunosuke Morita, Executive Director of SENTOKYO, was also a member of the delegation. Several SENTOKYO members delivered papers at the Contributed Paper Sessions, and others participated in Division programs as speakers or panelists.

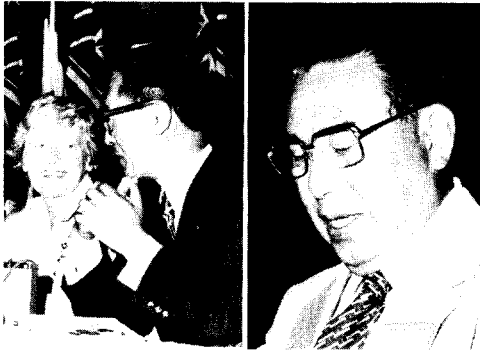
Following the Conference, a number of the SENTOKYO delegation traveled to the

mainland and visited several libraries in Southern California, New York, New Jersey, Boston, and Washington, D.C.

Conference-Wide Events

The Conference theme, "Politics and Economics: Their Impact on Library/Information Services," was particularly timely. This is true not only because of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services which will be held this Fall but also because of the tightening of the money flow that is effecting libraries all over the world. As Thomas Hughes of the Library of Congress said during Plenary Session II, information has become "the commodity of power." This power is both economic and political. Three Plenary Sessions were devoted to these issues. Plenary Session II dealt with "Politics and Economics of International Transfer of Information"; Session III covered the "Impact of Corporate/Institutional Politics and Economics"; and Session IV focused on the "Impact of Government Politics and Economics."

Six Continuing Education Courses were offered this year. Although total Conference registration was low, the timely topics and useful skills taught in the courses encouraged good registration. The 250



Left: IFLA Secretary-General Wijnstroom and Sentokyo Executive Director Morita during the International Welcome. Right: SENTOKYO Vice-President Sakai addresses the Conference.

people who attended these sessions learned about archives management, organizational structure and behavior theory, research techniques, marketing library services, advanced micrographics, and effective decision-making skills.

The Sunday orientation session that has become traditional in the past few years was held in the Hilton Hawaiian Village's geodesic dome. This popular session drew close to 400 people. Topics included "Getting Acquainted" and "Getting the Most from the Conference Program." Attendance at all other Conference sessions was high, and this preview was undoubtedly helpful.



Conference entertainment ranged from a presentation of historic Hawaiian dance at the International Welcome to the antics of preschoolers at the Scholarship Event.

The Conference-Wide Reception in the Exhibits Area was a smashing success. The three spacious exhibits rooms gave visitors every opportunity to view new exhibits and talk with representatives of 105 publishers, service companies, and equipment manufacturers. To encourage attendees to take full advantage of the continuing education opportunity provided by the exhibits, free Tropical Continental Breakfasts were available in the Exhibits Area Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings.

Special Events

On Sunday evening this very special worldwide conference got off to an international start. Greetings were expressed by Vivian D. Hewitt, President of SLA; Yasushi Sakai, Vice-President of SENTOKYO; Derek Clarke, chairman, IFLA, Special Libraries Division; Gabriella Watt, President, Special Libraries Section, Library Association of Australia; Eileen Anderson, representative of the governor of Hawaii; and Jean K. Mardfin, representative of the mayor of Honolulu. Both Clarke and Sakai paid tribute to the late Frank E. McKenna to whom the Conference was dedicated. Sakai quoted a particularly fitting Japanese adage. "One who drinks the water of our well should not forget the people who dug that well." And, of course, it was not possible for us to forget. Having paused for a moment to remember, we turned to enjoy an explanation of the Hawaiian culture presented in song and dance by a troupe of Polynesian dancers.

This highly polished group of professional entertainers was contrasted by the entertainment at Monday's Scholarship Event. After cocktails around the pool at



L. J. Anthony presents his views during Plenary Session II.

the Ilikai overlooking the Pacific Ocean, everyone moved indoors. The entertainment was provided by Huli O'Kamalei, a local dancing school. The performance was singularly delightful, although neither slick nor polished. Youngsters from perhaps four years old to teenagers presented music and dancing of the Pacific Islands.

The Program

Everything starts early in Honolulu. Perhaps this was a good thing since registrants from the central and eastern parts of North America had biological clocks that generally woke them up at five or six a.m. anyway. However, with breakfast in the Exhibits Area served from seven until eight, everyone was ready for the short walk down the hall to the Plenary Session.

The keynote address was delivered by Margreet Wijnstroom, Secretary-General, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and Honorary Member of SLA. An edited version of her excellent presentation appears on pages 357-362 of this issue. Her address set the stage for Plenary Session II.

As more countries become involved in sharing their resources, their governments also become involved with the flow of information. At Plenary Session II, the growth and changes of this flow were discussed.

Thomas E. Hughes, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, discussed this flow in the context of the International Nuclear Information System.

This data base was developed for political reasons, so that the East and West could share technological information.

However, he added, the flow of information has changed in recent years. The United States, formerly the major producer of scientific information, has produced less, while other countries have increased their output. Politically speaking, some smaller countries have begun to resent the U.S. dominance in information and the resulting dependence upon U.S. sources.

A spark of controversy arose from this statement. During his talk, Rafael Rivera Sanchez de Aparicio, Nacional Financiera, Mexico, said that a developing country such as his does not consider itself totally dependent upon U.S. information sources. Such sources provide otherwise unavailable material, he explained, that can be used to develop Mexican technology to the point of complete scientific freedom from foreign data bases.

What does concern Mexican information centers, he said, is the northern flow of information to the United States, especially sensitive materials such as petroleum data. Only drastic government regulation can halt the flow of such information across an international border, Rivera said. The difficulty lies in finding a balance between the control of "nationally private" information and the beneficial flow of most business information.

As a counter to this viewpoint, Roger K. Summit, Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory, said that government regulation of data base use had usually increased bureaucratic problems and decreased efficiency.



President-Elect Joseph M. Dagnese jokes with Horace Becker after Plenary Session III.



The Conference program included events such as this well-attended Plenary Session . . .

He explained that politics and economics were secondary factors when computer-based information systems were developed twenty years ago. Now, however, factors such as the development of telecommunications networks, the entry of private companies into data base production, and the revolution in the size and cost of electronic data processing equipment were major factors in this change.

As a result, Summit concluded, international cooperation in data base development has become a completely political matter; user's interests are served only if they are consistent with political objectives.

Speaking from the European viewpoint, L. J. Anthony, deputy director-general, Aslib, was quick to return to the problem of U.S. information systems. "Europeans are not entirely happy about the present American domination of the on-line market and about their increasing dependence on American systems."

He added that the European countries



. . . as well as many informative smaller sessions.

want to have the necessary technology available within their own borders in case access to U.S. sources is curtailed. They also want to reverse the cash flow out of Europe.

The discussion of money and politics continued. As Anthony explained, most new data systems are developed by private companies, which will provide services on a profit basis. While this is not a promising prospect, he wondered whether a worse future would result if the industry were controlled instead by government, with the problems of political influence and bias.

At Plenary Session III, Horace Becker, who calls himself a working engineer but is also a vice-president of the Xerox Corporation, shared his experiences on how he survived corporate politics. He also commiserated with his audience: "Engineers are like librarians, they don't go anywhere." The answer is to recognize why and do something about it. Many managers, having come up from the sales ranks, do not understand the function of a library. To Becker a library was functioning well if it stopped research and development people from duplicating effort. In order to do this, the librarian needs to be a part of the team—not someone offering a service. Make your presence felt, don't go to your users and offer help. Go to your users' bosses. Tell them, "I can help you with free information." "Your people are wasting your money." "They would prefer to reinvent the wheel." Deal in man-hours and talk in terms of dollars. "We think this



Ruth C. Smith of the U.S.A. (l.) and J. S. Sossai of Malaysia (r.) were among the speakers at the IFLA Special Libraries Division session.

saved two man-years . . . [or] \$50,000." The only way to survive is to be certain that communication takes place. This controversial session was followed by a call to action for librarians.

The tone of Plenary Session IV was one of encouragement, or rather incitement. Before it is too late, librarians should realize their own worth and fight to assure that their employers, organizations, and government also realize that worth. In a group, librarians have even greater power; such a group as SLA should be able to wield its power in order to gain recognition and appreciation.

Hannah Atkins, Oklahoma House of Representatives and one-time librarian, urged her former colleagues to become involved in exerting pressure and power upon those people who make the decisions; lobbying and letter writing are essential skills. "Your message must get across to the political world," she said. "There is power in numbers; SLA is a sleeping giant. You can make things happen."

Atkins added that the decision by many librarians to be apolitical is in itself a political choice, a choice of inaction. As a result, said Atkins, those who do not participate are passed over when funding is distributed. She noted that the White House Conference of Libraries and Information Services and the 1980 SLA Conference in Washington, D.C. offer perfect opportunities for positive political action.

Librarians' claim to recognition is well-deserved, since they are part of the "information society" which constitutes almost

half of the U.S. gross national product. Barry Jagoda, president, American Information Exchange, Washington, D.C., provided these statistics during his presentation.

Jagoda explained that 45% of the U.S. workforce is involved with some facet of information; this percentage has grown rapidly since the late Nineteenth Century.

As a result, Jagoda said, information has become our most valuable resource. "It would be a mistake to underestimate or undervalue our information products and services." He stressed that librarians should



SLA Executive Director designee David Bender confers with SENTOKYO Executive Director Yasunosuke Morita.

demand a larger share of the economy and consider themselves the most necessary assets of the modern economy.

The six Contributed Papers sessions presented speakers from five countries. New review procedures instituted this year by the Conference Program Committee led to especially good results. These papers combined with the fine Division program—particularly the management program—made this Conference especially worthwhile. Selected papers from these sessions will appear in future issues of *Special Libraries*.

IFLA Session Provides an International Perspective

In keeping with the international flavor of the Conference, the IFLA Special Libraries Division session provided a review of the services the Division has provided for special libraries throughout the world.

An overview of IFLA structure was given by Margreet Wijnstroom. IFLA—now in its fifty-second year—consists of more than nine hundred members, covering approximately one hundred ten countries. She added that IFLA has a high consultative status with UNESCO; any

UNESCO programs dealing with libraries must be planned with the advice of IFLA.

IFLA was organized during the fiftieth anniversary of the Library Association, Great Britain, Wijnstroom explained. The founders of IFLA, she said, “wanted to meet regularly and make a permanent union. They wanted to discuss joint interests—and joint frustrations, too.”

“IFLA is very much an organization of personalities,” she said. “The federation staff and office space is very small. We try to cover the world with four staff members.”

Derek Clarke outlined the structure of the Division. It is composed of six sections: Social Science Libraries; Geography and Map Libraries; Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries; Science and Technology Libraries; Art Libraries; and Administrative Libraries.

Clarke explained that the Social Science Libraries Section generally has been involved with economically based libraries and the production of economic directories. However, he added that the Section now is developing in other areas and will be in contact with the International Association of Law Libraries concerning future projects.

The future of the Section itself was outlined by Vivian D. Hewitt. She said the



President Dagnese chats with James Humphry III, H. W. Wilson Company.

Section extends to topics such as civil rights, statistics, and sociology. She added that the recent reorganization of IFLA to allow personal memberships would help toward increasing its total membership, especially from the United States.

Speaking for the Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries Section, Ruth C. Smith, National Institutes of Health, Washington, D.C., noted that among the recent projects of the Section are an inventory of data bases and data base systems in biological and medical science libraries, which will be completed in September, 1980, and a compilation of world listings of biological and medical science libraries.

Pat Molholt, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, spoke on the Science and Technology Libraries Section. "There is a great deal of potential in the Section," she said; however, she noted that major changes were occurring because of the death of Frank E. McKenna, SLA Executive Director and chairman of the Section. Molholt also spoke about the Astronomical and Geophysical Libraries Round Table. She noted that the Round Table has a small but devoted membership. "Astronomical libraries represent some of the strongest international efforts in science" she said. "Our members can give a lot of support to their own people."

The Administrative Libraries Section, dealing mostly with government libraries, was discussed by Otto Simmler, Vienna. He said that the main work of the Section has been to make the public aware of these libraries and to make the government agencies themselves aware of the value of their own libraries. "We want to find where these libraries are hiding," he said. "So many are underused."

J. S. Soosai, Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, explained the workings of another IFLA Division, the Division of Regional Activities. Established in 1976, the Division deals with the problems of developing countries, especially the problems of Third World Nations. He said that the Third World now gets a high priority in IFLA; one indicator of this is the 1980 IFLA Conference which will be held in Manila, The Philippines. The Division has even paid for the membership fees for

several associations and individuals so that they could participate in IFLA.

And Then . . .

This year many Divisions planned field trips which took their members to the other islands of the Hawaiian archipelago. Among the destinations were the Sugar Planter's Association, Volcanoes National Park, the Alex Baldwin Company, the Bishop Museum, Haiku Gardens, COMSAT earth station, the EDUCOMP system, Lyon Arboretum, and Iolani Palace—the only royal palace in the United States.

Group Travel Unlimited also arranged for post-Conference tours to the islands of Maui/Kauai and the "Big Island," Hawaii. These tours were strictly for pleasure, rather than the educational tours arranged by the Divisions. Members who took them saw Lahaina, the ancient capital of the Hawaiian kingdom and later a whaling center; the town of Waimea, where Captain Cook first landed; Ka'u Desert; and Black Sand Beach—among other interesting sites.

And so we come to the end. This first Worldwide Conference was a rewarding experience. The tone set by sessions on political and economic awareness will prove to be valuable in the year to come. The international aspects of this Conference have set the stage for future meetings of special librarians throughout the world. The 1980 Conference in Washington, D.C., will also be attended by many friends and colleagues from outside North America. We look forward to it.



Marie Doering

Sunset over Honolulu. How will it compare to sunsets over Washington, D.C.?

The Winners 1979

SLA Hall of Fame

Gretchen Little and Frank E. McKenna were elected to the SLA Hall of Fame/1979. Engraved medallions and engrossed scrolls were presented at the Annual Awards Banquet. Gretchen Little received her award from President Hewitt (right). Frank McKenna's award was presented posthumously to his cousin Alex With (below). The citations appeared in the August 1979 issue of *SL*, pp. 343-344.



SLA John Cotton Dana Award

The first recipients of the SLA John Cotton Dana Award were Ruth S. Smith and Jessie C. Wheelwright. Engrossed scrolls and engraved silver bowls were presented by President Hewitt. Below left, Ruth S. Smith listened as Vivian Hewitt commented on her award. Below, Jessie Wheelwright as she expressed her appreciation. The citations appeared in the August 1979 issue of *SL*, pp. 342-343.





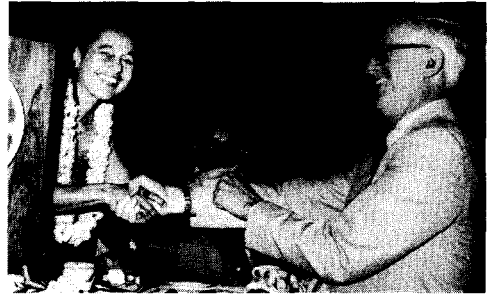
SLA Honorary Member

Helen F. Spencer, president of the Kenneth A. and Helen F. Spencer Foundation, was elected as Honorary Member of SLA on Jun 13, 1979. An engrossed scroll was accepted for Mrs. Spencer by Sara Hill (left). The citation appeared in the August 1979 issue of *SL*, p. 344.

Chapter Growth Award

An engraved gavel was awarded to the Sierra Nevada Chapter for the 1979 Chapter Growth Award. The Chapter's 31.7% increase in membership was the highest for the year. Scott Kennedy (right), president of the Chapter, accepted the gavel from President Hewitt.

The Southern Appalachian Chapter was second with a 27.7% increase; Connecticut Valley ranked third with 20.4%.



SLA Scholarships 1979/80

Three \$2,500 scholarships were awarded by Special Libraries Association for graduate study in librarianship leading to a master's degree in library or information science. The awards for 1979/80 were announced by SLA President Vivian D. Hewitt at the Annual Awards Banquet on Jun 13.

Wendolyn Clark (Florence, Ala.) received her BS degree in English, library science, and sociology from the University of North Alabama. Since 1969 she has worked in the technical library, Tennessee Valley Authority. Her first position was library assistant; in 1977, she became reference librarian. She will attend the George Peabody College School of Library Science, Nashville, Tenn.

Donna Harnden (St. Paul, Minn.) received a BA degree in library science from the College of St. Catherine. She worked four years as librarian in the Minneapolis office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell. Harnden is an active member of the Minnesota Chapter of SLA and is editor of its bulletin. She is also a contributing member of an information network of Minneapolis corporate libraries. Harnden plans to attend the University of Minnesota library school.

Mary S. Williams (Berkeley, Calif.) received her BA and MA in Spanish from the University of California at Berkeley. She is currently assistant librarian at Pettit and Martin, a law firm in San Francisco. Williams has been accepted at

the University of California at Berkeley School of Library and Information Studies.

Four \$1,000 stipends for the academic year 1979/80 were also awarded by Special Libraries Association to members of minority groups. Recipients were Kirk Gregory (St. Louis, Mo.) who will attend the University of Missouri, Columbia, School of Library and Information Science; Hiawatha Norris (Claremont, Calif.) who is attending the University of Southern California, School of Library Science; Thu-Thuy Thi Trinh (Austin, Texas) who is enrolled at the University of Texas at Austin, Graduate School of Library Science; and Keith Martin West (Flushing, N.Y.) who will attend Pratt Institute, Graduate School of Library and Information Science.



Donna Harnden receives her check and congratulations from President Vivian D. Hewitt.

SLA Employment Clearing House

SLA Employment Clearing House at the Honolulu Conference listed 64 position openings for the 82 registrants seeking new employment.

Students comprised slightly over one-fourth (21) of the 82 registrants. Many of these students were recent graduates of the University of Hawaii. The other 61 registrants were employed librarians who were seeking career advancement and geographic mobility in a new position.

The ratio of ECH registrants to Positions Open in Honolulu was 1.3 to 1. This ratio is slightly higher than the Kansas City Conference. However, these figures still represent a somewhat more encouraging market than those of 1975 through 1977. Table 1 illustrates these figures.

Table 1

Conference	Ratio of ECH Registrants to Positions Open
1975	2.5:1
1976	2.8:1
1977	2.8:1
1978	1.1:1
1979	1.3:1

A total of 46 organizations listed the sixty-four positions opened. Starting salaries ranged from a low of \$10,000 to a high of \$29,000. The majority of positions listed salaries in the mid-teens and required at least 3 years experience. At least 15 of the job openings were for heads of departments. Table 2 shows the salaries posted at the ECH.

The geographic locations for positions available were as follows: Northeast—29; Midwest—8; Southeast—3; West—12, Southwest—12. Colleges and universities provided the majority of job openings. The academic openings accounted for 70% of the listing (45 job openings). Business and industry followed with 12 positions open. United States government agencies listed 4 positions, while a hospital, public library, and law office listed one position each.



As is usual with conference employment clearing houses, this opportunity provides only the initial meeting between an interviewer and job applicant. After the conference come follow-up interviews, site visits, and final offers and acceptances. As this report goes to press, final figures on the number of positions filled as a direct result of the ECH service are not available.

Table 2

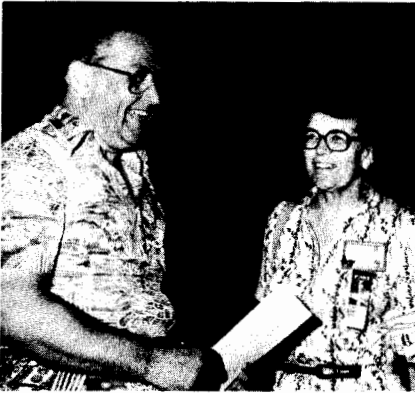
Starting Salary	Number of Positions
\$10,000	3
11,000	2
12,000	9
13,000	13
14,000	10
15,000	4
16,000	8
17,000	1
18,000	1
19,000	2
20,000	3
21,000	1
22,000	2
23,000	-
24,000	2
25,000	1
29,000	2



A member of the Korean delegation at the pre-Banquet Reception.



Hawaii Conference Program Chairman Jack Leister talks with Hawaiian Pacific Chapter President Michelle Pommer during the Reception preceding the Awards Banquet.



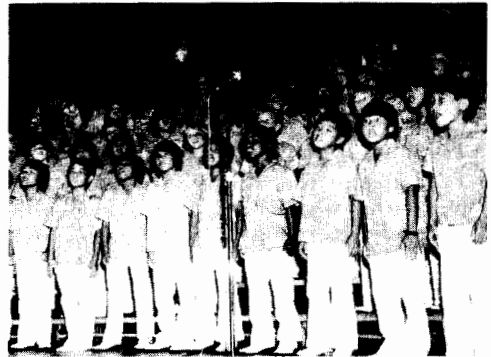
Former SLA Presidents Gilles Frappier and Miriam H. Tees enjoy a moment of conversation.



President-Elect James B. Dodd talks with Yasunosuke Morita at the Reception.



Joe Dagnese receives a special token of office during the Awards Banquet.



After the Banquet, the Honolulu Boys Choir entertained with a wide variety of music.

Reports of Standing Committees 1978/79

Association Office Operations

The Committee met three times on Oct 10, 1978, and Jan 31 and May 8, 1979. Among the actions taken were the following.

1) Recommended to the Board of Directors the replacement of the Xerox 2400 with the Xerox 7000 effective Jan 1, 1979.

2) Recommended to the Board of Directors the inclusion of \$5,600 in the draft 1979 budget for microprocessing of Board Minutes, Division Bulletins, and Chapter Bulletins as appropriate.

3) Recommended to the Board of Directors inclusion in fiscal year 1979 budget of \$2,650 as estimated rental for word processing equipment.

4) Recommended to the Board of Directors that Fred Baum be designated as the third signatory for Association bank accounts.

5) Recommended to the Board of Directors that the confidential classification of job descriptions of SLA employees be eliminated.

6) Recommended to the Board of Directors that the confidential classification of the salary ranges as given in the SLA pay plan be eliminated.

7) Recommended to the Board of Directors the adoption of the Executive Director Performance Appraisal which AOOC had prepared.

8) Recommended to the Board of Directors that an amount up to \$6,700 be included in the fiscal year 1979 for the work of the Search Committee.

9) Recommended to the Board of Directors that David R. Bender be approved as the new Executive Director.

AOOC wishes to express its appreciation to the Acting Executive Director and the Association Staff for their dedicated and loyal devotion to duty and for their significant accomplishments, especially those related to the Honolulu Conference, during the year.

VIVIAN D. HEWITT

Awards

The Awards Committee has elected the following people to the SLA Hall of Fame: Frank E. McKenna and Gretchen Little.

The John Cotton Dana Awards have been awarded to: Ruth S. Smith and Jessie C. Wheelwright.

Furthermore, the Committee requests that the Board of Directors recommend (by 2/3 vote) to the membership at the next Annual Meeting, the election of Helen F. Spencer to Honorary Membership.*

MARK BAER

*Mrs. Spencer was elected on Jun 13.

Bylaws

Due to a change in the chairman of this committee, work has just begun to gear up. However, all Chapter requests received to date are being processed.

ELIZABETH MOORE

Committee on Committees

The Committee on Committees (ConC) first task was to redefine the definition of the Education Committee. In 1978 the position of Manager, Professional Development, was established at the Association Office necessitating the redefinition of the Education Committee, approved by the Board of Directors at its Fall 1978 meeting.

The Board, at its meeting on Jun 16, 1978, voted to establish a Standards Committee and a Statistics Committee and asked the ConC for definitions of the two committees by the 1979 Winter Meeting. The definition of the Standards Committee was approved by the Board at its Fall 1978 meeting. A revision changing the Association Office contact for this committee was approved by the Board at the Winter 1979 meeting.

The Board at that time also approved the ConC's definition of the Statistics Committee.

The Copyright Committee was established as a Standing Committee replacing the Special Committee on Copyright Law Practice and Implementation. The definition for this new committee was approved by the Board at the Winter 1979 meeting.

At this Fall 1978 meeting, the Board asked the ConC to study the procedures for selecting nominating committees in associations similar to SLA and to make appropriate recommendations to the Board not later than June 1979. A report for actions in June 1979 was submitted. ConC recommended no change in SLA's nominating procedure.

JEAN DEUSS

Consultation Service

The chairman assisted the Newspaper Division in coordinating plans to establish a Division consultation committee and specialized skills inventory. Chapter consultation officers can refer requests for qualified newspaper librarians to the Division.

The chairman conducted a workshop on library space planning for the Southern California Chapter. Requests for consultation service were received from two organizations outside the United States.

JOHANNA E. TALLMAN

Copyright Law Implementation

In the Fall of 1978, the U.S. Register of Copyrights began steps to carry out the statutory charge in Section 108(i) of the new Copyright Law to provide a 5-year review and report on "the extent to which (Section 108. Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction by libraries and archives) has achieved the intended statutory balancing of the rights of creators and the needs of users." The Register of Copyrights has appointed the following representatives to a 108(i) Advisory Committee:

Dr. James Barsky, Academic Press, Inc.; Charles Butts, Houghton Mifflin Co.; J. Christopher Burns, The Washington Post; Efren W. Gonzalez, librarian, Bristol-Myers Products; Irwin Karp, esquire, The Authors League of America, Inc.; Madeline Henderson, National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Rita Lerner, American Institute of Physics; Nancy Marshall, director, Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service, University of Wisconsin; August Steinhilber, associate executive director, National School Boards Association; Dr. Alfred Sumberg, associate secretary, American Association of University Professors.

Gonzalez and Marshall chair similar Copyright Committees in SLA and ALA, respectively, and represent the library community on the new advisory committee. They are also members of the CNLIA Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Practice and Implementation (Gonzalez, chairman) which also includes representatives from AALS, ARL, Medical LA, and Music LA (see separate report on CNLIA Committee).

Committee activities have awaited the development of this latest focus of library photocopying concerns. The 108(i) Advisory Committee has now met twice and it should begin to be clearer how SLA can cooperate in the development of data for the 5-year review.

EFREN W. GONZALEZ

Education

This year the Education Committee worked to develop the relationship between the Committee and the Manager, Professional Development, and with Chapters and Divisions, in addition to expanding SLA's continuing education program. A restatement of the purpose of the Committee was written and approved by the Board of Directors. Guidelines for the Education Committee/Manager, Professional Development/Chapters and Divisions were written and approved in principle by the Chapter Cabinet and the Board of Directors, with the understanding that the guidelines were an initial effort and would require development and alteration as we have experience in using them.

The Committee, with suggestions from Chapter and Division officers and interested members, worked closely with the Manager, Professional Development, in the planning and presentation of the regional and Conference continuing educa-

tion courses. During 1978/79 five regional courses were held, in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Atlanta. Their topics were "Micrographics in the Special Library" and "Organizational Behavior: The Role of the Special Librarian." The six courses presented at the Annual Conference were "Archives Management," "Advanced Organizational Structure and Behavior Theory for Large Special Libraries," "Developing Skills in Effective Decision Making," "Learning Research Techniques," "Marketing Your Services," and "Advanced Micrographics."

The Committee also advised on the five-year course sequences being developed in the areas of management, technology, communications, and information science. As mandated by the Board of Directors, details of the 1979/80 regional and the expanded 1980 Conference courses have been made available during this summer to allow ample time for planning. Chapters are being offered the option of making local arrangements for the regional courses.

Open Committee meetings were held at both the Winter meeting and the Annual Conference. The Committee and the Manager, Professional Development, had an additional opportunity, at the Winter meeting, to discuss the content and presentation of SLA's continuing education courses with the Chapter Cabinet. A report on the Committee's activities was presented to the Chapter Cabinet at the Annual Conference. Each of these meetings produced useful feedback and suggestions.

The Committee sponsored its first Conference program, "Library School Education and Beyond." Three speakers, Joseph N. Whitten, Lucille Whalen, and Wayne Gossage, discussed the state of library science education; formal continuing education programs; and nontraditional, lifelong continuing education, in the context of special librarianship. A capacity audience seemed to find the presentations informative and even controversial.

Future efforts of the Committee will include maintaining and improving two-way communication about SLA's continuing education program with members and Chapter and Division officers, implementing a needs assessment, and reporting at the Fall Board meeting on the question of income-sharing with sponsoring Chapters.

MURIEL REGAN

Finance

The Finance Committee held its first meeting on Oct 19, 1978, at which time the annual review of the budget (for FY 1979) took place, including the making of recommendations for the Board of Directors regarding requests for funds received from various Association Committees and Chapters.

In view of the likelihood of a deficit for the year in the General Fund, due to unusual, unbudgeted expenditures for such activities as copy-

right publications for members, Governors' Conference documents for publicity purposes and a Bylaws ballot, the Committee sought ways to reduce expenditures in 1979. One proposal was the elimination for the year of the annual membership directory.

The Committee recommended Board approval of a loan to the New York Chapter for preparation of a union list and a directory. It considered a proposed questionnaire prepared by Gilles Frappier to be used in surveying the need of Association Committee chairmen and official Representatives for travel expenses, at present not granted. The Association's Investment Management Service agreement with a bank was reviewed as to its performance during its first year of operation.

The other meeting of the Committee was held on May 18, 1979, at which time a projection was agreed upon of the total Association membership at the end of 1980 to use in the preparation of the budget for FY 80.

At that meeting the annual audit of the Association was reviewed with a representative of the auditing firm; all records and procedures were found to be in good order. One of the actions taken by the Committee was to recommend to the Board that an alternative be sought to the Investment Management Service arrangement in view of its mediocre performance during its first eighteen months. The Committee also recommended that the Board ask the Division and Chapter Cabinets to study the matter of unused Chapter and Division funds since some Association units have unused funds when other units lack sufficient funds to carry out worthwhile projects. Still another action was to recommend to the Board that dues and other payments to the Association be made only in U.S. dollars, to avoid losses due to varying foreign currency exchange rates.

The Committee heard the results of the survey conducted by Frappier on the needs of Association Committee chairmen and official Representatives in regard to travel funds. No action was deemed necessary.

ELLIS MOUNT

Government Information Services

During August and September of 1978, the Committee worked with other librarians from all over the United States in responding critically to the proposed new policies for the *National Technical Information Service*, as published by the Office of Management and Budget in the *Federal Register* in July. As a result the proposal was withdrawn and a much revised version prepared for further public discussion this year.

The remainder of the report period was taken up with efforts to familiarize the Association's membership with the on-going activities of the congressional Joint Committee on Printing to revise, and in fact, rewrite *Title 44, U.S. Code*. This undertaking is of prime importance to all librarians, since it will set the future policies for federal activities in the areas of printing, publishing, and information dissemination. It involves not only

the Government Printing Office operations (including the Federal Depository Library System) but the activities of the important information centers such as NTIS, NASA, and NUREG. The Committee publicized the major issues of concern to the JCP, which will be reflected in the language of a bill to be introduced in May and on which hearings will be held in June of 1979. The Committee hopes to assist in bringing views of particular interest to the Association to the attention of the appropriate congressional committees, and to keep the Association fully informed on the developments which will have a significant impact, especially on libraries which are primarily engaged in support of research activities.

Close contact with federal information and documentation operations has been strengthened by the appointment of the chairman to a three-year term (1978/81) on the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer to represent our Association. Cooperation with GODORT/ALA has continued to be of significant benefit to this Committee in keeping itself and the Association informed of developments in the government information services.

The Association, through this Committee, is again a cosponsor of an Institute on Federal Information, a two-day seminar to be held at the American University College of Public Affairs on May 21-22, in Washington, D.C. Mary Lou Knobbe, former chairman of this Committee, has helped in the preparations as the local representative and won the appreciation of the organizers and this Committee for her fine efforts.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER

Networking

In the belief that networking is a specialized form of communication and that a good library is a communication medium, the main thrust of the Networking Committee during the year has been to establish lines of communication so that SLA members and their libraries could more easily keep up to date and exchange information activities that affect them. In that direction, four actions were taken.

1. In October, each Chapter was asked to appoint a member or committee to serve as liaison with the SLA Networking Committee. Twenty-five Chapters have made such appointments; several of the representatives have reported on cooperative and networking activities in their Chapter areas.

2. At the Winter Meeting in Tucson, a similar request was made to the Division officers to appoint networking liaison representatives. Seven Divisions have responded to date. Perhaps SLA members can best use networking concepts for their own needs by employing networking activities in subject and format specialties, represented by division structures and activities, as compared to the strongly local and regional multi-type library networks in which Chapter networking activities are concentrated.

3. A column, "Networking Notes," was instituted in *Special Libraries* beginning with the April 1979 issue. Some concern has been expressed at Committee meetings that this means of communication is not prompt enough for effective communication of networking and other news to the membership, and it has been suggested that the Association explore the possibility of issuing a newsletter either as a separate publication or as an insert in *Special Libraries*.

4. A recommendation was made to the Association's Committee on Committees to establish formal communications between the Networking Committee and certain SLA Representatives by making the SLA Representatives to the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee and to the National Periodicals System Advisory Committee ex-officio members of the Networking Committee. Such communication has been informally established with the two current Representatives.

In other activities, committee meetings were held at the Kansas City Conference and at the Tucson Winter Meeting, and one is scheduled for the Honolulu Conference. Also at the Honolulu Conference the committee is sponsoring a program on Monday afternoon, Jun 11, and is adding its joint sponsorship to another program during the morning of the same day.

Committee members gave assistance to the SLA Special Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The Chapter networking liaison representatives were asked to report to that special committee on activities at the various state Governors' White House Conferences that had some bearing on special libraries.

The committee chairman was invited and expects to attend the national conference, Critical Issues in Cooperative Library Development: A Conference on Networks for Networking, sponsored by the Indiana Department of Public Instruction and funded by the U.S. Office of Education.

A nearly complete discontinuity of Committee membership has hampered Committee activities to some extent. As of March 1979 only one member had been on the committee for a complete year. Furthermore, the committee will have had three different chairmen within three years.

The Committee wishes to thank all those liaison representatives and other SLA members who have provided a great deal of information and assistance to the Committee.

JAMES BEAUPRE DODD

Nominating

The Nominating Committee for Spring 1979 Elections presented the slate of Nominees for office to the Board of Directors at the November 1978 Board of Directors meeting. This slate was published in *Special Libraries* 70(no.1):37-45 (Jan 1979).

JAMES A. ARSHEM

Plenum Publishing Corporation Award

The SLA Plenum Publishing Corporation Award was approved in 1976 to be given to a member of Special Libraries Association for an outstanding original paper not previously published or presented covering any aspect of special librarianship. Both the 1976/77 and the 1977/78 committees found no worthy papers to reward with the Plenum funds.

This year the committee has been charged with recommending alternatives for the award.

The chairman queried the members of the committee asking for suggestions. After a conference call, numerous written communications and a brief dialog with Frank Columbus at Plenum, the following scholarship was recommended.

Although we do have a Scholarship Fund for future librarians which is well-supported and well-organized in its collection efforts, we could make the Plenum Award available for one specific scholarship, and that to a worthy SLA member pursuing a Ph.D. The money should be important to the research efforts of the Ph.D. and so cited in the resulting dissertation. It was felt that an award of this nature aligned itself most closely with the intent of the Plenum Award.

We further believe that this scholarship could be administered by the present SLA Scholarship Committee, hence dissolving the SLA Plenum Publishing Corporation Award Committee.*

SUSAN GENSEL

*The Board of Directors approved this recommendation at the Winter Meeting in Tucson (see p. 196 *Special Libraries* April 1979).

Positive Action Program for Minority Groups

The stipend program for members of minority groups was continued this year, offering four stipends to qualified applicants of \$1,000 each. The applications decreased this year from 21 to 7. We feel that there is still a great need for this program and we are making an effort to determine the cause of so few requests. In light of the need, we are requesting three stipends of \$1,500 each for the coming year.

The committee is happy to note the increase in the appointment of Chapter liaison officers over the past year. It could be the result of sending a bulletin to Chapter presidents in November 1978 entitled "For Your Information," which gave information concerning the Committee's purpose and function, as well as the responsibilities of Chapter liaison officers. This was followed by telephone calls to those Chapters that did not respond. In an effort to determine why liaison officers were still not appointed in some of the Chapters, a letter was sent out to Chapter presidents urging them to evaluate the program and indicate problems, if any, and suggest ways they

felt would improve the program. The response to this inquiry has been poor.

The Committee felt that the Minority Volunteer List should be updated. We attempted to do this through the Chapter liaison officers. We received 11 responses from 46 Chapters. The first meeting of Chapter liaison officers is planned during the Honolulu meeting, and we hope to find answers to some of our questions at that time.

Two additional projects are being considered for the coming year: establishing communication with the Indian Awareness Centers in 18 metropolitan areas to identify potential special librarians; and attempting to match, through a clearinghouse, minority librarians who work on a nine-month schedule, and recent graduates of library schools, with special libraries that would be willing to hire them during the summer months because of vacations of the regular staff. This would afford an enriching experience for both, and may attract more minorities to the field of special librarianship.

As I view the program:

1) The Positive Action Program for Minority Groups needs time to grow and establish itself for the purpose for which it was intended.

2) Chapter presidents, hopefully, will realize the real possibilities of the program and will promote it.

3) Members appointed to the Committee should be truly committed and have adequate time to give to the work. This is extremely important.

4) It is a good program that can meet the needs of a growing number of minorities who could strengthen the Special Libraries Association.

JAMIE R. GRAHAM

Publisher Relations

Members of the Publisher Relations Committee serve concurrently on the Association of American Publishers/Special Libraries Association Joint Committee. After a period of several years' inactivity, the work of this Joint Committee was reactivated at a meeting on Nov 28, 1978. Several projects designed to cultivate the dialogue of mutual interests between publishers and special librarians were discussed.

A direct result of this Joint Committee meeting was an Issues Workshop held on Mar 22, 1979. At this workshop twenty publishers and special librarians met in an informal, free-wheeling discussion for the purpose of laying out specific issues of mutual interest and suggesting future projects and ways to bring them to fruition.

Discussion at this Issues Workshop underlined a point that arises any time publishers and special librarians gather, namely, that hard information about the practices of publishers as a group and responses to these practices by special librarians as a group is simply not available. We continue to work in a vacuum. The two principal areas of discussion revolved around the use or nonuse by

publishers of advertising standards in advertisements and other promotional materials, and the projected but never completed survey, *Selection and Acquisition Practices in Special Libraries*, developed several years ago by the Publisher Relations Committee.

Currently, the Committee is exploring ways of taking a survey of a sample group of special librarians for the purpose of determining whether or not a national survey of this kind should be proposed once again. During the year two members of the Publisher Relations Committee undertook a literature search to determine to what degree issues of interest to this Committee had been discussed in the press. The result was discouragingly small, but reinforced the feeling that encouragement of the writing of such articles should be pursued. We are also continuing our communication with the SLA membership via the Chapter and Division publications.

JAMES POTEAT

Research

During the 1978 Annual Conference, the Research Committee presented a program on Research Methodologies. As an introduction to the program, a paper reviewing SLA reserve needs of the previous fifteen years by Robert Havlik, a former Research Committee member, was presented. Following that, two speakers presented papers on various research methodologies: Dr. Harold Borko, Professor at the School of Library and Information Science, UCLA, and Paula Strain, Manager of Information Services at MITRE corporation in McLean, Virginia. All three papers provoked lively discussion regarding research and possible ways the Committee could assist members interested in presenting research proposals.

The following projects, funded through the Committee, are still in progress: "Continuing Education Programs of Three National Library Associations" (Zachert/Conroy); "Comparative Costs of Writing and Executing Library Related String Processing Programs in the SNOBOL4 and PL/1 Programming Languages" (Saffady); and "Management Attitudes toward Information and Information Professionals" (Ripin). The project on "Computer Assisted Instruction in the Education of Librarians" (Slavens) is completed and in the process of being published but has not been presented to the Committee. No new proposals for Grants-in-Aid were received during the year. Grieg Aspnes is presently preparing the State-of-the Art Review on Networking. The Committee is planning an open information session on research in SLA at the Annual Conference in the hope that prospective applicants for Grants-in-Aid will bring questions regarding their projects and others who have possible projects will become informed regarding the Grant-in-Aid program.

LUCILLE WHALEN

Scholarship

The three winners of \$2,500 scholarships for 1979/80 are: Wendolyn Clark, Florence, Ala.; Donna J. Harnden, St. Paul, Minn.; Mary Williams, Berkeley, Calif.

The Committee received 38 applications, a 30% decrease over 1977/78 and a 50% decrease over 1976/77. The Committee continues to believe that the winners, alternates, and other qualified applicants will be able to find jobs.

Of the applicants, 29 were women, and 9 were men. Three were from Canada, the rest were from the United States distributed geographically as follows: East, 18; Central, 12; Mountain, 3; Pacific, 2. Applicants were distributed into the following age groups: 20-22 had 6 applicants; 23-24, 8; 25-26, 8; 27-29, 5; 30-35, 6; 36 and older, 5. Five applicants are members of the Association. Undergraduate majors are as follows (some applicants had more than one): English, 12; linguistics or a foreign language, 5; art history, philosophy, and library science, 3 each; history, political science/public administration, math, biology, music, 2 each; and social science, interdisciplinary, anthropology, chemistry, psychology, 1 each. Six applicants had masters' degrees, three also had a Ph.D., and 1 had a J.D.

A portion of the available scholarship money was used to provide four \$1,000 stipends for the Positive Action Program for Minority Groups Committee.

The Committee has been given the additional responsibility for administering the Plenum Publishing Scholarship for a doctoral student.

The Committee appreciates the support given by Richard Griffin, Ruth Rodriguez, and other members of the Association Office staff. Without their assistance, the duties of the Committee, especially the Chairman, would have been more time consuming. The Committee also wishes to acknowledge the contribution of the interviewers in the selection process.

JANET S. REED

Standards

We are a new Committee created by action of the Board of Directors, and jointly with the new Statistics Committee succeed the former Standards and Statistics Committee. Working with the Committee on Committees, we have developed a functional definition which was approved by the Board on Feb 2, 1979. This definition states in part that "The Committee shall: 1) identify existing standards for services, facilities, staffs and resources of special libraries and information centers; 2) disseminate to Association members information about standards affecting special libraries and information centers; and 3) serve as liaison between the Association and other organizations concerned with standards."

Additionally, in February, the Board instructed the Committee "to investigate the relevant materials on a common bibliographic exchange format

in conjunction with the Assistant Executive Director and make recommendations to the Board at the June 1979 meeting."

In the course of carrying out this task a wealth of literature and opinion has been uncovered. Our participation in this effort has been stimulated by and will obtain some guidance from the [U.S.] Committee for the Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, which together with many other groups and individuals advocates the adoption of universal standards for record structure, content designators and data elements, to enable us to achieve a common communications format.

In addition to the above, the Committee has responded to correspondence from counterpart groups in this country and abroad. We shall endeavor to work cooperatively with others having similar concerns and to share our experience with them as well as to benefit from their efforts.

Our recommendations to the Board will be presented at the June 1979 meeting.

LEROY H. LINDER

Statistics

At its Jun 9, 1978, meeting, the 1977/78 Board of Directors acted to dissolve the Standards and Statistics Committee. On June 16, the 1978/79 Board authorized the establishment of separate Statistics and Standards Committees. The Committee on Committees was charged to present definitions for the new Committees at the 1979 Winter Meeting. The definition for the Statistics Committee was accepted by the Board on Feb 3, 1979.

Past-President Echelman and the Statistics Committee Chairman continued participation on the Project Review Group for the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). This project called for the development of a handbook and glossary for library statistics. The original work was funded by CLR, and the continuation was funded by NCES.

The project's basic premise assumes a common set of functions, purposes, and resources which outweigh differences in size, setting, or organizational goals. It is recognized that there is no typical library, and therefore no typical data set exists which is appropriate to the individual library. Like most nonprofit organizations, a library has no overall measure of its success, such as profit, and must rely on essentially comparative or historical data. If the data definitions could be agreed upon, and if the groupings could be selected to fit specific groups of libraries, data could be collected to serve a variety of management and decision-making uses. Such data could be used for planning, budgeting, performance measurements, and reporting at the parent organization level. The data could also be useful to report on a state, regional, national or association level. Finally, the data could be used to compare one type of library against another similar type, such as a bank or chemistry library.

The Project Review Group met for its second meeting and last in Denver during September 1978. The review draft of the *Handbook of Standard Terminology for Reporting and Recording Information about Libraries* was issued in November. The Past-President and the Committee Chairman submitted comments to strengthen the special libraries sections. Dr. Hoban, a member of the NCHEMS Special Libraries Task Force, also submitted her comments. The *Handbook* has been sent to NCES for final review in January 1979. It has not yet been released for general distribution.

Dr. Hoban has slated for the 1980 Conference a Continuing Education Workshop on *Statistical Methods for Special Libraries*. The Chairman suggested a potential instructor for the workshop. The incoming Chairman of the Library Management Division was contacted and expressed an interest in cosponsoring a meeting at the 1980 Conference featuring the NCHEMS *Handbook* concepts and definitions for special libraries. This luncheon meeting is viewed as an ideal opportunity for a panel discussion.

During the coming year, the Committee will also pursue other avenues. It is hoped the letter by Committee Proctor A. Mamoulides in the December *Special Libraries* will provide useful feedback. Further announcements concerning the *Handbook* and other statistical activities will be solicited for *Special Libraries* and Division bulletins. The Committee is looking forward to a productive year.

SCOTT KENNEDY

Student Relations Officer

Student members who affiliated themselves with SLA student groups enjoyed another active year during 1978/79. A variety of programs and tours involving students with SLA Chapter and Division activities was reported by the sixteen groups that submitted reports to the Student Relations Officer. It is apparent from reading the reports that successful student groups are dependent on the efforts of active student officers and interested faculty advisors. Faculty advisors have played a key role by accepting responsibility for liaison between the groups and local SLA Chapters and for providing initial organizational leadership at beginning of each academic year.

Under the new guidelines all student groups are required to submit reports to the Student Relations Officer; those groups that did not comply were placed on inactive status until the reports were received. Efforts are underway to reactivate those groups on inactive status and to establish new student groups. Organizational planning is underway for improving communication among all student members and among the faculty advisors; plans are also being made to coordinate student activities at the 1980 Conference in Washington, D.C.

RAYMOND E. DURRANCE

Tellers Committee

For the report on the Election of Officers, see *Special Libraries* 70(no.7):293 (Jul 1979).

H. W. Wilson Company Award

The Committee of the H. W. Wilson Company Award has voted not to designate a recipient of the Award for 1978.

This decision was not arrived at easily. All articles of merit were seriously considered by the full committee. Each member was further assigned two issues of *Special Libraries* to critically review and, after each eligible article had been read at least twice, nominations for the best article of 1978 were submitted. Several ballots failed to select an article which met the criteria for award selection.

While a few articles were well written and informative, none met the guidelines; feature articles, those generally over two pages in length, were reviewed for a significant contribution to the philosophy, development, and general practice of special librarianship. The articles were examined for these additional criteria: originality, innovativeness, universal implications, validity, and communication effectiveness.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the Board of Directors and the officers of the Special Libraries Association for the privilege of being of assistance to the profession in this instance.

SARAH K. WIANT

Reports of Special Committees 1978/79

Special Committee on WHCLIS

In accordance with priorities set by the SLA Board of Directors, a major effort of the Special Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services was devoted to the preparation of an *issues* paper intended for distribution to White House Conference delegates and other individuals in a position to advance the goals and interests of special librarianship. A secondary priority was the identification of SLA members who had been selected as delegates or alternate delegates to the White House Conference in the hope of fully informing them of the issues deemed important to the SLA membership.

The paper, *Issues for Delegate Consideration, White House Conference on Library and Information Services*, was prepared and was published for SLA as a

public service by the H. W. Wilson Company. (It is reprinted in this issue; see pp. 384-394.) Sufficient copies have been printed to allow for a distribution to the approximately 4,000 White House Conference delegates and alternate delegates, to other professional association officers, to federal and state legislators and government officials, and to SLA officers as well as attendees of SLA White House Conference sessions to be held at the Hawaii Conference. The Committee has collected information pertinent to pre-White House Conference delegate resolutions, has compiled a list of White House Conference delegates and alternate delegates who are also members of SLA and is seeking, through their aid and with the help of others, to consolidate our position and project our concerns at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services scheduled to take place Nov 15-19, 1979.

IRVING M. KLEMPNER

Reports of Joint Chapter/Division Cabinets Committees 1978/1979

Archives Study Committee

The Joint Cabinet Archives Study Committee, consisting of three members from the Chapter Cabinet and three members from the Division Cabinet, was appointed at the February 1978 Winter Meeting of the Special Libraries Association. As a first step, it was felt necessary to examine the existing situation regarding Chapter and Division archives before any recommendations for procedures could be made. A response form was developed and sent to all Chapter Presidents and Division Chairmen. By the time of the 1978 Annual Conference, responses had been received from 98% of the Chapters and Divisions, and a summary of the results had been compiled.

Four new committee members were appointed to replace outgoing Chapter and Division officers. The reformed committee analyzed the results of the survey and determined that some specific Association-level direction was needed to assist Chapters and Divisions in the organization and storage of their archival material. The committee proceeded to develop draft guidelines for Chapter/Division archives which would provide general direction to Chapter/Division archivists. An effort was made to include specific instructions for areas in which the survey indicated confusion and/or questionable practices.

The draft guidelines were presented at the 1979 Winter Meeting of the Joint Cabinet. Joint Cabinet members were asked to review them and notify the Committee chairman of any problems or suggestions. The Picture Division was asked to provide guidance for the care of photographs and negatives in the archival collections.

The final products of the Joint Cabinet Archives Study Committee consist of:

1. Guidelines for Chapter Archives including 1) a sample agreement for storage of archives at an institution; 2) a records retention policy; and 3) photographic storage recommendations.
2. Guidelines for Division Archives including 1) a sample agreement for storage of archives at an institution; 2) a records retention policy; and 3) photographic storage recommendations.

It is recommended by the Joint Cabinet Archives Study Committee that:

- 1) The "Guidelines for Chapter Archives" be included in the Association's *Chapter Guidelines*; the "Guidelines for Division Archives" be included in the Association's *Division Guidelines*.

- 2) The Association provide the Chapters and Divisions with *format* and *filming specifications* for the microfilming of archival material in order to ensure Association-wide uniformity.

- 3) The Association consider publishing the Guidelines for Archives in booklet form and make it available for purchase.

MARY LOU STURSA

Reports of Joint Committees

Special Libraries Association/Association of American Publishers

The reactivation of this Joint Committee during the 1977/1978 year led to further productive meetings during the year just past. On Nov 28, 1978, a Joint Committee meeting was held to

discuss future projects. As a direct result, an Issues Workshop was held Mar 22, 1979, at which a large group of special librarians and publishers met to discuss topics of mutual interest. For further information about this workshop, see the Annual Report of the Publisher Relations Committee.

JAMES POTEAT

Reports of SLA Representatives 1978/1979

American Association of Law Libraries

The 1978 Annual Conference of the AALL was held in Rochester, N.Y., where it had been held 33 years ago when the membership was 503. The 1978 membership totaled 2,767. Emphasis shifted from academic and court libraries to the private law sector, thus the program shifted likewise. The 1978 conference general sessions covered professional subjects of interest to all, which were integrated with the programs of the special interest sections and the Education Committee.

Of concern to the association were affirmative action and equal rights. Resolutions were submitted and approved by the membership. A long-range planning committee was appointed to consider the directions the association should take and the financial structure required to accomplish various purposes.

The 1979 conference will be held in San Francisco June 30-Jul 5, to include both pre- and post-conference workshops. The theme is "Toward the More Effective Delivery of Legal Information Service." The special interest sections will sponsor workshops for their own memberships and there will be workshops or panels for the general membership.

The association, through a member of the National Advisory Committee, will take an active part in the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. The position of AALL is that law libraries should stress the need for public access to legal information, thus entailing need for support funds for public libraries to build basic collections. At the San Francisco Annual Conference, there will be a session devoted to the training of public librarians to use legal information.

Regional chapters of the association have continued to conduct meetings which are geared toward the continuing education of their membership. Thus the association and its component parts are ever cognizant of the fast-changing information needs of the people they serve as members and clientele.

ELINOR M. ALEXANDER

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

Since the Statistical Coordinating Committee chairman, Katherine Emerson, is also the Chairman of the ANSI Z39.7 Subcommittee, this liaison has offered SLA a particularly timely opportunity.

The Z39.7 Subcommittee is charged with the preparation of a revised standard for library statistics together with a glossary and handbook. The Subcommittee was organized in December 1977 and began work in January 1978. At the April meeting of the NCHEMS Project Review Group, Katherine Emerson and I discussed the special libraries point of view in relation to statistics and the problem of defining a "special" library. In June, I attended the Statistics Coordinating Committee Meeting at the ALA Conference at which the discussion draft of the revised standard was issued. The old standard was organized by library type, but the discussion draft was organized functionally to increase the potential and ease of being used by all types of libraries.

At the January 1979 ALA Midwinter meetings, some eighty members of ten statistics committees met to intensively review the next to final draft of the NCHEMS *Handbook* (see the annual report of the Statistics Committee for more details about the *Handbook*). It was recognized as a major effort which will have an affect on library statistics since it has an extensive treatment of all types of libraries, as well as a detailed glossary. The reviews produced a number of critical comments which will be considered by NCES during its review and revision of the *Handbook*. Since I had already submitted comments on the draft to NCHEMS as a member of the Project Review Group, I did not attend these meetings.

The potential of coupling the *Handbook* and the draft of the ANSI Z39.7 Subcommittee was apparent, and work is proceeding on this front.

Both the NCHEMS *Handbook* and the Z39.7 draft will receive further attention at the June

1979 ALA Conference. The results will be followed with interest.

A final note: The Library Administration and Management Association (LAMA) of ALA has organized a new Statistics Section. The Special Libraries Association's Statistics liaison is included in this new section.

SCOTT KENNEDY

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

The ALA/RASD Interlibrary Loan Committee met at the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago on Jun 26 and Jun 28, 1978, and at the ALA Midwinter meeting in Washington, D.C., Jan 7 and Jan 10, 1979.

At the June meeting, the Subcommittee on Interlibrary Loan Code and Procedures Manual Revision reported that revision of both the Code and Procedures Manual were needed and recommended that the Code be revised first. The Committee voted unanimously to accept the report and appoint a subcommittee to undertake the revision. The following subcommittee members were subsequently appointed by the chairman: Marilyn Boria, Chairman, Chicago Public Library; Virginia Boucher, University of Colorado; Jeanne Henning, Florida State Library; Rebecca Kroll, State University of New York at Buffalo; Jay K. Lucker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Jack McDonald, Jr., Library of Congress; Andrew Hansen, American Library Association.

The Canadian Library Association is revising its interlibrary loan code and has requested information on the U.S. copyright law, for purposes of copyright representation on requests from Canadian to U.S. libraries. Nancy Marshall, Committee cochairman, reported that she had requested clarification on this point from the Copyright Office, but had not yet received a reply.

On the question of copyright status of periodicals, it was observed that some journals display information about reproduction for educational purposes on the masthead, while others do not. The committee will ask the publisher of Ulrich's periodicals directories to include information about reproduction for educational purposes in the directory listings.

At the Midwinter meeting, the Subcommittee on Code Revision reported that it had communicated with libraries asking for ideas about the code and had drawn up preliminary drafts. A proposed code will be presented at the ALA Annual Conference in Dallas in June 1979. Comments from the library community will be considered at the 1980 Midwinter meeting, and a final draft will be submitted to the ALA Reference and Adult Services Division Board at the 1980 Annual Conference.

Major concerns expressed thus far were that the Code begin with a clear statement of underlying philosophy; that there be clear definitions of terms such as "research"; that policies concerning

borrowing for undergraduates, borrowing of in-print materials, and responsibility for replacement of lost materials be clarified.

I was unable to attend the second meeting of the Committee on Jan 10, 1979.

THELMA FREIDES

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

Two meetings of the full ANSI PH5 Committee on Micrographic Reproduction were held in Washington and in New York during which the work of revision on seventeen standards by the subcommittees was reviewed. A summary of the status of seven other standards in the subcommittees also was presented by the Technical Coordinator of the National Micrographics Association, the Secretariat for ANSI PH5. Discussions and balloting on these draft standards have covered a period of two or more years. Your Representative, a member of the ANSI PH5 Standards Advisory Committee, also attended two meetings of this Committee to discuss recommendations for developing new standards in addition to those currently being developed. Your Representative continues to stress the needs of the consumer and the importance of this consideration to the representatives of the industry. Many factors must be considered during the development of voluntary standards acceptable to the members of the industry. This Committee has recommended that a (standard) document be developed to "inform and guide manufacturers and users of micrographic equipment, materials, and systems of possible safety considerations." This would include electrical, chemical, environmental, operator injury hazards, and flammability.

The NMA Standards Board includes 27 committees covering formats, equipment, systems, and services. Each has its scope and responsibility. Draft documents developed by the committees are sent out for ballot to the representatives of about 40 organizations that comprise the ANSI PH5 Committee on Micrographic Reproduction. A list of the NMA standards committees is available from NMA. The NMA Standards Board recently adopted the policy that any new standard should be used by the industry for one year before it is presented to ANSI for approval as an American standard.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee 46/Subcommittee 1, Documentary Reproduction, known as ISO/TC 46/SC1/WG6, held meetings during June in Paris. The six working groups are: WG1-Microfiche, WG2-Engineering Drawings, WG3-Newspapers, WG4-Quality of Microcopies, WG5-Vocabulary, WG6-Equipment. Your Representative is a member of WG6 and is concerned with the draft of DP6198 "Standard for Microform Readers" and also with TC171/WG6-19 "Methods for Measuring Properties of Microform Readers." Extensive comments from our U.S. delegations on

these and other draft standards of the working groups require resolving the comments of the foreign members, Japan, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and others. Thus it takes several more years of discussions and drafts to produce an ISO standard than to produce an approved ANSI standard.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has published a draft rule on product standards, certification programs and marketing of products in the *Federal Register*, Dec 7, 1978. The National Standards Policy Advisory Committee (NSPAC) desires to establish a cooperative relationship on standardization between the government and the private sector. Implementation of a plan will be carried out by the Department of Commerce and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Micrographics Management at the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) GSA, will follow expanded regulations and standards which were published in the *Federal Register*, Mar 15, 1979.

Three new standards are available: ANSI/ISO 3334-1979 "Microcopying: ISO Test Chart no. 2—Description and Use in Photographic Documentary Reproduction," which costs \$4.00 and is available from NMA Publications Sales, 8719 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910. NMA MS22-1979 "Standard Practice for Uniform Product Disclosure for Unitized Microform Reader" is also available from NMA for \$3.00. The standard NMA MS21-1979 "Measuring COM Recording Speeds" can be obtained from NMA for \$3.50 and test tape MS300-1979 to be run for the benchmark is available from NMA for \$75.

ANSI is considering a proposal to establish a new standards committee to cover all standards necessary to interface electronic data systems between different organizations. At present two NMA committees relate in part to this subject, C5 Computer Information Interfaces and C13 Electronic Storage, Transfer and Reproduction of Reduced Document Images.

Your Representative would welcome comments or suggestions from the members.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

American National Standards Institute, Sectional Committee Z-39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices

Affirmative ballots were cast on behalf of the Association for the following reaffirmation of existing standards, revision of existing standards, or proposed new standards:

- Z.39.15 (1971) Title Leaves of a Book
- Z.39.21 (1973) Book Numbering (Incorporating ISBN)
- Z.39.41 Book Spine Formats (Incorporates changes proposed by SLA)
- Z.39.42 Serials Holdings Statement at the Summary Level

- Z.39.43 Identification Code for the Book Industry
- Z.39.44 Library Identification Code
- Z.39.45 Dissertations

Only standard Z.39.43 has been submitted to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for publishing. The others are still in the committee awaiting the close of balloting or resolution of negative votes. An affirmative ballot was also cast for new Z.39 Committee bylaws.

Because of the change of Executive Directors and the moving of the committee's secretariat, work on new standards was reduced. The past year has been devoted to completing standards begun under the previous Executive Director. The Executive Committee reviewed proposals for more than 60 new standards, and 26 have been given priority. Preparation of draft copies of these 26 standards should be underway by the end of 1979 providing that funding is secured.

Your representative attended the committee's annual business meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 9, 1979. James Wood, the chairman, cited the following problems facing the committee: Securing adequate funding; the image of the committee whose activities are frequently unknown or misunderstood; extending the membership; and jurisdictional disputes with other ANSI committees.

When the recently approved bylaws have been accepted by ANSI, the name of the committee will be changed to American National Standards Committee Z-39: Library and Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices.

RICHARD L. FUNKHOUSER

American National Standards Institute, Sectional Committee Z-85 on Standardization of Library Supplies and Equipment

Two meetings were held by the Committee, one on Jun 27, 1978, in Chicago and the other on Jan 7, 1979, in Washington, D.C. Your representative was able to attend only the second meeting. During the year, the Committee's membership was increased from four to sixteen by the addition of representatives from industry. The old 1969 ANSI Standard Z85.1 for Permanent and Durable Library Catalog Cards was revised, approved by members of the committee, and submitted to ANSI. New standards have been proposed and discussed.

DON T. HO

American Society for Information Science

SLA presented a successful program at the ASIS National Conference held in New York City. The program, organized by Gail R. Goldstein, was a panel of three speakers who talked about marketing of library resources and services. The three and one-half hour program was entitled "How to

Painlessly Promote Your Information Center for Fun and Profit"; the panelists were Peter Parks (Documents Management Group), Benjamin Compaine (Knowledge Industry Publications), and Roberta Gardner (Dun and Bradstreet). There were approximately 100 people in attendance which is quite good considering the program was scheduled for 3:15 p.m.

A program is now being planned for the 1979 Minnesota ASIS Conference. Mary Lou Kovacic has agreed to be responsible for this session and is working with the ASIS Conference Program chairman.

ASIS has not scheduled any events at the SLA 1979 Hawaii Conference.

BETTIE JANE THIRD

Canadian Library Association

The 1978 Conference of the Canadian Library Association began with the pleasant announcement that the Association would operate during fiscal 1978/79 on what should be its last deficit budget, due largely to the excellent work of its treasurer (and president-elect for 1979/80), Alan MacDonald. The conference was enhanced by a theme speech by a former SLA President, Herb White, which was well received by the audience. Delegates passed resolutions that requested more consultation on the interlibrary loan code, urged the National Library and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information to implement a national information network, and endorsed the efforts of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies to achieve bibliographic control of literature on the Canadian Arctic.

The Presidential goals for the year 1978/79 included steps towards experimental local CLA chapters, a focus on librarian-publisher relations (theme of the 1979 conference), and a crusade for Canadian literacy, all announced during the inaugural address. Also during the conference, the Association approved a revised policy that asserted that CLA must maintain a neutral position on "buying around," a practice believed to function to the detriment of the Canadian publishing industry. While the Association would back efforts to change the conditions that now make it necessary for libraries to import some books directly (mostly from American and British sources), it rejected moves that would make direct importations by libraries illegal or more expensive.

During the year CLA responded to the government green paper on legislation for public access to government documents. The Association disagreed with statements in the green paper that public access could inhibit free discussion among public servants, and that ministerial responsibility could be eroded by a review or appeal mechanism. The CLA document said the policy should be to make all government information available unless it is specifically exempted and that, if necessary, documents could be released with exempted sections deleted. Federally employed librarians should be involved in the planning and

administration of access services. An index or register of all documents, including those classified as exempt, should be published and cumulated frequently. CLA supported the principle that applicants not be required to give reasons for wanting information and recommended that users should be able to obtain information that came into existence prior to the legislation. The Association agreed that a small service charge might be necessary to discourage frivolous demands.

In a related issue, CLA action coordinated by the Government Publications committee convened by Gail Wamsley was, along with moves by other interested librarians and citizens, instrumental in preventing cutbacks in the number of depository libraries for federal government publications. CLA maintained that a reduction in the number of depository libraries would contradict federal government plans to introduce freedom of information legislation and would have adverse effects on national unity by impeding a free flow of information.

The Association submitted a brief to the federal Special Joint Committee on the Constitution of Canada recommending that coordination of library and information services in Canada be specified as a federal responsibility. The brief proposes a section be added to the constitution stating that Parliament "shall further the development and coordination of libraries and library-related information services" without altering the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament or the provinces regarding education.

Although conference delegates had requested a delay, the Council members voted in October to approve the revised interlibrary loan code with an additional revision specifying the prerogative of the lending library to honor or refuse loan requests. The code was published in the December 1977 and July/August 1978 issues of the CLA newsletter, *Feliciter*.

Spurred by its new but active Committee on Library Services for the Print Handicapped, convened by Paul Thiele, the Association decided to request the Secretary of State to make funds available to pursue the National Library's program for the visually and physically handicapped. The program was cancelled because of limited resources. The co-convenors of the equally active Intellectual Freedom Committee, Steven Horn and Meg Richeson, recommended that CLA endorse a brief from the Canadian Association of University Teachers objecting to Bill C-21, which proposes to tighten existing obscenity and pornography laws. The Association also drafted its own brief on the issue.

During the recent federal election campaign, the Association solicited the opinions of the three major political parties on matters of concern to libraries. The questions concerned access to government information, the role of the National Library in fulfilling cultural and research requirements, and federal assistance to libraries.

In line with its policy to inform members more effectively about the affairs of the Association, CLA distributed a 115-page handbook and

membership directory to its members. Other achievements announced during the year included the first dollar surplus in eight years, the printing of the first issue of the *Canadian Periodical Index* to be on schedule since 1972 (now that automation problems have been solved), and a healthy membership increase. A \$110,000 contract was awarded to a research team to study the future of public libraries in Canada. "Project: Progress," partially funded by member institutions and the private sector, is to be completed by Jul 30, 1980. The beginning of this study, the most ambitious project ever to be undertaken by the Canadian Library Association, capped an active and successful year.

SUSAN KLEMENT

Catholic Library Association

The Catholic Library Association held its 58th Annual Conference in Philadelphia at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and the Philadelphia Civic Center, Apr 16-19. The conference theme was "Library Services for Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

John J. Delaney, author, editor, and scholar, was the keynote speaker at the first general session held at the Philadelphia Free Library. A reception in the Rare Book Room was hosted by the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The Regina Medal was awarded to Morton Schindel, President and Founder of Weston Woods Studios, Weston, Conn., for his contribution to children's library services which exemplified the excellence implied in Walter de la Mare's words—"Only the rarest kind of best in anything can be good enough for the young." Also, the Children's Section was honored to have Anne Pellowski, Director of the Information Center on Children's Cultures of the United States Committee for UNICEF, speak on "Children and Stories Around The World."

A panel of experts in the publishing world discussed the selection of books for publication, selecting special books for special people, determining the make-up and format, promoting a book and a look at the costs or "where your money for a book goes" which provided an opportunity to get inside the publishing world for librarians.

The role of the public library in providing support in adult education and lifelong learning was addressed by staff members of the Philadelphia Free Library who are nationally known as leaders in their various areas of specialization to the members of the Public Library Section.

Continuing Education Institutes were held demonstrating that Archives are more than the preservation and maintenance of important documents but must fit into the broader concepts of history, social data, and public study; a second institute on Today's Youth/Today's Librarian focused on today's teenager as a new type of individual formed by a new society, living in a rapidly changing environment, sustained by a new technology.

MARY-JO DIMUCCIO

CONSER Advisory Group

The first meeting of the newly established CONSER Advisory Group was held at OCLC, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, on May 30, 1979. The function of the CONSER Advisory Group is to advise CONSER management on policy matters, review progress on the CONSER Project, and to keep the constituent memberships informed about CONSER Project developments.

The members of the CONSER Advisory Group discussed and reaffirmed with minor modifications the following purpose and objectives of the CONSER Project:

Purpose

To continue to enlarge and improve a core data base of bibliographic information on serial titles available for use on the international, national, regional, and local level.

Objectives

1. To provide a reliable and authoritative serials data base to meet the needs of library patrons, other users of information, and the developing national and international bibliographic networks.

2. To assist the national libraries of both Canada and the United States in the establishment and maintenance of a machine-readable serials data base.

3. To provide a source data base of use within the International Serials Data System.

4. To support local, regional, and union list serial activities.

5. To ensure the use of nationally and internationally accepted standards, rules, and conventions for building and maintenance of serial bibliographic records.

6. To identify deficiencies in the data base such as subject, language, and retrospective coverage and to implement appropriate remedies.

Thus far, fifteen of sixteen institutions have responded to an invitation to participate in the new CONSER Advisory Group. Members of the Group include the following: The British Library, Ross Bourne; IFLA, A. L. van Wesemael; NFAIS, J. L. Wood; National Library of Australia, Arthur Ellis; Joint Committee on Union List Serials, Vandolyn Savage; Federal Library Committee, J. P. Riley; SLA, Irving M. Klempner; ARL, John Lorenz; Library of Congress, Mary Sauer; National Library of Canada, Cynthia Durance; National Library of Medicine, Joseph Leiter; Council on Library Resources, George Parsons; Network Advisory Committee, Henriette Avram; National Library of Agriculture, Richard Farley; OCLC, Inc., Mary Ellen Jacob.

IRVING M. KLEMPNER

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE)

The fifth CLENE Assembly which was to be held prior to the SLA Conference in Kansas City was cancelled due to a lack of registrants. The

officers of CLENE met at the ALA Conference which was held in Chicago the end of June.

CLENE received a grant from USOE to fund a year-long training institute for personal involvement in continuing education action from state library agencies. This will build on CLENE's experience with a similar activity in 1977/78 and most of CLENE's effort this past year has been with this project. Interest is growing in identifying CLENE members on a regional basis. The Recognition System Task Force members have approved a scaled-down version of its record keeping system of CEUs for individuals. This will be discussed fully when CLENE meets in Dallas at the ALA Conference.

The Nominating Committee of CLENE asked if I would run as a candidate for Board of Directors for 1979/1982 and I have accepted the nomination.

JUDITH J. FIELD

Council of National Library and Information Associations

The Council of National Library Associations, Inc. held meetings on Dec 1, 1978, and May 4, 1979, at the Summit Hotel in New York City.

The officers who assumed duties on Jul 1, 1978, are Jane Hammond (American Association of Law Libraries) as Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect; Barbara Preschel (American Society of Indexers) as Secretary/Treasurer, and Mary M. Cope (Art Libraries Society/North America) as Director for 1978/1981.

At the Dec 1 meeting, a proposal to change the name Council of National Library Associations to Council of National Library and Information Associations, previously approved by the SLA Board of Directors, was approved. Reports were heard on the *Bowker Annual*, ANSI Z-39 Committee, the role of library associations in relation to the White House Conference, and new CNLA programs for the preservation of materials and a register of machine-readable texts.

Douglas Price, substituting for Alphonse Trezza of NCLIS, spoke at length at the May 4 meeting about a National Periodicals Center which would provide better access to periodicals literature. Earlier meetings in April and May discussed whether there should be a National Periodicals Center, its scope, governance, and strategies for its implementation.

Vivian Hewitt was invited to discuss the advisability of the National Library Agency. She expressed SLA's fears that it will develop into a regulatory agency and noted concern about the haste with which legislation on this matter is being promoted.

Jerry Manolatos, Deputy Director of WHCLIS, spoke about the White House Conference. The Conference will provide a forum for librarians, citizens and government officials to discuss the

results of changing methods of information dissemination upon citizens and information transfer organizations. Ways in which special libraries, industry, and other hitherto poorly represented groups can participate more fully have been established. Library associations were asked to send position statements to NCLIS. Vivian Hewitt mentioned that SLA had already prepared a paper.

Efren Gonzalez, chairman of the CNLIA Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright, spoke about the meetings that the Committee has been holding with representatives of the Copyright Office. It was suggested that CNLIA try to compile answers to questions on the impact of the new law on libraries' ability to provide service and the helpfulness of the literature distributed by library associations in helping libraries develop policies to implement the new law.

Filomena Simora, the new editor of the *Bowker Annual*, talked about the forthcoming edition. Vivian Hewitt questioned the omission of SLA's annual report in the last two *Annuals* and hoped that the situation will be rectified in the coming *Annual*.

A motion was passed to establish an Ad Hoc CNLIA Committee to monitor any changes in AACR2. Relevant bodies of the American Library Association and other participants in AACR2 formulation will participate.

Robert Frase reported on the Status of the ANSI Committee Z-39. A Z-39 handbook of procedures has been approved, and a newsletter, *The Voice of Z-39*, is being sent to approximately 850 subscribers. Future plans include an investigation of the use of standards, sending speakers to appropriate organization meetings, seeking new members, working on the 20 new standards currently in existence, and establishing new standards in areas that need them.

John Corrigan reported on ANSI Committee Z-39 finances. CNLIA must provide \$59,000 for 1979/1980. Applications for funding have been sent to CLR and NCLIS, although neither have yet replied, and Corrigan distributed a list of other organizations from which funds might be solicited. Other suggestions for funding included using a percentage of the dues, assessing CNLIA members, and asking CNLIA members for voluntary contributions. A motion was passed to designate 30% of the 1978/1979 CNLIA dues for support of Z-39 in the coming year; this procedure will be reconsidered as a possible annual contribution. The Executive Board was asked to bring recommendations about these options to the Fall meeting.

The Lutheran Library Association and the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services were unanimously accepted as members.

Erich Meyerhoff, chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following slate of nominees: Richard Buck, Vice-Chairman/Chairman-Elect; Barbara Preschel, Secretary/Treasurer; Vivian Hewitt, Director for a 3-year term. The nominees were elected.

VIVIAN D. HEWITT

special libraries

CNLIA Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Practice and Implementation

The Ad Hoc Committee consists of a representative and an alternate from: American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Medical Library Association, Music Library Association, and Special Libraries Association. It is chaired by Efrén W. Gonzalez (SLA).

The Committee met twice this year, each time to precede the meeting of the new 108(i) Advisory Committee on the 5-year review appointed by the U.S. Register of Copyrights in November 1978. Efrén W. Gonzalez and Nancy Marshall (ALA) are the library representatives on the 108(i) Advisory Committee and, therefore, are anxious to obtain the thinking and concerns of the CNLIA Ad Hoc Committee. It is expected this pattern of meetings will continue for the time being.

The Ad Hoc Committee developed a list of items presented to the 108(i) Advisory Committee regarding the scope of a survey to determine how Section 108 of the new law "has achieved the intended statutory balancing of the rights of creators, and the needs of users." There was also favorable consideration by the CNLIA Board of Directors for a short survey by the respective member associations of the impact of the new Copyright Law on library services. This will be developed by the Ad Hoc Committee.

EFREN W. GONZALEZ

Depository Library Council to the Public Printer

The Depository Library Council to the Public Printer met in October 1978 in Alexandria, Va., and in April 1979 in San Francisco, Calif. Among the subjects discussed in October were the integrity of GPO records in the OCLC data base, including the alteration of serial records by CONSER. Following this meeting, the Library of Congress was informed of the concern of both GPO and the Council for the CONSER alteration and steps have been taken to correct this unfortunate situation. Another issue of considerable interest to special libraries is that of the proposed policy for NTIS, as published in the *Federal Register* last year and withdrawn after considerable and unexpectedly strong opposition from documents librarians. GPO will be working closely with OMB to redraft OMB Bulletin 78, the revision to be published in early Fall of 1979.

The decision on the part of GPO to retain diazo as the microfiche type for its micropublishing program was based primarily on the decision that diazo quality is sufficient for libraries that do not maintain archival quality storage facilities and that diazo lifetime is fully sufficient to cover the anticipated needs of depository libraries for the

documentation contained in diazo microfiche. It apparently will last as least as long as printed documentation. This GPO decision will in turn influence manufacturing programs for microfiche by the private sector, which remains an important source for documentation on microfiche for special libraries in private industry.

The Council drew the attention of GPO to the need for standardization of federally produced microfiche and the desirability of acceptance of the ANSI standards by any federal agency wishing to develop a micropublishing program. With regard to improvements of the *Monthly Catalog*, Council recommended a KWIC or KWOC index to those currently provided and the use of as many LC subject headings as necessary to provide both broad and specific access. It was further suggested that the *Serials Supplement* (published annually as part of the *Monthly Catalog*) have its coverage extended to include all title series. Council also approached the question of having GPO publish monthly cumulative indexes on COM microfiche as a supplement to the current paper format. In view of the rising importance of the *Monthly Catalog* as a bibliographic control device for many more federal publications than ever before, all these improvements will make the *Monthly Catalog* more useful and valuable, and without doubt a much better bibliographic resource for every library.

The April 1979 meeting of the Council heard a detailed report from the Superintendent of Documents on the implementation and study of the various Council recommendations. In addition, the Council had an extended discussion of the issues involved in the revision of *Title 44, U.S. Code* (dealing with the policies on printing and distribution by the federal government). Among the many new recommendations, the Council dealt with the OCLC search key for Su Docs numbers, GPO operations [especially the GPO's Cataloging and Depository Distribution System (CADDs), which promises to offer greatly improved record maintenance and faster response to the requests and requirements of depository libraries], as well as the establishment of an Acquisitions Unit, which would greatly improve the bibliographic control of federal government publications.

While a fair portion of the deliberations of the Council involve GPO operations and the management of the depository library program, it is clear that many of the recommendations involve, at least indirectly, the efforts to increase sharply public access to government publications, and to improve the bibliographic control of these publications. Both efforts are of lasting value to those who serve highly specialized clientele in special libraries in all fields. With the continuing increase in reliance on data banks and bibliographic networks, which now include GPO-cataloged federal publications, the efforts of the Council will benefit the patrons of special libraries no less than those using public and academic libraries.

JOHN HENRY RICHTER

Federal Library Committee, Guest Observer

Activities of the Federal Library Committee (FLC) might be summarized as studies, services, and experimental programs. The highlights which are reported here are discussed more fully in the FLC Annual Report.

Studies

Career classification standards. A study of "Federal Library/Information Service Staffing as Affected by Classification and Qualification Standards" was launched by the FLC to investigate the technological changes which have caused librarians and information specialists to move dramatically into nontraditional roles. Traditional library functions were found to be changing rapidly. Recommendations were made for new standards and a completely revised approach to staffing. The Committee asked the Office of Personnel Management (formerly Civil Service Commission) to develop updated standards.

In this regard, your Guest Observer presented two recommendations to the SLA Board of Directors at the Winter meeting in Tucson, which were adopted as follows:

1) That the SLA Board of Directors endorse the Federal Library Committee's request for a prompt review of the present Civil Service Standards for the Librarian Series (GS-1410) and the Technical Information Series (GS-1412) and that this endorsement be sent in a letter from the SLA President to Paul A. Katz, Chief, Standards Division, Bureau of Policies and Standards, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Washington, D.C. 20415, as soon as possible after the SLA Winter Meeting.

2) That the SLA Board of Directors a) note with interest the establishment of an Information Management Series, b) recommend that the qualification standards to implement the classification standards not only include but clearly delineate a career path for librarians as information managers, and c) send this endorsement and recommendation in the same or a similar letter to Paul A. Katz.

Data collection. A survey of federal libraries was conducted in cooperation with the Learning Resources Branch of the National Center for Educational Statistics. Data collected in the survey will provide planners in the three branches of government with an overview of the range and diversity of federal library operations and assist in developing uniform reporting systems for evaluation. Accurate data on the size of collections, staff, and budgets will assist departments and agencies in planning library services.

Services

FLEXIS. To enhance continuing education for personnel of federal libraries and information services, FLC contracted for the development of a

Federal Librarians Extension Instructional System (FLEXIS), which are self-instructional home-study courses. These courses, supported by regional workshops, were devised to broaden the expertise of federal librarians and information professionals and paraprofessionals.

On-line retrieval. In addition to its on-line cataloging activities, FLC/FEDLINK currently acts as a broker for the services of three large data base retrieval systems [Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), Lockheed/DIALOG, and Mead Data Center/LEXIS]. These FLC-negotiated contracts result in lowered costs because of group rate discounts.

Shared acquisition services. Thirteen agencies participated in a shared acquisition program coordinated by FLC. The libraries/information centers share bibliographic and vendor information, computer software, a minicomputer and system-support personnel, while generating their orders, claiming, and tracking fund accounts on-line. A variety of on-demand management information reports also are available to the participants.

Experimental Programs

Slow-scan television/telefacsimile. A group of 15 federal and nonfederal libraries, widely dispersed geographically, are taking part in a pilot experiment involving the installation of slow-scan television and telefacsimile equipment. As the pilot experiment progresses, data will be gathered and analyzed and the use of the equipment will be evaluated.

Federal cataloging center. The concept of a Federal Cataloging Center, proposed to the FLC at a meeting on Jan 24, 1979, supposedly would eliminate an estimated 60% duplication in cataloging among federal libraries. A centralized on-line federal catalog also would facilitate the sharing of federal library resources in areas such as acquisition, circulation, interlibrary loan, collection storing, and participation in national networks. A potential result, according to the proposal, would be a reduction in executive agencies having to depend so heavily on the Library of Congress for all levels of assistance.

In response to this proposal, the FLC passed a motion that the Federal Library Committee undertake a feasibility study for the establishment of a centralized cataloging capability for federal libraries, under the auspices of the FLC/FEDLINK, to be supported by those libraries interested in participating. Members then gave permission to FLC's Executive Director's Office to discuss and experiment with any interested party on ways to provide centralized cataloging services prior to the conclusion of the feasibility study.

The idea of a federal library bibliographic data base service is not new. It has been discussed previously as a means of providing cost/effective services to federal libraries based on the records they have created. For example, the FLC now has OCLC tapes of federal library input from 1976 to the present. Bibliographic services could be

provided from those tapes. However, one of the requirements for a Federal Cataloging Center will be to provide a "clean" data base (with consistency of cataloging) as the first step.

RUTH S. SMITH

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Please refer to the February 1979 issue of *Special Libraries* (pp. 103-109) for information and extensive reporting about IFLA.

VIVIAN D. HEWITT

IFLA. Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries Section

The 44th IFLA Council Meeting met in the High Tatra Mountains, Strbské Pleso, Czechoslovakia, Aug 27 to Sep 2, 1978. The Standing Committee of the Section met on Sunday, Aug 27, 1978. The agenda for the business meeting on Tuesday and programs and projects for the Section were the principal items of discussion.

The business meeting of the Section convened on Tuesday, Aug 29, 1978, with Irwin Pizer, chairman, presiding. The chairman explained that in accordance with directions from the IFLA Secretary General, the provisional officers would remain in office until 1979 and that an election would be held during the year. He also reported that the "Section Terms of Reference" had been accepted.

Programs and Projects for the Section

The chairman reported on the meeting of the Standing Committee on Sunday at which the decision was made to concentrate efforts on two projects: one a short-term, the other a long-term project, if approved. The short-term project was the compilation of an inventory of data bases and information systems in the biological and medical sciences. This will be a part of a larger project which all IFLA Divisions and Sections were asked to consider. The completion date was September 1980 to coincide with the meeting of the Fourth International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML4) in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The long-term project proposed to the membership was the compilation of a "World List of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries." Letters to A. L. van Wesemael were read proposing the Section's participation in these projects and requesting funding for the long-term project. The Section members accepted the projects and will await answers to the letters.

Other projects discussed by the members included the proposal that the Section ask to take the responsibility for the 5th International

Congress on Medical Librarianship; exchange of publications among member libraries; and improving interlibrary loan services.

A progress report on ICML4 was read. The theme for the meeting is "Health Information for a Developing World," with sub-themes for invited papers and panel discussions: "Health Science Libraries: Infrastructure for Information Services," "Modern Technology Applied to Health Information Services," and "Cooperation through Health Information Networks." Suggestions were solicited for the Section program at the Copenhagen meeting in 1979, where the theme will be "Library Legislation." There was a suggestion from the Coordinating Board of the Special Libraries Division that the "Copyright Laws" and how they affect interlibrary loan be the subject of one of the plenary sessions.

Standing Committee member Ritva Sievänen-Allen announced the 50th Anniversary Meeting of the Finnish Research Library Association next year, immediately following the 1979 IFLA meeting in Copenhagen. Medical librarians plan to have a continuing education program at the meeting. IFLA will be asked to support this meeting as a regional program.

The meeting ended with members expressing interests in the Section and its proposed plans and projects. Many expressed plans to attend the SLA Conference in Honolulu in 1979, where the IFLA Special Libraries Division will play a special part in the "First Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries."

The Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries Section will hold its first regional meeting for North Europe in Helsinki in connection with the Finnish Research Library Association on Sep 4 and 5.

RUTH C. SMITH

IFLA. Geography & Map Libraries Section

See the report in the February 1979 issue of *Special Libraries* pp. 105-106.

MARY MURPHY

IFLA. Science & Technology Libraries Section

Due to the change in leadership, it was not possible for a report to be submitted.

IFLA. Art Librarians Round Table

Mountains in sunshine and mist, rain and snow, looked down on European librarians in warm parkas and climbing boots, and on shiver-

ing North American librarians wearing all the clothing they had been able to take by air for an August holiday in Europe, walking to meetings in the different resort hotels in Štrbské Pleso. Nature was definitely more in evidence than art for the 12 art librarians who had managed to overcome the hurdles of traveling to and in Czechoslovakia in order to attend the meeting of the Art Librarians Round Table of IFLA. They came from seven countries—Canada, DDR, France, Poland, UK, USA, and USSR; they represented library associations and 11 separate institutions.

At this meeting in the High Tatra mountains Jacqueline Viaux of the Bibliothèque Forney in Paris, chairman of the Round Table, reviewed the year's activities, including contacting and stimulating the interest of colleagues in the work of the Round Table and organizing groups of art librarians in other countries such as Scandinavia, France, and Switzerland. The resignation of Judith Hoffberg, elected Secretary/Financial Officer in Brussels in 1977, was tabled. Noël Balke of the Library of the National Gallery of Canada, representing the Special Libraries Association, and Peter Anthony of the Art and Architecture Library of the University of Manitoba, representing the Canadian Library Association, were appointed secretary and financial officer, respectively, of the Round Table until elections could be held during the 1979 meeting in Copenhagen when it was hoped that a larger number of art librarians would be able to be present.

Of the projects proposed at the Brussels meeting for members of the Round Table, compiling an international directory of art libraries was selected as the most useful. Discussion centered on the problems involved and the type of questionnaire to be distributed. It was proposed that the world be divided into regions, one region to be surveyed each year, starting with Europe. The directory would be published annually in sections covering the regions surveyed with a final cumulation into one international directory. A preliminary questionnaire was outlined, the covering letter drafted, the work apportioned among the members present and a production schedule established. The hope was expressed that the European directory would be ready for the Congress in Copenhagen in 1979.

Plans were made for the Copenhagen meeting. It was hoped that papers could be presented there on the organization and resources of art libraries in the Scandinavian countries and that visits could be arranged to the galleries, museums, and art libraries of Copenhagen and Denmark.

Art in a variety of forms was to be seen—and heard—among those mountains and valleys of Slovakia. Highlights of the 1978 conference included the concert for the delegates given in a mountain hotel by one of Czechoslovakia's major symphony orchestras where a performance of Dvůrák's symphony no. 9 in E minor, op. 95, was listed on the English-language program provided as "From the Newfoundland"; the opening session where IFLA delegates were greeted by a

Slovak choir in national costume; superb displays of beautifully embroidered costumes from the different regions of Slovakia in the National Museum at Martin; a visit to the Demánová caves where the glistening colours of the stalactites & stalagmites make them look like some contemporary ceramic sculptures. And for the art librarian, getting to the conference in Czechoslovakia meant having the opportunity of seeing Prague en route—its old buildings, its art collections, and its libraries.

NOËL BALKE

IFLA. Music Librarians Round Table

I was appointed to the position of SLA Representative to the IFLA Music Librarians Round Table late in the Spring of 1978. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the IFLA Conference held at Štrbské Pleso, Czechoslovakia, Aug 24 to Sep 2, 1978, although I travelled in the CSSR as a tourist earlier in August and visited Štrbské Pleso.

Frank McKenna did attend the session held by the Music Librarians Round Table and in a personal letter to me written from Amsterdam on Sep 5 reported in part: "The sections in Special Libraries Division had rather good meetings. About 20 in Music Librarians Round Table meeting (from all types of libraries) . . . I think Music has real potential to grow into a full section. . ."

I plan to attend the IFLA Conference which will be held in Copenhagen Aug 26 to Sep 1 and was asked by the chairman of the Round Table to prepare a paper on "The Role of Sound Recordings in Library Collections" for presentation at the group's session on Aug 31.

FORREST ALTER

Library Binding Institute

The paper presented by your Representative on May 16, 1978, during a panel discussion on "Relationships of Certified Library Binders and their Customers" at the annual LBI Convention in Williamsburg, Va., was published, in abbreviated form in LBI's official publication: Barbara M. Davis/Bookbinding for Special Libraries is Indeed "Special." *Library Scene* 7 (no. 3): 29-31 (Sep-Dec 1978).

The Princeton-Trenton Chapter, in cooperation with the Library Binding Institute and Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service, is planning a "Conference on the Preservation of Current Library Materials" on Jul 20-21 of this year.

BARBARA M. DAVIS

Library of Congress Networking Advisory Committee

See the column, "A Nationwide Library Network," in the May/June 1979 issue of *Special Libraries* pages 251-252.

Medical Library Association

No report received.

Music Library Association

I attended the Music Library Association Annual Winter Meeting held in New Orleans, Feb 5-10.

During the year I continued to serve as the Music Library Association Representative to SLA.

FORREST ALTER

National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services

At the SLA Kansas City Conference in June 1978 the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services sponsored a session on "The Effect Of On-Line Searching On Indexing In Secondary Services—A Look Ahead." This was the first time NFAIS had participated actively in a Special Libraries Association Conference. The session was well received and it is to be hoped that other such programs may be planned for future Conferences.

At the NFAIS Annual Conference, which I attended in March 1979, I was once again impressed by the quality of some of the programs and by the eminent suitability of some topics and speakers to a large audience of special librarians. For example, the first theme session on "Policies Concerning Coverage of Documents" was of great interest to librarians (of whom there were few in attendance), as was the session on "The Impact Of On-Line Use On Data Bases," a similar, but differently focused, program to the one presented at Kansas City.

The "members only" pre-conference, which I was permitted to attend for the first time this year, had two workshops of particular interest, "Bibliographic Input Problems" and "The Expanding Role of A and I Services in User Education." I would like to see a version of both of these sessions at an SLA Conference. The theme of the Conference, "Today's Challenges for Information Services," was addressed by Donald King in a thoughtful Miles Conrad Memorial Lecture on "The Information Community—Its Dilemma, Opportunities and Challenges."

During the year the Boards of Directors of both SLA and NFAIS reviewed the question of affiliation between the two organizations. NFAIS misunderstood somewhat that its complimentary Conference Registration to the SLA Representative was not reciprocated [SLA does not extend this privilege to Representatives of other organizations who are also SLA members] and decided to revoke that privilege for the SLA Representative to NFAIS. Consequently, my company paid the registration fee for the NFAIS Conference this

year. This matter subsequently was rectified by an SLA Board action which formally extended complimentary Conference registration to officially designated Representatives who are not SLA members (see *Special Libraries*, April 1979, page 198). Presumably the SLA Representative to NFAIS again will be accorded this courtesy by NFAIS in the future. Such gestures are decidedly helpful in nurturing a closer relationship between the two organizations.

It was announced at the NFAIS Conference that the Executive Director, Toni Carbo Bearman, will be leaving the Federation in the Fall of this year. I most decidedly share the opinion, expressed by NFAIS membership, that this is a loss to the organization. During my three years as SLA Representative I have enjoyed a cordial and productive relationship with Toni Bearman, who also served as NFAIS's representative to SLA. As an SLA member, she has been profoundly aware of the need for communication and cooperation between the two associations. It is to be hoped that her successor will be as energetic as she has been in pursuing goals of mutual interest.

GWYNETH HEYNES MALLINSON

National Micrographics Association

The 28th Annual Conference and Exposition of the National Micrographics Association was held May 8-11 in Atlanta. The theme "Confluence of Technologies" was selected because it signifies a new direction for what was once an association called National Microfilm Association. Now it is exploring new relationships with microfacsimile, data processing, and word processing—and hopefully other technologies now and of the future. There were about 125 exhibitors of interfacing technologies displaying their products and systems. The educational program included seven seminars for professionals, eleven common interest applications seminars and nine sessions covering systems design, equipment, and software information. Following up on this successful conference will be the 1979 midyear meeting, Nov 6-9 in San Antonio, with the theme "Inter-Tech" emphasizing the technologies that relate or interface with micrographics.

The 1980 NMA Conference and Exposition will be held Apr 21-25 in New York City and the theme will be "Focus on Productivity." This subject was discussed in the Mar 12, 1979, issue of *Fortune* magazine in a special section, "Productivity and Information Management." Other technologies, including the facsimile, computer and word-processing products and systems were among the micrographics advertisers. The productivity discussed relates to the office and again librarians must make their own innovative transfer to their own informational activities. This special section is essentially a "white paper" to management which has come out of the NMA



SLA President Joseph M. Dagnese (far left) delivers his Inaugural Address during the Annual Business Meeting, 1979 Honolulu Conference. The Board members shown here (from left): Vivian D. Hewitt, Jack Leister, James B. Dodd, Ruth S. Smith, Patricia Marshall, and Floyd L. Henderson.

Outreach Program designed to reach top-level decision makers and to tell them that micrographics plays an active role in information systems.

The Outreach Program has been the responsibility of Truett E. Airhart as Vice-President and now this year's President of NMA. As part of the program Harvard University Professor J. Cash will be concerned with studying the state of the art of micrographics for management. The NMA has also obtained a consulting firm, International Data Corporation, to assist it in carrying out its long range goals, one of which is the growth of the industry. This Representative would expect that the application areas studied and developed would include the library/information center, as networking in this area continues to develop and expand, and also that interfacing technologies would offer new possibilities for information service to the information center in the multinational corporation.

A great deal of emphasis is being placed upon educating top management, but as everyone in organizations knows, the lower echelon must be well-informed to present a program to upper management, and unless education is also aimed at that level, the library/information center of the future will not develop in the same way that the office of the future will develop. There are 40 NMA Chapters that can offer educational programs on micrographics jointly with SLA Chapters and with other information and records associations. This is an opportunity for all Chapter program chairmen to provide micrographics information and to make new systems applications known to others in their area.

The 11th International Micrographic Congress (IMC) will be held Sep 24-27 in Paris with the International Exhibition on Data Processing, Communication and Office Organization (SI-COB). It will include 25 sessions on techniques, applications, and future developments of micrographics in member countries. U.S. government groups and others will attend the Annual Government Micrographics Conference and Exposition, Sep 17-19, Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C. More information is needed by the managers of libraries and information centers

to span the gap from microforms to advanced data entry techniques and the rapid retrieval of image information.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

National Periodicals System Advisory Committee

In 1977, a task force from NCLIS produced a report called *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature: A National Program*. In that report, NCLIS recommended that a National Periodicals Center (NPC) be created within the Library of Congress. Then LC asked the Council on Library Resources to produce an implementation plan; the result of this is the "burgundy book" entitled *A National Periodicals Center, Technical Development Plan* which was published in August 1978. The charge from NCLIS to the Advisory Committee on a National Periodicals System is to react to this implementation plan with a series of recommendations. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from library associations, publishers groups, and information industry organizations.

It was evident from the Committee's October 1978 meeting that it views the "burgundy plan" as only one way to implement the NPC. After the first review of the general aspects of the plan, the Advisory Committee agreed to endorse the plan in principle. However, it should be noted that while the Committee accepted most of the objectives set forth in the plan, it rejected some as inappropriate and others as superfluous. As the Committee's meeting in December 1978, it reaffirmed its endorsement of the principles of the document.

The SLA Representative to the Advisory Committee reported to the Board of Directors at the 1979 Winter Meeting. The SLA Board voted to endorse the concept of a national lending library with equal access for all types of libraries and to include all publication formats. As an intermediate step, the SLA Board endorsed the concept of a National Periodicals Center.

In March 1979 there was an open forum at which library organizations and representatives of the information industry expressed their views

on the proposal for the NPC. Participants seemed to be in agreement that an NPC is needed and that it should be under the direction of an independent agency with both federal and nonfederal support.

A draft legislation proposal for an NPC evolved from the open forum of March 1979. The SLA Board of Directors at its June 1979 pre-Conference meeting took actions that reaffirmed the Association's support of efforts to establish an NPC. The Board's actions included 1) an endorsement of the concepts set forth in the draft legislative proposal, and 2) an appeal to Congress urging the eventual establishment of a national lending library to include all publication formats.

In a related action the SLA Board expressed the Association's intention to be designated as a joint sponsor of draft legislation for the NPC.

At its May 1979 meeting, NCLIS endorsed in general the concepts articulated in the draft NPC legislative proposal and encouraged the continuing activities of the Advisory Committee on a National Periodicals System and in particular, the preparation of background documents and the collection of further input from interested groups.

The Commission's Advisory Committee on a National Periodicals System is scheduled to meet in July 1979 to review the work of the legislative drafting team, consider any responses transmitted by the various library associations that have met in late May or June, and the reactions from other organizations on the role of the private sector in a National Periodicals System and a National Periodicals Center.

Laura Gasaway

(Note: This report prepared by Richard E. Griffin, Assistant Executive Director.)

National Translations Center

There is no activity to report.

Don S. Culbertson

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Library Subcommittee

The past four and one half years have been eventful in terms of service to SLA as Representative to this key Subcommittee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Viewed in retrospect, since 1975 the Library Subcommittee has worked on a personal level with the library community. We sought understanding of the scope of the problem and hoped that librarians as employers, and as direct providers of service, would hire the handicapped and service them in an encouraging manner. The same approach had been used with the publishing industry in seeking better literature and less stereotyped illustrations in various publications. Architectural barriers were also, and still are, a major battlefield for recognition of the lack of

accessibility of most public and private buildings, including libraries.

The time for pleading and begging has passed. Federal, state, and local legislation has become a reality. Laws in the fields of Special Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, Affirmative Action in Hirings, Promotions, and Dismissals, now require that institutions come under closer scrutiny than they have in the past.

PL 94-142 on Mainstreaming Exceptional Children and Regulations 503 and 504 spell out in greater detail what was merely a hope a few years ago. We find many agencies, employers, and associations asking how they can help and also how individual libraries and schools can comply.

Having recently reviewed Dr. Kieth Wright's book *Library and Information Services to the Handicapped* (Libraries Unlimited, 1969) it is possible for me to see specific examples of how to provide better library service whether it is due to compulsory motivation or a compassionate view of one's fellow man.

Activities

A number of authors (ten) appeared in Washington, May 2, at the President's Committee Annual Conference to discuss their books on various aspects of disabilities and to meet the public attending the reception. This event was given in lieu of our regular Subcommittee meeting and in cooperation with the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress and the ALA Division of Association of State Cooperative Library Agencies.

The Subcommittee continued its active role in 1978/79 in working on several fronts: setting up meetings with HEW on creating layman's literature on the highlights of Regulations 503 and 504; meeting with ALA national representatives and other groups instrumental in drafting state wide standards and national standards on compliance with various regulations prohibiting discrimination against handicapped people; and architectural standards. A number of college and university officials are interested in meeting the June 1980 deadline for full compliance. Incidentally, a common complaint has been the failure of Congress to provide some federal money along with the laws to help institutions and libraries comply with the requirements.

The meetings scheduled last year included ALA in Chicago (Summer 1978), ALA Mid-Winter, Washington, D.C., President's Annual Conference May 2-4, 1979, in Washington, and ALA in Dallas, June 1979. I was not able to attend any of the meetings this year, but was in touch with the Committee Members by phone and by mail; minutes and documents were reviewed regularly and my opinion about several matters pertaining to SLA's part in disseminating "The Librarian's Guide to 504" were included.

The meeting held in Chicago on Jun 25, 1978, was a panel discussion at the Association of State Cooperative Libraries Agencies Division on "Networking: The Delivery of Services to Populations

with Specialized Needs." Various topics related to the question were discussed with representatives from various centers possessing data bases including: 1) NIMIS—National Instructional Materials Information System; 2) National Clearinghouse on the Aging; 3) National Rehabilitation Information Center (located at the Catholic University Graduate Department of Libraries Science, which has recently received a five-year grant and will begin operation in October 1979). The grant from Rehabilitation Services Administration will further information delivery to the Rehabilitation and Placement Community and increase the effectiveness of programs serving handicapped people.

Publications Recommended

The crowning achievement of the year for the Library Subcommittee was a publication entitled, "A Librarian's Guide to 504—A Pocket Guide." Write Larry K. Volin, State Liaison, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210 for copies. Also recommended is: "Your Responsibilities to Disabled Persons as School or College Administrator," Office of Civil Rights, DHEW, Washington, D.C. 20201. A third publication, "White House Conference Follow-Up Programs for Handicapped," Office of Handicapped Individuals, DHEW, Washington, D.C. 20201 is also suggested.

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS

Theatre Library Association

The Theatre Library Association held its 1978 summer meeting in Chicago on Jun 28, during the Annual American Library Association Conference. The program included morning tours of the St. Nicholas Theater and the new theater of the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center. The afternoon included talks on theater and theater collections in the Chicago area and a panel discussion on appraisal of performing arts materials. The annual business meeting was held in New York on Oct 23 at the Shubert Archives. It was followed by a panel discussion on preservation/conservation of performing arts materials.

The Association joined the American Society for Theater Research in a four-day conference in San Francisco, Nov 16-19, the theme of which was *Theatre West: Image and Impact*. Papers dealt with misconceptions of the West in European drama versus the real West discovered by performers trouping through towns and mining camps, as well as with the influence of Western life on performers and audience. Members also visited the Woodland Opera House, near Davis, which is being restored.

For the second year, the Theatre Library Association and the American Society for Theater Research cosponsored a free lecture series for members and friends in the New York area. Topics covered were: facilities for researching musical comedy; history of the Eugene O'Neill Theatre Center in Waterford, Conn.; preservation

and restoration of old theater buildings; and a slide lecture on the holdings of the Enthoven Theater Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

On May 14, the annual George Freedley-Theatre Library Association Awards were presented at the Algonquin Hotel. Richard D. Altick was honored for *The Shows of London* and Kevin Brownlow for his book on the movies, *The War, the West and the Wilderness*. A special citation was given to the authors of the multivolume *Biographical Dictionary of Actors, Actresses, Musicians, Dancers, Managers and Other Stage Personnel in London, 1660-1800*.

DOROTHY L. SWERDLOVE

U.S. National Committee for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization General Information Program (UNESCO/PGI)

The U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program met for the first time on Mar 17, 1978, in Washington, D.C. This organizational meeting discussed the Charter of the Committee, funding, sponsorship and establishment of a Bureau to be responsible for supervising the activities of the Executive Secretary in administering the Committee's affairs.

A subsequent election of Bureau members resulted in the following make-up of the Bureau: Chairman, Robert Wedgeworth, ALA; Vice Chairman, Vladimir Slamecka, Georgia Institute of Technology; Treasurer, Toni Bearman, NFAIS; Members by constitutional mandate: Library of Congress, William J. Welsh; National Archives and Records Service, James B. Rhoads; National Library of Medicine, Mary Corning; Member-at-large, Joseph Becker, Becker and Hayes; Members non-government sector: Association of Research Libraries, John G. Lorenz; Information Industry Association, Paul G. Zurkowski; Society of American Archivists, Ann Morgan Campbell.

The second plenary meeting of the Committee was held in Washington on March 28, 1979. Wedgeworth gave a report of the Bureau's activities and program for 1979. Lee Burchinal discussed the upcoming Intergovernmental Conference on Science and Technology Information for Development (UNISIST II.) Nominated to the State Department as U.S. representatives to this conference are Vladimir Slamecka, Melvin Day (NTIS), Toni Bearman and Joseph Becker.

Jacques Tocatlian, Acting Director of the UNESCO/PGI, gave a status report of some of the organization's projects. James Wood (American Chemical Society) spoke at length about ANSI Z39, ISO, and the coordination of the international standards. It was decided not to maintain a permanent secretariat for the Committee.

The next plenary meeting of the Committee will be scheduled for sometime in March 1980.

S. K. CABEEN

SLA Members Chosen as Federal Libraries Delegates to WHCLIS

Patricia W. Berger and Mary A. Huffer, both SLA members and former presidents of the Washington, D.C. Chapter, have been elected to represent federal libraries as voting delegates at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS). Berger is Chief Librarian of the National Bureau of Standards, and Huffer is Librarian, Office of Library and Information Services, U.S. Department of the Interior. They were chosen as WHCLIS voting delegates at the Federal Libraries and Information Services Pre-White House Conference, Jul 19-20, 1979, at the National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

The pre-Conference of Federal Libraries was convened to 1) review the White House Conference agenda, 2) determine the rela-

tionship and position of federal library and information services to national issues, and 3) to select two voting delegates from the federal community to participate in the White House Conference. Berger reports that the SLA booklet, *Issues for Delegate Consideration, White House Conference on Library and Information Services*, was well received at the pre-Conference and proved invaluable in guiding the participants' discussions.

Federal librarians and other persons who are concerned with the role of federal libraries in WHCLIS and in formulating and implementing a national library and information service program are urged to contact Pat Berger at the National Bureau of Standards (301/931-3405) or Mary Huffer at the Department of the Interior (202/343-5821).

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Rao Aluri, research assistant, OCLC, Inc. . . . received a CLR fellowship (1979/80) to compile a guide to U.S. Government scientific and technical information sources.

Maxine Beaton, librarian, Presbyterian Medical Center Libraries, Denver, Colo. . . . retired after 28 years at the library.

Carol A. Berger, formerly director, Library Services, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago . . . now manager, Library and Information Services, Beatrice Foods Co., Research Library, Chicago.

Linda S. Bryan, formerly assistant librarian, Dun & Bradstreet Business Library, New York City . . . promoted to librarian.

Faith Taylor Burton, formerly technical librarian, Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, Annapolis, Md. . . . now manager of Collec-

tions and Services, Universal Serials and Book Exchange, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Diana Carey, acting head, Boeing Technical Libraries, Seattle, Wash. . . . appointed manager of the libraries.

Margaret Carpenter, formerly with the St. John Hospital Library, Detroit, Mich. . . . now Michigan field representative, EBSCO Subscription Services.

Elfrieda L. Cavallari, supervisor, Cataloging Section, U.S. Air Force Geophysics Laboratory Library, Hanscom AFB, Bedford, Mass. . . . awarded the U.S. Air Force Equal Employment Opportunity Certificate of Appreciation.

Ching-chih Chen, School of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass. . . . promoted to professor and appointed associate dean of the library school.

Attention

My January EDITORIAL announced that there would be a **reader's survey** before the end of the year. It will appear in the **November** issue of *Special Libraries*. I hope to hear from every *SL* reader. This is your chance to tell me what you want from your journal. Watch for it.

THE EDITOR

James M. Matarazzo, School of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass. . . . appointed associate dean of the library school.

Shula Monroe, formerly coordinator, media processing services, Northern Virginia Community College . . . now city librarian, National City Public Library, National City, Calif.

Patricia Oyler, School of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass. . . . promoted to associate professor.

Amy Raedecke, Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center, Minn. . . . named project director of the library's three-year "Learning Library" program sponsored by National Endowment for the Humanities.

Gail Ann Schlachter, assistant university librarian for public services, University of California, Davis . . . named editor, "In Review" section, ALA Reference and Adult Services Division journal *RQ*.

James G. Schoenung, formerly instructional services supervisor, OCLC, Inc. . . . appointed executive director, PALINET and Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania.

Enid Miller Slivka, formerly with the Science and Business Department, Seattle Public Library, Wash. . . . now law librarian, R.W. Beck and Associates, Seattle.

Sallie A. Smith . . . appointed technical librarian, St. Joe Mineral Corp., Monaca, Pa.

Arlene Solomon, law librarian, Troutman, Sanders, Lockerman, and Ashmore, Atlanta, Ga. . . . elected president, Atlanta Association of Law Libraries.

Kenneth O. Stevenson, librarian, Gulf Research and Development Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . retired.

Enid T. Thompson, adjunct professor, University of Denver . . . appointed member, Local History Board, Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange, Washington, D.C.

John Timour, Scott Memorial Library, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . appointed representative, State Library/Pennsylvania Library Association continuing education task force.

Metals/Materials Division Presents Award

The SLA Metals/Materials Division has presented its 1979 Honors Award to Dorothea McKim Rice.

A graduate of Boston and Columbia Universities, Rice started her career at the Boston Public Library. After serving in various positions at the First National City Bank, Vick Chemicals Company, Port of New York Authority, and the National Industrial Conference Board, she assumed her duties as Technical Librarian at AMAX, Inc.

Rice, a member of SLA since 1945, has served the metals/materials Division as chairman, editor of the *Metals/Materials Division News*, and chairman of the Auditing, Nominating, Public Relations, Goals and Archives Committees. In addition, she has served on the executive board, Science-

Technology Division, and chairman, SLA Non-serials Publications Committee.

The Awards Committee felt that Rice's willingness to serve has contributed much to the success of the Division. The Honors Award was presented at the Division's award luncheon during the SLA Annual Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The "In Memoriam" for Jim Criswell (Jul 79 *SL*, p. 299) should have stated that Criswell died on Jan 27, 1978.

White House Conference Announces Themes and Plans

The first national White House Conference on Library and Information Services will be structured around five themes ranging from helping people solve everyday problems to fostering international peace and understanding. The Conference will be held Nov 15-19 in Washington, D.C.

According to Conference Chairman Charles Benton, chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), and Marilyn K. Gell, conference director, the five themes will relate to library and information services for: 1) Meeting Personal Needs; 2) Enhancing Life-long Learning; 3) Improving Organizations and the Professions; 4) Effectively Governing Our Society; and 5) Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation.

"We do not want to focus on institutions. We want to focus on the person—the individual who is the consumer of information. And that means everyone," Gell explained.

The themes and issues to be discussed under each of the five major themes were drawn from the results of fifty-seven state and territorial pre-White House Conferences, existing legislation, input from private and public sector groups in the library and information community, and special theme conferences sponsored by the White House Conference.

In announcing the themes, Benton and Gell stressed that they are closely tied to the

mission of libraries and information services, which they defined as follows: "To improve the quality of citizens' lives, maintain a free and democratic society, continue a healthy national economic growth, and encourage a peaceful world." In that connection, both Benton and Gell said, the White House Conference will strive to accomplish that mission, set realistic goals and means to achieve them, and clarify the principal issues.

A unique feature of the Conference will be a Joint Congressional Hearing based on the five themes to be co-chaired the morning of Monday, Nov 19, by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities, and Rep. William Ford (D-Mich.), chairman, House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. Also expected to participate will be Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), House Majority Whip, and other members of the two subcommittees.

The themes and other plans for the conference were announced during the American Library Association's Annual Conference, Jun 23-29, 1979, in Dallas, Tex.

* * *

GPO Reorganization Bill Introduced in Congress

Legislation to rewrite and modernize key portions of Title 44, U.S. Code, was introduced on Jun 22 in the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill, formulated by members of the Committee on House Administration, would reorganize the structure and operations of the Government Printing Office in order to deal with new technology, meet the printing needs of Congress and Executive offices, and bring about significant cost-savings through more efficient management.

The measure was introduced by Committee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D.-N.J.) and Printing Subcommittee Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins (D.-Calif.). The bill is cosponsored in the Senate by Claiborne Pell (D.-R.I.), chairman, Senate Rules and Administration Committee, and vice-chairman, Joint Committee on Printing. Thompson is chairman of this Joint Committee.

Under this bill, functions presently carried out by the Public Printer and the Joint Committee on Printing will be handled by a seven-member Board of Direc-

tors, appointed by the President. The Board chairman and two other members will represent the general public, while the other four members will be made up of representatives of the library community, the printing industry, information industries, and organized labor. The chairman will be the chief operating official of the reorganized Government Printing Office. A public printer and superintendent of documents will be hired on a contract basis by the Board to supervise production and distribution activities at GPO.

Congressional printing requirements will be determined by regulations issued by the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee for their respective bodies. The two committees will also exercise annual budget authorization authority and "legislative veto" power over regulations issued by the Board of the GPO, which no longer would be an arm of the Legislative Branch, but would be an independent agency of government.

COMING EVENTS

Sep. 10. On-Line Bibliographic Data Bases for Reference in Libraries, Seminar . . . University City Holiday Inn, Philadelphia, Pa. Sponsored by EDUCOM. Registration fee: \$135 EDUCOM members, \$185 non-members. Contact: Carol Parysz, EDUCOM, P.O. Box 364, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, N.J. (609/921-7575).

Sep 16-18. Association for Information and Dissemination Centers, Meeting . . . Boston. Topic: Nonbibliographic Data Bases. Contact: ASIDIC, P.O. Box 8105, Athens, Ga. 30603.

Sep 18-21. Aslib, 53rd Annual Conference . . . University of Sussex, Brighton, England. Theme: The Economics of Information. Contact: The Conference Organizer, Aslib, 3 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PL.

Sep 20-21. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Task Force on the Public/Private Sector . . . Location to be announced. Contact: Alphonse F. Trezza, NCLIS, Suite 601, 1717 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202/653-6252).

Sep 21-22. Mini and Micro Computers in Libraries, Meeting . . . Indianapolis Airport Holiday Inn. Sponsored by Indiana Chapter, SLA, and Indiana Chapter, ASIS. Contact: Debora Shaw, On-Line Serials Project, Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Ind. 47401 (812/337-2306).

Sep 24-26. International Micrographic Congress 79, 11th Annual Convention . . . Paris, France. Contact: G. J. Bujkovsky, IMC, P.O. Box 22440, San Diego, Calif. 92122.

Sep 25-28. Society of American Archivists, 43rd Annual Meeting . . . Palmer House, Chicago. Contact: SAA, 330 S. Wells, Chicago, Ill. 60606 (312/922-0140).

Sep 26-28. Association of Public Data Users, 4th Annual Meeting . . . Capitol Hilton, Washington, D.C. Contact: Karen Stoup, secretariat, Association of Public Data Users, P.O. Box 9287, Rosslyn Station, Arlington, Va. 22209 (703/525-1480).

Sep 28. Special Libraries Association, Tri-State Regional Course . . . 1 World Trade

Center, 55th floor, New York City. Topic: CE 501. Automated Cataloging—Access to Systems on the Market. Contact: Mary Frances Hoban, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Oct 4-6. Use of Legal Materials in Libraries, Short Course . . . University of Iowa, Iowa City. Sponsored by School of Library Science. Fee: \$145. Write: Ethel Bloesch, School of Library Science, University of Iowa, 3087 Library, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

Oct 5-6. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (2nd Edition): An In-Depth Look at the New Rules . . . University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Fee: \$45. Sponsor: University School of Library Science and University Extension Service. Contact: University of Michigan Extension Service, Department of Conferences & Institutes, 350 South Thayer, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109 (313/764-5304).

Oct 10-13. Statistical Methods for Professional Librarians, Workshop . . . Columbia University, New York City. Sponsored by Columbia School of Library Service and Continuing Education and Extension, University of Minnesota. Contact: Carol L. Learmont, SLS, Columbia University, 516 Butler Library, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Oct 12-13. Association of College and Research Libraries Western New York/Ontario Chapter, Fall Meeting . . . University of Toronto. Write: Paula Henry, Publicity Chairman WNYO ACRL, Milne Library, State University College, Geneseo, N.Y. 14454.

Oct 14-18. American Society for Information Science, Annual Meeting . . . Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct 15-18. Information Management Exposition and Conference . . . New York Coliseum. Contact: Clapp & Poliak, Inc., 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Oct 17-18. Association of Research Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Oct 18-19. New England Regional Council on Library Resources for Nursing, Annual Conference . . . Durham, N.H. Theme: Technology—Master or Slave—A Bioethical Approach. Fee: \$50. Write: Lucille Cameron, Reference Department, Library, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I. 02881.

Oct 25-27. Special Libraries Association, Board of Directors . . . Doral Inn, New York City.

Oct 26. Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2d ed., Seminar . . . Drexel University, Philadelphia. Fee: \$45. Contact: Jerry D. Saye, Drexel University School of Library and Information Science, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Nov 1-2. Fifth Annual Microform Conference . . . Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. Sponsor: Micropublishing Committee, RTSD/ALA. Contact: Alan M. Meckler, Microform Review, 520 Riverside Dr., Westport, Conn. 06880 (203/226-6967).

Nov 5-9. National Micrographics Association, Midyear Meeting . . . San Antonio, Tex. Theme: Interfacing Technologies '79. Contact: NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Nov 6-9. National Archives Course in the Use of Primary Sources . . . National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. Fee: \$60. Contact: Elsie Freivogel, Education Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408 (202/523-3298).

Nov 7-9. Online, Inc., Conference . . . Atlanta Hilton, Ga. Theme: Optimizing On-Line Usage. Contact: Jeff Pemberton, Online, Inc., 11 Tannery La., Weston, Conn. 06883 (203/227-8466).

Nov 13-16. Library Management Skills Institute . . . Columbia, Md. Sponsored by the Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries. Fee: \$200. Contact: OMS, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/232-8656).

Nov 15-19. White House Conference on Library and Information Services . . . Washington, D.C., Hilton. Contact: Marilyn K. Gell, Director, WCHLIS, Suite 601, 1717 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (202/653-6252).

Nov 16. On-Line Literature Searching . . . Drexel University. Fee: \$70. Contact: K. Subramanyam, Drexel University School of Library and Information Science, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

FUTURE MEETINGS

1980

Jan 20-26. American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting . . . Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan 30-Feb. 1. Special Libraries Association, Winter Meeting . . . Hilton Palacio del Rio, San Antonio, Tex.

Feb 5-9. Music Library Association, Annual Conference, San Antonio, Tex.

Feb 14-17. Association of American Library Schools, Annual Conference . . . Sheraton-Crest Inn, Austin, Tex.

Mar 4-5. National Federation of Abstracting & Indexing Services, Annual Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Apr 7-10. Catholic Library Association, Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.

Apr 21-25. National Micrographics Association, 29th Annual Conference . . . New York City.

May 15-16. Association of Research Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 19-22. National Computer Conference, Personal Computing Festival . . . Anaheim, Calif. Deadline for outlines of contributions: Feb 1, 1980. Sponsor: AFIPS.

Jun 7-12. Special Libraries Association, 71st Annual Conference . . . Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C.

Jun 12-18. Canadian Library Association, Annual Conference . . . Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Jun 14-19. Medical Library Association, 79th Annual Conference . . . Washington, D.C.

Jun 22-25. American Association of Law Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . St. Louis, Mo.

Jun 25-27. Scandinavian Audiological Society, 7th Course . . . Panum Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Jun 29-Jul 5. American Library Association, Annual Conference . . . New York City.

Jun 29-Jul 5. Theatre Library Association, Annual Meeting . . . New York City.

Aug 11-24. Federation Internationale de Documentation, 40th Conference and Congress . . . Copenhagen, Denmark.

Aug 25-31. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Annual Conference . . . Manila, Philippines.

Oct 5-10. American Society for Information Science, Annual Meeting . . . Anaheim, Calif.

Oct 6-9, 14-17. Eighth World Computer Congress . . . Tokyo, Japan and Melbourne, Australia. Sponsor: International Federation for Information Processing. Contact: AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J. (201/391-9810).

Oct 16-17. Association of Research Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Oct 30-Nov 1. Special Libraries Association, Board of Directors . . . New York City.

Nov 12-14. National Micrographics Association, Mid-Year Meeting . . . Phoenix, Ariz.

1981

Jan 28-30. Special Libraries Association, Winter Meeting . . . Portland, Oreg.

Feb 1-7. American Library Association, Midwinter Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Feb 10-14. Music Library Association, Annual Conference . . . New Haven, Conn.

Apr 20-23. Catholic Library Association, Annual Meeting . . . New York City.

May 4-7. National Computer Conference . . . Chicago, Ill.

May 7-8. Association of Research Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . New York City.

May 29-Jun 4. Medical Library Association, Annual Meeting . . . Montreal.

Jun 13-18. **Special Libraries Association**,
72nd Annual Conference . . . Atlanta, Ga.

Jun 28-Jul 1. **American Association of Law Libraries**, Annual Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Jun 28-Jul 4. **American Library Association**, Annual Conference . . . San Francisco.

Jun 28-Jul 4. **Theatre Library Association**, Annual Meeting . . . San Francisco.

Aug 17-23. **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions**, Council and Conference . . . Leipzig, E. Germany.

Oct 25-30. **American Society for Information Science**, Annual Conference . . . Washington, D.C.

Oct 28-29. **Association of Research Libraries**, Annual Meeting . . . Washington, D.C.

Oct 29-31. **Special Libraries Association**,
Board of Directors . . . New York City.

1982

Jun 5-10. **Special Libraries Association**,
Annual Conference . . . Detroit, Mich.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

NCLIS Endorses Periodicals Center Plan

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) has announced that it endorses the concepts stated in the draft legislative proposal for the National Periodicals Center (NPC). The Commission made its decision after consultation with representatives of the library, publishing, higher education, and information fields on their views concerning the NPC. Aside from endorsing the proposal of Apr 26, 1979, NCLIS will also encourage the continuing activities of its own Advisory Committee on an NPC in its preparation of background documents.

Modeling and Simulation Journal

A new Marcel Dekker journal dealing with simulation has recently finished its first year of publication. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Modeling and Simulation* includes research results, position papers, and so on, in new and emerging areas of modeling and simulation. The editors feel the journal provides a forum for topics that previously could be published only by societies and groups within each discipline, as well as for those topics that cross the disciplinary lines. Issued quarterly, the journal is \$45.00 per volume, from Marcel Dekker Journals, P.O. Box 11305, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10249.

New Technology Journal

Technology in Society, an international quarterly journal from Pergamon Press, has just begun publication. The editors plan to

explore the ways in which the risks, impacts, and opportunities of technology can be assessed, as well as evaluate the options of society, e.g., energy versus pollution. Edited by George Bugliarello and A. George Schillinger of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, Brooklyn, the journal will examine these aspects on an international level. \$15.00 yearly for individuals; \$66.00 yearly for institutions, \$125.40 for two years. Contact: Pergamon Press, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

Attention

My January EDITORIAL announced that there would be a **reader's survey** before the end of the year. It will appear in the **November** issue of *Special Libraries*. I hope to hear from every *SL* reader. This is your chance to tell me what you want from your journal. Watch for it.

THE EDITOR

REVIEWS

Library and Information Services for Handicapped Individuals, by Kieth C. Wright. Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, Colo. 1979. 196p.

This is an exceptionally valuable book based on much of the author's previous experience as leader of several workshops on Library Services to the Handicapped, given by Catholic University School of Library Service as part of its MLS degree program.

Designed with a primary focus on describing the literature of various handicapped groups, the book proceeds to suggestions for librarians and others in the information community on how to implement federal and state legislation regarding library services. In eight chapters, Wright succinctly details how specific "interpersonal and institutional responses" can be made by libraries to the blind and visually impaired; deaf and hearing impaired; mentally handicapped; aging individuals; and physically handicapped.

The summary chapter provides refreshing insights for libraries new to these types of programs in the community, school, or college. There are a number of caveats, including an emphasis on background reading in the earlier chapters pertaining to myths and stereotypes regarding the disabled. Wright stresses that service should be provided with due emphasis on the fundamental dignity of the library user. The middle class orientation of many library professionals can hamper their dealings with mentally retarded or mentally handicapped children or adults, or users who are deaf, blind, and so on. Librarians who feel they are "doing a good deed" only place an additional additudinal barrier in the way.

The author feels that the primary role of libraries and library staff should be to gather and disseminate information and

arrange cooperative programs with other social and special agencies equipped for counseling/medical/rehabilitative tasks. There may be criticism from within the library profession and from other social agencies that the introduction of libraries into these areas is not "essentially library work" or that they are "intruding into other social programs." Libraries are best suited to the task, since they maintain the role of information guide through the maze of studies, research reports, laws, local ordinances, federal regulations, and public laws. Their role may change further as they become more knowledgeable about other community services and information functions and about providing coordination or acting as an information referral service.

The book also contains many up-to-date references at the end of each chapter plus three appendixes (Glossary of Acronyms, Selected Organizations Offering Services, and a Directory of Selected Sources). A subject index is included.

In conclusion, little substantive published material has appeared on library and information services to handicapped individuals [see Whalen, Lucille and Joan A. Miller, eds. /*Library Services for the Adult Handicapped* 7(no.2) of *Information Reports and Bibliographies* (1978)]. Wright's book helps to remedy the situation and promises to be a key bridge to greater awareness among library personnel of the vast need for specific services mentioned. Although highly recommended for library school educators, it is also a useful work in special libraries, school libraries and instructional material centers, businesses, social agencies, and the informed layman, particularly civic and community leaders.

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Featherly, W. / Steps in Preparing a Metrification Program in a Company. ASME Paper 72-DE-12 presented at the Design Engineering Conference and Show, Chicago, Ill., May 8-11, 1972.

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