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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

JANUARY 1957, VOL. 48, No. 1

Library Program Of California Prisons
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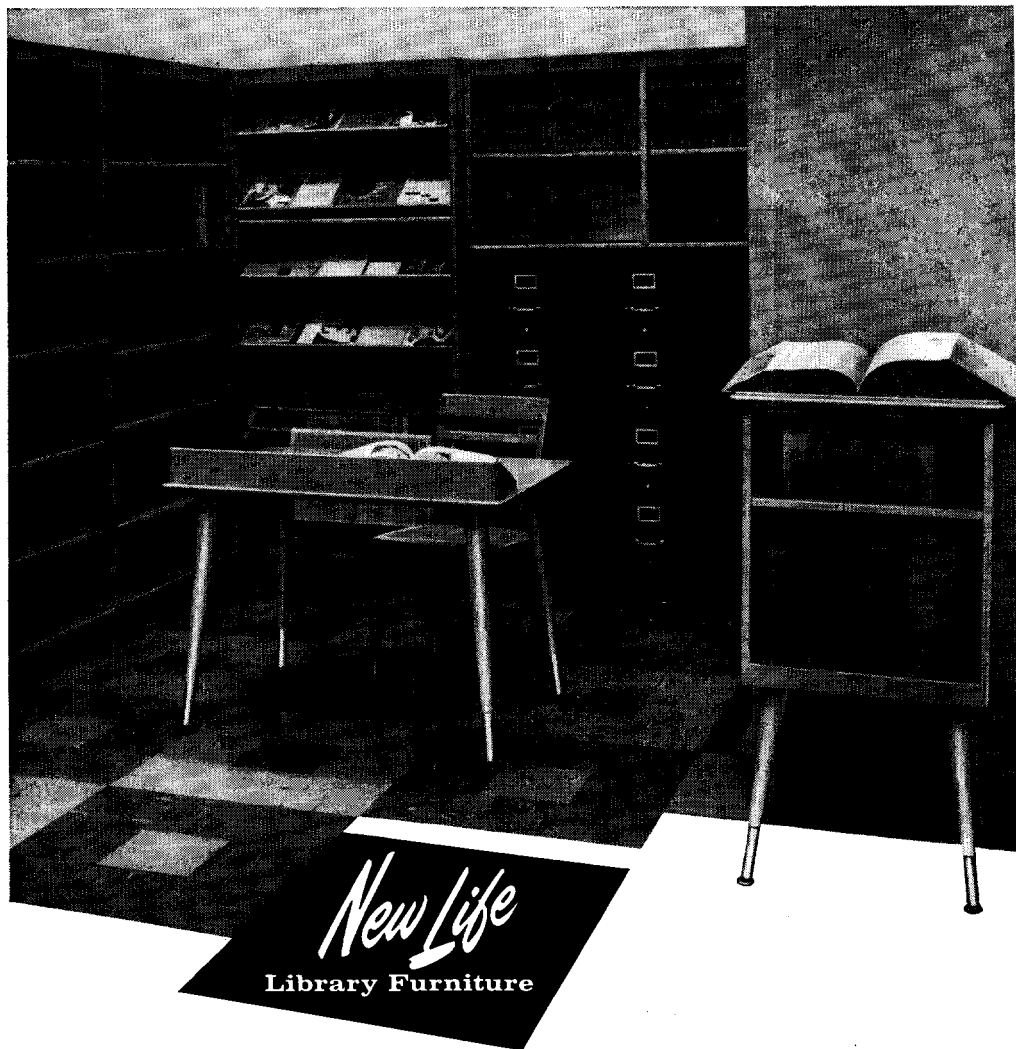
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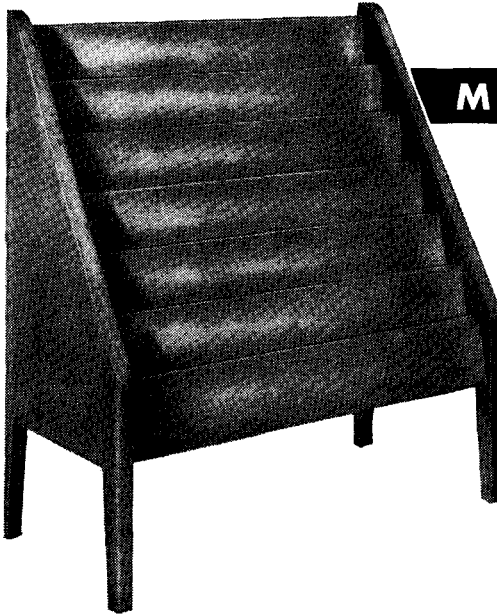
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Official Journal
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Volume 48, No. 1

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Library Program Of The California State Department of Corrections

HERMAN K. SPECTOR, Librarian
California State Prison, San Quentin



The reading of good literature and the study of technical books are conceded generally to have a constructive influence. Consequently, a good library, operated on professional standards, is an important segment of the rehabilitation program at each of the institutions of the Department.

RICHARD A. MCGEE
Director of Corrections

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of a prison library is to assist in the general training and welfare of the prison population. This is accomplished by: providing vocational information, educational guidance, reading materials; courses for personality development or self-improvement; helping inmates to enjoy reading as a leisure activity in prison with a view to its continuance after release; aiding inmates to understand routines of the library and the use of its facilities; compiling reading lists for staff members in connection with their work in the prison and their own professional advancement; assisting inmates in their literary and artistic endeavors; reviewing manuscripts of inmates whenever institutional policies assign this work to the librarian.

Duties Of Librarians

In 1947 a trained senior librarian was assigned to San Quentin. He had passed a nation-wide competitive civil service examination and was the first

professionally trained, full-time librarian assigned to the California Department of Corrections. He also served as the acting supervising librarian. There are now full-time librarians at Chino, Folsom, San Quentin, Vacaville and Soledad.

At Tracy a correctional officer, a college trained man, is temporarily serving in the capacity of librarian. At Corona a qualified teacher spends an hour a day supervising the library services, and at San Luis Obispo, the supervisor of recreation devotes a portion of his time to the work of the library. In the newest facility at Tehachapi, a branch of Chino, the supervisor of prison education is responsible for all the activities of the library, including reference and circulation work, ordering and cataloging new books and materials and supervising maintenance.

A librarian is responsible administratively to the associate warden (care and treatment) and the latter to the warden, for the supervision and coordination of the library program. The warden and the associate warden may assign special duties to the librarian according to the particular needs of a prison.

These duties may include carrying out institutional policies for the library in conformity with the general rules and regulations of the department; management of the library, including planning, arranging, equipping, budget making, business reports, special reports and cooperating with staff members of the institution, with local and state libraries and other outside agencies; main-

taining discipline in the library and reporting violations of rules and regulations to proper authorities; supervising such library operations as hours of service, arrangement and binding of books, organization of stacks, reading facilities and readers' advisory services, compilation of pamphlet and musical record collections, exhibits and displays, selection and acquisition of books, periodicals, pamphlets and other materials, accession cataloging, preparation of shelf lists and indexing of all materials. Some of these operations may be carried out by inmate assistants under supervision.

Serving The Prison Population

As a librarian becomes aware of the institutional program, he is in a position to be of service in many diversified ways. Actually, every phase of the institutional life may have need for the reference facilities of the library. All departments of the institution may profit from the professional advice and services of the librarian. He may guide inmates in their reading or instruct them in the uses of the library. Clubs, debating teams, discussion groups or forums may also be conducted by him. Staff members may request bibliographies or special reference materials in connection with their own studies. To be of most use, a librarian must be well informed about the training and treatment programs of the institution.

Articles and news items about the library appear in institutional newspapers. Book reviews or lists of new acquisitions are also published, utilizing good advertising techniques to elicit interest. Institutional radio networks are used to call attention to books, magazines, special events and meetings involving library activities. Posters advertising particular books, magazines or pamphlets or the work of the library in general are placed in various parts of the prisons.

The librarian is available for talks to classes in the schools or for visits of

these and other inmates groups to the library. If there is a guidance center in the institution or if social living classes are conducted, inmates are told about the library, encouraged to make use of its facilities, and, if possible, instructed in its use. The librarian also arranges for book discussion groups as part of the regular program of the library.

When men who have become interested in reading are transferred to other institutions, it is important that the librarians in the receiving institutions make an effort to sustain their reading habits. An individual record of the use of the library by each inmate is maintained at each institution; it becomes an official departmental record of the man's participation in the rehabilitation program.

Problems involving reference services constitute a considerable part of the direct service of the librarian to inmates and staff members. This is one of the most important aspects of his professional work and calls for specialized training and extensive knowledge of numerous book resources. It is most important that inmates learn to recognize, utilize and evaluate current and reliable resource materials. A considerable number of class assignments involve "research," which means utilizing, in many cases, such primary resource tools as encyclopedias, yearbooks, bibliographies, special catalogs and bulletins.

A great amount of the professional librarian's work evolves around the readers' advisory services. All prison librarians make every conceivable effort to "draw" potential readers so that inmates may utilize library materials to the utmost, not only to obtain information but also to establish a rapport with a reading counselor. This becomes a primary responsibility of the librarian himself, working in collaboration with the psychiatrist, classification officer, psychologist, teacher, chaplain and the inmate.

Regular library service to the camps is very important since few other re-

sources for personal advancement are available to the men assigned to these units. Though separate provisions are made in the yearly budget to provide for the facilities and supplies required to maintain a camp library program, each institution makes available a basic collection of 200-400 fiction and non-fiction books at each camp. These are rotated every few months. Special lists and requests, as well as thousands of magazines, are also sent to these camps by each parent institution.

All institutions have special units, such as the hospital, dormitories, segregation, isolation and TB wards, ranch, barracks, adjustment centers, reception-guidance centers and, at San Quentin, condemned men. Men confined in these areas make use of a considerable number of books and magazines. When psychiatric patients are involved, then clearance for the types of books to be sent or to be omitted are cleared with the psychiatrist. These men may subscribe to newspapers and magazines and purchase selected and approved books from their personal funds.

Men may also make requests for special books; these may be lent to them from the state, county or city library. Some men send notes, requests and queries to the librarian. These are answered directly, by personal visit or correspondence. Librarians make periodic visits to these subsidiary units, conferring with the men in groups or individually as required.

Operations And Procedures

Standards for the procedures and operations of prison libraries are delineated in *Manual of Procedures for the Institutional Library* (California State Department of Corrections, 1949) and *Library Manual for Correctional Institutions* (Committee on Institution Libraries, American Prison Association, 1950). These suggest the desirability of having at least one librarian for each 1000 to 2500 inmates.

More than 100 inmates are assigned to assist California prison librarians carry out their manifold duties. About one-tenth of these men are paid for their work, at the rate of two to four cents an hour. Inmate assistants are trained for their work and recognition is given in accordance with departmental procedures for reporting work habits and performance. It is important that inmate assistants be selected on the basis of their interest and aptitude for library work.

As far as available funds make it possible, the Correction Department tries to observe the standards set up by the American Prison (Correctional) Association, allowing at least one dollar yearly for every inmate. This minimum sum should really be *two dollars* to be considered a reasonably good one. The standards prepared by this national professional association also stipulate a minimum of 10 books and consider 15 books per inmate as a measure of an acceptable library collection.

Purchases may be made in cooperation with other departments. When the librarian learns about new material, he notifies the staffs concerned or borrows such material from other libraries. The librarian develops special collections for lending to shops or classrooms. He informs the educational staff of assistance available to them, such as the preparation of bibliographies and appropriate lists for directed reading and advice on reference materials.

Permits are provided for work in the library for inmates working on special projects. Reports are made to the vocational and educational staffs or to the chaplains of especially profitable activities by inmates. Special reserve shelves may be provided for materials requested by the staffs of other departments. The librarians familiarize themselves with the courses offered by the religious and the educational departments. This enables them to give constructive advice to inmates.

Library periods are a part of inmates' weekly routine. In general, they are permitted to borrow five books each week, but this takes into account the size of collections, number of users and length and difficulty of certain books. Inmates are encouraged to return books as soon as read. Regularity of return is an important part of the inmates' training. They are allowed access to open shelves to make their selections. Displays and exhibits of special books are used to help inmates make more intelligent selections of books and enliven potential interest in reading.

Law books are made available in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Director of Corrections. The librarian collaborates with the warden and others on the staff in the establishment of arrangements whereby inmates may have access to law books.

Retarded and advanced readers, those interested in foreign languages, and those with special academic or vocational ambitions are given their proportional share of the materials purchased. The recreational aspects of reading are emphasized. Books which aid in developing leisure-time reading interests are purchased while those which emphasize morbid or antisocial attitudes or behavior, or disrespect for religion or government or other undesirable materials are not purchased.

Professional Growth And Cooperation

Fully recognizing the need for professional growth, the Corrections Department makes yearly arrangements for library workshops. Such a conference helps solve a goodly number of administrative problems.

Some prison librarians, on their own volition and desire to grow professionally, take university and college courses in criminology, counseling, music, foreign languages, literature or social science work. This added and newly gained knowledge helps them to keep pace with inmates' problems and to offer assistance and direction in special fields.

As a matter of policy, all librarians are required to attend specialized and general institutional in-service training programs. These deal with general institutional and departmental administration problems and policies; related overall information covering current activities in all institutions and camps; the medical, industrial, educational, custodial, parole, and treatment problems of the resident institution. Frequently the librarian is asked to act as speaker, explaining the library program not only to new recruits but to many of the "old timers" as well.

While no written contractual obligation exists binding either the institution or the state library to extend assistance, excellent relationships exist between all California penal institutions and the state library. The state library gives professional and technical advice on book purchasing, reference work, bookbinding and repairing and bibliographical projects. It makes direct loans of specially needed books, such as technical, legal, professional and foreign language texts, to all prison librarians. These thousands of books are supplemented by special requests for periodical literature, pamphlet and pictorial materials, books and talking machines for the blind and reproductions of famous paintings. A standard procedure for ordering these items has been set up by the state library, which pays for sending books to the institutions.

Progress Achieved

Considering the fact that the correctional library can contribute directly to the meaningfulness of the overall therapeutic program, that it can help build and sustain good morale and thus lighten the burden of disciplinary problems, that it can and does help men in their preparation for parole and in their ultimate adjustment in the free world, that frequently men do gain some insight into their personal problems through the instrumentality of books, that utiliz-

ing good library services within the institution may well pave the way for translating these experiences on the "outside," it becomes strikingly evident that every effort should be made to have the correctional library meet established standards. Taking into consideration such facts help evaluate the libraries.

It is a fact only about 18 percent of American adults use the public library even once a year.* In contrast 40 to 90 percent of the population of some of our institutions use library facilities. In 1951 only 3773 public libraries, out of a total of 7000, had more than \$2000 a year to spend for books and periodicals, but four of our own institutions had better allocations than this. In 1954 the famous Cleveland Public Library was cited for having a 6.5 per capital book borrowing rate; our total institutions' book borrowing rate was 51.09—eight times as much!

Our total book stock should be, if we take the minimum of 10 books per capita, 146,510; it is only 130,529. Acceptable standards provide for 25-30 square feet of space for each reader. By this criterion we should have 402,902 square feet but we have only 21,650.

According to a very recent survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, it was learned that 6 out of 10 adults claimed they had not read a book within a year or more and only 1 out of 4 college graduates had read a book in the last 12 months. Compare these figures with our institutional records which indicate that men who use the library borrow from 45 to over 100 books a year!

Funds allocated for supplies, books, operational expenses and magazines and newspaper subscriptions, though not quite what librarians themselves would want these sums to be, admittedly reveal the recognition of reading materials as aids in correctional rehabilitation. We have extended specific budgetary considerations for library capital

* Bernard Berelson quoted in *Municipal Finance*, May 1950, p. 131.

outlay purposes and have broadened areas for the types of materials which the library must use to support its program, such as musical records, tape recordings and phonographs.

The workrooms, processing areas, washrooms, offices and special rooms in the new library facilities can be compared to some of the best public and college libraries. The open-shelf system now prevails in all our libraries—a most distinct and worthy improvement in realistic and progressive correctional programming.

The Department's recognition of the librarian as a professional equal in status to a faculty member was a most worthy forward step. The inmate pay plan, which went into effect in 1953, was one of the greatest morale "boosters" to library operations.

The recent establishment of the statewide advisory committee on correctional libraries was the greatest and most significant forward step taken in the last decade to provide status, recognition and improvement of all our library programs. The outstanding, nationally recognized leaders who compose this group are voluntarily giving their precious time, experience and professional idealism to the qualitative development of the correctional library.

Fortunately we do have a pregnant philosophy of rehabilitation. Our principles and objectives for the operation of our correctional libraries are broad and profound—touching pervasively on all aspects of reformation.

In the short span of our existence we have made strides. What we need is additional support—in terms of qualified personnel, adequate facilities, substantial equipment, and a book stock commensurate with our current demands and anticipated growth. Such complements of service are indeed most worthy of advancement. Progress in this direction will parallel our objectives and meet our expressed ideals in terms of realizable programs and significant library services.

Membership Directories Of American Scientific And Engineering Societies

HARRY R. SKALLERUP, Science Librarian
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ALTHOUGH BIOGRAPHICAL directories such as *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in Engineering* and other specialized and general biographical reference works provide information on American scientists and engineers, only a select number of specialized personnel are listed in them. Very often directory-type information about individuals who do not appear in the standard biographical or commercially published name directories is requested from librarians. Depending upon the resources of the library and assuming that a scientist is a member of at least one society, recent address data can usually be obtained from membership directories of the specialized societies.

While using society membership directories to locate the addresses of scientific and technical workers is an obvious and direct means of obtaining this information, it is quite another matter to locate the directories themselves. Not every society publishes a membership list, distributes it widely, or even permits its use by persons outside the society. At times it can be quite difficult even to determine whether a given society's membership directory comes with an institutional subscription or membership, whether it is published as part of one of the society's publications or if a directory is published at all. Some membership lists exist only as Addressograph plates or as mailing lists.

Format, size and frequency of membership directories vary, of course, from society to society. A directory for a large society such as the American

Chemical Society, with 62,000 members listed in it in 1952, can only be prepared and distributed as a separate publication over relatively long intervals of time. The demand for it is small but continual, and its usefulness declines with age. On the opposite end of the scale, a smaller society's list may contain fewer than 100 names and appear quite often. Some societies publish the names and addresses of new members and address changes of old members in practically each issue of their official journals.

Other societies which prepare membership directories as separate publications restrict their use to members. This is done largely to protect members from solicitation by commercial firms which may acquire the lists to promote their own interests. Technical societies are more apt to be concerned with this problem than scientific societies and thus they more frequently try to restrict their lists.

Although it may not be possible for the large general library to maintain an integrated collection of membership directories, the special library should, if it is to provide the services expected from it, either collect membership directories in its field or else keep an up-to-date record of its holdings of directories. Restricted directories in specialized fields can usually be obtained by a special library and, needless to say, they should be used as recommended by the societies issuing them.

Among the general library sources used for finding information on mem-

bership as well as other types of directories, *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin* stands out as very useful. Under the heading "Directories," this service usually lists many pages of references to directories of all kinds of organizations, trades, industries, specialists and societies, some of which apply to scientific and technical personnel. PAIS is especially helpful in locating directories of foreign scientists, published in English as is the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog*.

The *Handbook of Scientific and Technical Societies and Institutions in the United States and Canada* is useful as a directory to the societies themselves and in most instances, it gives information on whether a society issues a membership list. The *Engineering Societies Year Book*, now slightly out-of-date, provides additional information on engineering societies. Clues to the possible existence of membership lists (or more directly, to the whereabouts and activities of individual members) may, of course, be found in the society's journal which is devoted to news.

Some commercially published directories of scientific or technical personnel appear from time to time from small or specialized publishers or are published by their compilers. For the most part they and some societal directories are listed in the *Cumulative Book Index* under the subject heading or author entry.

Governmental agencies in some instances provide directories to specialized personnel outside of their own departments. For example, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's *Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture in Land-Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations*, which appears annually, contains a geographical listing and name index of specialized agricultural personnel. A *Directory of Missouri Geologists*, published as one in a series by the University of Missouri, illustrates the kind of directory that may be issued by a state agency.

At least one agency of the United Nations has published an international directory of specialists of possible use in finding directory information on American workers. Since 1954, the National Science Foundation has, through grants to representative societies and institutes, sponsored the maintenance of a new register of American scientific and technical personnel, but it has not attempted to publish a unified directory of scientific personnel, as is done in some of the smaller foreign countries.

Indirect sources to information on scientists and specialists include general directories to scientific and educational institutions, laboratories and museums. Depending upon their comprehensiveness and whether or not they have name indexes, these directories usually supply limited information on personnel. Unless frequently revised, they, like all directories, become less accurate with the passing years.

Below is a selected list of American scientific and technical societies in representative disciplines and activities which were canvassed by means of a questionnaire, to obtain information on the availability, frequency and size of membership directories. This list does not include directories issued by scientific or technical clubs, amateur, regional or local scientific societies, scientific or technical fraternities, or specialized science teachers' societies. A check list of 134 general and specialized directories in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and other allied fields, prepared in 1938, is still useful;* therefore the field of medicine is also excluded from this list.

The information in the following list is only as accurate as that given on the questionnaires and obtained from supplementary sources. I wish to thank the secretaries of the various societies for their cooperation in supplying data.

* Strieby, Irene, and Pond, Emily. Check List of Society Directories of Interest to Medical Librarians. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, n. s., 27:75-82, 1938.

Society Directories

KEY TO NUMBERS

1. Mode of publication and title of directory
2. Is directory included in the membership or subscription to the society's other publications (where applicable)?
3. Frequency
4. Approximate number of members included in list
5. Remarks

Acoustical Society of America

1. Separately as *Acoustical Society of America Membership List*
2. No
3. Approximately every 3 years
4. 2000
5. Not generally available to nonmembers

Agricultural History Society

1. Separately as *Alphabetical List of Annual, Student, and Life Members*
2. No
3. Annual
4. 300
5. Not for general circulation

American Association for the Advancement of Science

1. Separately in its *Summarized Proceedings and Directory*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 43,000 (1948)

American Association of Anatomists

1. Included in the *Anatomical Record*
3. Annual
4. 1100

American Association of Cereal Chemists

1. Separately as *Membership Directory*
2. No
3. Annual
4. 1150
5. Available to members only

American Association of Engineers

1. Separately as *AAE Membership List*
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 6000
5. Available to members only

American Association of Immunologists See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists

1. Separately as *American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists Officers and Members Constitution*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 950

American Association of Petroleum Geologists

1. Separately as *American Association of Petroleum Geologists Membership List* and included in its *Bulletin*

3. Annual

4. 12,500

American Association of Variable Star Observers

1. Separately as *Membership List of the American Association of Variable Star Observers*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 450

American Astronomical Society

1. Separately
2. No
3. Annual
4. 1000

American Bryological Society

1. Included in the *Bryologist*
3. Irregular
4. 268
5. Latest list 1955

American Chemical Society

1. Separately as *Members of the American Chemical Society*
2. No
3. Every 5 years
4. 76,000
5. List sold to members only for personal use

American Crystallographic Association List restricted to members only

American Dairy Science Association No longer published

American Dietetic Association No list published

American Entomological Society

1. Separately as *List of the Resident Members of the American Entomological Society*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 60

American Eugenics Society No list published

American Fern Society

1. Separately as *Membership List*
2. No
3. Every 3-5 years
4. 525
5. New members' names printed in *American Fern Journal*

American Genetic Association No membership list published

American Geographical Society

1. Included in *Geographical Review*
3. Irregular
4. 4500

5. Lists post office addresses only; new list in preparation

American Geological Institute

1. Included as a number in its *Report* series as *Directory of Geologists and Exploration Geophysicists in Member Societies of the American Geological Institute*

2. No

3. Irregular

4. 20,000

5. Issued in conjunction with National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council publications

American Geophysical Union

1. Included in its *Transactions*

2. Biennial

4. 5000

5. May be issued separately in future

American Institute of Chemical Engineers

1. Included in *AICE Yearbook*

2. No

3. Biennial

4. 15,000

5. Available to members only

American Institute of Chemists

1. Separately as *Directory of Membership*

2. No

3. Every 3-4 years

4. 2700

American Institute of Electrical Engineers

1. Separately in its *Yearbook*

2. No

3. Biennial

4. 50,000

5. Available to members only. Publication policy will change with next directory

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

1. Separately as *Directory*

2. No

3. Biennial

4. 23,000

5. Intended for members only

American Institute of Nutrition

See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Malacological Union

1. Included in its *Annual Report*

3. Annual

4. 550

American Mathematical Society, Mathematical Association of America, Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics

1. Separately as *Combined Membership List*

2. Yes

3. Annual

4. 9000

5. These 3 societies publish a combined list

American Meteorological Society

Membership list in preparation; none published since 1948

American Microscopical Society

1. Separately as *Membership of American Microscopical Society*

2. Yes

3. Biennial

4. 550

5. Future issues may appear in its *Transactions*.

American Nuclear Society

1. Separately as *Roster of American Nuclear Society*

2. No

3. Biennial

4. 1100

American Oil Chemists' Society

1. Separately as *Directory of Members, the American Oil Chemists' Society*

2. No

3. Annual

4. 2500

American Ornithologists's Union

1. Included in the *Auk*

3. Biennial

4. 3000

American Physical Society

1. Included in its *Bulletin*

3. Every 3-4 years

4. 12,000

American Physiological Society

See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Phytopathological Society

1. Included in *Phytopathology* and separately

2. Yes

3. Every 5 years

4. 1600

American Pomological Society

1. Included in its *Proceedings*

3. Irregular

4. 500

5. Addresses abbreviated; none since 1940, new list in process

American Society for Horticultural Science

1. In *Proceedings*

3. Biennial

4. 1500

5. Addresses abbreviated

American Society for Metals

No membership list published

American Society for Testing Materials

1. Included in the *ASTM Year Book*

3. Annual

4. 8000

American Society of Agricultural Engineers
1. Included in the *Agricultural Engineers Yearbook*
3. Annual
4. 4286

American Society of Agronomy
1. Included in *Agronomy Journal*
3. Annual
4. 2800
5. Lists post office addresses only

American Society of Animal Production
No membership list published; exists as Addressograph plates

American Society of Biological Chemists, Inc.
See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Society of Civil Engineers
1. Separately as *ASCE Directory*
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 38,000
5. Restricted to members only

American Society of Experimental Pathology
See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Society of Human Genetics
1. Included in its *Journal*
3. Biennial
4. 500

American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists
1. Included in *Copeia*, 1948
3. Irregular
4. 1200
5. Now exists as Addressograph plates

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography
1. Separately as *American Society of Limnology and Oceanography Membership List*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 1000

American Society of Mammalogists
1. Included in *Journal of Mammalogy*
3. Biennial
4. 1500

American Society of Mechanical Engineers
1. Separately as *ASME Membership List*
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 41,000
5. Distributed to members only

American Society of Naturalists
1. Included in its *Records*
3. Every 3 years
4. 620

American Society of Parasitologists
1. Included in *Journal of Parasitology*
3. Every 4 years
4. 1000

American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
See: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

American Society of Photogrammetry
1. Included in its *Yearbook*
3. Annual
4. 3800

American Society of Plant Physiologists
1. Separately as *American Society of Plant Physiologists Directory*
3. Every 2-3 years
4. 1200

American Society of Plant Taxonomists
1. Separately as *Directory of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists*
2. No
3. Every 4 years
4. 450

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers
1. Separately as *Membership Roster*
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 6500

American Society of Zoologists
1. Included in *Anatomical Record*
3. Annual
4. 1423

American Statistical Association
1. Separately as *Membership Directory*
2. No
3. Every 3-5 years
4. 5400

Association for Symbolic Logic
1. Included in *Journal of Symbolic Logic*
3. Annual
4. 450

Association of American Geographers
1. Included in the *Professional Geographer* as a directory issue
3. Irregular
4. 1255
5. New list in preparation

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Inc.
1. Included in *Consulting Services*
2. Yes
3. Every 1½ years
4. 125

Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers
No membership list published

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Inc.

1. Included in its *Journal*
3. Annual
4. 650
5. Consists of a list of members and visitors to annual meeting; includes addresses

Biometric Society

1. Separately as *Biometric Society Directory*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 1130

Botanical Society of America

1. Separately in its *Yearbook*
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 1800

Coblentz Society

No membership directory published.

Ecological Society of America

1. Separate as special issue of its *Bulletin*
2. Yes
3. Every 3 years
4. 1200

Electrochemical Society

1. Separately as *Electrochemical Society Directory of Members*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 2300

Electron Microscope Society of America

1. Separately
2. No
3. Annual
4. 614
5. Distributed to members only

Entomological Society of America

1. Included in its *Bulletin*
3. Irregular
4. 3500

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

1. Included in *Federation Proceedings*
3. Annual
4. 4400
5. Includes American Physiological Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Society of Experimental Pathology, American Institute of Nutrition, American Association of Immunologists. Members of each society identified by appropriate number in combined list.

Genetics Society of America

1. Included in its *Records*
3. Every 3 years
4. 1000

Geological Society of America

1. Separately as *Membership List of GSA*
2. No
3. Annual
4. 4250
5. Distributed on special request

Herpetologists League

1. New members names included in mimeographed newsletter
3. Irregular
4. 500

History of Science Society

No membership directory published as such

Illuminating Engineering Society

No membership directory published

Institute of Mathematical Statistics

1. Separately as *Directory*
3. Annual
4. 1600

Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc.

1. Separately as *IRE Directory*
2. No
3. Annual
4. 50,000

Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc.

Membership list distributed to members only

Lepidopterists' Society

1. Included in *Lepidoptests' News*
3. Annual
4. 500

Mathematical Association of America

See: American Mathematical Society

Meteoritical Society

1. Separately as *Membership List of the Meteoritical Society*
2. Yes, if requested
3. Irregular
4. 125
5. Since 1954, new members' names appear in *Meteoritics*; new list in preparation

Mineralogical Society of America

1. Included in *American Mineralogist*
3. Biennial
4. 1300

Mining and Metallurgical Society of America

1. Included as an issue of the *Newsletter*
3. Annual
4. 425

Mycological Society of America

1. Included in *Mycologia*
3. Every 5 years
4. 700

Optical Society of America

1. Included in its *Journal*
3. Irregular
4. 2240

Paleontological Society

1. Included in *Journal of Paleontology*
3. Annual
4. 1188
5. Includes members of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists

Philosophy of Science Association

1. Included in *Philosophy of Science*
3. Every 3 years
4. 250

Phycological Society of America

1. Included in *News Bulletin*
3. Every 3 years
4. 240

Poultry Science Association

1. Separately as *Poultry Science Association Membership List*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 1050

Radiation Research Society

1. Separately
3. Irregular
4. 600
5. New list in preparation

Seismological Society of America

1. Separately as *Membership List*
3. Every 3 years
4. 704

Society for Applied Spectroscopy

1. Separately as *Membership List SAS*
2. No
3. Annual
4. 500

Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine

1. Separately
3. Annual
4. 2800
5. Sent to members only

Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics

See: American Mathematical Society

Society for the Study of Development and Growth

1. Prepared as a mimeographed list
2. Sent on request
3. Annual
4. 275

Society for the Study of Evolution

1. Separately as *SSE Membership List*
2. No
3. Every 4 years
4. 900

Society of American Bacteriologists

1. Separately as *Directory and Constitution of the Society of American Bacteriologists*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 5000

Society of American Foresters

1. Included in *Journal of Forestry* as supplement
3. 5 or more years
4. 11,000
5. Intended for members' use only; last issued 1950

Society of Economic Geologists, Inc.

1. Included in its *Proceedings*
3. 3 or more years
4. 890

Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists

See: Paleontological Society

Society of Exploration Geophysicists

1. Included in *Geophysics*
3. Annual
4. 5000

Society of General Physiologists

1. Separately
2. No
3. Biennial
4. 245

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers

1. Separately as *Year Book*
2. No
3. Annual; will become biennial
4. 6600
5. For members' use only

Society of Plastic Engineers, Inc.

1. Included in its *Journal*
3. Annual
4. 5000

Society of Protozoologists

1. Included in *Journal of Protozoology*
3. Irregular
4. 450

Society of Rheology

1. Separately
2. Yes
3. Annual
4. 400
5. For members' use only

Society of Systematic Zoology

1. Separately as *List of Members of the Society of Systematic Zoology*
2. No
3. Irregular
4. 1000
5. Next available list to appear in 1957

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

1. Included in *News Bulletin*
3. Irregular
4. 450

Wilson Ornithological Society

1. Included in *Wilson Bulletin*
3. Biennial
4. 1800

Problems of Acquiring Far Eastern Publications For American Libraries

A KAIMING CHIU, Librarian
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AMERICAN COLLECTIONS of Chinese, Japanese and Korean books have grown considerably since the end of the nineteenth century. After World War I Western scholars turned their attention gradually towards the civilizations of the Far East. As a result, more and more American libraries began to collect Chinese, Japanese and Korean books. Under the encouragement given to the promotion of Far Eastern studies by the American Council of Learned Societies in the early thirties, and also later in consequence of the impact of World War II, Far Eastern libraries began to grow rapidly.

These collections, scattered in some 23 libraries, now number over two million volumes. The big seven according to size are:¹

Name	Volumes
Library of Congress	600,000
Harvard	285,000
University of California, Berkeley	215,000
Columbia University	174,000
Princeton University	137,000
University of Chicago	117,500
University of Toronto	100,000
	1,628,500
All others ²	500,000
	2,128,500

1. I am indebted to Donald L. Philippi for the above figures, secured from his *Survey of Far Eastern Libraries in the United States* (unpublished M.A. Thesis, 1955, Library School, University of Southern California).

2. University of British Columbia
Cornell University Library
Duke University
Hinomoto Bunko, Tenrikyō Mission Hqt.,
Los Angeles

The above figures do not show the extent or variety of the collections. There is a great deal of duplication because most of these collections concentrate on humanities and social sciences and practically every one of these libraries has acquired old-type standard works in Chinese and Japanese, even though they may not possess the same editions.

As to the number of titles in Chinese, Japanese and Korean held by American libraries, no survey has been made. In a paper presented by this writer in 1946 before the Far Eastern Association, the total number of known book titles printed in China between A.D. 868 and 1940 was estimated to be 794,800, and the figure for Japan between the years 770 and 1940 totaled 1,918,870 (of which one and three-fourth millions were produced since 1868). Adding in books printed in Korea during the last thousand years or so, the total book production figure for Eastern Asia came to about 3,000,000 titles in 1946. In the last ten years, from 1947 to 1956, China, Japan and Korea have probably produced together a total of a quarter million (250,000) books.

- Hoover Library, Stanford University
- University of Hawaii Library
- Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution
- University of California at Los Angeles
- University of Michigan
- New York Public Library
- University of Pennsylvania
- University of Southern California
- Northwestern University
- Boston Museum of Fine Arts
- University of Washington, Seattle
- Yale University

Paper presented at the Institute of Acquisitions sponsored by SLA's Boston Chapter, April 12, 1956, at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.

The latest available figures on annual book production in Asia, as printed in *Publishers' Weekly*, January 22, 1955, are as follows:

Japan	17,161 titles
China	14,250 titles
India	13,470 titles
Indonesia	1,954 titles
Indo-China	603 titles

Therefore, as a rough estimate, there are now available about 3,250,000 titles of Chinese, Japanese and Korean books for American libraries to acquire. In this author's humble opinion, the holdings of American Far Eastern collections do not amount to more than ten percent of the total book production of Eastern Asia. About 325,000 titles³ in 2,128,500 volumes are collectively possessed by 23 libraries. This gives an average figure of six to seven volumes for each title. That is exactly what should be expected, since the word "volumes" includes here both the traditionally slim Chinese fascicle or *ts'e*—in Japanese *satsu*—and the thicker Western style book adopted in the Far East in modern times. The completion of the Union Catalog of Chinese, Japanese and Korean books at the Library of Congress in the near future should give a better idea of the actual number of titles in these languages held by American and Canadian libraries.

It is high time that these libraries meet together and agree upon a plan for diversification of book purchases. The total annual budgets of these 23 libraries put together would buy more titles rather than more copies of a few titles as at present.

What is the magnitude of current accessions of Far Eastern books by American libraries? According to the production figures of cards printed in Chinese,

3. The low number of Chinese and Japanese titles held by American libraries can also be seen in the National Union Catalog in Washington. *The Report of the Librarian*, 1954, p. 120, gives the total number of cards as:

Japanese Union Catalog.....	91,434
Chinese Union Catalog.....	29,808

121,242

Japanese and Korean by the Cooperative Cataloging Project started by the Library of Congress in July 1949, they average about 9,500 titles each year.

This number of cataloged titles amounts to only 28 percent of the annual book production figures of China and Japan. Admittedly, the cataloging figures of the nine cooperating libraries⁴ cannot cover the accession figures of all the 23 libraries which acquire Far Eastern books, yet they must represent the greater portion of Chinese, Japanese and Korean books annually acquired by these libraries. The other smaller collections can only swell the number of volumes rather than the variety and number of titles added since they probably buy the same important titles received by the nine cooperating libraries (except the University of California Library at Berkeley, which often acquires unique titles not received by the others. Unfortunately, it did not join the Cooperative Cataloging Project for Far Eastern Books).

Taking account of unique titles received by the libraries that have not yet joined the Cooperative Cataloging Project and also considering the titles received but not yet cataloged each year by these libraries, the figures for current accession can be revised upward to about 30 percent of the annual book production of China, Japan and Korea—that is, about 10,000 titles are acquired each year by American and Canadian libraries.

The Organization Of Book Markets In China and Japan

Among the nations in the world, China, Japan and Korea seem to be the only countries where book markets are organized on two distinct levels: (1) bookstores handling only the old

4. They are the Library of Congress, Columbia, Harvard, University of Chicago, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Michigan, Stanford University, University of Washington and Northwestern.

and traditional block-printed books, which were mostly published by private individuals or families with no intention of commercial distribution and profit; and (2) modern Western style publications which have been published and distributed in immense quantities by regular government, commercial and institutional publishers similar to those in Europe and America. The traditional wood-block prints, together with modern noncommercially published titles and local imprints, may be classified all under the same class of "non-trade" items—that is, items that do not appear in regular bookstores but only occasionally in the hands of special agents or private collectors.

The book trade center in Japan is Tokyo, where both classes of book dealers—special agents handling traditional block-prints of Chinese, Japanese and Korean texts and numerous bookstores selling modern Japanese books—are located. Most Japanese publishers are also located in Tokyo, the publishing center of Japan. The book fair area in Tokyo is known as the Kanda district, where the major second-hand bookstores are situated. It is so famous that all students and most travelers pay a visit to that area when they are in Japan. The International House of Japan, built by a Rockefeller grant, made a survey of the second-hand bookstores in Tokyo in 1954-55 and published in May 1955 a very useful pamphlet entitled *List of Major Second-hand Book Stores in Tokyo*, by Seikichi Fujishiro, a member of the staff of the National Diet Library. Outside of Tokyo, other famous old book dealers are established in Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka.

In China before the War the new book market was in Shanghai, which was also the publishing center of China. The old book mart (block-prints in traditional format of silk-thread stitched fascicles) was in Peking, where, in an area known as Liu-Li-Ch'ang, old books, paintings, curios and other objects of art were gorgeously displayed

in a perpetual art festival and book fair. After the Communists assumed control in 1949, a decline began in Shanghai. The Government is now endeavoring to make Peking the book trade center of China. The International Book House, known as the Quozhi Shudian and under the control of the government, is handling all exports of Chinese publications to foreign countries. Big private publishing houses, such as the Commercial Press and the Chung Hua Book Company, now serve as the agents or branches of a gigantic government publishing organization throughout the country, since nothing can be published or printed without the approval of the Government.

Publishers' And Dealers' Catalogs

In both China and Japan there are now numerous publishers' and dealers' catalogs though which new publications are readily available for order by American librarians. Important new publications are reviewed in lengthy articles or short notices in various professional and scholarly journals.

The Japanese *Shuppan* (Publication) *News*, issued three times a month, is somewhat similar to *Publishers' Weekly* in the United States. The National Diet Library of Japan publishes weekly a list of new deposited titles, classified according to Nippon Decimal System, entitled the *Nōhon shūhō—Kokunai Shuppambutsu mokuroku* (Catalog of publications issued inside Japan). These two are the best sources for current publications. Big agents like the Tokyo Publications Trading Company and Japan Publications Trading Company also issue monthly bulletins of new publications. Other big book dealers, such as the Isseido and the Bunkōdo, both in Tokyo, the Rinsen-Shoten in Kyoto and the Kitao Book Store in Osaka, all issue regular catalogs of both current imprints and out-of-print books.

Since printing by regular letterpress or nearprint processes is comparatively

cheap in Japan, every bookstore puts out some kind of second-hand book catalog to attract customers. A regular and systematic examination of these dealers' catalogs and checking items listed therein with one's own library holdings will pay good dividends in enriching the various collections in the library at comparatively little cost. Such a plan may minimize the necessity of going to Japan to visit the bookstores in person.

The practice of sending lists of *desiderata* for out-of-point books to agents should be avoided as much as possible, because a dealer usually charges more for a wanted title for which he has to make a search than for the same title quoted in his regular catalog. Even if a title is wanted very badly by a professor or a graduate student, it is better to ask the dealer to quote the price first by air mail, which only takes three days between Japan and the United States. An order for a quoted title may then be placed by a night cablegram.

In China the situation is somewhat abnormal because there is at present no regular diplomatic or commercial contact between Red China and the United States. All dealings are handled through agents in Hong Kong. Since the demands of American research workers, both government and academic, for Communist Chinese publications are considerable, the "unpleasant" task falls upon librarians to secure these publications.

Three courses are open for acquiring current Chinese publications: Peking, Hong Kong and a third country (usually England) which recognizes Red China. In a gigantic campaign of propaganda, the International Book House (Quozi Shudian) issues numerous lists of new publications both in Chinese and in other foreign languages (usually English and Russian) for dispatch to trade organizations and educational institutions abroad. Three examples are: *Catalogue of Books in Chinese*, published monthly; *General Catalogue* (of

books in English), issued irregularly; and *Book News from China*, published in Russian, English, Spanish, French, German and Indonesian. Orders for such new publications may be sent directly to Peking.

For American libraries which do not wish to deal with Red China directly, a British agent in London is very convenient. This agent (Collet's Chinese Bookshop, 40 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1, England) handles all the publications of the Peking International Book House at the same prices charged by the parent organization in China's capital. It issues a quarterly catalog in Chinese, evidently printed in London.

Methods Of Payment

A still more convenient source for mainland Chinese publications is Hong Kong, where there are numerous book stores handling publications from both Nationalist China in Formosa and Communist China. There is no law against the remittance of funds to Hong Kong. For making payments to Hong Kong, dealers' invoices should be sufficient legal evidence for purchasing foreign drafts from local banks, but there is an American embargo against Red China.

In order to remit money to any point in mainland China, a legal permit from the United States Treasury Department is necessary. Many libraries in the Association of Research Libraries have such permits, listing the total annual amount of United States currency that may be sent to China. Harvard sends money occasionally to Peking and Shanghai where books are ordered.

For sending payments to Japan, a Japanese law must be observed. The Japanese Government has put in force an exchange-control law, under which goods (including books) can only be shipped out of the country by the prior presentation to the Government of the receipt of appropriate foreign exchange from the outside customer. Therefore,

most Japanese book dealers require advance payment for sizable orders.

They have developed the so-called *pro-forma* invoice system, by which a *pro-forma* invoice (in as many copies as the customer wishes) is rendered to the foreign customer before books are sent. As soon as the *pro-forma* invoice for the books ordered is received, the invoice must be approved by the librarian and submitted to the university bursar or state treasurer for payment. When the dealer receives the payment, he will ship the books either by registered book post or by ocean freight as has been specified. Carrying charges, that is, postage or freight, are pre-estimated and listed on the invoice for the books and are later adjusted for either overpayment or underpayment.

In order to avoid prepaying for orders not yet received, American libraries may deal with American firms which have branches or offices in Japan. Since the War two such companies have developed excellent facilities for procuring both Japanese and English publications published in Japan. They are Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, and P. D. and Ione Perkins, South Pasadena, California. Some big Japanese companies, like the Isseido Book Store and the Maruzen Company, both in Tokyo, will send both Japanese and English books to American libraries without prepayment, because they have enough extra capital to put up a bond with the Government.

Ordering Books And Serials

The procedures for ordering books from the Far East vary somewhat with different types of publications. The normal and much the larger class of modern monographic publications usually have a Western style format with paper covers or cloth bindings, and they include naturally many reprints of classical titles, which formerly appeared only in block-print editions. If titles are of current imprint, they are listed

in all trade channels. If a title is out-of-print, the book must be found by searching offerings in the catalogs of second-hand dealers or by asking a dealer to search and give a quotation.

In conducting business with foreign customers, Chinese and Japanese book dealers usually number the titles offered in their catalogs with consecutive serial numbers. Since each catalog is also numbered or dated, ordering by catalog and item numbers in each catalog is the simplest and most time-saving procedure. Since there is still no efficient typewriter available for Chinese characters, which are used in the Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages, the writing out of book orders by hand for titles and authors consumes a great deal of time.

Orders written or typed in roman transcription without any vernacular characters are not intelligible to book dealers in the Far East. They cannot, nor can we, decipher all romanized transcriptions as to their exact characters in the native form, and it is still necessary to write the antiquated but artistic characters by hand. There is a movement in both China and Japan to abolish the characters and write these two languages entirely in roman forms, but the prospect for the success of such a movement is not very bright, either in China or in Japan.

The second class of publications meriting separate treatment is serials. Most Japanese or Chinese book dealers will take subscription orders for regularly published periodicals, except government documents. There are also special Japanese serial agents, among whom the Kurita Zasshi Hambai Kabushiki Kaisha (the Kurita Periodicals Subscription Agency) in Tokyo is the most well known, because Mr. Kurita compiled and published a very useful and complete directory of Japanese serials in 1953 entitled *Nihon Zasshi sô Mokuroku*.

This directory gives for each periodical the following information: title,

frequency of publication, method of distribution, price, date of first issue, editor and publisher, nature of publication, class of readers for which it is published, and miscellaneous remarks. The directory lists in minute detail a total of nearly 1,800 Japanese current serials covering popular, scholarly and government publications. No similar directory exists for Chinese and Korean serials.

Ordering Wood-Block Editions

The third class of Far Eastern books wanted by American libraries, especially the big research collections, is the old-fashioned wood-block editions in traditional format of native paper stitched together into thin fascicles by silk thread and cased in cloth or silk portfolios. The task of acquiring such books is similar to that done by a curator in the rare book department of a large American public or university library. It requires a sound knowledge of Chinese, Japanese and Korean bibliography and early history of printing in those three countries. The ability to identify such wood-block editions, especially those of the tenth to fifteenth centuries, is acquired from long training and much experience in handling such books.

Several Chinese and Japanese dealers of old Chinese and Japanese block-prints are themselves quite learned men. They have frequent contacts with old Chinese and Japanese scholars, discussing rare books and fine prints with them. To cite an example, there was the famous store of old Chinese books and Japanese wood-block editions in Tokyo—Bunkyudo—which was built up by the late Tanaka Keitarō, a very fine scholar of classical China at the end of the nineteenth century. He discovered several rare Chinese books and manuscripts in Japan and published photolithographic editions of them for the scholarly world, thus benefiting all students of sinology. His son, Kenro, carried on not only the book business but also his father's scholarly tradition.

Mr. Tanaka Kenro was himself a good Chinese scholar and an expert Chinese calligrapher but he suddenly passed away in the fall of 1953. His descendants were not able to carry on the family business because they lacked the training and scholarship of things Chinese, so the famous Bunkyudo closed.

When buying such old wood-block editions it is absolutely necessary to have first an understanding with the dealer that all books sent to the library are subject to return for credit if they turn out not to be the editions listed in his offerings. This is necessary not because of any tendency on the part of the dealer to defraud the customer but because of inherent difficulties and pitfalls in identifying such old editions. Many times the dealer himself does not know for sure whether an edition is a genuine Sung or Yüan, although he offers to sell such an edition at the price of a Sung or Yüan print.

In the course of buying such old Chinese block editions for Harvard, this author has discovered several cases of "goods not matching the description in the dealer's letter of offering or catalog." What is sold for a Sung or Yüan edition may turn out to be a later Ming facsimile wood-block reprint after more careful examination. Only recently a Kyoto book dealer sent Harvard a "Yüan" edition of a Chinese classic in poetic criticism, certified by a well-known Japanese professor of Chinese history as a genuine Yüan edition (thirteenth century). When the book was received in Cambridge, it was found, after careful examination and checking, that it was a facsimile Ming block reprint (1527) of the original Yüan edition. The famous Japanese professor, in all good faith, made a mistake in the identification of a notable Chinese work.

Conducting Exchanges

The last and fourth class of Far Eastern publications wanted by American libraries are institutional publica-

tions and government documents of all levels: national, provincial and municipal and local imprints, especially publications issued not for sale. These two kinds of materials are best acquired by conducting an efficient exchange program with the respective governments and institutions in each country.

In Japan the National Diet Library has set up a Division of International Exchange. It issues from time to time lists of Japanese institutions and governmental organs with their publications for exchange. For Nationalist China in Formosa, the National Central Library, formerly of Nanking and now at Taipei, acts as an agent for international exchange of publications between China and other countries. For Communist China, the National Library of Peking conducts the international exchange of Chinese publications with other foreign countries from which it seeks to receive especially scientific publications in English, French, German and Russian.

Strange to say, the National Library of Peking has an exchange arrangement with several large American libraries, including Harvard, although the United States does not recognize its Government! For Korea, the Korean Delegation to the United Nations or the Bureau of Information at the Korean Embassy in Washington will act as an intermediary for exchange of publications between Korea and the United States.

In dealing with these Far Eastern countries it is very important to acknowledge every publication received, no matter how small or insignificant it may be, because these countries still regard proper decorum as an essential element in human relations. Ignoring any request for exchange or failure to acknowledge any gift may be taken as a serious breach of propriety, reflecting the rudeness of American institutions! In reciprocating these exchanges, either publications of one's own institution or Unesco book coupons may be used. The Unesco coupons are the cleverest medium thus far devised in the interest

of cultural exchange between nations. Many institutions in the Far East want American publications but they cannot always get the necessary foreign exchange to buy them. Unesco book coupons will be a welcome gift for poor educational institutions in the Orient and will enable them to buy publications issued by Western democracies.

Publications From India And Southeast Asia

Although India and the countries of Southeast Asia are now independent nations in the Orient, their publications have hitherto been classified more with those of Europe because most of the important publications about these countries were published in French, English, Dutch or Spanish. Traditionally, Paris, London and Leiden were the centers for buying books about India and Southeast Asia. Today, of course, things have changed a bit. These countries now welcome direct dealings without agents in Paris, London or Leiden acting as intermediaries.

For Indian publications, the International Book House, Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay, is a good agent. It can obtain not only Indian books but also publications from Burma, Ceylon, Thailand and Indonesia. A guide to Indian periodicals may be obtained from the National Information Service, 905 Sadashiv. Laxuri Road, Poona 2, Bombay.

For publications issued in Malaya, Kelly and Walsh, a well known British firm, can always serve as a good agent. Many Chinese books have been published in Southeast Asian countries, because the Chinese population in that area is second only to the native populations. More than eight million Chinese are residing there and they have their own schools, newspapers and libraries. Chinese publications issued in Southeast Asia can usually be brought either in Hong Kong or in Singapore.

Sources of Technical Translations Available to Librarians

DAVID KRAUS, Technical Supervisor, Translation Unit
American Meteorological Society, Boston, Massachusetts



Lists And/Or Translations Available to Libraries In General (Fees Charged for Mailing, Photostating Or Microfilming)

Source And Address	Comments
Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux 4 Palace Gate London W. 8, England	Translations on loan
Library of Congress Scientific Translations Center Washington 25, D.C.	Bibliography of translations from Russian scientific and technical literature (monthly). Translations transferred to SLA Translations Center as of January 1957
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics 1512 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.	Its unclassified reports can be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.
National Science Foundation 1520 H Street, N.W. Washington 25, D.C.	NSF-Tr (translations) can be obtained on loan
Science Museum Library Kensington London, England	Translation pool. Translations can be obtained on loan
Special Libraries Association SLA Translations Center The John Crerar Library 86 East Randolph Street Chicago 1, Illinois	List of translations (chiefly non-Russian), supplement to list and <i>Translation Monthly</i> . Translations from Russian, formerly held by Library of Congress, deposited here in January 1957 and title listings added to <i>Translation Monthly</i>

Translations Available to Government Agencies, Contractors Or Other Qualified Libraries, Agencies Or Societies

Armed Services Technical Information Agency Knott Building Dayton 2, Ohio	CADO accessions list of technical and scientific translations
Brookhaven National Laboratory Associated Universities, Inc. Upton, Long Island, New York	Monthly list of Russian translations. (See list by John P. Binnington in this issue)
Defence Scientific Information Service Defence Research Board, "A" Building Cartier Square Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	List of translations and translations available

Prepared for the Acquisitions Institute sponsored by SLA's Boston Chapter on April 12, 1956, at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.

Source And Address	Comments
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) 5-11 Regent Street London S.W. 1, England	Library pool
National Research Council of Canada The Library Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	List of translations and translations available
Royal Aircraft Establishment Farnborough, Hants, England	Library has translations. (Write: Ministry of Supply, London W.C. 2, England)
Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army Wilmette, Illinois	Unclassified reports, including translations, are available

Commercial Translation Agencies

(The only agencies, to my knowledge, which make lists of their translations available)

Associated Technical Services P.O. Box 271 East Orange, New Jersey	List is <i>Technical Translations</i> . Also publishes abstracts of 5 Russian journals
Henry Bratcher P.O. Box 157 Altadena, California	Mainly inorganic chemistry and metallurgy
Mark E. Burgunker 541 West 113 Street New York 25, New York	Translations on earth sciences
Columbia Technical Translations 5 Vermont Avenue White Plains, New York	Translation of <i>Izvestiia, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Seriiia Fizicheskaiia</i>
Consultants Bureau 227 West 17 Street New York 11, New York	Subscription translations of 14 Russian journals on physics, chemistry and technology. More scheduled for 1957
Morris D. Friedman 572 California Street Newtonville 60, Massachusetts	Tables of contents and abstracts of Russian journals, particularly in physics and electronics
Charles A. Meyer and Company 25 Vanderbilt Avenue New York 18, New York	Translations in the field of petroleum
Ken Raskin 1380 North 156 Street Miami Beach, Florida	Subscription translations of Russian journals on physics (tables of contents)

Bibliographies of Technical Dictionaries

CARPENTER, GLADYS R.	<i>Foreign Language—English Dictionaries</i> , Vol. 1, Special subject dictionaries with emphasis on science and technology. Washington 25, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1955.
COLLISON, ROBERT L.	<i>Dictionaries of Foreign Languages</i> . New York: Hafner, 1955.
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	<i>Bibliography of Interlingual Scientific and Technical Dictionaries</i> , Paris: UNESCO, 1953.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I am sure this list is far from complete and will therefore welcome any comments or information from readers on additional sources. Thanks are due JOHN ARMSTRONG and OLE GROOS, AFCRC, and MARIA TOROK, USQRDC, for their aid in preparing this list.

Soviet Scientific Journals In English Translations

JOHN P. BINNINGTON, Head, Research Library
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, New York

Within recent months a greatly expanded program of translating and publishing Russian scientific journals has been initiated by government agencies, scientific societies and commercial translators. The following list has been compiled from advertisements and announcements in scientific journals. An asterisk indicates journals for which subscriptions are being accepted but which have not yet been published. Addresses to which subscriptions may be sent appear at the end of the list.

Agriculture

*ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND ADVANCED EXPERIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

(Dostizheniia Nauki I Peredovogo Opyta V Sel' Skom Khoziaistve)

12 issues annually

\$95

Consultants Bureau

*AGROBIOLOGY (Agrobiologiia)

6 issues annually

\$95

Consultants Bureau

*ALL-UNION LENIN ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, REPORTS

(Vsesoiuznaia Akademiia Sel' Skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk Im I.V. Lenin, Doklady)

12 issues annually

\$95

Consultants Bureau

Astronomy

*ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL

(Astronomicheskii Zhurnal)

6 issues annually

\$150

Consultants Bureau

Biology and Medicine

BIOCHEMISTRY (Biokhimiia)

6 issues annually

\$20

Consultants Bureau

BULLETIN OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

(Biulleten' Eksperimental' Noi Biologii I Meditsiny)

12 issues annually

\$20

Consultants Bureau

MICROBIOLOGY

(Mikrobiologiia)

6 issues annually

\$20

American Institute of Biological Sciences

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

(Fiziologiia Rastenii)

6 issues annually

\$15

American Institute of Biological Sciences

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR PROCEEDINGS

(Akademiia Nauk SSSR Doklady)

Articles on zoological subjects and on botanical subjects will be translated and published in separate bimonthly periodicals.

Biological Sciences, \$20

Botanical Sciences, \$7

American Institute of Biological Sciences

*ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, USSR JOURNAL

(Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR Vestnik)

4 issues annually

\$60

Consultants Bureau

*JOURNAL OF NEUROPATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

(Zhurnal Neuropatologii I Psikhiiatriia)

12 issues annually

\$95

Consultants Bureau

***PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY**
(Farmologiya i Toksikologiya)

6 issues annually
\$80
Consultants Bureau

***PROBLEMS OF NEUROSURGERY**
(Voprosy Neirokhirurgii)

6 issues annually
\$80
Consultants Bureau

***SECHENOV PHYSIOLOGICAL JOURNAL**
(Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR Im I. M. Sechenova)

12 issues annually
Consultants Bureau, \$95
Pergamon Press, \$20 - 50

***BIOPHYSICS**
(Biofizika)

\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

***QUESTIONS OF ONCOLOGY**
(Voprosy Onkologii)

\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

***QUESTIONS OF VIROLOGY**
(Voprosy Virusologii)

\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

**JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, EPI-
DEMIOLOGY AND IMMUNOBIOLOGY**
(Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Im-
munobiologii)

\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

Chemistry

**ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, PRO-
CEEDINGS**

(Akademii Nauk SSSR Doklady)
Chemistry Section, \$95
Chemical Technology Section, \$30
Agrochemistry Section, \$20
Geochemistry Section, \$20
Consultants Bureau

The translated publication of the six annual volumes (36 issues) of these journals are combined into one volume of six issues, published bimonthly. Translation began with the first issue of 1956.

JOURNAL OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii)

12 issues annually
\$175
Consultants Bureau

JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
(Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimii)

6 issues annually
\$80
Consultants Bureau

**ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, BULLE-
TIN, DIVISION OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE**
(Akademii Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Otdelenie
Khimicheskikh Nauk)

12 issues annually
\$160
Consultants Bureau

JOURNAL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY
(Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii)

12 issues annually
\$80
Consultants Bureau

***CHEMICAL SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY**
(Khimicheskaiia Nauka i Promyshcennost')

6 issues annually
\$150
Consultants Bureau

***GEOCHEMISTRY**
(Geokhimii)

8 issues annually
\$80
Consultants Bureau

***CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES**
(Khimicheskaiia Promyshlennost')

8 issues annually
\$95
Consultants Bureau

Geology and Geophysics

***ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, PRO-
CEEDINGS**

(Akademii Nauk, SSSR, Doklady)
Geological Science, \$200
36 issues annually
Consultants Bureau

***ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, USSR, BULLE-
TIN, GEOPHYSICS SERIES**

(Akademii Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Seriiia
Geofizicheskaiia)
\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

***GEOPHYSICS INSTITUTE OF THE
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROCEED-
INGS**

(Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta Akademii
Nauk)
\$20 - 50
Pergamon Press

Physics

**ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, PRO-
CEEDINGS**

(Akademii Nauk SSSR, Doklady)
Physics Section, \$25

American Institute of Physics

The translated publication of the six annual volumes (36 issues) of the section of this journal are combined into one volume of six issues published bimonthly under the title

Soviet Physics—"Doklady." Translation began with the first issue of 1956.

**Applied Physical Sciences*, \$200

Consultants Bureau

Translation will begin with first 1957 issue. Six translated issues a year, each issue containing all the articles on biophysics, crystallography, electrotechnics, hydraulics, hydro-mechanics, mechanics, mineralogy, and theory of elasticity from six issues of the *Proceedings*.

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL PHYSICS

(Zhurnal Eksperimental' Noi I Teorticheskoi I Fiziki)

12 issues a year

\$60

American Institute of Physics

Translation begins with January 1955 issue. Issued under the title *Soviet Physics—JETP*.

JOURNAL OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS

(Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki)

12 issues annually

\$90

American Institute of Physics

Translation begins with January 1956 issue. Issued under the title *Soviet Physics—Technical Physics*.

JOURNAL OF ACOUSTICS

(Akusticheskii Zhurnal)

\$20

American Institute of Physics

1955 issues (v. 1 of this journal) will be published in two issues. 1956 and subsequent volumes will be published quarterly. Issued under the title *Soviet Physics—Acoustics*.

COLLOID JOURNAL

(Kolloidnyi Zhurnal)

6 issues annually

\$80

Consultants Bureau

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, BULLETIN, PHYSICAL SERIES

(Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Seriiia Fizicheskaiia)

\$110

Columbia Technical Translations

Nominal subscription year runs from No. 3 issue of preceding year through the No. 2 issue of the current year. The "1955" series comprises No. 3—6 of V. 18 and No. 1—2 of V. 19; "1956" subscriptions will include V. 19 No. 3—V. 20 No. 2.

SOVIET JOURNAL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(Atomnaia Energiia)

6 issues annually

This journal is available from three sources:

Consultants Bureau, \$75 (1956)

At this date V. 1 No. 1-3 have been published.

Pergamon Press, \$20 per vol.; 3 vols. yearly
Articles from *Soviet Journal of Atomic Energy* published as a supplement in *Journal of Nuclear Energy*. Shorter items are not translated. Selections from V. 1 No. 1-2 have appeared.

Associated Technical Services, \$70

First issue to be distributed in December 1956.

Technology

AUTOMATICS AND TELEMCHANICS

(Automatika I Telemekhanika)

6 issues annually

\$185

Consultants Bureau

GLASS AND CERAMICS

(Stekio I Keramikaiia)

12 issues annually

\$80

Consultants Bureau

CEMENT (Tsement)

6 issues annually

\$60

Consultants Bureau

*RADIO ENGINEERING

(Radiotekhnika)

12 issues annually

Consultants Bureau, \$180

Electronics Translations, \$150

METALLURGIST

(Metallurg)

12 issues annually

\$95

Consultants Bureau

Translation Publishers

American Institute of Biological Sciences

2000 P Street N.W.

Washington 25, D.C.

American Institute of Physics, Inc.

57 East 55 Street

New York 22, New York

Associated Technical Services

P. O. Box 271

East Orange, New Jersey

Consultants Bureau

227 West 17 Street

New York 11, New York

Columbia Technical Translations

5 Vermont Avenue

White Plains, New York

Electronics Translations

Chestnut Street

Concord, Massachusetts

Pergamon Press, Inc.

122 East 55 Street

New York 22, New York

Interlibrary Loans and Cooperation

GERALDINE D. ANDERSON, Librarian
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company
Library, Pennsylvania

FOR GUIDANCE in interlibrary loans, a very excellent code has been drawn up by ACRL of the American Library Association. Forms for ordering interlibrary loans may be purchased from any library supply house.

It is a good thing to stop for a few minutes every so often to read the Code carefully and to decide if, as good librarians, we are always abiding by its regulations. I think that if it had to be cut to one sentence, I would choose: *Interlibrary loan service is a courtesy and a privilege, not a right, and is dependent upon the cooperation of many libraries.*

I would like to add one rule—to obtain the source from the person requesting the loan or reference. This is the usual procedure when ordering Photostats or microfilm and it is good practice for interlibrary loans as well.

As far as I know, there is no written code for other types of library cooperation. This is one area of library work in which many of us err. In requesting assistance with reference questions from another library, there should be a similar code. To ask another librarian to do work which we should do disregards this unwritten code of ours. I feel I can speak impartially in pleading that special librarians be more considerate of larger libraries when asking for assistance.

When asking for assistance, I believe in adhering to the following procedure:

1. Make sure that the question is understood completely.
2. Check all sources at hand, being sure to make a record not only of the indexes used but also of the subject headings covered, and pass along this information when requesting aid.

Extracted from a talk given before the Pittsburgh Chapter of SLA on March 6, 1956.

3. First try the proper department or division of the public library if it is at all possible. Often it is much easier to call Mary Smith at the XYZ company because it has a large collection and she is always so pleasant, but remember that the XYZ company has not employed a librarian for the benefit of the ABC company. And by the same token, the public library cannot, and should not, be expected to do searching for organizations any more than it can for individuals. The library will, of course, be more than glad to help anyone, but if a question requires much time, the person requesting the information or his librarian should go to the public (or private) library to make the search.

Make sure the assisting librarian is given the fullest possible information about the question and the sources which already have been consulted.

Let me give examples of how requests for an address from the Boston Telephone Book and the annealing temperature of stainless steel, type 330, were handled. The first request was directed to the business branch of the public library and not to another special library which maintains a collection of telephone books. The second question was directed to a steel company located close to Pittsburgh because the librarian had determined that it was a very special type of steel, no longer listed in the usual sources, and was made by that particular steel company.

I do not want to give the impression that we should not cooperate with each other, for without this cooperation, few of us could exist. It is the very reason for the existence of Special Libraries Association. But I do firmly believe that cooperation should be tempered with consideration and common sense.

PAUL W. RILEY, Librarian
College of Business Administration
Boston College, Boston, Massachusetts



Dear SLA Member:

This is a friendly advance notice to provide time on your schedule for the 48th Annual Convention of the Special Libraries Association to be held at the Statler Hotel in historic Boston, May 26-30, 1957.

It is ten years since Boston has served as your host, and present plans indicate that this convention will be most interesting; not only to those who attended the last one in Boston, but especially to members making their first visit to this city.

A selection of prominent guest speakers will discuss a wide variety of subjects that will keep you abreast of developments you will find highly applicable to your own particular field. On Friday, May 31, a post-convention program will be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sponsored by the Sci-Tech Division.

As you are very likely aware, Boston has much to offer in the fields of cultural, historic, artistic and intellectual interests. Entertaining diversions will include an evening at the famous Boston "Pops" Concert, a reception at the Boston Public Library and tours of industrial libraries, museums of history, arts and science, and prominent educational institutions in the area.

Boston can be a very pleasant place in May, with its public gardens and parks in colorful bloom and with its spirit of hospitality fresh and new.

We shall look forward to welcoming you.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Riley

Paul W. Riley, *Chairman*

SLA Convention, 1957

Have You Heard . . .

Industrial Arts Subscribers Vote to Divide Index

Last Fall the Combined Committees on Wilson Indexes (representing the Special Libraries Association and two divisions of the American Library Association) sent a policy questionnaire to all subscribers to the *Industrial Arts Index*. The response was most gratifying to the committees, as it set a record for the percentage of returns. The principal question dealt with the proposed division of the *Industrial Arts Index* into two indexes: (a) *Applied Science and Technology Index* and (b) *Business Periodicals Index*. The vote on this proposed division was 88.8 per cent in favor, 8.6 per cent against, and 2.6 per cent no opinion. The subscribers also gave assurances of subscription support for the two indexes which have satisfied The H. W. Wilson Company that the proposed division is feasible. The H. W. Wilson Company therefore wishes to announce that it is prepared to undertake the division of the present *Industrial Arts Index* into the two proposed indexes at the end of 1957. The division cannot take place earlier because of the multitude of preparatory measures which are necessary. The first of these is a voting list to determine which periodicals are to be indexed. This is now in the mail to the subscribers.

Wanted: Names of Card Services

The National Library of Medicine (the former Armed Forces Medical Library) is preparing an annotated list of card-form publications in medicine and related fields. The list will include publications which appear on perforated or lined sheets as well as those on separate cards. Anyone having such publications or knowing of any is asked to communicate with Mrs. Jane M. Fulcher, Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Washington 25, D.C.

Drug Information Sources

SLA's Pharmaceutical Section has announced that its bibliography, "Drug Information Sources," will be published as a regular feature of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* beginning January 1957. An annotated world list of drug encyclopedias, codices, dispensaries, price lists and related sources, "Drug Information Sources" will be published in monthly installments, each installment covering information sources of a few countries. The list is expected to be revised as needed. A subscription to the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 43 Street, Kingsessing and Woodland Avenues, Philadelphia 4, Penna. is \$4. For information about the bibliography, write Anne McCann, Chairman of the Drug Information Sources Committee, Library, Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

New British Library Organization

An Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries was recently organized in London. Membership includes institutions and individuals who aim "to promote the interest of libraries, scholars, and librarians" in the fields of theology and philosophy. Editor of the Association's bulletin, which will be issued three times a year, is Mr. R. J. Hoy, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Acknowledgements and Thanks

The design of the attractive new cover of SPECIAL LIBRARIES was created by IRVING MILLER and executed by WILLIAM WEINSTEIN. Both artists are in the Art Department of Columbia Broadcasting System and donated their time and talents at the request of AGNES LAW, reference librarian at CBS. The AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE generously paid for the new cover plate.

SLA Members In The News

LOUIS CANTER has accepted the position of chief librarian at Convair-Astronautics in San Diego. He was librarian of the Applied Physics Laboratory of The Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the Sci-Tech Group of SLA's Washington Chapter.

ELSA FREEMAN, former librarian at the Division of Geography Library of the U. S. Department of the Interior, is now librarian of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, succeeding MARJORIE LANDIS. Mrs. Freeman's position with the Department of Interior has been assumed by MARIE C. GOODMAN, formerly head of the acquisitions section, Map Division, Library of Congress.

MARIE SIMON GOFF, librarian at the Technical Library, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, was one of 65 alumni honored for professional and civic achievement at Drexel Institute of Technology's 65th Anniversary Convocation on December 2, 1956. Mrs. Goff was cited for her contributions to library science.

AGNES LAW, librarian in the Columbia Broadcasting System reference department, was singularly honored by her firm which has recently given scholarships to the colleges from which women employees with 15 or more years of service graduated. For each five years of employment, the grant is increased \$500. Syracuse University received \$2,500 to help a woman secure an education from CBS Foundation, Inc. on the basis of Miss Law's almost 30 years of service. About the same time the grant was awarded, Miss Law announced her retirement from CBS. She began working for the radio-TV network during the first month of its existence back in 1927 and has been associated with many departments of the company. She is the professional librarian who inspired the creation of Bunny Watson, protagonist of *The Desk Set* which stars Shirley Booth.

CHESTER M. LEWIS will teach a course on special librarianship at the Library School of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York, during the spring term beginning January 31.

KLAUS G. LIEBHOLD has been appointed librarian in the Technical Military Planning Operation of General Electric in Santa Barbara, California. Before his appointment Mr. Liebhold was responsible for the technical information program at General Electric's jet engine center near Cincinnati, Ohio.

GERTRUDE L. LOW, for 27 years the librarian of John Price Jones, Inc., in New York City, retired on December 1, 1956. Miss Low has been president of the New York Chapter, was a member of the Association's Board of Directors, 1951-52, and has served actively on many Association-wide committees.

ROGER HENRY McDONOUGH, State Librarian of New Jersey, was awarded an honorary degree at the dedication ceremonies of the new, four million dollar Rutgers University Library on November 17, 1956. Mr. McDonough was a former librarian in the Rutgers Library and city librarian of New Brunswick. DONALD F. CAMERON, librarian, Rutgers University, was also awarded an honorary degree at the ceremonies.

VERNON TATE, former librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now librarian at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Tate is well known to librarians and documentalists as the former chief of the Division of Photographic Archives and Research, National Archives, and as executive secretary of the National Microfilm Association.

In Memoriam

MRS. JESSIE K. BROWN, librarian of the American Oil Company in Texas City, Texas, was killed in an automobile accident on Dec. 1, 1956. Mrs. Brown was secretary of SLA's Texas Chapter.

Shirley Booth Honored At Reception Given By San Francisco Chapter

More than 100 members of SLA's San Francisco Bay Region Chapter attended *The Desk Set* on December 7, 1956, and were enchanted with Shirley Booth's performance as Bunny Watson, the special librarian who matched wits with a methods-engineer and successfully battled automation in her reference library. Members equally enjoyed meeting Miss Booth in person at an after-theater champagne reception given in her honor. As a tribute to her realistic portrayal of the work of a special librarian, her service in making the importance of this work vividly apparent to her audiences, and her own personal charm, Chapter President Elizabeth Roth presented Miss Booth with an addition to her famous collection of gold charms. The Chapter gift, a gold charm in the form of a book, had "The Desk Set" engraved on the cover and an inscription commemorating the event on the inside pages.

Cecil Davis



OFFICERS AND GUEST (left to right)

Publicity, JEANNE NICHOLS
The World Trade Center
Vice Pres., BEVERLY HICKOK
University of California In-
stitute of Transportation
SHIRLEY BOOTH
Program Director, JANE WILSON
The Asia Foundation
President, ELIZABETH ROTH
Standard Oil Company of
California

Library School Study And Scholarship Notes

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE will offer a course in medical bibliography which will be given during the spring (February 2-May 25) and summer (July 2-August 10) in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine. The course will be taught by Estelle Brodman, assistant librarian for Reference Services of the National Library of Medicine, and author of *History of Medical Bibliography*. Inquiries should be made to the Department of Library Science, Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D.C.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES is offering three graduate assistantships for the 1957-58 academic year for study leading to a master's or doctoral degree in a subject field other than library science. Librarians or library students interested in advanced work in a subject field are urged to apply. Applications should be made before March 31,

1957, to the Director of Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is offering eight scholarships of \$150 each for courses in medical librarianship to be given during the 1957 summer sessions at the library schools of Columbia University, New York City; Emory University, Emory University, Georgia; University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; and the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. Applications for scholarships and transcripts of academic records should be sent to the director of the library school at the same time a candidate applies for enrollment. March 1, 1957, is the closing date for scholarship applications, and candidates must already have been accepted by a school. Completion of the course will enable a student with a bachelor's degree and one year's library school training to qualify for Grade I certification by the Medical Library Association.

ALA Awards

Library associations and ALA members are asked to submit nominations for the following awards and citations to be made at the 76th annual ALA Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, June 23-29: *Melvil Dewey Medal*, awarded to an individual or a group for recent creative professional achievement; *Joseph W. Lippincott Award*, for outstanding activities in library service; *Beta Phi Mu Award*, for distinguished service to library education. Nominations, with a statement of qualifications and reasons for choice, should be sent to Robert E. Scudder, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, before April 1, 1957. The *Oberly Memorial Award*, made every two years to the American citizen who compiles the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences, will be granted in 1957 for a bibliography issued in 1955 or 1956. Seven copies of each bibliography with a letter of transmittal should be sent to Whiton Powell, Albert R. Mann Library, Ithaca, New York, before March 15, 1957. Copies will be returned upon request.

Foundation Library Center

The Foundation Library Center, incorporated in December 1956 as an educational institution under authority of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, will collect, organize and make available to the public reports and information about foundations. With an initial grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Center, with offices at 588 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will act as a depository for information on more than 5,000 philanthropic foundations and not as a clearing house for Foundation grants. F. Emerson Andrews, former director of philanthropic research for Russell Sage Foundation, is director. Plans include assembling recent financial data from the Internal Revenue Service and preparation of a directory.

SPOTTED

● Perhaps the most immediate and striking difference between the TWE-STW Convention on November 15-16 at the Hotel Statler in New York City, and an SLA Annual Convention, any place, any time, was that the ratio of men to women among the members of the Association of Technical Writers and Editors and the Society of Technical Writers was exactly the reverse of the ratio at SLA meetings. ● SLA President Katharine L. Kinder proved brilliantly, however, that even though the ladies were in the minority, they definitely could—and did—contribute substantially to the value of a conference of a professional association. As one of the principal speakers at a session on Producing and Organizing Technical Literature, Miss Kinder discussed "Adapting Technical Writing to the Objectives of Libraries." ● Both librarians and technical writers, Miss Kinder said, have the same fundamental goal—that of communicating information to readers. The librarian's task begins where the writer's ends, for once a manual, article or pamphlet is published, it is up to a librarian to see that it is properly utilized. Writers can help expedite the flow of their information, for both present and future readers and librarians, by organizing their material clearly, presenting data in a straightforward manner, giving meaningful titles, writing cogent abstracts or summaries, including accurate footnotes and bibliographies, and using standardized formats. ● The questions and queries directed to Miss Kinder during the discussion period indicated that a large portion of the participants were immensely interested in the services a good library could render a technical writer. H. N. Hubbs and Donald D. Eames, the other two speakers, enthusiastically supported Miss Kinder's remarks by describing how the library facilities of their firms contribute to their technical publications work.

Off The Press . . .

Book Reviews

THE CLASSIFIED CATALOG: BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES. *Jesse H. Shera* and *Margaret E. Egan*, with a Code for Construction and Maintenance of the Classified Catalog by Jeannette M. Lynn. Chicago: American Library Association, 1956. 144 p. \$4.

Those who conceived the idea for this scholarly volume have made a real contribution to professional library literature and, indeed, to librarians, libraries and users of libraries. Articles describing the classified subject catalog, comparing it with the alphabetical subject catalog and citing the advantages and disadvantages of each or both, have been written from time to time. All seem rather superficial in comparison with this definitive work.

It is a thoughtful, painstaking delineation of the qualities and potentialities of the classified catalog as a tool for the correlation of the various types of materials utilized in a research library. Credit for this achievement can undoubtedly be attributed to two factors: the background and experience of the authors and the source of the ideas and much of the material—the staff and the classified catalog of The John Crerar Library in Chicago.

Crerar has one of the four large classified catalogs in the United States, the product of more than a half century of professional effort. A recent re-examination of its usefulness revealed that a major weakness was the lack of a manual defining the functions, characteristics and operating practices necessary to maintain efficiency. From this need evolved the idea and plan for the present treatise.

The problem was attacked through three stages: (1) the nature and functions of the library catalog (a discussion of cataloging in general); (2) general principles for the construction of a classification system (a thorough presentation of the theory of classification); and (3) construction and maintenance of the classified catalog system (a manual of practice and principles). Included in this section is a Code for the Construction and Maintenance of a Classified Catalog, prepared by the staff of the Crerar Library. Appendix A is a method for the systematic analysis of materials to be classed; Appendix B includes a bibliography of 85 references to writings on the classified catalog.

Students of classification and administrators who are considering new methods of classification to facilitate rapid location of desired information will derive the most benefit from a study of the various chapters. It is not easy reading, but there is something worthwhile on every page.

As the only manual of its kind it is an important work, but under present conditions it is not likely to satisfy the desire of its originators that it be "widely useful to other libraries." There are too many nonclassified catalogs in existence. However, many have suggested that the time has come for the re-evaluation of library catalogs as such. This little volume seems to suggest that too. Perhaps it is what we have needed to inspire us to undertake such a task.

MILDRED BENTON
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

THE CHANCE TO READ: PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD TODAY. *Lionel R. McColvin*. London: Phoenix House; Fair Haven, N. J.: Essential Books, 1956. 284 p. \$5.60.

This book, by the Past President of the Library Association (Great Britain), is a history and description of public library service in selected countries throughout the world. Discussed are Great Britain, the United States and the Scandinavian countries where library services seem to be provided in a satisfactory manner; the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Western Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. and the Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada where library services range from good to bad; and "underdeveloped territories" where library services seem almost uniformly bad. It is saddening to discover that Mr. McColvin's "underdeveloped territories" all turn out to be either existing or recent colonies of Great Britain.

Mr. McColvin's conclusions seem valid though not especially based on the foregoing chapters of factual material. He objects violently to state support for subscription libraries and libraries that serve special interests. He also notes that different methods may be necessary to achieve the same ends and that the final system need not conform to a particular pattern "so long as it is capable of producing the same results in terms of freedom and opportunity."

An area which Mr. McColvin almost completely ignores is the relationship between the publishing business and libraries. It might seem significant that many of the areas which lack adequate library service (in any accepted sense) also lack books, the library's basic commodity. This reviewer feels that libraries are not likely to flourish in such areas without prodigious amounts of help from outside.

However, books are not the only need; ideas, materials and money are necessary, and also an agent to make these needs known and

felt. It is not enough that we special librarians continue to be wholly concerned with our special publics—we must begin to recognize that public libraries are fundamental to our existence and not only use them and urge their use but also actively support their objectives. All librarians have a vested interest in improving public library service.

GRANT TALBOT DEAN, Library
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
New York City

New Serials

NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTS. The international journal, scheduled for bimonthly publication starting November 1956, will concentrate on papers devoted to accelerators, instrumentation and techniques in nuclear physics. Survey articles, short notes and book reviews will be included. Subscriptions at \$17 a volume can be sent to Interscience Publishers, Inc., 250 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

PHYSICS IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY. Papers reporting the results of original research in the applications of physics to problems in medicine, biology and physiology will be published. Volume I, No. 1 of the quarterly is now available from Academic Press, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, the distributors of the journal in the United States and Canada. Subscription to Volume I is \$9.80.

RADIOTEKHNIKA. Electronics Translation announces the publication, beginning January 1, 1957, of complete translations of this Russian monthly journal, starting with Volume XI, No. 1, 1956. *Radiotekhnika* is the official publication of the All-Union Scientific-Engineering Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communication. In translation the magazine will contain 80-100 pages of technical material, text, figures, tables, reports and English notations matching current IRE notations as closely as possible. The price for 12 individually bound issues will be \$150; single copies, \$15. A 10 percent discount is allowed schools and libraries. For further information, write James R. Blackburn, Electronics Translations, Chestnut Street, Concord, Massachusetts.

New Military Bibliographies

The Military Librarians Division of Special Libraries Association has recently published six new titles in its series of bibliographies. The titles prepared under the auspices of U. S. Army librarians are **MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE: No. 4, Ten Titles for the Small Library; No. 5, Twenty-five Titles for the College or Public Library; No. 6 One Hundred Titles for the Large or Academic Library.** Jack B. Goldman compiled **NAVAL OPERATIONS IN WORLD WAR II 1939-1945: No. 7, Ten Titles for the Small Library; No. 8, Twenty-five Titles for the College or Public Library; No. 9, One Hundred Titles for the Large Public or Academic Library.** Copies of these and 3 other bibliographies in the series are available without charge as long as the supply lasts. Requests should be addressed to Elizabeth J. Thomson, Bibliographic Assistant, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

Bibliography of Business Books

"Business Books; A shopping list, 1956," the October-December issue of *Business Information Sources*, official bulletin of the Business Information Bureau of the Cleveland Public Library, lists some of the outstanding books published during 1956 on management, advertising and marketing, finance, forecasting and investment, information processing and management tools. Copies of the four page bulletin are available for 25 cents from the Business Information Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio. Similar selected book listings are also available periodically.

Microfilm Edition

The Glasgow Herald is now available on 35mm microfilm from 1783 to the present and may be purchased in selected years or as a complete set. The annual subscription rate is \$50. For further information and supply test films, address G. B. Allan, Secretary, *The Glasgow Herald*, 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1., Scotland.

SLA Authors

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- BENJAMIN, HAZEL C. Looking Around: Plant-Community Relations. *Harvard Business Review*, Sept.-Oct. 1956, vol. 34, no. 5, p. 135-46.
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- UNESCO in Library Affairs a Decade. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 20, November 15, 1956, p. 2631-3.
- DANIELS, MARIETTA. Seminar on Acquisition of Latin American Materials. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 20, November 15, 1956, p. 2648-50.
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- GULL, C. D. Seven Years of Work on the Organization of Materials in the Special Library. *American Documentation*, vol. 7, no. 4, October 1956, p. 320-9.
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- PISKUR, M. M. The Importance of a Good Technical Library for Research, Development, and Production. *The Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*, October 1956, p. 4; 18.
- RISTOW, WALTER W. *Aviation Cartography; a Historico-Bibliographic Study of Aeronautical Charts*. Card Division, Library of Congress.
- SWANK, R. C. Cataloging Cost Factors. *The Library Quarterly*, vol. 26, no. 4, p. 303-17.
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Library Literature

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- THE APPRAISAL OF MODERN PUBLIC RECORDS (Bulletins of the National Archives No. 8). *R. T. Schellenberg*. Washington, D.C.: The National Archives, 1956. 48 p. pap. 20 cents. (Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)
- ASLIB YEAR BOOK 1956-1957. London: Aslib (4 Palace Gate) 1956. 172 p. apx. \$1.75. Contains list of officers, committee members, and members, with classified index to corporate members; the annual report; history and activities of Aslib; select reading list for special librarians and information officers; names and addresses of national and international organizations concerned with special librarianship and information work; and a list of British firms supplying library equipment and services.
- COOPERATIVE FILM SERVICES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: A REPORT OF A SURVEY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FILM COOPERATIVES MADE BY THE ALA OFFICE FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Patricia Blair Cory and Violet F. Myer*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1956. 112 p. \$2.
- THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN THE GOLD COAST (Library Association Pamphlet no. 14). *Evelyn J. A. Evans*. London: The Library Association, 1956. 32 p. pap. 70 cents.
- FILING RULES FOR THE CATALOGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES. *Freda Campbell*, comp. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1956. 41 p. pap. \$1.
- THE FIFTH AND SIXTH LIBRARY BUILDING PLANS INSTITUTES CONDUCTED BY THE ACRL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE: Proceedings of the Meetings at Wayne University, January 28-29, 1955, and at Rosemont College, July 3, 1955 (ACRL Monographs, no. 15). *Walter W. Wright*, ed. Chicago: Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956. 168 p. pap. \$3.25.
- Critical discussion and evaluation of the floor plans of 15 libraries.
- A HANDBOOK FOR STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANTS (Student Papers no. 1). *Dorothy McCune*. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University, Department of Library Science, 1956. 22 p. mimeo. Gratis.

HANDBOOK ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, 2nd rev. ed. New York: UNESCO Publications Center, 152 W. 42 St., 1956. 510 p. pap. \$7; cloth \$8.50.

Over 70 percent of the material is new, including a major part of the lists of addresses of institutions in more than 90 countries. English, French, and Spanish texts. Alphabetical indexes to countries, subjects, and towns.

HIGHER AMERICAN MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR LIBRARIES (Aspects of Librarianship No. 10). Robert K. Johnson. Kent, Ohio: Department of Library Science, Kent State University, 1956. 9 p. mimeo. Gratis.

THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER MANCHESTER. A GUIDE TO RESOURCES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. Harold Smith, ed. London: The Library Association, 1956. 92 p. pap. \$2.10. (Available from G. E. Haslam, Reference and Special Libraries Section, The Library Association, Central Library, Manchester 2.)

Data on the collection and services of 140 libraries. Subject index.

LIBRARY RESOURCES IN THE GREATER LONDON AREA (No. 5, Agricultural Libraries). London: The Library Association, 1956. 20 p. pap. 65 cents incl. postage. (Available from Charles A. Toase, 32a, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19)

LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED LAW LIBRARIES. (Mainly Anglo-American). Helen Mc-Laury, compiler. Chicago: Northwestern University School of Law, 1956. 110 p. pap. \$3.25.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE CLASSIFICATION: A SCHEME FOR THE SHELF ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE AND ITS RELATED SCIENCES, 2nd rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: National Library of Medicine, 1956. 313 p. pap. (Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. at \$2.)

Thorough revision has resulted in a more simplified classification scheme, deletion of 94 class numbers, addition of 40 new classes, modernization of terminology and rearrangement within sections.

NOTES ON CATALOGUING BOOKS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN LANGUAGES (Library Association Pamphlet no. 15). Mary Piggott, ed. London: The Library Association, 1956. 56 p. pap. 98 cents.

Data on grammar, spelling and punctuation, and glossaries of French, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Afrikaan, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian terms.

THE REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 2nd ed, (Library Association Pamphlet no. 2). P. H. Sewell and P. W. Plumb. London: The Library Association, 1956. 72 p. pap. \$1.05.

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR THE INFORMATION FILE, 8th rev. ed. Miriam Ogden Ball, compiler. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1956. 179 p. \$3.

Headings have been up-dated to reflect current terminology.

Bibliographies And Indexes

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL BOOKS: A SELECT LIST OF RECOMMENDED BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE YEARS 1935 TO 1952. London: Aslib; New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956. 376 p. \$11.25.

Compiled on the basis of the *Aslib Book-List* after review of original entries by subject specialists. Additional titles included. Entries classified and arranged by the UDC. Each book also classified by degree of technicality. Author and subject indexes, list of publishers.

A GUIDE TO BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS FOR RESEARCH IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Helen F. Conover, compiler. Washington, D.C.: Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1956. 252 p. pap. (Available from the Card Division at \$1.10)

Annotated list of bibliographies, manuals, indexes, surveys, and selected publications. Subject and author and title indexes.

HISTORIES OF AMERICAN ARMY UNITS WORLD WARS I AND II AND KOREAN CONFLICT WITH SOME EARLIER HISTORIES. C. E. Dornbusch, compiler. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, Special Services Division, Library and Service Club Branch, 1956. 324 p. mimeo. \$1.10.

Unit histories and many unlocated titles.

SHORT STORY INDEX, SUPPLEMENT 1950-1954: AN INDEX TO 9,575 STORIES TO 549 COLLECTIONS. Dorothy E. Cook and Estelle A. Fidell, compilers. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1956. 394 p. \$5.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IN WESTERN GERMANY. Curt Bondy in cooperation with Klaus Riegel. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Reference Department, 1956. 90 p. pap. 70 cents. (Available from the Card Division, Library of Congress.)

Annotated subject bibliography of publications, 1945-55. Includes a general review of development of subject before 1945 and a report on teaching and research in Western Germany and Berlin.

Miscellaneous References

THE ART OF SUCCESS. Editors of *Fortune*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1956. 302 p. \$5. Profiles of 17 contemporary American businessmen reprinted from *Fortune*.

FACTOR TABLES FOR THE FIRST TEN MILLIONS CONTAINING THE SMALLEST FACTOR OF EVERY NUMBER NOT DIVISIBLE BY 2,3,5, OR 7 BETWEEN THE LIMITS 0 and 10017000. *Derrick Norman Lehmer*. New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956. 490 p. \$22.50

Originally published in 1909 and out of print for many years. Reprinted from Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 105.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (United Kingdom Civil Series, General) *Sir Keith Hancock, ed.* FOOD, vol. 2: Studies in Administration and Control, *R. J. Hammond*. 1956. 834 p. \$7.20; THE ADMINISTRATION OF WAR PRODUCTION. *J. D. Scott and Richard Hughes*. 1955. 544 p. \$5.40; AGRICULTURE. *Keith A. H. Murray*. 1955. 422 p. \$4.32; CIVIL DEFENCE. *Terence H. O'Brien*. 1955. 729 p. \$5.40; STUDIES OF OVERSEAS SUPPLY. *H. Duncan Hall and C. C. Wrigley*. 1956. 537 p. \$5.40. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office; New York: British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. (Prices quoted apply only to libraries)

LIST OF PRIME NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10,006,721. *Derrick Norman Lehmer*. New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956. 149 p. \$15. Originally published in 1914 and out of print for many years. Reprinted from Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 165.

STATISTICAL METHODS AND SCIENTIFIC INFERENCE. *Ronald A. Fisher*. New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956. 176 p. \$3. A discussion of mathematical probability and other numerical concepts.

URGENTLY WANTED!

BACK ISSUES OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The **January, February and March 1956** supply of SPECIAL LIBRARIES is completely exhausted. Anyone with extra or unwanted copies of any of these issues is urged to send them to the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 St., New York 3, N. Y.

JANUARY 1957

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LIBRARIAN FOR RESEARCH DIVISION, Waltham. B.S. in physical sciences and/or library science desirable. Medium-sized library, interesting and varied work. Salary open. Mrs. Margaret Sturm, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. Twinbrook 3-5860, Ext. 2476.

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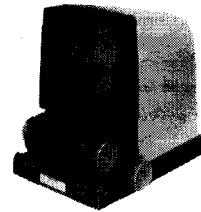
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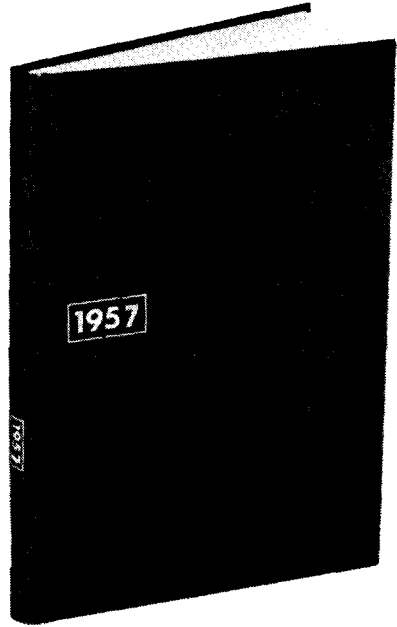
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