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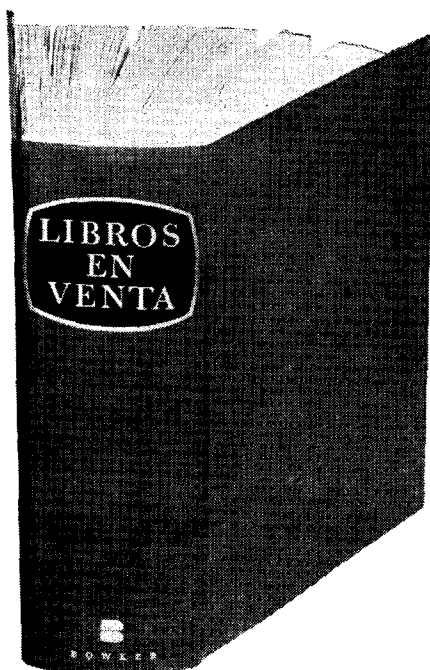
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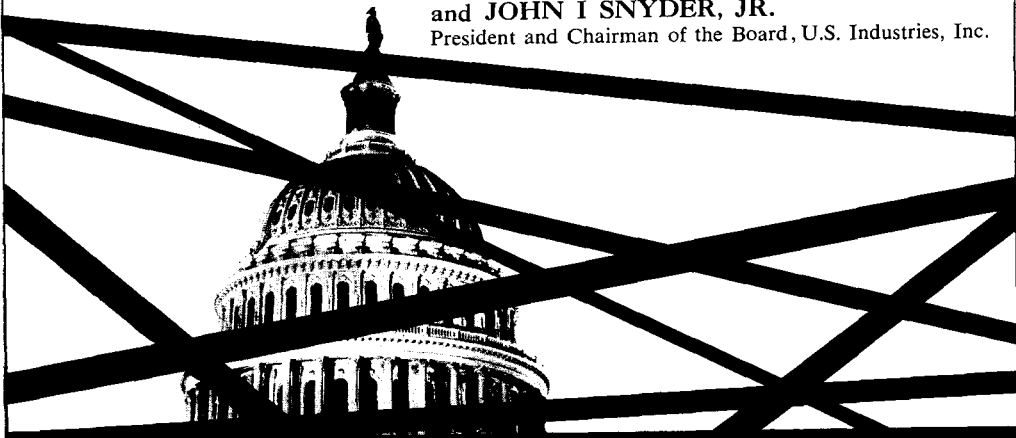
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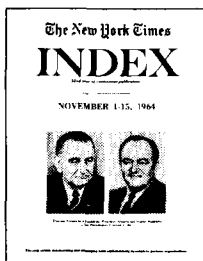
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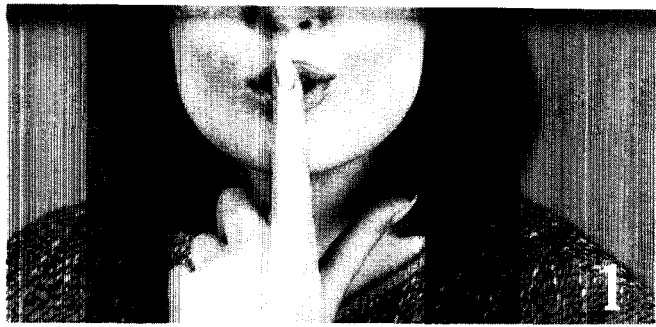
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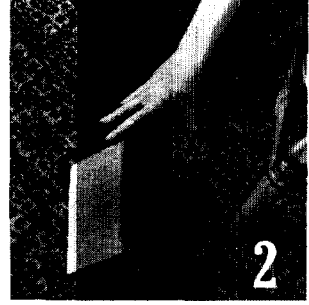
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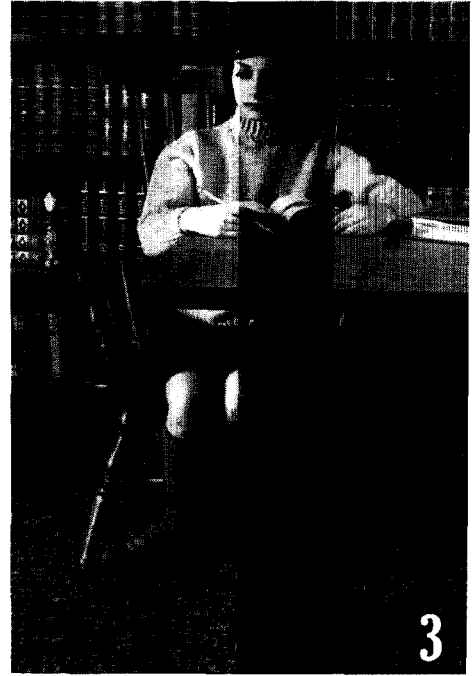


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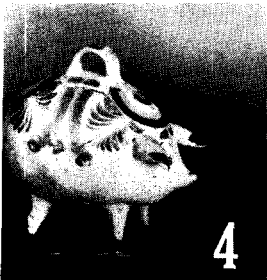
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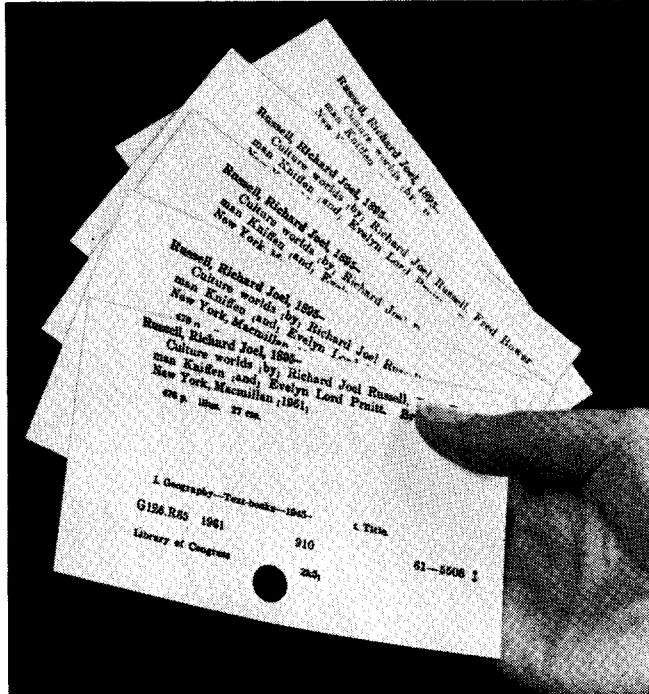
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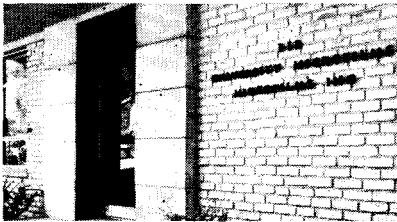
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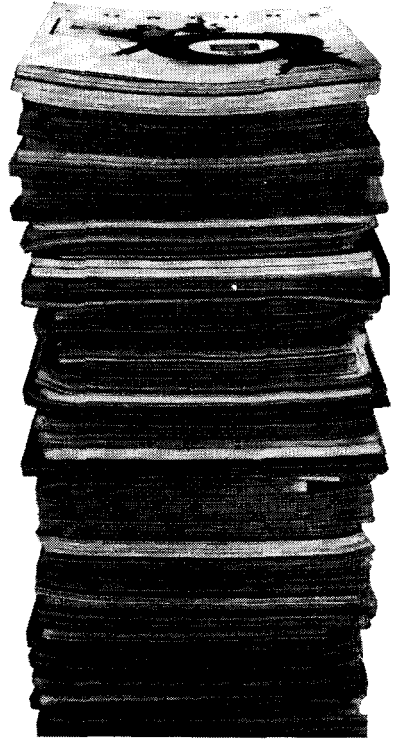
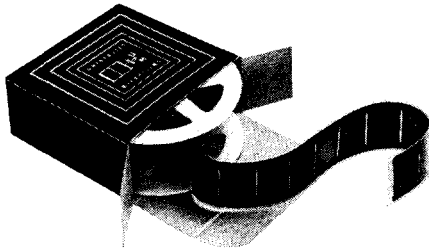
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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

A World-Wide Future

DR. KARL A. BAER



Del Ankers

THE REAL victim is the future." Dag Hammarskjöld spoke these words just a few years ago when he referred to attempts at discrediting the United Nations. In the special world of libraries, however, IFLA is the world organization to which librarians owe allegiance. Only by supporting it to the best of our abilities shall we promote the world-wide future of librarianship and, thereby, research, education, and progress everywhere. SLA has recognized this by being represented at IFLA meetings, but, as one SLA Past-President, Elizabeth Ferguson, has said, "It is as important for the members to learn of the aims and progress of (the various groups to which SLA belongs) as it is for us to have representatives to them." As SLA members, we all should therefore know the answers to the questions: "What is IFLA?"; "What are its goals?"; and "Why should SLA take an active interest in it?"

Prehistory of IFLA

Professor Dr. L. Brummel, formerly Librarian of the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, has written a concise history¹ that is distinguished by his impartial approach—admirable in view of his long and important connection with IFLA. The following highlights have been taken from his paper.

IFLA's prehistory begins with the First International Conference of Librarians in London (1877); besides Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, and the United States were represented, but the main

result was a national one (even though of great international importance)—the establishment of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

A second International Library Conference, held in 1897, was attended by 641 librarians from many lands; its main practical result was the adoption of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. At the next Conference, the Congrès International des Bibliothécaires, held at Paris in 1900, it was decided to hold a Congress every five years. Before this period had elapsed, however, a large foreign attendance gave an international character to an ALA meeting at St. Louis in 1904. Here the possibility of an international federation of library associations was mentioned for the first time. Some years later, at Brussels in 1910, the desirability of such a federation was stressed at the Congrès International des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires. But the disruptive effects of the First World War delayed the next conference until 1926 when, at the suggestion of Gabriel Henriot of the Bibliothèque Nationale, a Comité Directeur International et Permanent des Bibliothécaires was established at Prague. A few months later, as the result of an ALA Post-Conference trip in which many distinguished foreign librarians participated, ALA was requested to take the initiative in submitting to the various national associations a project for the establishment of an International Library Committee; only one year later, at Edinburgh, this Committee became a fact. It was called the International Library and Bibliographical Committee and is IFLA's direct predecessor.

The Early Years of IFLA

Two years later, more than 20 associations had joined the Committee, and a change of

1. *Bibliotheekleven*, vol. 48, 1963, p. 505-25. An English translation is available from the National Housing Center Library, 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

The author was instrumental in organizing the recently formed Section of Special Libraries (SLS) of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and is the present President of the group as well as the SLA Representative to IFLA. Professionally, Dr. Baer is Chief Librarian of the National Housing Center Library in Washington, D. C.

name was considered advisable. The International Federation of Library Associations was born in Rome in 1929, with Dr. Isak Collyn, Director of the Royal Library at Stockholm, acting as *accoucheur principal*. Its executive organ was called the International Library Committee.

For the new organization (new in name, new in organization and planning) annual sessions of expert committees were considered the best way of practically promoting international librarianship; congresses—mass meetings of the qualified and the unqualified—had to take a backseat. From 1929 on two factors determined IFLA's progress: the committee structure, i.e., the activities of working groups handling specific assignments, and the leadership of strong personalities holding its presidency, men such as Dr. I. Collyn (until 1932), Dr. W. W. Bishop (until 1936), and Dr. Marcel Godet (until 1947).

In 1934, Dr. Godet, Librarian of the Swiss National Library, substituting for Dr. Bishop, delivered a programmatic opening address to IFLA. He pointed out how social changes affecting the library world had caused study to give way to information and the public library to make room for the special library. (In this talk, he also touched upon the problem of "documentation" and arrived at the tantalizing conclusion that "libraries and documentation centers are made to cooperate 'to the extent to which they are different.'") It was in this context that in 1935 at Madrid, a Subcommittee for Special Libraries was established, which submitted its first report the following year at Warsaw. Its last report was dated 1947, and in 1951 the Subcommittee was terminated. The simple fact was that not enough special librarians attended IFLA meetings in those days to form a basis for fruitful activity. The end came when Miss E. M. R. Ditmars who, together with Dr. Lancaster Jones, had been the leader of the group, stepped down as Director of Aslib in 1951—no support had been forthcoming over the years either from SLA or any other group. "But," says Dr. Brummel, "it would have been better, particularly in view of new IFLA policies, not to leave any stone un-

turned to establish ties with this important category of libraries, the activities of which fell partly under FID."

New Directions

The problems arising from the decision to abolish the Special Libraries Subcommittee proved irksome as early as 1952 when the question of fitting technical libraries into the IFLA organization was raised by T. Hemlin, the Director of Chalmers University of Technology at Gothenburg. They were solved temporarily when shortly thereafter the International Association of Technical University Libraries, the resuscitated International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists, and the International Section of Theatrical Libraries and Museums joined IFLA, but no rebirth of a committee of special libraries was in sight. Well I remember the Saturday in Paris in 1957, when I sat in the meeting room assigned to a discussion of reestablishing the committee and waited in vain for a full hour, hopeful that at least one person would show up.

In other directions, however, IFLA continued its growth rather rapidly. The increase in members was paralleled by growing attendance, but of at least equal importance was the fact that projects undertaken were brought to successful conclusions: rules were developed for international loans (1954), a guide to union catalogs was compiled (1961), and in the same year, UNESCO entrusted IFLA with the preparation and arrangements of the highly successful International Conference on Cataloging Principles (Paris, October 1961) and bestowed upon it the so-called Consultative Status A, which assures IFLA of considerable influence within UNESCO (and, incidentally, of office space in the UNESCO building). Finally, the establishment of a full-time Secretariat at the end of 1962 brought an enormous improvement in the handling of current projects and business and, particularly, in the preparation of meetings. In the same year Sir Frank Francis, Director of the British Museum, and since 1963 President of IFLA, together with Dr. Liebaers and Dr. Brummel, undertook the preparation of a long-term program. It was published in 1963

under the title *Libraries in the World*. It included a discussion of special libraries and expressed Sir Frank's personal convictions as well when it states that, "IFLA should open negotiations with FID, so as to effect a distinct division of tasks in the programme for special libraries and to reach agreement on a joint plan of action."

I needed but little encouragement by the then President, Dr. M. G. Hofmann of the Bavarian State Library, to try once more for a world-wide organization of special libraries; at Sofia in 1963 I benefited from the assistance of two outstanding special librarians, Mrs. G. Duprat of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, and Mrs. I. Morsztynkiewiczowa of the Statistics Department, Warsaw. On September 4, a meeting of some ten special librarians requested the creation of a Section² of Special Libraries, and on September 5, the Executive Board gave its approval.³

Rome—1964

The largest IFLA gathering ever took place in Rome and was attended by more than 350 librarians from close to 100 member associations. They included, possibly, more than the usual hangers-on, sightseers and non-contributing freeloaders observed at such occasions. The truly magnificent meeting rooms of the Palazzo Barberini made an exciting backdrop for a historical meeting; there, an entirely new constitution, designed to fit the vastly grown organization (over 80 countries), was adopted. These new statutes are in many ways analogous to those of SLA: they provide for a small Executive Board (to meet more often) and a strengthened Consultative Committee (formerly "Enlarged Board"), in which all Sections and Committees are represented. Moreover, a new membership class—that of associate member—was created, which is open to libraries, library schools, bibliographic centers, and similar organizations. Partly in response to a request from UNESCO, the creation of African and Asian Sections was discussed. One

2. IFLA is now composed of Sections (by types of libraries and by regions) and of Committees (by library function).

3. *Special Libraries*, vol. 54, 1963, p. 584-6.



Sir Frank Francis, President of IFLA and Director of the British Museum.

notable indication of IFLA's expansion was that for the first time (as far as I know) Latin America (Argentina and Brazil) was represented.

Paeans might well be sung in praise of the lavish hospitality of the Romans; let me quote the *Antiquarian Bookman* on the reception given by the Italian Library Association at Castel S. Angelo: "a most sumptuous affair in a most resplendent setting, a feast Lucullus might well have envied," and on the splendid concert of the Società Corelli in the Oratorio of the incunabula-laden Biblioteca Vallicelliana: "that first violinist, I could have kissed his bow." An evening reception by the Ministry of Education at the Villa Madama was equally memorable. And while I am quoting, here is something more serious from the same source: "At every meeting we went to, we heard urgent pleas for aid to special libraries, commercial as well as public, throughout the world. It is only within recent years that SLA has been active in this international field, but much more could be done with a special international committee." The creation of such a committee—also with a view toward developing suitable IFLA representatives for the future—might well be given serious thought by SLA.

First Meeting of the Section of Special Libraries

On Tuesday, September 15, the Section met officially for the first time. Over 80 librarians from some 15 countries attended; we were particularly pleased to see Sir Frank Francis of IFLA, Mr. N. Sergueev of UNESCO, Dr. Burton W. Adkinson of FID, Sr. Carlos Alberto Giuffra of the Latin-American Regional Section of IFLA, Dr. H. Möhring of the Fachgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken, Mrs. T. Collin of the Association of Norwegian Research Libraries, Sr. Abner L. C. Vicentini of the Universidade de Brasilia, and Dr. Lester E. Asheim of the International Relations Office of ALA.

It was most helpful to have the meeting in the main hall and have simultaneous translation at our disposal.

The President's opening address contained a summing-up of the history of the Section in which he stressed the earlier efforts of Aslib and deplored the absence of an official representative of this most important group. (We are happy to say that, in the meantime, Aslib has decided to join IFLA; it will undoubtedly play a leading role in the development of SLS.) He presented the following possibilities to be considered for inclusion in a plan for the future activities of the Section:

1. A classified directory of special libraries in various countries would be desirable and almost indispensable for the accomplishment of the second objective, which I believe to be the most important one.
2. The establishment of direct, permanent, and close relations between special libraries in each country, leading to the formation of regional and country associations or organizations in the special libraries field.
3. In due time, the establishment of direct, permanent, close relations between libraries in different countries having the same interests, not only for the exchange of publications and other technical matters, but particularly for an international exchange of opinions among members of the profession.
4. Due to the nature of special libraries, the Section is predestined to establish closer and more significant relations with FID. They

should be the pioneers—as the key word in the title of Mr. Mohrhardt's paper suggests (see page 121 in this issue).

5. The development of a fundamental methodology—of a philosophy, if you wish—of special librarianship and of rules that are applicable to all special libraries, because they are "incarnations" of their very idea of special librarianship.

6. Due to its special nature, the Section is qualified to propagate new methods that may later be employed by all libraries."

A subsequent address by Mme. I. Morstzynkiewiczowa contained many interesting details on the fruitful activities of special libraries in Poland. An unscheduled presentation of equal importance, by Mme. G. Matveyeva of the Soviet Delegation on Special Research Libraries of the USSR (see page 107 in this issue for an extract), culminated in a number of recommendations. For the next meetings of SLS, she suggested reports on:

1. Special libraries and documentation centres
2. The training of librarians for special libraries
3. Special libraries and depositories
4. The bibliographical activities of special libraries
5. The building and equipment of special libraries

She further recommended the preparation of a guide to the most important special libraries of the world and as a long-term project, the compilation of a history of special libraries. She thought that the Section should encourage current publication of materials on the activities of special libraries in individual countries.

There ensued a lively discussion. Both Sir Frank and Dr. Adkinson expressed the opinion that the new Section could be particularly helpful in contributing to a closer cooperation with FID and in the task of defining the scope of IFLA more clearly, especially its relation to FID. Sir Frank was hopeful, too, that the new Section might take the leadership within IFLA as to new methods and systems being tested and/or employed at this time; he felt that, in this field, special



Dr. Burton W. Adkinson,
representing FID,
and N. Sergueev,
representing Unesco,
at the Rome
SLS meeting.

K. Baer

libraries were generally far ahead of their colleagues in public and national libraries.

Mme. Duprat submitted an application of an international group of observatory librarians to join SLS as a Subsection. Much excellent work had been done in preparing such a move by Mme. G. Feuillebois of the Paris Observatory Library, who had sent out some 120 questionnaires and received an excellent response. There was great enthusiasm about her achievement. Dr. Möhring felt that SLS might be able to bring the special librarian's viewpoint home to the publishers of scientific and technical journals; he mentioned the desirability of having advertising and text separated, of obtaining figures on the number of original articles published per year, of adequate annual indexing, and similar matters.

Another suggestion from the floor was that SLS organize pilot projects for developing countries, following the example set by UNESCO in the field of public libraries.

After numerous other discussion speakers had extended the meeting far beyond the appointed hour (and beyond my sacrosanct lunchtime), the following resolutions were accepted:

1. The Section of Special Libraries has resolved that a Committee be appointed to *a*) consider the best ways of obtaining a world-wide classified directory (directories) of special libraries, and *b*) undertake whatever steps it may consider necessary to this end.
2. The Section further resolved that the proposal submitted by Mme. Duprat of France on behalf of Mme. G. Feuillebois, concerning the creation of a group of ob-

servatory libraries (Projet d'une Association Internationale de Bibliothecaires d'Observatoires) should not, at this time, be made an activity of the Special Libraries Section, but that the Section is in agreement with the idea of the creation of such a group and wishes success to Mme. Duprat and Mme. Feuillebois in their efforts aiming at the creation of such a group.

The "Meeting with the Russians"

This was the unofficial designation of the "long-planned and much-deferred" Meeting of American and Russian Delegations to the 30th Session of the Council of the International Federation of Library Associations, which finally took place on September 16. Under the co-chairmanship of Messrs. David H. Clift of ALA and Nikandr Federovich Gavrilov of the Ministry of Culture, USSR, the delegations of 11 librarians each (including such notables, on the American side, as the Librarians of Congress and of the National Agricultural Library, and, on the Russian side, the Librarians of the Lenin State Library and of the H. K. Krupskoi State Institute of Culture) listened to outlines of the Russian and American systems of library education and engaged in a spirited debate of their advantages and disadvantages. The outcome—each party liked its own system better. Nevertheless, this was a useful get-together, and follow-ups in the future should, gradually, prove even more helpful.

Since Rome

SLS had no secretary during the Rome Meeting, which means that the Chairman,

who acted as secretary, will have to bear the responsibility for any errors and omissions in reporting. To remedy this situation for the future, I appointed Mrs. Irena Morsztyn-kiewiczowa to this post; her appointment was confirmed by the IFLA Executive Board on December 4.

The project of a world directory of special libraries aroused widespread interest, even though SLS considers it largely a means to an end—a necessary step to regional and later world-wide organization of special libraries. We were particularly gratified by nibbles from a well-known publisher of directories.

At this time, we are planning for next year's meeting at Helsinki. It is hoped that a directory committee (spelled with lower case initials since its official name will probably be quite different) will get together there to implement Resolution I of the Rome Meeting. Three possibilities for topics for the open meeting to be held are under consideration: the special library as seen by its public. The bibliographical activities of special libraries, and the relation of special librarianship and documentation.

In the meantime, we shall make additional efforts to strengthen the foundations of SLS by attracting the additional national organizations now in existence. Strictly speaking, there are but six of these (in the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States-Canada), and since the Germans already have joined and the British are about to do so, there are only three more to recruit. But—as said before—the main problem will be stimulating the creation of additional national organizations. Hard work—and anybody's assistance will be welcomed.

We are, indeed, optimistic about the final success and contribution of SLS; but we do realize the need for support at this critical period. In this connection, SLA's thanks are extended to the Rockefeller Foundation, a grant from whom made SLA participation possible. We now have—to borrow a phrase from Chancellor Erhard—"the shell of an egg. What will be in the egg, we do not yet know." It's up to you!

SPOTTED

- Perhaps, in preparation for the advent of TOLO (Technical Order Library in Orbit), which is a computer that analyzes and delivers technical knowledge to manned space stations and astronauts in trouble, a Russian publishing company has issued a 7,000-term English-Russian astronomical dictionary.
- University and public librarians may not want to be reminded of the recent student "interest" in libraries, but here's a Swiftie that sums it up: "Students persist in using the reference room when cramming for examinations," Tom said, testily.
- With everything moving so quickly these days, an item in a 1964 LC Bulletin is refreshing; it announces that the fourth edition of the 1948 "Classification Class T: Technology" has been reprinted for sale.
- The "AB Bookman" has taken a glance in the new edition of "Index Translationum" and come up with a few interesting statistics: during 1963, 32,787 translated books were published in 70 countries compared with 32,931 in 77 countries in 1962. The Bible leads in being the most published of all translations, 221 in 1962, 246 in 1961, and 258 in 1960.
- The New York Stock Exchange Library has also had its share of distinctive facts: a home decorator wanted to know where to obtain obsolete stock certificates with which to wallpaper a den; nearly half of the 23,000 telephone requests were for the latest information on short interest.
- New York City achieved claim to another superlative, this time from NASA. There are approximately 150,000 scientists, engineers, and technicians who live and work in the city, and this constitutes the nation's largest scientific pool of talent. Backing up their research are 214 public libraries, housing more than 11 million volumes, and more than 400 institutional and private special libraries.
- The making of a silky-feeling purse from the ears of 100 sows is described by chemist Arthur D. Little in an original autographed manuscript and pamphlet published in 1921 and owned by the Library of Congress; the purse is in the Smithsonian Institution. Why did he do it? ". . . we wanted to . . . and also as a contribution to philosophy."
- A year-end figure from "Biological Abstracts" indicates that it covers more than 6,000 journals in 86 countries.

Guidelines for Consultants to Libraries in Developing Countries

JO ANN AUFDENKAMP



SETTING UP A special library in a foreign country makes soul searching demands on the consulting librarian. Besides the many problems faced in setting up a library in North America, there are

problems of working with a different society and culture and an organization that is probably undergoing severe growing pains in developing an over-all internal administrative structure as well as training library personnel who lack the lifelong exposure to the library habit.

Personal Considerations

The library consultant may be part of a larger foreign group serving as a consultant to the library's parent organization. If so, the role of the librarian within this group is an important factor when considering such an assignment.

If a library is to continue after the consultant's departure, some contributing factors will be what role the foreign agency wants the library to play, the number and educational level of library staff, and the availability of funds for continual operation. A librarian starting a new library in North America would face the same problems and would hope that once the organization had experienced good library service, it could justify the cost on the basis of the benefits. However, the length of a foreign consulting assignment may not give a consultant time to give much service, only to organize. Unfortunately, there are many demands for available funds in developing countries, and

there are a limited number of people with proper interest and training to staff a library.

A prospective consultant should also probably show concern for his living conditions and what provisions will be made for his daily welfare. Water and electricity are in short supply in many countries. Having housing available, a servant (almost essential for laundry, cleaning, marketing, and probably for cooking), and most of all transportation (a car and driver) back and forth to the office as well as for innumerable trips for supplies and locally available publications are important. These should be provided as a plus to a normal salary.

Communication is another area of major concern. Do you have knowledge of or can you readily learn the language needed to communicate with the people with whom you will be working? If you are setting up a library, you will find that you will do much of your own typing, even if stenographic or secretarial help is promised.

If you and the interviewer are agreeable to your taking the job, there will undoubtedly be a long period for processing of your application. If you are to leave soon after the approval is received, it will be necessary throughout the processing time to make every arrangement as if you are actually going, while recognizing that there are many reasons why a job might not materialize.

A consultant's own information needs will undoubtedly be to gain familiarity with the country where he is going, including its history, economic conditions, religion, and anthropological and sociological structure. Clothing may be of more concern to women than men, but one may have to take a supply

Miss Aufdenkamp, who is Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, spent the first four months of 1964 as Klein & Saks Library Consultant to the National Planning Agency in Liberia. While in Africa she also visited libraries in Nigeria and Ethiopia. This article is based on a talk the author gave to the Business and Finance Division on June 11, 1964, at the 55th Special Libraries Association Convention in St. Louis.

to last for the entire foreign assignment. One should remember styles are influenced by fashions of the world, with appropriate fabric adaptations to the climate.

Pre-Departure Library Planning

There are numerous considerations regarding the library itself. What is the library development of the country where you are going? What European country has had the most influence on its library development, or maybe on its educational development? This is important for library users will be those who are educated people and will be most influenced by where they have received their education. A library should be set up with some compatibility with others in the country. This gives librarians a better basis for comparing their operations, allows collections to be brought together if this ever becomes necessary, facilitates moving a trained person from one library to another, and makes it easier for users who are accustomed to certain cataloging and classification schemes.

A consultant will undoubtedly not be able to nor want to make any decisions about the scope and role of the library before he arrives, but it is something he will have to face continually as he decides upon how many and what publications to obtain, what systems to establish, and so forth. Although his thoughts must selfishly be of his own library and its clientele, he will undoubtedly be concerned about the role of the library in relation to all library development in the country. If there are few other libraries, one may have to think of his new library as a model and set it up more precisely than is necessary for some special libraries in the United States. Knowing the pride some administrators take in showing off their libraries, a consultant must remember that the physical appearance and plan of a library may be important to a local administrator.

While a consultant will not want to acquire publications until he has ascertained first hand what will be needed, the time it takes publications to arrive in foreign countries because of transportation, customs, and other procedures must be considered. When abroad, one will probably have to augment

the basic tools, such as *Subject Guide to Books in Print* and publisher's catalogs, with personal knowledge of publications. There may not be other bibliographic tools around. It is often a good idea to draw up a list of key reference publications, such as cataloging tools, indexes, handbooks, and reference books, which one feels sure will be essential when he begins his work. Such a list should be short enough to submit to someone in the foreign country to see if the items are already available. If not, perhaps they can be ordered before one's departure.

There is a good chance the foreign library will be dependent upon its own collection with no source for interlibrary loans, which may mean a comprehensive collection should be maintained. (However, it is still important to emphasize that the value of a special collection lies in keeping only pertinent materials—that content of the collection is more important than size.) If the subject fields of the library are familiar, consider if a different approach to the subject is necessary? Are there products or commodities involved about which you are not familiar—and, therefore, lack familiarity with basic sources of data about them? Does your knowledge cover foreign as well as domestic publications? Do you know what international agencies, such as UN and FAO, publish in these fields? Visits to several libraries with comprehensive collections can either add much to your knowledge of publications or reassure you of the usefulness of books you know. Taking along copies of catalog cards for books you feel you will probably acquire will be useful when you start to catalog books.

What kind of library supplies will you want to use and where can you obtain them? Again it would be well to think of going where nothing is available, including such minor items as staples, pens, pencils, and paper clips. This requires observing closely day to day operations in a library to see just what is used. If there is time, a list could be submitted to the foreign library to see what is readily available locally. Consider if climatic conditions in the foreign country require any special supplies. The humidity and insects of tropical climates, for instance,

are hard on publications. What, if any, specific supplies for these conditions are available?

Where will books and periodicals be ordered? This will undoubtedly depend upon what European country influences library development and what European country is the prime source of publications. Service, rather than a discount, from a book seller is desirable, for it can be helpful to a local librarian in years to come to have a dealer with enough knowledge of a subject field to choose a "good" book in a field. Also, book and periodical orders may be so small that, if possible, they should be handled by one dealer. This reduces the number of places a foreign library has to contact and pay. It might be necessary to have a dealer located near to ocean or air transportation and near a consulate of the foreign country if clearance papers for entering the country are necessary.

Equipment will be needed for the library, but this will probably have to be ordered after your arrival or else made locally. Catalogs of library equipment will be useful for ordering or to serve as a guide to specifications if the equipment is being made. Native woods that repel insects or metal completely covered with paint to reduce corrosion may be good materials for equipment in tropical countries. Equipment such as typewriters should probably be a brand sold locally so that parts and repair facilities will be available.

Although one prepares as much as he can, inevitably some vital information will be needed later. One can only hope he has left behind some librarians who will answer his pleas for help.

What to Expect Upon Arrival

Activity your first days in a foreign country may be curtailed as your body adjusts to another climate, and there will be formalities of arrival, such as registrations with the police. Working hours may be different from what one is accustomed to, including perhaps a long lunch hour. Americans used to coming to the point in a conversation may find a number of social courtesies to be observed. Certain hours of the day may be more

effective for transacting business, and work pressures and customs may delay the keeping of appointments. Regular office hours of local government administrators may be too short for handling administrative matters.

In trying to initiate normal library processes, you will realize how much we take for granted the kind of training American clerical employees have. Through their schooling and home environment where parents discuss office operations, they have developed a sense for orderliness in arranging items chronologically or alphabetically, know that books are arranged on shelves left to right and top to bottom, realize that one means to have a publication burned or destroyed when it is put on a wastebasket (not returned the next day), and are familiar with the processes of regular messenger service within an organization.

There will undoubtedly be a shortage of trained librarians—this is probably why a consultant was hired. The personnel he must train will have varying levels of education, knowledge, and background of the office world. You will be delighted by the many things you share and understand each day, dismayed when misunderstanding exists, and certainly stimulated when your instructions are interpreted in a way you never anticipated but which, in retrospect, was quite logical to them. In a country where there is a shortage of college graduates, you may soon lose any library school graduate to another government operation where prestige, salary, and chance for advancement are greater. You may not have anything to say about the qualifications for personnel hired, and the applicant with connections may be accepted before one more qualified. If the person you are training as a librarian lacks library school education or subject training, you should consider recommending further education. Any in-service subject courses being given for other members of the organization might be a possibility. Library school education should be considered on the continent where the library is located, but there is still a great deal of prestige attached to attending schools in the United States and England.

A consultant must work daily with his staff to establish high standards of quality

and quantity of service. You spend time explaining the role of a special library and giving them a pep talk on their own worth and of their role in their organization and their country. You try to teach them the value of knowing their jobs, of feeling and displaying self-confidence or erasing defensiveness so they don't argue with and repel patrons, of encouraging others to ask them questions, and of maintaining respect of others for themselves and the library. If there are few librarians in the country, you feel sorry that they do not have the fellowship of others as we do in SLA to give them aid, perspective, or a needed boost.

Establishing Operating Procedures

Systems and procedures should be kept uncomplicated but effective. Perhaps a written description of why you set up particular systems will be useful for future consultants or employees as well as for the native librarian. In addition, a staff manual should be prepared containing details of the basic operations. Check-in systems for periodicals should be established. The cards may be alphabetized by title, or they can first be entered under country. Information on how a publication is received and to whom it is addressed should be on the back of the card. If space limits the length of time periodicals are to be kept, pertinent articles should be clipped before they are destroyed. Local newspapers may be the best or only source of information on some happenings within the country and should be clipped or indexed. Subject files may be set up to house pamphlets, clippings, and releases. To limit the number of systems established, references to periodical articles could be noted on heavy paper or half a manilla folder and put under the appropriate subject in the file. Books should be cataloged and probably classified. Order cards should be made out for each publication for which there is not a periodical check-in card. These should be made out when publications are ordered or when unordered material is received.

Who can borrow from the library and the period of the loan should be established. In countries where replacing publications is

costly and the respect for library procedures is not deeply instilled, local management may feel the library should not lend books or that lending periods should be short. However, a good library will create pressures from interested personnel who may wish to be able to borrow, and local management may have to revise its thinking.

The library cannot operate in a vacuum within its parent organization, and time and frustrations will be spent coordinating library procedures with procedures of the organization. Since some of these relationships with the organization may depend upon an understanding of local customs, some of these negotiations might well be left to the native librarian to help him establish his role and structure in the organization.

As is true in most organizations, much valuable material will already exist within the organization, which must be obtained, sorted, and organized. A great deal of a consultant's time will be spent on this. The organization of this material will serve as a model for the native librarian.

Handling Books and Periodicals

Books that are invaluable at home may not be helpful in an underdeveloped country. If there are some useful books already in the collection, one can use bibliographies in them as guides. Checking with staff members or having them check bibliographies will be helpful, but their personal biases or lack of first-hand knowledge of publications must be taken into consideration. If special funds are available for purchasing publications, they may limit purchases to those of a certain country or may be limited by total dollar amount available. If money from the local government is available, you should find out how much has been budgeted, if it is available, and when it must be spent. Systems of payment may be such that it will take several weeks to obtain a check for payment. Publications of agencies of other countries may be important, but the method of obtaining them difficult to ascertain. Foreign embassies may be happy to distribute or obtain publications from their countries, for the publications may be of as much interest to them as to you.

The periodical indexes received may be useful in choosing periodicals. If the index is the only way to locate articles in the future, it might be well to limit the titles ordered to those included in the index. Subject emphasis in periodicals may change, so checking the periodicals listed under pertinent subjects will be a clue to the future usefulness of periodicals and also how far back to order issues. If an index that includes references to pamphlets is used, you may find pamphlets and learn of associations that might have other useful data available.

The demand for up-to-the-minute information may not be very important in a foreign country, so periodical indexes may be useful if the compilations are as infrequent as quarterly. Pertinent publications from the local government should be obtained. Often only enough copies of a report for a working committee will be put together, so it is essential such publications be requested and obtained immediately. In many countries the pattern of maintaining historical and reference copies is not established, nor is there a system of automatic distribution to interested parties. Facilities for reproducing documents or funds for mailing them out may be very limited.

Training Staff and Users

If the library begins operation during the organizational period, much time may be required for reference, particularly if it is attached to a research group. This offers an excellent opportunity to train the native librarian in reference techniques and in interpreting the inquirers, the questions, and the reference materials.

It is characteristic in some foreign countries that the educated man does not dirty his hands and does no manual labor. Practicing librarians in North America realize how necessary it is for them to pitch in and do everything at one time or another, but how much this practice should change the ways of others is hard to say.

In trying to obtain support for a library from staff members of the parent organization, it is well to acquaint them with problems and decisions. One of the best ways may be through setting up a library com-

mittee composed of prominent staff members who represent different subject or operating areas. It gives the librarian some staff support on his problem and helps them all feel a part of a management team. It will undoubtedly be informative to visit other libraries in the country or on the continent to see how they operate.

One of a consultant's responsibilities on the job may be to submit reports of his work or to make recommendations for future growth. While he will undoubtedly be under pressure to develop library processes as far as possible, it is well to write the reports while still on the job.

One finishes such an assignment, as maybe we do any job, wondering if the effort has been worthwhile. Your reactions and emotions have all been in sharp focus. You are tired, frustrated, discouraged, elated, wondering if you knew enough to give guidance. You wonder about the country, the library, and most of all the people you knew, liked, and tried to train. You wonder how much the factor of tribal structure or religion affects organization, initiative, and discipline of employees. You have had to reevaluate your basic concepts of life, the working environment, and librarianship, and it's not easy to sort out the relationships.

IBM Library Seminars

Librarians in the New York metropolitan area are invited to attend future IBM-sponsored meetings on computers in library operations. Those interested should contact their local IBM representative and ask that their request be forwarded to Dr. Leon Nemerover, IBM Corporation, 555 Madison Avenue, New York. A seminar for librarians will be held early in 1965, when the problems of special libraries will be featured. Also planned for 1965 are a series of half-day workshops on automating acquisitions, cataloging, serials, and circulation. The seminars are conducted by IBM librarians and library systems specialists. Various methods for starting data processing in the library will be outlined with emphasis on immediately available, inexpensive, and easy to use machines.

The Biblioteca "Mario Negri": Report from Milan

GERTRUDE M. CLARK



WHEN I ARRIVED in Milan early in September 1963, a naive Californian inappropriately attired in a light dress and white shoes, the rain was coming down in torrents. After a few false starts, I made my way to the suburbs where the Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri" is located and managed to wade in through the deep mud. The entire professional staff had left to attend a funeral service, but apprentices were hanging out of various windows to see me arrive. I made it into the library, complimented the girls there on the orderly shelves, and was escorted to the *pensione* where temporary reservations had been made. The huge, palatial room contained a beautiful bouquet of orchids with a note of welcome from the Institute's Scientific Secretary, Dr. Alfredo Leonardi. After two years of correspondence and consultation by mail, I had finally arrived at my destination to begin a six-month assignment as foreign library consultant.

The first days were rather hectic with learning to drive in the chaotic Italian traffic, attending parties in honor of participants in the Institute's Congress on Spectrophotofluorometry, frantic efforts to obtain baggage lost in transit, and conferences to plan for the library. I had studied Italian, but it took some time before I could carry on a simple conversation without being at loss for words. The building had only recently been completed; heating was not due to start until November first; there were frequent light failures; and we waited several months until the library telephone, connected long before, was actually functioning.

Mrs. Clark was granted a six-month leave of absence in 1963-64 from her position as Technical Librarian at the Stuart Company, Pasadena, California, to serve as Library Consultant to the Mario Negri Institute of Pharmacological Research in Milan.

Observations on Italian Libraries

I was anxious to visit Italian libraries and observe local systems and usages before setting up the Biblioteca Mario Negri. Milan has two large university libraries, a public library and many historical collections. Some of the pharmaceutical houses maintain extensive libraries in modern surroundings and use up-to-date auxiliary equipment such as the Xerox 914. Equipment and forms specifically designed for libraries, however, seem to be lacking.

Many libraries are terribly overcrowded and are wrestling with plans for reorganization. The Public Library of Milan was entirely destroyed during the last war, which may have been a blessing in disguise, since it is now located in a fairly modern *palazzo* (building) rather than in the castle. This city library is now developing a system of branch collections, often located in schools and parks and open on a part-time basis. Since the Italian public does not completely trust its public services, many business transactions, including interlibrary loan pick-ups and returns, are by messenger rather than by mail.

Most Italian librarians seem to be interested in classification, and I understand that the Dewey Decimal system was officially discussed some years ago and found unsuitable. In some of the larger libraries one or two subject headings may be used for cataloging books, while smaller libraries may depend entirely on a shelf classification according to large subject areas such as "Radiology" or "Chemistry." Other libraries shelve books by size.

Italy has no professional training programs for its librarians. Most library administrators are *dottore* or *dottoressa*, the degree

conferred after four years of university study; they are subject specialists or graduates in liberal arts. The only library course existing in Milan is offered by the Public Library; it is open to high school graduates and lasts only two months. This contrasts sharply to the preparation required for most other professions and some of the vocational arts, e.g., Italian hairdressers attend school for a period of four years. It would seem that there is an urgent need to develop professional training programs for Italian librarians.

After some difficulty I managed to contact the chapter for the province of Lombardia of the A.I.B. (*Associazione Italiana Biblioteche*). This organization is of recent origin, and many librarians are not yet aware of its existence. I attended two meetings of the A.I.B.—a lecture and a business meeting; its problems seem very similar to those of American library associations at the beginning of this century. There are few members, most of them public librarians; funds are only sufficient to cover current operating expenses such as postage and reimbursement of fares to officers attending the meetings of the central organization in Rome. There seems to be good awareness of the need for continuing professional education. The A.I.B. had just completed publication of the first volume of a union list of journal holdings for major Italian libraries. All work is being contributed by volunteers; only a small official grant was obtained to defray cost of printing.

When the president asked for suggestions, I had the audacity to mention what seemed to me to be the most urgent needs, i.e., 1) professional training for Italian librarians, 2) a subject index to current periodical articles, and 3) standardization of interlibrary loan procedures. There was good response, and much further discussion during the rest of the meeting and the ensuing luncheon at which cocktails, wine, and champagne were served as is usual on such occasions. I hope to have stimulated some of the younger librarians to apply for grants to study library science in the United States. The president told me with a twinkle in his eye that the last Italian librarian sent to the States for

training married and did not return. He was obviously not too anxious to lose other Italian librarians.

Working hours in Italy are long, often 44 hours or more a week, with most offices and the public schools open Saturday morning. On the other hand, the working pace is much slower than in the States, and it is not unusual to see employees reading a newspaper on the job. There are about twice as many holidays as in the United States, and at noon there is a long siesta of one and one-half to three hours when practically all work comes to a standstill.

One of the first Italian words I picked up was *sciopero* (strike). Strikes are very common and usually of short duration, lasting only 24 hours. There is not a day without some sort of a tie-up; public transportation is at a standstill at least once a month, and there was a miniature strike at the Institute when four apprentices decided they wanted more money and time off. These youngsters, who often start work at age 15, soon became bored with standing in the street and returned to work after an absence of two hours.

The Mario Negri Institute

The Mario Negri Institute opened early in 1963. Initial funds and a small subsequent yearly income are guaranteed from the legacy of the "Cavaliere del Lavoro" Mario Negri, a well-known industrialist and philanthropist who died in 1960. The Institute is the only Italian entity of its kind recognized as a non-profit organization by the United States government. Its principal aims are: 1) to create adequately equipped scientific laboratories for scientific research in which Italian and foreign scientists can perform studies on evaluation of drugs in treatment of experimentally induced diseases; 2) to organize a training school in pharmacology for graduate students and technicians; 3) to establish a modern, scientific library in the field of pharmacology open to all scientists; and 4) to issue scientific publications and promote meetings. There is no interest in developing new drugs. The basic research programs are concentrated in the areas of neuro- and psychopharmacology, experimental can-

cer chemotherapy, and the biochemistry of lipids.

The Mario Negri is located on substantial grounds in a modern, functional building designed for horizontal and vertical expansion. A large area has been set aside for the library, with space for an office, a film laboratory and computer equipment. There are well designed animal facilities and modern laboratories using highly sophisticated instrumentation methods. The Institute sponsors excellent training programs for its apprentices and regular conferences and special meetings to give its scientific staff the opportunity to discuss mutual problems and the development of new research programs. It provides for its workers an informal atmosphere with great freedom of action as well as a truly democratic social relationship.

There is a sharp, dramatic disparity of many centuries between the concepts and attitudes at the Institute and its neighbors in the suburb of *Quarto Oggiaro*. From the library windows peasant women can often be seen tilling the soil by hand, and rolls are delivered in an open bag by a small boy on a bicycle. In contrast, the Mario Negri has highly controlled, sterile laboratories and a modern restaurant. In its energetic drive, the Institute typifies the best in the modern industrial community of Milan, with a will to achieve the competence required to function successfully in a modern, competitive world.

Library Organization

The Institute's Director, Dr. Silvio Garattini, an outstanding pharmacologist and organizer, was able to foresee that little could be accomplished by a foreign consultant working in a vacuum. He had hired an experienced Italian librarian to collaborate with me, which made it possible to set up the basic organization of the library in a relatively short time. It was his suggestion that English be the official language in the library, instead of Italian. Since most of the important literature in pharmacology is in English, he felt that it would be best to use English on forms and for subject control. I was a little hesitant at first to set up the library according to current American methods only; I soon found that it was expected of me.

Since adequate temporary shelving was already available, we first concentrated on acquiring basic files and catalogs. For a visible record of journal holdings, we decided to use the largest size file available in Italy, with cards measuring 15 x 21 cm. Two forms were designed for each journal title and printed locally. They were adapted from American forms, with one type of holding card for monthlies, bi-monthlies, and weeklies. Since this card has 10 lines and is printed on both sides, four years of weeklies can be recorded on a single card. There is space for listing the journal title, issuing organization, and any title abbreviations. At the top of the form, back files and missing issues can be indicated. The second card contains subscription records and has space to note claims for missing issues. While there is no routing at present, some space was set aside for possible later use of this type.

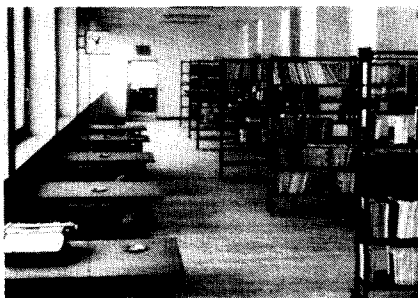
After some searching, a small commercial envelope was located, which could serve as book pocket. Charge cards in two colors were made to order to fit this envelope, one for books and one for journals.

Pendaflex hanging files suitable for correspondence, documents, reprints, and similar material were found to be available from two Italian suppliers. Until now it has not been possible to locate a card catalog unit with self-locking frontal rod, but a local supplier is considering modifying existing units that require unfastening of a rod from the back of the drawer.

Suitable book ends were located without too much difficulty. An electric stylus for marking book spines was ordered from the States. Discussions are still under way with a local supplier who may be interested in making pamphlet boxes of the type developed by the American Library Association's Library Technology Project. Since no binding of journals is anticipated, these boxes would certainly be useful.

Journals and Microfilms

The initial periodical collection is limited to approximately 100 current titles, and back files are often incomplete. Some microfilms and Microcards have been acquired for



The Institute's new building is modern and functional inside and out, with a well lighted, spacious library where scientists may read the latest journals and monographs in pharmacology and related fields.

back issues. The library has two units of the FILMAC 100 Reader-Printer, and it is expected that a microfilm camera will be acquired or rented later for reproducing back files not available commercially. The library has joined the United States Book Exchange and the Exchange Program of the World Organization and is checking lists of periodical duplicates. While the Mario Negri Library will be grateful for all offers of journals from other libraries, it would prefer proposals for micro-reproducing journal sets on a cost basis. Generally speaking, it is planned to keep approximately five years of current issues in conventional form. No binding is anticipated. Naturally, a great expansion in serials is required if the Institute is to undertake information services for the pharmaceutical industry of Milan.

Mechanized Bibliography Project

In connection with a forthcoming monograph on Serotonin,¹ the staff of the Institute had collected much of the pertinent literature on this important biological amine. It was Dr. Garattini's suggestion that the library undertake as one of its first projects an analysis of this literature with an estimated total of 5,000 references published through 1963. After a number of conferences with the local IBM organization, a form was developed for typing pertinent bibliographic information as a basis for keypunching.

1. GARATTINI, S., and VALZELLI, L. *Serotonin*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1964.

Since this form is used by key punch operators as well as library staff, a mixture of English and Italian terms prevails. This is not unusual in Italy, where most people speak some English and modern American terms are frequently used, such as *supermercato* or *self-service*.

The length of each line on the form corresponds to 80 positions on a standard typewriter or IBM card. Position 9 provides coding for such bibliographic information as author, title, bibliographic citation, or key words or subject headings. A letter at the end of the bibliographic citation indicates form of material, such as R-Reprint, B-Book, and M-Microform.

The vocabulary for this project is based on standard medical, pharmacological, and chemical terms.² National Library of Medicine subject headings are the preferred descriptors. This seemed essential for a system where terms will be assigned by non-English technicians. It is also hoped that the MEDLARS tapes, when they become available, can be integrated with the Mario Negri system, without too many problems.

In the general terminology for descriptors, dashes are used to separate initial terms of chemicals, such as "levo" or "alpha"

2. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. *Medical Subject Headings List*, 2nd ed. 1963.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH. *Health and Related Sciences Thesaurus*. 1963.

MERCK AND CO. *Merck Index*, 7th ed., 1960.

EXCERPTA MEDICA FOUNDATION. *Pharmacological and Chemical Synonyms*, 3rd ed., E. E. J. Marler, comp. 1961.

when these are not to be considered for alphabetical sorting purposes. The use of very general terms, such as "pharmacology" or "enzymes," without further modification has been avoided. Terms for pharmacological and experimental biological data are very specific with exact indication of the part of the experimental animal discussed. Such terms as "rabbit lung" or "mouse intestines" are used very frequently. Anywhere from one to 30 subject headings are assigned to each document, with the average close to 10. No grouping of terms has been attempted so far in the small initial thesaurus of approximately 800 terms and cross references. A separate series of numbers is assigned to documents in the Serotonin project, to monographs, and articles on pharmacology in general.

Only one shelf list card, which includes information on date received, price, and vendor, is typed for each book in the library. In addition a sheet with data for key punching is prepared, very similar to that used for articles. Authors, corporate authors, and editors are listed for books, and bibliographic information includes place, publisher, date, and call number. The same subject headings are used. Since a separate series of numbers are assigned to monographs, subject bibliographies can be produced for books only or for books *and* articles. For volumes in a series pertaining to the same subject, only one entry is prepared. When volumes in a set treat distinct topics, each volume is assigned a separate number. Some analytical entries have been made for chapters or sections of important pharmacological serials. The computer can print first author and title indexes, but since machine alphabetizing or printing of added entries is not economically feasible in a small operation, these cards will be filed manually by the library staff under the appropriate underlined entry.

During the International Congress on Documentation held in Rome, February 1964, a paper was presented on the Mario Negri Serotonin project, with a demonstration on the IBM 1440, of print-out for the subject bibliography, an author index, and answers to questions based on the project vocabulary. Much interest was aroused. There

have been many visitors to the Institute library since to learn more about the system and its applications to other areas.

After I had left, a second demonstration of the Mario Negri project was staged in connection with a conference on "Automatic Documentation in the Sciences with Applications in Biology and Medicine," held at the Institute, June 15-21, 1964. Speakers from government agencies, the pharmaceutical industry, research institutes, and the IBM organization participated in a series of discussions and demonstration programs on the IBM 1440.

Since the Italian government does not sponsor research projects except for some programs in nuclear sciences, the Institute depends entirely on individuals and organizations in Italy and abroad. A number of pharmaceutical companies are contributing on a regular basis. There is considerable interest in plans for setting up an automated information service for the pharmaceutical industry of Milan, under the sponsorship of the Mario Negri Institute.

The lack of adequate literature control is being felt in many Italian organizations, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Institute may help to pave the way towards eventual publication of other subject bibliographies for Italian literature. Certainly a cooperative effort of many agencies will be required to make a subject index to the periodical literature of any field a reality.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: It was a great privilege and opportunity to work at the Mario Negri Institute for six months. Much credit for the work completed goes to my Italian co-worker and friend, Signora M. Cuffia Benedetti. I am indebted to the many librarians in the United States who answered my pleas for assistance, particularly to Winifred Sewell of the National Library of Medicine. The special support of the Mario Negri Library by Wallace Laboratories is gratefully acknowledged. Needless to say that I would have been unable to undertake this venture in goodwill and international cooperation without the generous attitude of Atlas Chemical Industries and my supervisors in the Stuart Division who granted me a leave-of-absence. It is hoped that this far-sighted attitude in terms of personal development and international goodwill will pay off in years to come.

Four Scientific Information Centres in Europe

EMILY A. KEELEY

EUROPEAN TRANSLATIONS CENTRE
101, Doelenstraat, Delft, Netherlands
Mr. G. A. Hamel

The idea of this Centre was conceived in October 1960. The library of the Technological University of Delft was chosen as the location because the Netherlands government agreed to bear the cost during the initial period. At the same time both the Canadian and American governments agreed to supply their translations, on microfilm, to the Centre, along with appropriate catalogue cards, and the Office of Technical Services (now Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information) agreed to list the Centre's translations in *Technical Translations*.

The Centre concentrates on East European scientific and technical literature and has the following objectives:

1. To create a permanent link between national centres dealing with translations and to undertake studies connected with them.
2. To keep a title index of available translations and to issue a regular Translations List.
3. To collect non-commercial translations from countries that are willing to contribute such translations.

In consultation with American consultants, ETC agreed to the following conditions to achieve uniform title entries:

1. The use of the transliteration system formulated by the British Standards Institution.
2. The addition of an English translation of the original title.
3. The addition of English descriptors, in accordance with the *Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors*.
4. The exclusive use of the IBM Executive typewriter for all cards.

Miss Keeley is Head, Library Services, Department of Forestry of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. This is a revision of a talk the author gave to the Paper and Textiles Section of the Science-Technology Division on June 8, 1964, at the 55th Special Libraries Association Convention in St. Louis.

Each contributing country (now numbering 17) as a participating member has one vote on the Board of Management.

The ETC collection consists of:

1. TRANSLATIONS (about 57,250), all non-commercial and all on microfilm.
2. A CARD INDEX (about 302,000) arranged by author, title of the article, publication in which the article appeared (including corporate author), translation bureau, reference number, and descriptor(s). This index covers all translations, not necessarily in the Delft collection, but which can be located by the ETC staff, i.e., translations at CFSTI and at the Special Libraries Association Translations Center.
3. TITLE ENTRIES. These are sent in by the Technische Informationsbibliothek at Hanover, the Transatom Service, Brussels, the Association Européenne pour L'Échange de la Littérature Scientifique dans le Domaine de la Sidérurgie, Luxembourg, and the Gmelin Institut, Frankfurt-am-Main. Copies of the translations are all available through the above institutions and are not necessarily at the ETC.
4. A list of all COVER-TO-COVER TRANSLATIONS of periodicals, all of which are available in the Netherlands.
5. A CARD INDEX of the contents of seven abstract journals, kept up to date by Mr. T. Olsen, of Riso, Denmark.

For purposes of information checking and exchange, constant Telex communication is maintained with the Institut für Dokumentation in Berlin, the National Lending Library in Boston Spa, England, and Aslib in London.

Information on where specific translations may be obtained is a service provided by the

Centre. Bibliographies are prepared at the rate of \$8 per hour. The accompanying chart illustrates graphically, but simply, the flow of translation information in and out of the ETC.

Duplicating translations, particularly in the eastern European languages, might often be avoided on the North American continent by a direct primary check with the ETC, either by Telex or by air letter. This would help circumvent the unavoidable time involved in recording and communicating with the National Lending Library, the National Research Council in Ottawa, or CFSTI in Springfield, Virginia.

**INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
Hogelby Hus, Tumba, Sweden
Carl Demink**

The function of this Centre is microfilming books and periodicals, both in- and out-of-print, for foreseeable demand and to order. Catalogues of items available may be requested. Microcopies may be ordered either on filmstrip or on 3 x 5 inch microfiche (a microfiche is a transparency of a microcard, takes up less space than a card, and is far superior for reproduction purposes, particularly for illustrations). These come in heavy-duty, neat, and durable fibre board containers with an outside label for shelving convenience. Each fiche has its own individual paper container with a readable heading.

The IDC has also produced a quite remarkable light-duty reader, which can be bought for under \$100, including an attachment for filmstrip reading. The mechanism is extremely simple, consisting solely of a lens, a mirror, and a bulb, any of which can be speedily replaced if they are broken. The Director sends readers out on a trial basis, and if they do not suit one's needs, they may be returned.

This device projects the image of a transparency onto an ordinary sheet of paper on a desk. The image can also be projected onto a screen or wall for multiviewing or for discussion. A copy is produced simply by projecting the image onto photosensitive paper. While this is not as permanent as, for instance, a xerox copy, it is adequate for temporary files and study purposes.

**NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY
Boston Spa, Yorkshire, England**

Commonly known as the NLL, this rather extraordinary library is situated 200 miles north of London, midway between the ancient industrial cities of Leeds and York. The building is an old explosives factory, left over from the Second World War, and the operation is under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It officially opened in July 1962, when it assumed the major responsibility for the operation of the Science Museum Loan Service in London.

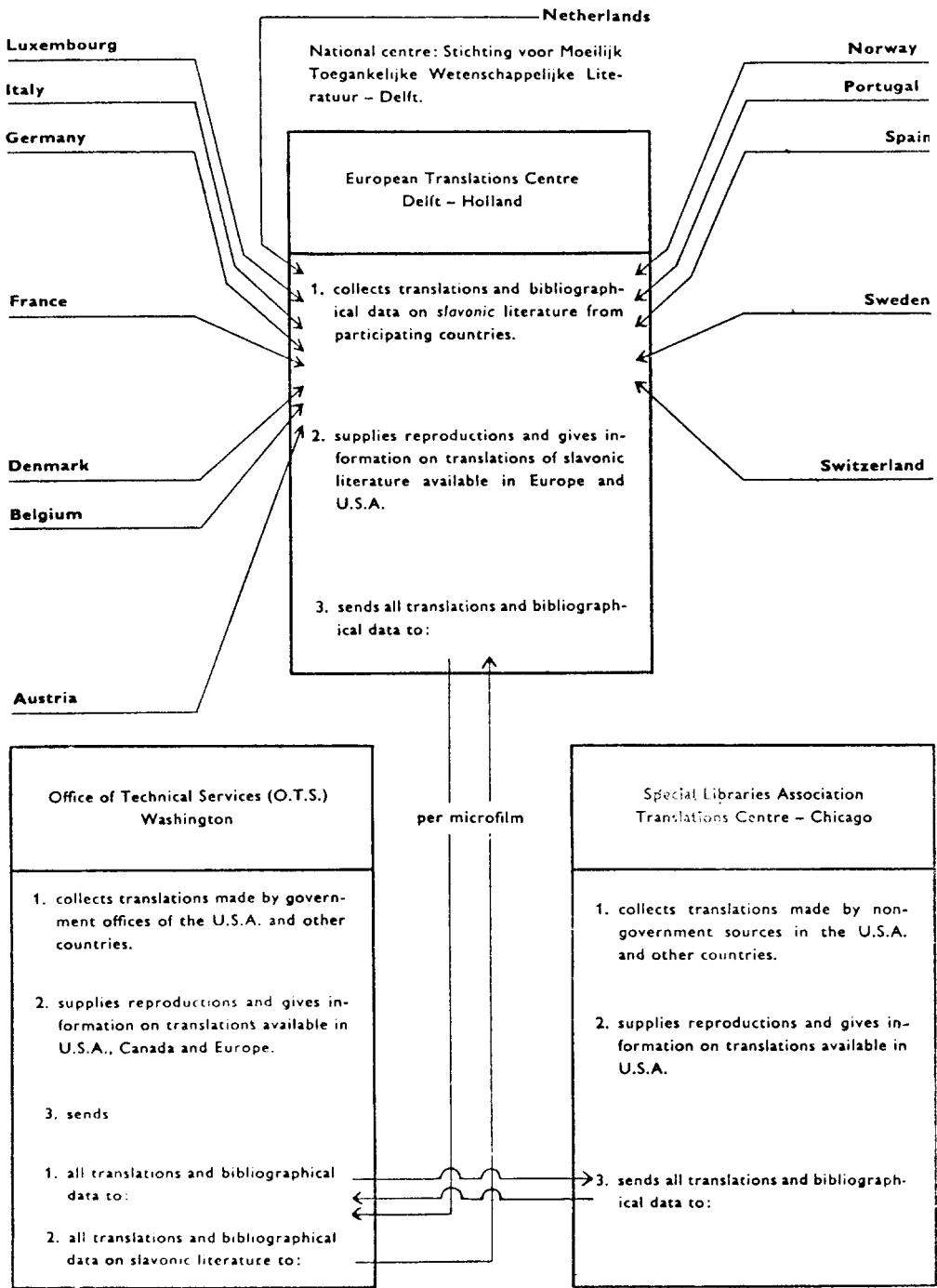
The NLL is very strong on the Russian language, both in the original and in translation. The unique, and almost unbelievable feature is that it functions, in a highly successful manner, without a catalogue, except for its Russian books and translations.

Its function in the loan field is solely to supply books and periodicals on request. The stacks are equipped with a continuous conveyor belt, with removable book trays, and books and periodicals are arranged by title only. Requests come in by the hundreds every day from all over the United Kingdom, and if a required book is in, it is shipped out the same day. Each book has a circulation card inside. When a book is removed from the shelf, this card, with the borrower's name on it and the date, is slipped into a flat transparent plastic container, which is then substituted for the book on the shelf.

A limit of two borrowers' names may be placed on the card for reserve purposes. The third potential borrower is told that the book is not available and that the request may be repeated at a later date. No services are provided in the way of an alternate suggestion to fill a request, as the purpose of the book loan service is only to supply specific titles on request. Reservations are, of course, proportionate to the number of copies in the collection. Arrangements have been successfully completed with the British postal authorities whereby delivery of items within the UK is guaranteed within 24 hours.

Although individual borrowers may on occasion use this service, they are normally expected to obtain desired volumes on inter-library loan through a library that is on the

European Translations Centre



authorized list of borrowers. Only under exceptional circumstances does the library lend outside of the United Kingdom. Applications to be placed on the approved list of borrowers should be sent to the Director.

In addition, requests from all over the world for photocopies, microcopies, and translations are filled daily. These are available by purchase, and NLL coupons must be used. These coupons are available from the Science Museum in London. The library also publishes *NLL Translations*, a monthly to which one can subscribe for £2 8s. (about \$8 in United States currency), per year.

Books available on loan are practically all printed either in English or Russian. About 15,000 current serials are now received from all parts of the world, and a further 5,000 are on order. It is interesting to note that about 2,000 of the most heavily used periodicals are bound as each part arrives, to make them durable for circulation.

The library also keeps as complete a collection as possible of all items listed in *Technical Translations*.

There is an excellent reference collection housed in a study room, which may be used by the public. However, the volumes are primarily for staff use, are selected for that purpose, and consist mainly of reference books, abstract publications, and the like.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF FORESTRY Oxford, England

The School of Forestry of Oxford University is the birthplace of the Oxford Decimal System, which involves the use of a classified catalogue instead of a dictionary catalogue. The basic principles are based on the Universal Decimal Classification, and the zero to nine subdivisions are limited to the field of forestry. The classification breakdown in the fields of forest products research and forest fires are inadequate because resources and markets and forest fire problems on the North American continent are distinctly different from those in Europe and in many other parts of the world. The vast areas of undeveloped wilderness in the West are a far cry from the magnificently planned and developed forests of Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries.

The library has an extremely valuable forest collection. Up to now, it has had no copying facilities. However, the library recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation for microfilming its complete holdings. This will shortly be available for purchase; contact the Director for further information.

The Oxford School of Forestry also produces a *Centralized Title Service*. This is a current bibliography of forestry, produced on cards and available on subscription. These cards are mailed every two weeks. The price of subscription varies according to the sections of the classification one desires, whether they are printed on flimsy paper or card stock, and whether they are sent by air or surface mail. Entries appear approximately six months ahead of *Forestry Abstracts*, are more inclusive, and contain abstracts of articles. Many items are not included in *FA*, and there is a code indicating this.

Remembering the mechanical production of *Index Medicus* and *Chemical Abstracts*, the bi-weekly production of *CTS* is almost incredible. It is all done by hand, by a small staff who handle 14 languages. With the constant increase in forestry literature, one cannot help wondering how this bibliographic service can possibly continue, and who will sponsor it then.

Summary

All four of these information centres in Europe are covering fields of knowledge not covered elsewhere. Until very recently, we on the North American continent have had little interest in or knowledge of scientific research going on in Central Europe or the Near East. Language has been, and still is, a great barrier. Even research scientists with easy reading skill outside of their native English tongue are still the minority. If librarians are to provide information for our clients, they must be knowledgeable in all of these source areas and make constant use of them. There are still, unfortunately, many missing links in the world chain of information, but much unnecessary duplication could be avoided if librarians put all of their knowledge of sources to work and kept in touch with these European organizations, particularly for obtaining translations.

Special Research Libraries of the USSR

MME. G. MATVEYEVA

IN THE USSR there is a wide network of special libraries. Ninety per cent of these were founded after 1917. According to the information received from the library inventory carried out in 1934, before 1917 special libraries in Russia numbered 473, by 1934 this number rose to 6,282. At present there are about 50,000 special libraries. The network in some of the branches of national industry is well organized and widely spread, for example the system of medical libraries, which includes the State Central Research Medical Library (Moscow), 14 republic research medical libraries, 87 regional medical libraries, 91 libraries of medical high schools, and 254 libraries of research institutes. There are more than 280 special agricultural libraries and more than 250 special libraries of the Academy of Science of the USSR. There are 300 special research libraries in Moscow and nearly 100 in Leningrad. All the special libraries of the Soviet Union are subsidized by the government.

Several Outstanding Libraries

The Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the Academy of Science of the USSR is one of the largest special libraries in the world. The purpose of this library, the collections of which amount to 5 million volumes, is actively to contribute to the promotion of research work in the field of social sciences. The library acquires mainly the latest publications, especially of a documentary nature. The most exhaustive holdings are in the fields of economics, new and modern history, international relations, and modern philosophy, while the selection of literature in the natural sciences and technology is mostly of a general nature. . . .

Another principal special library is the Central Research Agricultural Library of the

All-Union Lenin Agricultural Academy in Moscow, which is the methodological center of the network of agricultural libraries and a clearinghouse for documentation and information on agricultural literature. It is a depository for the national and foreign agricultural literature and relative subjects. The collections of this library amount to 2.5 million volumes, 40 per cent of which are in foreign languages.

The collections of the Central Polytechnical Library in Moscow, which celebrates its 100th anniversary this year, possesses 3 million volumes of books, periodicals, and special types of technical literature (catalogs, official standards, etc.). The library acquires Russian and foreign books in all the fields of technology, physics, mathematics and natural sciences, architecture, and applied arts.

A unique collection of patents of the USSR is to be found in the All-Union Patent Library in Moscow—nearly a million registered units. The collections of the State Ushinskiy Library of Public Education in Moscow consist of more than 400,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals in the fields of upbringing and education.

There are quite a few libraries of public institutions that serve special purposes and definite circles of readers. To this type of library belongs the Research Library of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions in Moscow, which acquires literature on the theory and history of labor and the trade-union movement, professional training, the organization of labor, and so on, the Research Library of the Central House of Literary Workers (Moscow), The Library of the House of Scientists, The Library of the Central House of Artists (Moscow), and others.

This article is extracted from an English translation of the paper the author presented to the Section of Special Libraries at the IFLA Congress in Rome, September 15, 1964. Mme. Matveyeva was a member of the Soviet delegation and is associated with the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow.

In the first years of Soviet power a special library was founded for the purpose of acquiring foreign literature. The All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow is the central repository of foreign literature in the USSR. The collections of the library consist of 3 million registered printer's units in 126 foreign languages. . . . One important aim is to assist Soviet specialists and wide circles of readers in studying and mastering foreign languages, acquainting them with scientific developments and the cultural life of foreign countries, and promoting progressive foreign literature among the population of the USSR.

Acquisition and Organization

The comprehensiveness and currentness of special library collections depend mostly on the systems of book acquisition and selection. The majority of special libraries receive a legal deposit copy (either free of charge or at a cost) of books produced in the USSR, according to the subject profile of each library. Ordering the necessary number of copies is done through centralized orders to book collectors for research libraries and book stores. The Fundamental Library of Social Sciences, for example, receives legal deposit copies of all the literature concerned with all the social sciences. Other libraries receive legal deposit copies in accordance with their acquisition policy. If the librarians responsible for book acquisition are not experts in a highly specialized field, they consult specialists, the more active readers, and the Council for Acquisition. For example, book acquisition in the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature is carried out by bibliographers who know foreign languages.

One of the main features of the cataloging system of special libraries is the number of bibliographical files, which, together with the alphabetic, systematic, and subject catalogs, reflect the contents of the library's collections. Each library maintains the files that are best suited to its specificity and purposes. For example, the Research Library of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions maintains more than ten bibliograph-

ical files, of which the file on librarianship contains all the materials since 1918 up to the present on all questions concerned with librarianship in the USSR and all the decrees on libraries issued by the CPSU, the Soviet government, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and other organizations and institutions. . . .

The main purpose of special libraries, as of all other libraries of the Soviet Union, is to provide rapid and thorough service to readers. The libraries and all bibliographical services are free to individual readers and organizations. Special libraries are open 8-12 hours a day not less than six days a week. The working hours of central special libraries and the main special public libraries usually are from 9-10 a.m. to 10-11 p.m., without days off, except holidays and several days a year when the library is closed for cleaning. To register in a library readers must bring their passport or a document substituting it. Readers are served in the reading rooms, reference and bibliographical departments, book-loan departments, departments of interlibrary loan, and branch libraries. . . .

Special libraries of the Soviet Union participate in many bibliographical activities; they publish informative and bibliographical bulletins and compile various bibliographical indexes and tools. . . . They also compile subject bibliographies and collect material for international bibliographical guides and indexes.

One of the important features of the activities of Soviet special libraries, of special public libraries especially, is the extensive cultural work among the readers and the organization of book displays. Nearly all Soviet libraries organize topical displays intended for the general public.

Another form of cultural and educational work is the organization of conferences, meetings with writers, and book review discussions. . . .

Even this short report shows how much attention is paid to the work of special libraries—they are given all the opportunities to extend and expand their activities with the aim of satisfying readers' demands.

A Library for Economic Development

JANET BOGARDUS

I ACTED AS consultant to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris from September 15—November 30, 1963, planning a library for the newly organized Development Centre of the OECD. The purpose of the Development Centre is to make the knowledge and techniques of economic development possessed by the industrialized member nations of OECD available to developing countries through three main functions—research, training, and a documentation service. It was the documentation service that I was to plan.

The President of the Centre, M. Robert Buron, is a distinguished French politician and a former Minister of Economic Affairs and Minister of Colonies. The Vice-President is Dr. Raymond Goldsmith, professor at Yale University and a member of the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research. In addition, the top-level personnel of the Centre was to consist of five Fellows—senior economists—responsible for various areas of research and/or training.

In the fall of 1963 the research project that seemed the most likely to be first undertaken was the compilation of a handbook of national accounts statistics for about 100 countries (those with a population of a million or more), with historical series given back to about 1850 when available. Other subjects considered were agrarian reform, the cost of economic development, and the factors involved in the success or failure of specific development projects. It is quite likely that other projects have been proposed since that time.

The training function was to hold seminars in Paris and in the developing countries, both for instructors going out on projects and for persons concerned with de-

velopment within the countries involved. The first mobile seminar took place in July 1964 in the Cameroons.

The documentation service was to serve the research staff and the training function and also to operate a *reseau* or network of communications between the Centre and the developing countries—a sort of question and answer service. It was also to act as a clearinghouse for information on developmental research throughout the world and to establish contacts with other documentation centers, research institutes, and libraries so that it could draw on their knowledge and documentation and, if need be, refer questions to specialists elsewhere.

Basic Planning

When I arrived in Paris in September, the Development Centre was still in the early stages of development itself and was temporarily housed in a one-time fine French home, at a considerable distance from the OECD headquarters at La Muette. M. Buron, Dr. Goldsmith, and their staff of secretaries had the first floor. The second floor of eight rooms was largely empty, so I laid claim to the largest for the library, or documentation service as the French preferred to call it.

M. Buron had very large ideas about a dynamic approach to documentation, and his greatest interest was in the development of the *reseau* or question and answer service. Dr. Goldsmith, on the other hand, was considerably more interested in a traditional research library for the use of the research staff. We spent a great deal of time trying to mesh these two interests and finally worked out a sort of two-pronged operation, which seemed to satisfy all concerned reasonably

This description of consultation work in Paris was presented to the Business and Finance Division, June 11, 1964, at the 55th Special Libraries Association Convention in St. Louis, by the Chief Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Miss Bogardus, who discussed an earlier assignment in Nigeria in the March 1963 Special Libraries, has recently returned from a third overseas consulting job in Ethiopia.

well and also seemed to me within the possibility of accomplishment.

Another problem was to coordinate the planning with the main OECD library, so that unnecessary duplication would be avoided and yet the periodicals, statistical series, and other materials needed would be at hand for continuous reference. The OECD library had quite a good collection, I thought. Although to an American librarian the services and operations seemed not particularly designed to encourage use, still some success in coordinating services was achieved, and I believe considerably more has been accomplished in this direction since the Development Centre library has been in actual operation.

Soon after I arrived, I was extremely fortunate to have Mrs. Suzanna Lengyel, an American librarian in Paris while her husband was on a grant to the Pasteur Institute, join me. Mrs. Lengyel had been librarian of the North American Reinsurance Company and is a member of the New York Chapter of SLA. As I had suspected, it turned out that the Development Centre not only wanted me to plan the library but also to order the basic collection, and that I could never have done in two months without her help. More importantly, Mrs. Lengyel stayed on after I left and took responsibility for the library until a permanent librarian arrived.

Briefly then, a budget for books and periodicals, equipment, and staff was submitted to the budget committee and, after a long delay but only minor changes, approved (the budget for equipment had been prepared by the Union Française des Organismes de Documentation, acting as consultant to the Development Centre before my arrival). Mrs. Lengyel and I assembled on cards a basic bibliography of materials to be ordered, set up contacts with English, French, and American book dealers, and had the first large order placed before I left. I outlined the organization for the library, wrote job descriptions for eight positions, and recruited an American chief librarian, an Italian cataloger, and a French acquisitions assistant librarian. For reasons of budget timing and because the Development Centre was to move into new quarters after February, purchasing equipment and furniture was delayed.

Visits to Other Documentation Centers

At the request of Dr. Goldsmith, I made a number of short visits to various economic development centers and/or libraries in Europe to observe their operations and to make preliminary contacts in anticipation of their cooperation with the Documentation Service.

One of the most interesting was the library at the Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, which houses an amazing collection. The objective of the library seems to be to collect and preserve a comprehensive body of materials in economics and related fields and to make the contents of the library completely available through extraordinarily detailed indexing. Total holdings are approximately 925,000 volumes, with some 28,000 new publications acquired annually, and current subscriptions to 10,700 periodicals and releases are maintained. Some \$60,000 are spent on books and periodicals each year, a sum that in Germany goes further than it does in the United States. The library regularly indexes *completely* 500 periodicals and scans more than 1,400 additional periodicals for selective indexing (12,762 articles were indexed in 1962, accounting for some 50,000 catalog cards). It is not surprising, then, that the card catalog consists of over three and one-half million cards and that the library staff numbers over 100 employees. While I was there, they seemed to be moving the last table out of the reading room to make room for one more section of card catalogs.

Although it certainly is a magnificent collection and I was much impressed with the thoroughness and organization, I thought it almost seemed an exercise in striving for the security of completeness. Kiel is a small city in the northernmost corner of Germany and is not really very easily accessible, so that it was amazing to find this incredibly large and complete collection there. Of course, it was used by the staff and students of the University and I am sure from time to time by scholars throughout the world, but I had the feeling the Director would welcome more intensive use of its resources internationally.

On my way back from Kiel, I stopped at the Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts Archiv. It is a very old library, about half the size of

the one at Kiel. It had a comparable subject collection and performed much the same operations, on a smaller scale but in much the same detail. However, it did have a more active information service for governments of underdeveloped countries. I was astonished to find that newspapers were clipped exhaustively—approximately 900 clippings per day are mounted individually and kept in files indefinitely in mile on mile of pamphlet boxes on shelves from floor to ceiling on two floors of the building. Both at Kiel and Hamburg, I concluded there must be no problems of space or personnel.

One of the most interesting trips I made was to the Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungslaender at Bonn, which is the coordinating center for the Federal Republic for all development problems—technical, social, economic, and agricultural. The main purpose of the Documentation Center seems to be to solicit information from public and private institutions and individuals working in the field of economic development about their particular interests, work, and qualifications. This is done to maintain registers of persons qualified to participate in development activities in a developing country, of public institutions concerned with economic development, of research work in progress, and of projects now going on in the developing countries.

In Geneva I visited the documentation centers of the International Labour Organisation, the International Institute of Labour Studies, the United Nations Technical Office, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and GATT. I also visited, for my own entertainment, the very fine old United Nations library with its wonderfully rich League of Nations collection. Everywhere I went, at Kiel, Hamburg, and Geneva, the directors of the libraries and their staffs received me with great courtesy and gave most generously of their time to satisfy my interests.

Conclusions

As I have said, my purpose as consultant to the Development Centre was only to make plans for submission to the budget committee to secure approval and allocation of funds to establish a library and to recruit a librarian.

Miss Billie Salter, formerly of the Economics Division, New York Public Library, and a SLA New York Chapter member, arrived in Paris in March as the permanent librarian. It has been her much more difficult and important task to translate the paper plans into an actual, working library. From the letters I have had from her, I am confident she is doing just that, and while she is experiencing all the frustrations and problems inherent in such a situation, she tells me she is enthusiastic about the progress and the prospects.

While planning the library to serve the Development Centre staff and the governments of the developing countries with their many economic problems, I often thought how splendid it would be if it should turn out that the library could also serve as clearinghouse and adviser for the many new libraries and young librarians in the developing countries on their library problems as well.

Future SLA Conventions

- 1965: Philadelphia, June 6-10
Benjamin Franklin Hotel
- 1966: Minneapolis, May 29-June 2
Radisson Hotel
- 1967: New York City, May 28-June 1
Hotel Commodore
- 1968: Los Angeles, June 2-7
Statler-Hilton
- 1969: Montreal, June 1-5
Queen Elizabeth
- 1970: Detroit, June 7-11
Sheraton-Cadillac
- 1971: Seattle
- 1972: Boston
- 1973: Houston
- 1974: Cincinnati

The annual meeting of the MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, May 30 to June 3, 1965. Topics covered will be personnel administration, problems of medical libraries, library cooperation, evaluation of information and indexing services, library technology, and courses in continuing education.

Tea Brings Books to Ceylon

DR. PAUL KRUSE



SPECIAL LIBRARY development in Ceylon reflects the development of its principal products—tea, rubber, and coconut. The country's economic life can be studied through the service of the Central Bank of Ceylon, whose library occupies choice and enviable space in Colombo's newest, most handsome, and largest office building. Scientific and industrial progress is profiled through the work of the Ceylon Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research, whose library is outstanding as a model of modern practice and technique, uniquely combining Western standards with Eastern requirements. The Central Library of the Department of Agriculture, located just across the road from the Botanical Gardens (where General Lord Louis Mountbatten had his Headquarters and where the *Bridge on the River Kwai* was filmed), mirrors the continually improving agricultural development in this land of serendipity. The largest and oldest library on the island is located in the National Museum and contains one of the Far East's best collections in archaeology, ethnology, and zoology. Other libraries, located for the most part in Colombo, the capital city, though smaller in scope, nevertheless serve significant and specialized functions.

Research Institute Libraries

The Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, located in Tallawakele, high in the cool, green hills near Nuwara Eliya, and founded in 1925, is maintained by funds derived from an assessment of one rupee (approximately 20 cents) per hundred pounds on all tea exported from Ceylon. This provides about

\$9,000 annually for books and journals in the library plus sufficient additional income for salaries, operating expenses, and the like. Approximately one-third of the materials budget* is spent on journals and their upkeep. The library, serving the research needs of the staff of the Institute, publishes occasional bibliographies in the Institute's *Tea Quarterly* and maintains a card subject index of all references to tea since 1961. The librarian is a graduate of Punjab University, and his assistant has completed the first Professional Examination of the Ceylon Library Association.

The Rubber Research Institute of Ceylon, situated in a picturesque grove near Agalawatta, dates from 1909 but was reorganized in 1951. Its library, established in 1936 with a small collection of literature managed by a laboratory assistant, now occupies commodious quarters in the laboratory block and services the research staff of some 245 persons. The collection of approximately 1,750 volumes, classified according to the UDC, includes another 3,000 volumes of periodicals and numerous other pamphlets and reports on the literature of natural rubber and its cultivation and manufacture. Bibliographies are prepared, literature surveys are conducted upon request, and a classified bibliography on rubber literature, now in preparation, will contain an index to all published literature on rubber cultivation in Ceylon and abroad. More than \$5,000 are budgeted for the purchase of books and periodicals this year. Requests from abroad frequently come to the library for research and statistical information in its area of service. The library

* All budget estimates mentioned in this article are for library books and journals only, unless otherwise stated.

Dr. Kruse is currently a Fulbright Lecturer for the Graduate Diploma Course in Librarianship at the University of Ceylon. He left his position as Librarian at Golden Gate College two years ago and helped set up a library for the Tebran School of Social Work before going to Peradeniya, Ceylon.

staff, consisting of a graduate librarian who is also the Publications Officer and a library assistant who has been successful in the First Professional Examination of the Ceylon Library Association, edits and prepares the manuscripts submitted by the research staff for publication in the Institute's *Quarterly Journal* and other publications.

The Coconut Research Institute of Ceylon, established in 1928 and concerned with all aspects of the coconut industry, is located on the extensive Bandirippuwa Estate near Lunuwila. Its library of approximately 8,000 books and bound periodicals, with nearly \$3,000 spent annually on them, is unique in this special area. Here is maintained probably the only index to current literature on coconuts. Handsome teak cabinets fitted with glass sliding doors dominate the architectural motif of the room.

Economic Research Library

The Economic Research Library of the Central Bank of Ceylon, organized in 1950, specializes in economic theory, banking, finance, and planning. Although its readership extends to approximately 1,000 employees of the Central Bank, it is particularly designed to serve the needs of the Department of Economic Research, consisting of about 25 economists and senior economists. The holdings include 10,400 books and 4,300 pamphlets, in addition to annual subscriptions to 525 periodicals and journals. The main divisions of the library are arranged for efficient service, and their designations characterize their features: general reference, periodicals, general economics and finance collection, Ceylon section (consisting of all official and selected non-official publications from 1935 with a selection of earlier materials dating from 1850), country studies section, and international organizations sections (consisting of extensive publications from the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, Food and Agricultural Organization, and others). The cataloging and bibliographic division of the library issues a *Fortnightly Review of Books* received, special reading lists, and bibliographies on items of topical interest. The library conducts special litera-

ture searches as required. The librarian, Manil Silva, has had more than ten years of experience and holds a M.S. from Columbia University. Her assistant is studying for the Ceylon Library Association's professional examination.

Scientific, Agricultural, and Archaeological Libraries

The Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research is an autonomous, non-profit, industrial research institute, unique in Asia. It offers a broad range of practical technical services to Ceylon's manufacturers, public and private productive enterprises, government agencies, and the general public. Services are on a reimbursable and confidential basis. The Institute's main work is twofold: 1) specific research projects (such as development of a new process or product, quality improvement, reduction of manufacturing costs, or profitable use of new raw materials or waste products), and 2) industrial production counseling (including factory layout, selection of machinery, efficient management methods, standards, and quality control). In addition, the services include many other aids to Ceylon's productive sectors and their assisting agencies, both public and private, such as encouraging improvements, conducting surveys, offering technical advice and assistance, and promoting technical research and training.

Established by Act of Parliament in 1955, the Institute receives part of its income by statutory grant from government but is controlled by an autonomous board of businessmen and officials. The first director of the Institute was supplied through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in conjunction with the United Nations and was succeeded in 1959 by an also highly qualified Ceylonese scientist. The central laboratories, pilot plants, library, and workshops, equipped through gifts from the United States and the United Kingdom, are among the finest in Asia. The library was organized by Donald A. Redmond, now librarian at the University of Kansas, who spent 16 months in Ceylon on the project. He was succeeded by one of his trainees, the present librarian who is a graduate of Mc-

Gill. The assistant librarian is the only librarian in Ceylon to date who has studied through correspondence and successfully completed the British Professional Library Examination given by the Library Association.

Early in its career, the library found itself in a favored position—finances were liberal and it was difficult to spend all the budget. In more recent times approximately \$8,000 have been allocated annually for books, with a liberal portion assigned to periodicals and journals. Incidentally, *Chemical Abstracts* represented a high proportion of the periodicals expenditure, and the possession of this title alone makes the library unique, at least in Ceylon. The Asia Foundation contributed liberally to the library's growth, particularly in the purchase of LC cards during the first five years. The library now consists of well over 8,000 books and 5,000 volumes of bound periodicals, with more than 200 titles received on current subscription. The CISIR library contains the usual additional materials such as pamphlets, clippings, and official reports with some being of a confidential nature. A modern photocopying machine and other devices demonstrate to other libraries in Ceylon the advantages of modern techniques in librarianship.

When the Research Department of the Agriculture Department at Peradeniya moves across the Mahaweli Gonga (the River Kwai to movie goers), the library will then occupy the newest quarters on the island. The collection totals more than 47,000 volumes,

plus nearly 1,500 periodical titles of which 1,270 are received on exchange, many from the United States. It serves the research, extension, and agricultural education staffs of the Department of Agriculture as well as the University of Ceylon, whose campus is adjacent. In addition, the Tea, Rubber, and Coconut Research Institutes as well as governmental technical departments and many corporations, such as the Kantalai Sugar Corporation, make extensive use of the library. More than \$9,000 are spent annually for books and periodicals, and a planned program is in operation to complete sets of agricultural journals and reports. The staff, in addition to clerical attendants, consists of a professionally qualified graduate librarian and an assistant librarian in training for professional qualification. The main strength of the library is its magnificent collection of works on the tropical floras, acquired much earlier when the collection formed a part of the library of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, the original home of the library. The library dates from 1810 and during the hundred years following grew through the efforts and gifts of dedicated directors of the Department who strengthened the collection in botany, agriculture, plant science, and related fields.

The library of the Museum of the Archaeology Department dates from the founding of the Museum in 1877 by Sir William Gregory, then Governor of Ceylon. The Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, transferred its library to the Museum, and the library is

**Manil Silva (right),
Librarian of the
Central Bank of Ceylon,
and Mrs. Reneira Goonasena,
Library Assistant, explain the
circulation system to Dr. Kruse.**



now the largest and oldest on the island. It is the national repository of all Ceylonese literature published since 1885, containing important works in archaeology, ethnology, history, and the like, with numerous collections of ola leaf manuscripts. The collection specializes in works of history, language, literature, arts, science, social conditions, and religions of the present and former people of Ceylon. Its zoological section is undoubtedly the finest in the East. The crowded conditions in the library proclaim the need for a new building, but there is little hope that one will materialize.

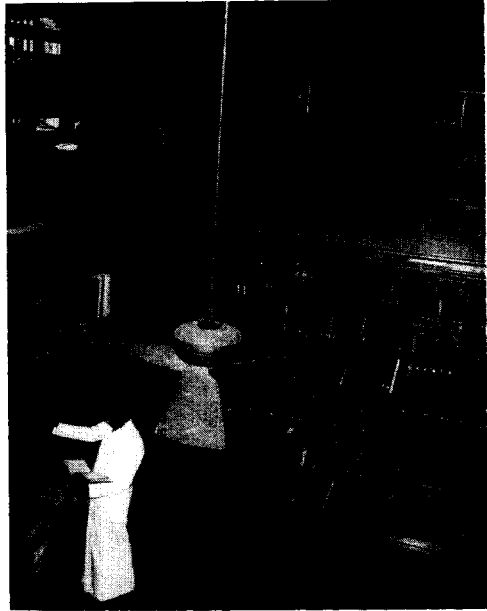
Academic Libraries

The University of Ceylon, located in the Kandy hills at Peradeniya, has separate libraries for the faculty of agriculture and veterinary science and the second medical, science, and engineering faculties. In Colombo there is a branch library for the science and second arts faculties and a main medical library, with separate departmental libraries for the use of the medical faculty. All these contain universally recognized American and British reference sources, bolstered with an excellent selection of journals and research reports. The University campus in Colombo also maintains the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, which attracts many local scholars to its special collection.

Rich collections in Pali, Sinhalese, and Oriental history and art have been developed in the academic libraries, specifically the University of Ceylon, Vidyodaya University, and Vidyalandara University. Buddhist philosophy and literature highlight these collections.

Government Libraries

The names of the governmental departments or ministries maintaining libraries suggest their subject coverage. These are generally smaller collections, rarely numbering more than a thousand volumes and ordinarily staffed by an attendant versed in the subject field concerned. Consequently there is considerable variation in library techniques employed and in service plans developed. Fortunately, however, some of the attendants are taking advantage of opportunities for technical library training offered through in-



The crowded book stack area of the Library of the Museum of the Department of Archaeology.

tern programs sponsored by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific Research Library or the practical experience gained through the USIS Library.

Unless otherwise noted, all these special collections are located in Colombo. These include Fisheries Research Station, Forest Department, Government Analysts' Department, Irrigation Department, Labor Department, Meteorology Department, National Planning Department, and the Salt Department. The technical library of the Survey Department is located in Diyatolawa, and the Institute of Practical Technology library is in the village of Katubedda, in Moratuwa.

Law materials on Ceylon and selected foreign debates, statutes, and codes are located in the libraries of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, housed in the Parliament building in Colombo. The Jaffna Law Library, located in the thriving metropolitan area in the northwest corner of the island, represents an almost complete collection of national legalist materials and treatises.

The governmental archival collection, consisting of early official records, newspapers,

Buddhist Temple records, and the like, are housed in the library building of the recently established Vidyodaya University. The national copyright deposit collections are also located here, pending the establishment of the National Library of Ceylon, anticipated in the near future. Through the facilities of this office, the Ceylon National Bibliography is issued under the editorship of the former librarian of the University of Ceylon.

General Library Scene

The USIS library in Colombo, although serving a general readership, implements a definite program in the developing library picture in Ceylon. Advisory and technical assistance is provided from time to time, and opportunity for practical work is provided for library trainees.

Library education is responding to a felt need in the island. However, employment opportunities for librarians are quantitatively limited, so emphasis is placed on upgrading the qualifications of presently employed librarians. The Ceylon Library Association, established in 1959, includes a very capable Committee on Library Education and sponsors a professional examination for practicing

library attendants. Based on the British plan, the professional examination consists of three parts covering cataloging and classification, reference sources and bibliography, and the administrative and technical organization of libraries. In 1960 the University of Ceylon introduced a graduate Diploma in Librarianship course, enrolling six or seven students a year. Efforts are underway to strengthen the curriculum and develop additional courses, possibly in the Department of Education, for school librarians. If accomplished, this will be a forward step in fulfilling the requirements of recently approved permissive legislation for public school libraries.

During recent years, various foundations and other agencies have generously contributed to the development of libraries in Ceylon. The Asia Foundation has been particularly helpful in its distribution of books to the several academic libraries on the island, and in contributing grants for the additional purchases of books, Library of Congress cards, and similar materials.

Ceylon ranks high, particularly in Asia, in literacy. Libraries of all types play a dominant role in this accomplishment, and their future role will be even more important.

ASLP: Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines

AUGURIO L. COLLANTES

A PROJECT to develop government agency libraries in the country was launched by the Philippine Council for United States Aid in the early 1950's. Charged to coordinate the services of these libraries was the Interdepartmental Reference Service, a unit established within the Council. In carrying out its task of improving and developing reference and research facilities, the Service considered the role that an association of special libraries would play.

Mr. Collantes was ASLP President in 1964, having previously served as Vice-President and Board member as well as on several committees. A graduate of the University of the Philippines, he has been Librarian of the Joint Legislative-Executive Tax Commission in Manila since 1960.

As early as October 1953 initial steps were taken toward the formation of an association by a group of librarians from different government offices. With the ratification and approval of a Constitution in a meeting held on January 16, 1954, the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines assumed its entity as a professional organization. Forty librarians from 27 agency libraries were present during the inaugural meeting, and they constituted the nucleus of the association.



Several ASLP Executive Board with some Association members from the National Institute of Science and Technology. Seated left to right are: Quintin A. Eala, Board member; Eloisa O. Canlas, Immediate Past-President; Filomena C. Mercado, Vice-President; Augusto L. Collantes, President; Elnora M. Mercado, Secretary; Encarnacion C. Lopez, Treasurer.

In ten years the membership has grown to a considerable degree. Based on the 1964 roll, there are 179 regular members representing 92 libraries. Student members are not included in the tally.

Certain amendments to the Constitution had to be made to keep up with the times and to meet the expanding programs of the Association. A revised Constitution and By-laws was partly adopted upon approval last July.

Organization and Structure

The policies and actions of the Association are determined by a Board of Directors composed of nine elected officers (President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Public Relations Officer, and five Board members) and a Secretary appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Board. Six outstanding committees assist the Board in implementing the plans mapped out for a given term. They deal with such matters as training, publication, election, finance, and auditing. Special committees are created to undertake projects of a specific nature in answer to particular needs.

Objectives

As defined in the Constitution, the objectives of the Association are: to promote understanding of the nature, scope, and importance of a special library; to encourage the establishment of special libraries and to help in the improvement of their services; to foster a vigorous and wholesome following among members; to stimulate professional interest and growth of members; and to observe professional ethics at all times.

Semi-annual Program

A regular activity of the Association is a semi-annual program in the form of a seminar, a conference or a workshop as the case may be. Some subjects dealt with in the past are a librarian's property accountability, service phase of special librarianship, library cooperation, special library techniques, importance of special libraries in government and private agencies, special materials, and the use of library mechanical aids. For the past three years the first semi-annual program has been devoted to a workshop or refresher course offering of the core subjects in library science.

A move in this direction proved effective and useful to practising librarians. The need for such in-service training programs is apparent and real, and despite criticisms on the Association's undertaking such projects, these activities are being continued. During informal sessions members are able to present and discuss problems with a group with similar or allied interests. While the results of discussions and meetings are not at all conclusive, participants may draw some ideas that may be applicable in their particular libraries.

The ASLP Bulletin

To advance and circulate information on special librarianship and to enlist the interest of members, the Association has for its principal medium the *ASLP Bulletin*. Originally, a few-paged mimeographed publication, it came out in printed form in 1958. It serves as an effective means of communication among members and between the Association and interested individuals as well as groups.

The articles in the *Bulletin* comprise a body of source materials on Philippine libraries and librarianship. Each issue features regularly two or more special libraries and as much as possible on similar areas, say bank and business libraries. At times a number is devoted to the proceedings of a semi-annual program to give interested parties an opportunity to know or learn about the activities of the Association. Significantly, the *Bulletin* is the only vehicle promoting the special library idea in the Philippines.

Library Cooperation

A developing country like ours cannot ignore the need for research or information service facilities in different fields. But while they are necessary, some sort of cooperation among agencies must be maintained to insure most effective utilization of available materials. Inadequacy of resources coupled with increasing interest in research makes inter-library cooperation a much desired arrangement. Through contact with librarians during gatherings cooperation is enhanced. The Association's effort in forging cohesive and cordial relationship among the members have

led to an increase in the use of interlibrary loan. The personal and informal element remains while the institutional aspect figures negligibly, if ever, in such practice.

Exchange of publications among different institutions as a result of library cooperation has become more widely accepted. While the idea had been in the minds of librarians before, no definite step was advanced along that line until an attempt was made by the Association to promote the exchange of duplicates. As a guide, the *ASLP Bulletin* for some years carried a regular listing of duplicates in different libraries offered for exchange. The response was encouraging, which indicated an understanding of the benefits from cooperative undertaking.

Marked improvement in communication has made possible the promotion of cooperation among members and libraries. Exchange of information on library details like available resources, bibliographic assistance, and allied subjects brings librarians closer to one another. Lists of current acquisitions, bibliographies on specific subject fields, and want lists are now familiar materials released by libraries.

International Relations

In fostering relations with fellow librarians from other countries, the Association is taking every opportunity of inviting visiting librarians to share their views, experiences, and observations, and to exchange ideas with the group. Guests of the Association have included personalities in the library field like Dr. Ralph R. Shaw, Bertha Frick, John Ottemiller, Dr. Louis Shores, Dr. Lester Asheim, Dr. Sarah Vann, and Professor James C. Marvin.

Special Projects

Projects of special nature are undertaken by committees created for the purpose when a need for them arise. Some of these are described below.

Classification Scheme of Philippine Government Publications

A special Committee on Cataloging and Classification was created in 1960 to study the problems involved in the processing of

government publications. The Committee came up with a list of entries for publications issued by different government offices, with letters and numbers assigned for a particular body. This scheme is designed to aid librarians in their cataloging and subsequently in their bibliographic tasks. It likewise insures simplicity and consistency in making entries for these materials.

This project was based on the scheme for classifying Philippine materials in the Institute of Public Administration (now Graduate School of Public Administration) Library devised by Mrs. Andrea Carlos in 1958. The listing prepared in 1962 by the special committee, which was published only recently, has not been updated. Changes in the governmental machinery from time to time necessitate continuous revision of the scheme to make it a useful current tool.

Directory of Special Libraries

A *Directory of Special Libraries in the Philippines* representing 51 libraries was published in 1957. The revised and enlarged edition, *Directory of Special Library Resources and Facilities* (issued as vol. 9, no. 4, December 1961 of the *ASLP Bulletin*) was prepared by a special committee in 1960. It included special libraries in Manila and suburbs, Los Baños, Laguna, and Mindanao, updating the information in the 1957 edition. Ninety libraries are featured with new headings added and many areas strengthened.

The directories carry a subject index to libraries, a guide for the location of libraries on particular subject fields, and an alphabetical list of participating libraries indicating the areas covered, the resources available, library hours, a brief history, and other pertinent information. A list of cooperating librarians is given at the end. Researchers and librarians find the *Directory* a ready reference to the possible materials pertinent to one's study in a particular library. It also serves as a guide in assessing resources for research in different subject fields.

Property Accountability of Librarians

Property accountability is a problem in government agency libraries. A strict and

narrow application of certain provisions in the Revised Administrative Code on the matter has been laid down by government auditors. Losses, after a physical inventory of the collection, are charged to the librarian.

Certain concessions on such property responsibility were made possible through successful negotiation with the Auditor General. After hearing him speak during one of the semi-annual conferences, a resolution was prepared by a special committee and presented to him for action. This resulted in a partial relief from responsibility for books that cannot be accounted for. On the basis of the reasons embodied in the said resolution, the Auditor General issued a ruling in favor of librarians.

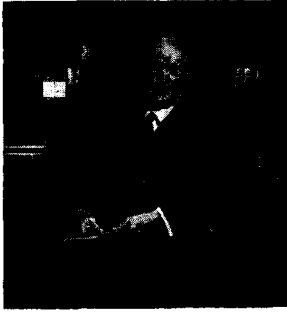
The Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines seeks to contribute further to the development of special library service and to the promotion of librarianship. It can play a more meaningful role in the future than it has in the past with the continued support of members, fellow librarians, and interested parties. With the problems in library service growing more varied as a result of advances in different areas, the Association has to face the challenge and carry on.

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SANCHEZ, Concordia and EALA, Quintin A. Eight Years of the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines. *ASLP Bulletin*, vol. vii, September 1961, p. 81-6.

Pesticides Information Center

A Pesticides Information Center has recently been established in the National Agricultural Library, Washington, D. C. 20250. The Center will support research related to reducing pesticide hazards, plant pest control, and pesticide regulations and will also provide scientists with information by means of a biweekly publication. Specialized literature searches and bibliographic service are also available. Tentative plans are for a computer-produced permuted title index covering world-wide literature.



This portrait of Dr. Williamson was painted by Deane Keller in 1948 and given to the Columbia School of Library Service by the Alumni Association.

Dr. C. C. Williamson: In Memoriam

DR. CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON died on January 11, 1965 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, aged 87 years. He was a stalwart among librarians and contributed so much to the profession; special librarians are indebted to him for his good works in their field.

Dr. Williamson graduated from Western Reserve University in 1904 and earned a Ph.D. degree in economics from Columbia University in 1907. He was persuaded by the New York Public Library to become Chief of the Economics Division in 1911, and he entered wholeheartedly into the library profession. When the City of New York and the New York Public Library made an agreement to provide a Municipal Reference Library for the use of City officials and employees in 1914, Dr. C. C. Williamson was chosen as Librarian. He showed his skill as an organizer and administrator of a new collection and established a model that other municipalities have followed. New York's Municipal Reference Library has grown into the largest and best known of local government libraries.

In 1913 Dr. Williamson organized the Manhattan District of the Special Libraries Association; at its first meeting in May, 53 persons attended, 13 of whom came from the staff of the New York Public Library, probably out of confidence in Dr. Williamson. As President of this active local association for two years, he promoted the idea of an employment file and recruiting trained librarians to go into the special libraries field. Another of his efforts was an exhibit of methods prepared by the special libraries of the City.

Dr. Williamson was also one of the promoters of a new index, the Public Affairs Information Service, which was established in 1913 under the editorship of Dr. John Lopp. Dr. Williamson made available to the editors of PAIS, the printed resources of the Economics Division of NYPL, and they have continued to be the basis of this always successful Index.

Dr. Williamson was chosen for the presidency of the Special Libraries Association in 1916 and served a two-year term in the early formative period. He resigned from Municipal Reference Library in 1918 when called by Carnegie Corporation to make an Americanization Study. After World War I he returned to Economics Division, NYPL, for a few years until the Rockefeller Foundation persuaded him to enter its information Service. His survey of libraries and library schools resulted in a publication, *Training for Library Service*, 1923, which through the years has strongly influenced all aspects of library service and improved the profession.

When the State Library School in Albany and NYPL's Library School merged in 1926 to become the Columbia University School for Library Service, Dr. Williamson was chosen as Director, and he remained there until his retirement in 1943. The building of South Hall as a new library in 1934, under his leadership, provided space for a collection that grew to three million volumes, ranking it as the third largest college library.

Dr. Williamson continued his interest in special libraries, and at Columbia University School for Library Service from 1926 on he included a course for special librarians in the curriculum, taught by active special librarians, Linda H. Morley, Eleanor Cavanaugh, and other well known SLA members.

Dr. Williamson also helped the profession generally by compiling and publishing *Who's Who in Library Service*, 1933, and a second edition in 1943. This helped to give prestige to librarianship in the educational world.

REBECCA B. RANKIN

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Special Libraries— Pioneers in Documentation

FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT



ONLY DURING the past quarter century has concern been expressed about the confusion in the use of the term "documentation." Librarians have always been so involved in documentation activities and associations that there was little need to worry about what appeared to be a nomenclature problem. In fact, many librarians felt that the use of the term documentation was merely an effort on the part of nonlibrarians to impinge upon the library field.

Added to this has been a strong feeling that the differences in the two professions were so minor that attempts at clarification and exact definition would only lead to further confusion and the establishment of artificial boundaries. An excellent representation of the traditional viewpoint is found in the book edited by Dr. O. Frank, *Modern Documentation and Information Practices*, which the International Federation for Documentation prepared under a grant from Unesco in 1961. The introduction states that: "Apart from libraries in the classical sense of the word, there are special libraries, information centers or services and departments, documentary and bibliographic centers or services, which between them carry out a variety of functions described in this manual. In charge of these variously named organizations are people equally variously titled: special librarians, information officers, and documentalists. Arguments about which names or titles should be assigned to these various functions and to people carrying them out are largely verbal and vary according to circumstances and nationality."

The author, who is Director of the National Agricultural Library in Washington, D. C., presented this paper to the meeting of the Special Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations in Rome, Italy, on September 15, 1964.

For general purposes this is a good statement that enables us to proceed with the job at hand and to avoid the attractions of detours into what could well be futile bypaths or *cul-de-sacs*.

There are, however, new developments in the handling of publications that cannot be ignored and must be explored carefully and objectively if our progressive improvements in the collecting, preserving, and supplying of information are to continue. Where there was once the assumption that documentation was primarily a European-centered development, and possibly a local term for what was elsewhere called special or technical librarianship, it is now clearly established on a world-wide basis that documentation is indeed a distinct discipline with special characteristics.

The similarities of librarianship and documentation are well known and recognized. It is to their differences, their special characteristics, and their individualized services to which I would like to address my attention. To do this in a logical manner I will review briefly the historical developments in the two fields during the present century. This should bring us to a point of understanding as well as differentiation.

It is significant to note that the introduction of what is now called special librarianship and the pioneer movements in what is now called documentation both occurred at about the same time in the early part of the 20th century. Both activities resulted from the increasing interests on the part of physical and social scientists in research and technology. The Special Libraries Association in the United States was organized at a conference called in July 1909. As John Cotton Dana, the founder of the Association, pointed

out, "Previous to that, special libraries had been isolated phenomena and their importance recognized by few persons." Mr. Dana attributed the growth of special libraries to the increasing needs of "the business and professional man, the public administrators, the manufacturer, the scientist."

Even in those early days of development Mr. Dana and the other pioneers spoke about the possibilities of specialized service and the development of library systems, information clearinghouses, and general coordination between libraries. It is possible for each librarian to identify some very modern and highly publicized developments in documentation that are based upon similar clearinghouse and coordination activities. Although librarians are delighted to find that others have similar interest in improving services to users, they are sometimes confused and irritated by the excessive promotion of documentalists who claim as a new discovery some system or activity that librarians have used for decades.

It is further interesting to note that in the early articles by Paul Otlet as well as those by Henri La Fontaine, there was a strong realization of the interdependence of libraries and new bibliographic developments. In addition, both of these pioneers made continuing efforts to identify their work with that of libraries.

The attempt to set up a competing system of librarianship and documentation has long distressed objective observers. Dr. Fairthorne recently reported on a trip to the United States in 1961-62 and stated, "It is a sad business, division between so-called traditional library methods and the less conventional library methods. It is not a proper division at all, and it is doing a great deal of harm."

The most effective service that can be given to those who need published information is that which would combine or require the techniques and services of a library coupled, when necessary, with those of a more specialized and intensified documentation or information service. It is probably an oversimplification, but at least one that would be useful for clearing the air, to indicate that what is now called "documentation" or

"science information" is a refinement and further development of the efforts of librarians to meet current changing needs both in the publication of information and in the requirements of users. It is too late now to complain that librarians themselves should have been alert enough to have been the pioneers in developing this new service. It is probably healthy that these other competences have been brought into the library picture so that a new and more effective service could be developed.

The absurdity of trying to distinguish closely between a documentation center and a special library is shown in a review of important or typical American special libraries. How would one classify the libraries of the New York Life Insurance Company, General Motors Corporation, John Crerar Library, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library, or the Linda Hall Library? Special librarians would call them special libraries, while others might call them documentation centers or science information centers. Their official titles properly include the term "library." They are staffed by librarians. Their further exploitation calls upon those with competences in what is called documentation. Just when an institution ceases to be a special library and becomes a documentation center is too uncertain for one to determine at the present time.

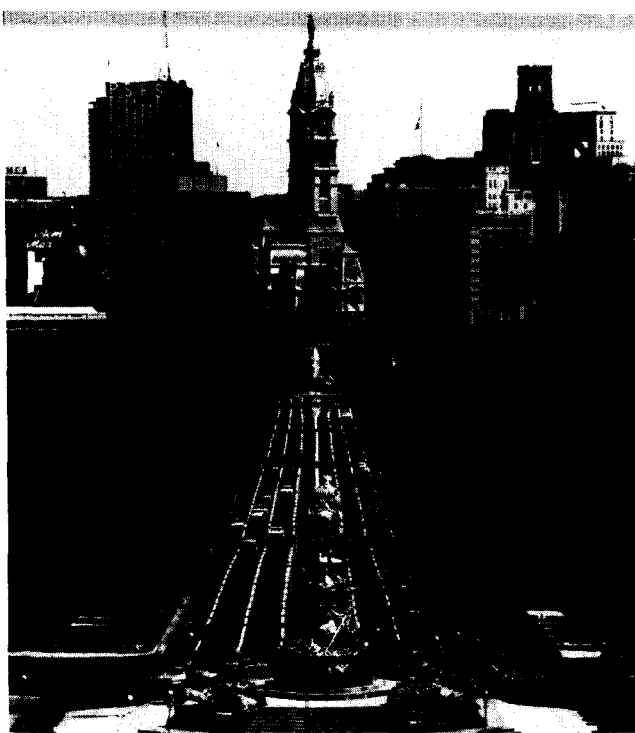
Medical Librarian Internships

Three one-year internships in medical librarianship for 1965-66 are available at the Bio-medical Library, University of California Center for the Health Sciences, Los Angeles. The program combines a work schedule with class work in selected courses in foreign languages, documentation, biological sciences, and the history of science. Applicants must be United States citizens (or have applied for citizenship) and hold a master's degree from an American Library Association accredited library school. The course has been approved for level II certification by the Medical Library Association. Further information may be obtained from Louise Darling, Bio-medical Librarian at the UC Center. Application deadline is March 30, 1965.

Philadelphia Past and Present

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS

From the vantage point of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, a broad avenue stretches to Philadelphia's time-honored City Hall with the statue of William Penn at the top. In sharp contrast are the modern buildings close by.



Office of City Representative

PHILADELPHIANS love visitors to their city, and none will be more welcome than the members of SLA. The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, the locus of our forthcoming Convention meetings, is centrally situated. You should have little trouble walking to many downtown libraries, museums, and historic squares. A "downtown Loop" bus will carry you to most center city locations for ten cents.

You are urged to come early on Saturday, June 5, for the opportunity to enjoy Open House at Elfreth's Alley with its cobblestone streets and houses preserved much as they were in the 1700's. Then take a walking tour in the cool evening light around some of the 39 historic sites of Old Philadelphia in the Independent Square neighborhood, and on Sunday attend one of the many historic churches nearby.

The places and things to see in Philadelphia are as numerous and impossible to list here as are the some 400 special libraries in the Delaware Valley area; thus this review is limited to those libraries mentioned in the Convention Program.

If you are interested in insurance libraries, include the Insurance Society of Philadel-

phia, where annual insurance reports from most states, company histories, fire marks, and signs are collected, and a visit to The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insuring of Houses from Loss from Fire (1752), the oldest insurance company in the United States, founded by Benjamin Franklin. Insurance Division members will visit the Huebner Hall Insurance Library and Foundation for Insurance Education in Bryn Mawr. There are five more insurance libraries in Philadelphia.

Regardless of your special interest, plan to see the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (1827) Library in the restoration of the Kid-Fling dwellings (1809-11), with its general collection on plants and gardening, special materials on landscape designs, colonial gardens of old Philadelphia, and herbals. The Carpenters' Company Library was founded circa 1724 and originally consisted of the personal books of its members. It now contains books and bound periodicals on 18th century architecture and builders' handbooks as well as 19th century periodicals.

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, a private membership library, is rich in the biography,

This year Mr. Saunders, who is Librarian at the Marketing Science Institute in Philadelphia, is serving as SLA Convention Publicity Chairman.



Amid ornately capiteled columns and chandeliers of antique vintage, 20th century members of the Athenaeum library peruse 19th century publications.

fiction, and travel books of the 19th century. A point of interest are the visitors books that, beginning in 1814, record the visits to Philadelphia of nearly every literary and political celebrity. The building has not changed since it was built in 1847 and has the original chandeliers, furniture, chess room, barometer, and pictures.

In the banking and business field are the Federal Reserve Bank Library, the United States Department of Commerce Field Office Library, and the Lippincott Library of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. The Federal Reserve Bank has an extensive collection of 10,000 books and bound periodicals. The Commerce Department's Field Office Library has a business library and related census data.

Social science librarians have their choice of the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency Library, the Library for the Blind, the Philadelphia City Planning Commission Library, and the libraries of the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work and the Fels Institute of State and

Local Government. Philadelphia's unique reputation in urban renewal and city planning is reflected in two of the above libraries. The City Planning Commission Library has a collection of 15,000 books and pamphlets with special emphasis on county, regional, and city planning. A valuable special collection is its file of 4,000 35mm slides.

Art librarians will want to schedule visits to The Free Library of Philadelphia. Its Art Department contains a numismatic collection and the John Frederick Lewis collection of books on fine prints and print making, among other items. The Print and Picture Department contains over 300,000 items. Some outstanding features are the John F. Lewis Portrait Prints Collection, WPA Collection of Prints by American artists of Philadelphia, and Americana.

One cannot mention The Free Library of Philadelphia without reflecting on the breadth of many of the central library's collections. The Thomas McKean Automobile Collection is one of the world's largest; emphasis is on the American automobile, but information is available on a great many foreign cars. The scope of the Collection dates back to 1903. The Theater Collection consists of about 100,000 pictures and playbills. A rare group of items (5,000) are the stills of early motion pictures dating from 1914. The map collection is extensive in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia historical and cartographic materials. The Rare Book Department is noted for its many outstanding acquisitions. Of outstanding world importance are the Elkins Collections on Goldsmith and Charles Dickens. Others are illuminated manuscripts and the extensive collection on Pennsylvania German imprints and "Fraktur." The Georgian panelled library from the Elkins home now graces the room where these collections are housed.

Farther out on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, on 26th Street, is the Philadelphia Museum of Art and its library. There one finds many famous examples of modern, medieval, and renaissance art. The George and William Elkins Collections, the Johnson Collection of Venetian, Dutch, and Flemish Masters, and the Gallatin and Arensberg Collection of French impressionists are par-

ticularly noteworthy. The Museum of Art Library contains over 53,000 books and bound periodicals on ceramics, decorative arts, painting, and modern art. Don't miss seeing the Slide Library with its extensive coverage of the history of art.

Come back down the Parkway to the Franklin Institute, which is best known for its science museum and planetarium but also maintains laboratories for research and development in a wide variety of scientific and engineering fields, a computing center, a science library of over 150,000 volumes with the Ware Reference Collection on sugar, naval and aeronautical engineering collections, and a complete file of United States and many foreign patents. The Institute also operates the Bartol Research Foundation in nearby Swarthmore, where advanced research is conducted in nuclear physics, cosmic radiation, and solid state electronics. If your children are accompanying you, take them to the Science Museum where they can see and operate a scale model of the Apollo space vehicle and a full size 350-ton steam locomotive. They can also crawl inside a huge replica of the human heart and see how lightning was measured by Benjamin Franklin with a key and a kite. The archives of the Institute contain numerous letters, usually holographic (dating back to the early 1800's), written by eminent scientists.

Scientific and technical librarians can further their interests by visiting some of the many libraries of the campus of the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania. The Edgar Fahs Smith Collection on the History of Chemistry, the Biology Library, the School of Dentistry Library with its exhibit of early dental instruments, mathematics-physics libraries, Moore School of Electrical Engineering Library, Towne Scientific Library, and Wistar Institute Library. Drexel Institute of Technology is a few doors away, and its main library and the Graduate School of Library Science are housed in an octagon-shaped building on the campus.

The General Electric Space Technology Center at Valley Forge will be open to members of the Aerospace and Engineering Sections and the Documentation Division. The Computer Center, Information Retrieval Center, and the library will be of special interest. Information retrieval techniques will be demonstrated and examples given of in-line searching of reference questions linked to a computer.

Visits will also be scheduled during Convention week to the Bethlehem Steel Company Library and its Homer Research Laboratories and Library, Bethlehem, and the Atlas Chemical Industries Library and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company Technical Library, both in Wilmington, Delaware. The Public Utilities Section will visit the Peach Bottom Atomic Information Center in rural Pennsylvania where they will see a model prototype of a nuclear reactor being built to supply commercial electricity. And the Nuclear Science Section will go to



Wm. J. Fredericks

The Print and Picture Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia invites serious browsers to its gallery and files.

Princeton, New Jersey, to see the Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator.

Newspaper librarians will visit the collections of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *Evening and Sunday Bulletin*. The *Inquirer* library has extensive clipping files from local newspapers since 1926 and receives over 1,000 periodicals. The *Bulletin* also has extensive clipping files and a collection of 8,000 books and bound periodicals.

A myriad of advertising and marketing libraries exist in the city. The ones that are unique in their organization and support include the Academy of Food Marketing, located on the campus of St. Joseph's College, which is truly a pioneer venture and one of the institutions that helps Philadelphia maintain its reputation as a major retail trading center. The Academy is supported by the supermarket industry, and its library is devoted exclusively to the field of food retailing. A new building will be dedicated in time for the June Convention. While in the area of St. Joseph's College, one can visit the modern, circular television studios of WFIL and its library. A small marketing library is being developed for the Triangle Network of radio stations.

The Marketing Science Institute, a non-profit, privately supported research institute, maintains a small specialized collection of advertising and marketing books and periodicals. Preliminary research is being conducted in the use of information retrieval in marketing and business libraries.

Opposite the Institute is the Annenberg School of Communications of the University of Pennsylvania. Its aim is to develop writers, television staff, and other communications specialists. The library is located in tasteful surroundings, and the building is an architectural masterpiece.

Speaking of architecture, the University campus is an interesting combination of contemporary design and the Gothic typical of many Ivy League schools. The Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library won the First Honors Award of the American Institute of Architects in 1964. Housed in the main library, in addition to the usual academic libraries, is the Henry C. Lea Collection on Medieval History, housed in his original library room

with important holdings in church history and philosophy, the Inquisition, and canon law. The collection totals approximately 15,000 volumes and manuscripts, many of them extremely rare items. The Furness Memorial Library of Shakespeareana is also in the Van Pelt Library. It contains a fine scholar's working library for the study of Elizabethan and 17th century dramatic literature.

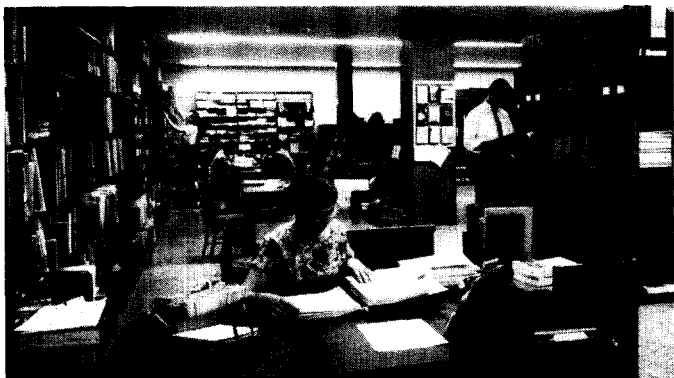
A review of the latest in modern art is available free in the old Furness Building, which formerly served as the main University library. The building now holds the Fine Arts Library and a gallery of contemporary art. Planning and housing librarians will also find holdings of interest to their fields.

In addition to the Free Library map collection, the Geography and Map Division will visit the headquarters of the Aero Service Company, Philadelphia, and the General Drafting Company in New Jersey. The Aero Service Company is the world's oldest flying corporation and the largest aerial mapping company.

The Business and Finance Division will see the Eleutherian Mills Library of Business History and the Winterthur Museum. The former is a vast store of industrial history, particularly of the du Pont Company and family. The Winterthur Museum contains over 100 rooms displaying American domestic architecture, furniture, ceramics, metalwork, folk art, textiles, paintings, and prints from 1640-1840. The gardens should be in full bloom for the Convention week.

Members of the Museum and Picture Divisions will tour the Willett Stained Glass Studios, the largest stained glass company in the United States. Its library contains about 1,000 volumes, an extensive picture file, a collection of completed window designs, and several thousand slides of historic and contemporary stained glass. SLA members will see the artist craftsmen at work on windows of varied styles destined for installation throughout the country. They will also visit the Rosenwald Collection of Rare Books.

Publishing Division members are scheduled to visit the Judson Press of the American Baptist Convention in Valley Forge. Another award-winning design, the headquarters of the ABC is an oval-shaped structure. The



Brooks Studio

A busy corner of the Atlas Chemical Industries Library in Wilmington, Delaware. A visit to this library is scheduled for Conventioneers.

Division members will also see the Freedoms Foundation Headquarters and visit the editorial and executive offices of *TV Guide* in Radnor.

While in Philadelphia, search for what you will, old or new, technical advance or philosophic inquiry, or just good restaurants and entertainment. Tour historic Philadelphia and see our nation much as it was in the 18th century or visit modern computer centers or such places as the Institute for Scientific Information, which publishes *Science Citation Index*. Sample as much as you like of the city's varied fare—academic libraries such as Temple University, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and others, or industrial and governmental libraries including many operated by the City of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia of both past and present is portrayed at the Commercial Museum in a diorama, an illuminated history depicting its current recognition as the American city having made the most profound changes in urban renewal during the past 20 years. The Planning, Building, and Housing Section will tour many of the areas, including Society Hill, housing projects for the elderly, and the Morton Conservation Project, which was displayed at the New York World's Fair as the first project of its kind in the United States.

For those whose interests are not covered here, an inquiry at the Convention Information Desk will produce a library containing any subject of interest to you, however archival, artistic, historical, geographical, erudite, or practical it may be. Convention kits

will list opening and closing hours and explain how to reach the libraries open for visits on Friday, June 11. The Information Desk will also have similar information on all sightseeing points.

The weather in June should be mild. Evenings might require a light outer coat or raincoat. Come prepared to have an entertaining and informative week.

Suggested Reading

BOOKS

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BROOKHOUSER, Frank. *Our Philadelphia*. New York: Doubleday, 1957.

INDEPENDENCE HALL ASSOCIATION. *Philadelphia—Official Handbook for Visitors*. Philadelphia: 1964.

ROBERTS, George Brooks. *Triumph on Fairmount—Fiske Kimball and the Philadelphia Museum of Art*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1959.

STEVENS, Sylvester K. *Pennsylvania: Birthplace of a Nation*. New York: Random House, 1964.

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BESTER, Alfred. The University of Pennsylvania. *Holiday*, November 1962, p. 88-93, 163-7.

BIRMINGHAM, Stephen. Philadelphia's Main Line. *Holiday*, December 1964.

KUH, Katherine. Philadelphia's Rich Art Lode. *Saturday Review of Literature*, January 27, 1962, p. 30.

Houses in Fairmount Park. *Antiques*, November 1962.

Urban Renewal—Cover Story on Philadelphia. *Time*, November 6, 1964, p. 60-75.

What to See and Do in Philadelphia. *Science*, December 7, 1962, p. 1112-13.



now what you're talking about

READ

The Best Laid Plans Carried NLW 1964

The theme's the thing, and Rose Sellers combined two different themes and went on to win the \$75 first prize of the SLA National Library Week Publicity Award for the New York Chapter (money donated by Diamond Alkalai Company). To participate or not to participate was the question for Ethel Johnson whose decision brought in the \$25 second prize for the Minnesota Chapter. If it's still all Greek to you, read the coming March issue of *Special Libraries* and also review NLW activities in back spring issues of the journal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE

The Brooklyn College Library used National Library Week as a springboard for two different programs. The first was intended to widen horizons concerning foreign area studies and the second, which had a more precise goal, was to bring the excitement and satisfactions of librarianship to the attention of bright, young college students.

A conference, "Reference Services for Foreign Area Studies," was held April 14 and attended by more than 150 librarians and scholars from New York and nearby states. It considered the subject from two points of view—the librarian who selects and provides printed materials and the scholar who uses them. The conference also provided a forum for a frank discussion between librarians and scholars so that each group could be more aware of the other's objectives and difficulties.

This conference was supplemented by two exhibits—one of paperbacks in the foreign area studies field and the other a combination of books, costumes, jewelry, paintings, and other objects of art, which was entitled "Books Bring the World in Focus."

A second conference, "Careers in Librarianship," was held April 15 in the Student Center. For two weeks the campus had been saturated with publicity, individual letters were sent to anyone who had ever come to the Associate Librarian for counseling, and an attractive exhibit was set up in the library utilizing the theme, goals, and promotional materials of National Library Week. The

need to plan ahead for a career and the reasons for making that career library work were emphasized.

These efforts attracted an audience whose size greatly impressed the panel of librarians who had been invited to address the group. Even more encouraging was the fact that nearly as many men as women showed up. Each panelist gave a ten-minute talk on his specialty, stressing the importance of the work, satisfaction in the job, respectable salary, and opportunities for promotion. Personnel directors from two public library systems were on hand to sign up graduating seniors for library trainee programs, and they did a land office business.

The Associate Librarian has since had a most welcome parade of students into her office to ask detailed questions about curricula, accredited schools, financial aid, etc. It was the most successful career day ever held on campus, and one of the most gratifying aspects was the statement, frequently made by students who were just exploring, that they had not realized what an interesting field librarianship was until they attended the conference.

ROSE Z. SELLERS, Associate Librarian
Brooklyn College Library
Brooklyn, New York

GENERAL MILLS, INC.

Advance publicity on National Library Week by national and state library bulletins and committees as well as local SLA mem-

bers inspired us to participate in National Library Week.

Using the "Reading Is the Key" theme, which was one that could be adapted in various ways, the library made a window display on the first floor corridor with books, magazines, pamphlets, and other materials represented in the library.

New fiction and nonfiction titles were bought and displayed in the library, and employees were encouraged to examine them and leave reserves. The response to this effort alone was gratifying.

In addition to the displays, the library bulletin board carried the NLW posters and Governor Rolvaag's proclamation. An annotated book list of recent titles that had not yet released in the library was compiled and posted on 16 bulletin boards throughout the building. Along with gay book jackets, all the notices invited employees to come to the library. Employees took the time to call, come in with words of praise, asked questions, and filled out a barrage of 65 reserve slips. New employees and those who had never been in the library before came and asked for a briefing on library services and facilities. Bookmarks using the company symbol and the NLW theme were distributed all week.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON, Librarian
General Office Library, General Mills, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

NLW Promotional Aids Available

Let NLW help promote your ideas. Special kits and other material can be purchased from NLW, P.O. Box 272, Church Street Annex, New York City. DEADLINE FOR ORDERS IS APRIL 5, 1965. Special kits with various quantities of some of the items listed below are priced at \$3, \$6, and \$10.

Poster—Know What You're Talking About	
READ	\$.40
Streamer—Know What You're Talking	
About READ	.20
Poster—Open Your Future	.40
Counter Card (8 x 10 inches)	.40
Pennant (6 x 19 inches)	.15
Bookmark (2 x 6¼ inches)	500 for 2.00
Mobile	1.25
Pocket Calendar (wallet size)	500 for 5.00
Dewey Decimal Wheel (20 per box)	2.00
Organization Handbook	.35
Folder—In Brief	100 for 2.00

FEBRUARY 1965

Rules for NLW Publicity Award

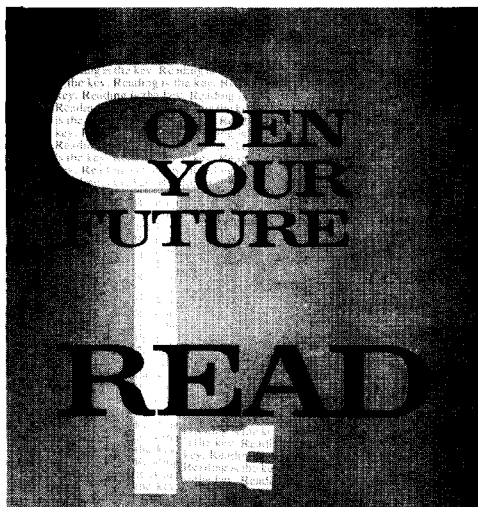
Individual members of Special Libraries Association or SLA Chapters as a unit may compete for the SLA National Library Week Publicity Awards. Both types of entries will be judged on the quality, originality, and effectiveness of the National Library Week program evolved. Individual winners will receive certificates suitable for framing, but the monetary prizes of \$75 and \$25 will be given to the Chapters of which they are members.

Chapters that wish to compete as a unit may either submit entries describing a cooperative community or regional program in which many Chapter members participated or a summary of the projects undertaken by individual members. These entries may be submitted by the Chapter President, Public Relations Committee Chairman, or Chairman of a special National Library Week Project Committee.

To give equal opportunity to all, the entries submitted should represent the work of a library staff or Chapter. Although display, commercial art, or public relations departments of organizations may assist in the preparation of exhibits or promotional materials, the library staff or Chapter committee should generate the ideas behind the program and conceive the purpose of the exhibit, promotional items, or other activity. While quality of art work and display is of interest, concept and program will form the primary basis for decision.

The basic entry should consist of no more than a two-page, double spaced typewritten description of the project, its objective, coverage, procedures used, audience(s) reached, and results achieved. Additional documentary materials, such as photographs, newspaper clippings, or special items prepared for distribution, may also be included. Six copies of the written report, each with the name and address of the library and librarian or Chapter member responsible for a Chapter project, should be sent to the Association's Public Relations Director by May 20, 1965. Clippings, photographs, book marks, and other promotional pieces should be mounted on 8½ x 11 white or colored paper.

The Award winners will be announced at the Convention Banquet. Entries will be displayed at the Association's public relations booth at the Annual Convention, and all entries will become the property of Special Libraries Association.



A Basic Documentation Workshop— An Exploratory Approach

ONE FREQUENTLY hears the comment that many members of the library profession are fascinated by data processing equipment and its possible applications to librarianship but lack the opportunity to gain even a fundamental knowledge of this new technology. Lacking this knowledge, they are not in a position to form any definite opinions and judgments regarding recent "non-conventional" technical developments. The New York Documentation Group of Special Libraries Association, from its very inception, has been quite aware of this problem, but it was only recently that definite plans were formulated—and carried out—for a workshop that would serve as a first step in providing this information.

A Workshop on Automated Library Operations was held on two successive Saturdays, December 5 and December 12, 1964, at New York University, with each session lasting from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The object, as indicated in the announcement, was to furnish an introduction to "library applications of punch card machines." It must be pointed out that although the Workshop was intended to provide only elementary orientation, it required an enormous amount of planning, discussion, and plain hard work on the part of all the members of the Executive Committee. Ralph Simon, the Chairman of the Group at that time, not only furnished dynamic leadership but devoted an incalculable amount of time and energy to help with the numerous details. Mr. Ching-fan Chen, Assistant Curator at New York University Library and Treasurer of the Documentation Group, was the Project Director and contributed his organizing talents through every step of the undertaking. His "know-how" in the field of library mechanization enabled him to take a major part in shaping the Workshop and planning its contents, and he provided the meeting place and the IBM machinery used for demonstration and laboratory work.

It had been decided early in the planning stage that the Workshop should be conducted by a person who was not only an expert in the field but who could present the material in a manner most suitable for this type of training. The person selected was Thomas F. Lindsley of the IBM Corporation, a research specialist in information retrieval who is, fortunately, a professionally trained librarian and—incidentally—a member of the Documentation Group. In demonstration and laboratory work he was assisted by the following members of the Executive Committee: Isabelle Cubberly, Priscilla Teitelbaum, Michael Koch, Harold Siroonian, Rudolf Giglio, and Patrick Gleason.

The number of registrants was originally restricted to 25, but was increased to 26 to accommodate an additional eager applicant. A nominal fee of \$15 was charged to cover expenses. The registrants represented various types of libraries.

The first session was devoted to "The Anatomy of the Machine." Mr. Lindsley presented in broad outline the nature of punch card equipment and the reasons for considering mechanization in connection with library management. He then explained in detail the lay-out of a punch card—columns, zones, and types of punches for various characters. By gradual and logical steps the discussion led to a description of the basic data-processing devices—keypunch, verifier, reproducer, interpreter, sorter, collator, and the so-called "accounting machine," useful mainly because of its print-out capacity. The capabilities and limitations of each machine were indicated, and Mr. Lindsley encouraged questions that would help clarify difficult points.

About mid-morning the group left the lecture hall and moved to the EAM Room (or "tab room"), where the machine operations took place following a most welcome break for coffee and Danish pastry. Thus fortified, members of the Workshop were better able

to give full attention to the instructor's explanation of how each machine operates. With Mr. Lindsley's encouragement, they gradually clustered in small groups around the machines to try their hand—many for the first time—at various operations of data processing. Several sets of punch cards, illustrating various operations, had been prepared to serve as laboratory material. These cards were processed by participants, aided at each machine by a member of the Executive Committee. Additional instruction on basic programming prepared the group for a simple homework assignment. Kits of study materials included manuals on data processing and on mechanized library procedures, flow-charting templates, work sheets for various keypunch operations, and cards illustrating mechanized procedures actually used in some libraries.

The theme of the second session the following week was "Application Approach." The main object was not only to explain in general what the machines can do but, specifically, how they can be applied to library procedures, with some attention given to the question of whether "total-system" applications or partial applications are more advantageous. Further insight was provided by Mr. Lindsley's explanation of several basic concepts, such as "unit record," and by information concerning the remarkably versatile 407 "accounting machine." The fundamental principles of flow-charting were presented, and brief reference was made to the nature of computers and the main distinction between them and the less sophisticated keypunch devices. A few general suggestions were offered as a help in making a decision on whether a particular library should undertake mechanization of any of its procedures.

The second session also provided the opportunity for laboratory work in the "tab room." In answer to specific questions, Mr. Lindsley explained several of the more complex aspects of machine operations. In a well-presented summary he elucidated the major points discussed throughout the two sessions.

At the end of the session, Mr. Simon pointed out the benefits of the Workshop and emphasized that even if none of the

mechanical techniques are used, an examination of these techniques may be very helpful in evaluating existing library procedures. He expressed the interesting thought that workshops of this type, by giving librarians a practical understanding of these devices, may enable the library profession to propose and demand equipment more suitable to library applications than the machines now in existence.

What were the benefits of the Workshop? The participants generally showed a lively interest, often manifested by overt expressions of delight. They freely took part in the questions and discussions at both sessions. Inquiry forms were distributed to all participants, soliciting comments and suggestions, but at the time of this writing an insufficient number of replies has been received to provide a basis for critical evaluation.

It is obvious that a two half-day workshop cannot provide much knowledge of a field that requires a great deal of extensive study. However, for the small investment of time and money, the participants received at least an initial orientation in a vital new area of activity. This was in a sense a pilot project. No matter what its inherent shortcomings, at least an attempt was made to present this important type of training in a manner designed for librarians and conducted by those who were sympathetic to library problems. The purpose was to introduce certain devices and let each of the Workshop participants judge—on the basis of sound professional librarianship—whether and to what extent these devices may be utilized.

The project represents an experimental approach to the problem of providing a librarian, in a practical manner, with some basic information on "documentation" and "mechanization." If this approach is valid, it may form the prototype for similar workshops at various levels. The reactions received from members of the profession will determine the direction and extent of these activities in the future.

MICHAEL S. KOCH, Acting Chairman
New York SLA Documentation Group
State University of New York
Downstate Medical Center
Medical Library, Brooklyn, New York

New Jersey H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award Entry, 1964

THE NEW JERSEY Chapter has been investing for the future by widening its program to include a variety of contacts with other well established business and professional groups. The efficacy of diversification is being kept in mind. Throughout 1963-64 the Chapter invested much time, thought, and effort in its program, and the monetary investment was nominal. Some dividends have already been received, and we anticipate steady growth in our campaign to promote rapport between special libraries and the business and professional communities.

The Chapter held a joint meeting with the North Jersey Chapter of the American Chemical Society and the New Jersey Chapter of the American Society for Microbiology, which featured an educational film, "The Science Information Gap," and a perceptive talk, "Automation of Man's Chemical Knowledge." At another joint meeting with the Metropolitan New York Chapter of ADI, a panel of university educators and writers debated "The Direction of Education in Special Librarianship and Documentation."

The Chapter itself co-sponsored an all-day symposium on documentation and information systems with the Metropolitan New York Chapter of the American Documentation Institute, the New York Regional Group of the Medical Library Association, the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut Area Group of the Institute of Food Technologists, and the SLA New York Chapter Science-Technology and Biological Sciences Groups. Many of the 300 attending were nonlibrarians.

At a November symposium, "Information Spectrum: Selection and Publication," executives of three publishing firms, the head of a university press, and a producer of educational television described policies and practices in selecting, reviewing, synthesizing, and announcing technical information to the scientifically oriented. Comments from the 70 participants, including invited acquisition

librarians of local colleges, stressed the desirability for a means of regular interchange of ideas and opinions between publishers and librarians. This prompted the New Jersey Chapter to present a motion to the SLA Advisory Council recommending that SLA establish a committee to meet with representatives of the book and periodical industry to thrash out problems and needs. As a result an ad hoc committee was formed.

The Chapter's Education-Recruitment Committee mailed recruitment brochures to 265 senior high school counselors. Offers were made to supply additional literature and speakers, and several replies were received. Postage for mailing and the cost of the brochures amounted to about \$30. The Committee also provided a Chapter member to address 92 members of the Hudson County Library Assistants Council. The Chapter's Planning Committee studied the curricula outlines of the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service, reported to the Dean on their significance to SLA, and recommended some changes.

The Chapter Consultation Committee wrote the 20 constituents of the Technical Societies Council of New Jersey, offering free consultation facilities, and the Chapter continued its membership in the New Jersey Council for Research & Development, an organization of representatives from industry to promote research in New Jersey. Though the membership fee of \$50 a year is not a small expense, the potential for advancing the cause of information services by contributing to the varied activities within the Council warrants continued support.

Officers of the New Jersey Library Association were the guests at a Chapter meeting on "Evolution and Change in Reader Services." Librarians of public libraries in 11 large cities were invited to participate in the meeting at which "Cooperative Warehousing for Libraries" was discussed by a panel of special, public, and university librarians.

Have You Heard . . .

Biological Sciences Information Services

Biological Abstracts, Inc., Philadelphia, has adopted the name of Biological Sciences Information Services (BIOSIS) of Biological Abstracts to reflect more accurately the existing and planned future programs of BA. *Biological Abstracts*, BA's indexing and abstracting journal, continues as the major publication. In addition BIOSIS will concentrate on the development of diversified techniques and methods to accommodate both general and specialized requirements of biologists for rapid, efficient communications of the world's biological research.

EJC-Battelle Abstracting and Indexing Courses

The Engineers Joint Council and Battelle Memorial Institute training courses in abstracting and indexing technical literature have been scheduled for 1965. Each course is five days long and is conducted by Battelle according to specifications established by EJC. The program of instruction and drill in coordinate indexing with links and roles will help course registrants to properly utilize articles that have been source indexed by EJC methods and apply the same techniques to their own systems. The dates and locations of the sessions are available from J. C. Costello, Jr., Group Director, Information Systems Research, Battelle Memorial Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 53201.

Firms Consent to Bar Bid Rigging

An agreement among four library equipment manufacturers, forbidding them to allocate bids or otherwise restrict competition, terminated a civil antitrust suit brought by the government, which charged that the four companies had conspired to allocate library projects and to decide who was to bid and how much. In the consent judgment, the firms, Sperry Rand Corporation, New York, Globe-Wernicke Industries, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, Art Metal, Inc., Jamestown, New York, and Estey Corporation, Red Bank,

New Jersey, agreed to avoid certain practices in the future but didn't concede they had violated the law in the past.

Members in the News

WILLIAM J. CONDON, former Head of Library Services, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California, has accepted the position of Manager of the SDI Project, NASA Facility, Documentation Incorporated, Bethesda, Maryland.

THOMAS G. ENGLISH, JR., formerly a librarian at General Dynamics Corporation, San Diego, California, has been appointed Assistant Professor and Supervisor of Departmental Libraries at the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

EUGENE B. JACKSON, former Librarian, Research Laboratories, General Motors Corporation, Warren, Michigan, has recently begun his new duties as Director of Information Retrieval and Library Services, IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York. He is succeeded at GM by ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR., formerly of the IBM Research Library, Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York.

MARY S. KLEIN has recently been promoted from Assistant Librarian to Librarian at E. R. Squibb and Sons, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

LAWRENCE PAPIER, former Chief of the Documents Section at the U.S. Army Biological Laboratories, was recently named Chief Librarian at the U.S. Army Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Research and Development Laboratories, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Post-graduate Training Program

The Board of Regents' Advisory Committee for Extramural Programs of the National Library of Medicine has approved for 1966 a program of post-graduate training of science librarians at the University of Tennessee Medical Units, Memphis. The library and the departments of anatomy, biochemistry, clinical physiology, pharmaceutical and me-

dicinal chemistry, pharmaceuticals, pharmacology, physiology, and radiation biology will participate. The plan is to give the trainee the opportunity of being in a research laboratory and collaborating with a research scientist so that the scientist's library service needs will become known and also to produce systematic and comprehensive surveys in specific areas of research. The librarians will serve with a rank of post-graduate trainee, and appointments will be held for one year with the possibility of renewal up to three years.

Coming Events

The Division of University Extension and the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Illinois are sponsoring a CLINIC ON LIBRARY APPLICATIONS OF DATA PROCESSING and also a SEMINAR ON COMPUTER APPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES. The Clinic, which will be held on the Urbana campus on April 25-28, 1965, will be concerned with the mechanization of library operations through a pooling of experience and ideas. The registration fee is \$50. The Seminar will be given May 31-June 19, 1965, also at the Urbana campus, and is directed toward professional librarians who wish to acquire a knowledge of the concepts of computer programming as it relates to librarianship. Registration fee is \$100. Applications and other information may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Library School, 331 Library, Urbana.

The Foundation of Access to Knowledge is the theme of the EIGHTH ANNUAL SUMMER SYMPOSIUM OF THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, July 28-30, 1965. The structure of knowledge and the nature of communications behavior as they may affect the design of rational systems of access to recorded information will be covered. Registration is \$30, and further information may be obtained from Dan Bergen, Assistant Dean.

The SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, to be held April 23-4, 1965, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has as its theme, "Toward a National Information System." Further information is available from Ralph

Garofano, Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, will hold its THIRD SYMPOSIUM ON MACHINE METHODS IN MEDICAL LIBRARIES, April 8-9, 1965. Registration, which is \$25, is limited because of demonstrations and actual use of machines by the participants. For applications, write to the Symposium at the School, 4580 Scott Avenue.

Letters to the Editor

EVALUATING PUBLISHED CONTRIBUTIONS

The letter by Taube (*Special Libraries*, vol. 55, no. 8, Oct. 1964, p. 584) in which he discusses Sherrod's commentary (*Special Libraries*, vol. 55, no. 6, July-August, p. 386) on the study by Cuadra raises some issues on which I feel particularly qualified to comment. The uncritical use of citation data was the subject of a paper I published in *American Documentation* (vol. 14, no. 4, 1963, 289-91).

I agree with Taube that "no amount of quantitative manipulation will enable you to avoid the responsibility of evaluating individual contributions." However, Taube himself, in his allusion to Shakespeare and Edgar Guest, confuses publication counting with citation counting. These are two quite distinct though related methods. Here is a letter I recently wrote to the *Harvard Business Review* on this subject:

"I read Hodge's article on rating company research productivity in the November-December 1963 issue of *HBR* (p. 109) as well as the letters of Reiss, Suits, and Schairer in the March-April 1964 *HBR*, and Hodge's reply in the May-June 1964 issue (p. 44).

"The Institute for Scientific Information has conducted research on citation indexing for about ten years.¹ Our citation files now exceed 3,000,000 items. These files are now growing by the addition of at least 2,000,000 citations per year. A significant aspect of our coverage is the inclusion of all U. S. patents—not covered by the Hodge study. We have done a number of sociometric studies with citation data^{2,3} and several are now in progress.⁴ Several sociologists are using our files for various studies. We would be glad to assist any of your readers interested in similar studies.

"Citation indexing can be used to facilitate evaluation of individual scientists or laboratories, but especially individual discoveries or inventions. 'Impact' factors are in many ways superior to publication counting, but each has its own special values. For example, publication counting can tell you little about the *effect* of a man's work on others. Citation indexing can. We recently determined that two chemists, one American, the other Soviet, had each published 117 papers during a four-year period. However, the work of the Amer-

ican chemist was cited hundreds of times, while, during the same period, the Soviet chemist's work was almost completely ignored in the broad literature covered by the 1961 annual *Science Citation Index*. Several interesting interpretations can be given to such data.

Hodge claims that the use of citations limits its applications due to the inherent time lag involved. This is not generally true. For instance, if a research laboratory is well established, it will have a long record of publication, and its publications will also be cited to the extent that the work has impact. However, if a young firm is involved, then its publication count will be small in most cases. And yet, a single great breakthrough will be cited frequently—even within a short time. For sociometric purposes, this time lag will be inconsequential.

While Hodge is correct in stating that it was not previously a practical matter for the individual administrator to make citation counts, this is no longer true due to the availability of the *Science Citation Index*. Data obtained from this index would, among other things, *not* suffer from the biases inherent in Hodge's study. While Randall (*HBR*, May-June, 1964, p. 184) points out the consequences of Hodge's failure to cover the biological sciences, there are non-random factors involved which make any *sampling* procedure suspect. This may appear to be a strong statement, but the size of the populations involved is such that the addition or omission of any one journal might significantly affect most of Hodge's tables. Many journals of this type were omitted from his study. On the other hand, his list was well chosen in that it included many of the top-ranking journals—those which contain large numbers of articles. Indeed, if anything, his study shows that people *rate* journals as important in proportion to the number of articles they contain—a valid measure—but not as revealing a measure as impact factor³ which ranks a journal on the basis of the average number of citations to the average article. These qualitative differences in journals are similar to those observed for individual papers.

References

1. GARFIELD, E. Citation Indexes for Science, vol. 122, no. 3159, 1955, p. 108-11.
2. ———. Citation Indexes in Sociological and Historical Research. *American Documentation*, vol. 14, no. 4, 1963, p. 289-91.
3. ———. SHER, I. H. New Factors in the Evaluation of Scientific Literature through Citation Indexing. *American Documentation*, vol. 14, no. 3, 1963, p. 195-201.
4. ———. Citation Indexing: A Natural Science Literature Retrieval System for the Social Sciences. *American Behavioral Scientist*, vol. 7, no. 10, 1964, p. 58-61."

On the specific problem of the ranking of Kent in the Cuadra study, it is very easy to trace one source of the "error." We have found that individuals who edit multi-authored works, as is

the case for Kent, will be "credited" with citations that are made to specific portions of the multi-authored work. Indeed, in the *Science Citation Index* we always create two distinct entries—one for the editor and another for the specific author, if both are given in the reference citation. This obviously creates a bias for editors, but on the other hand, editors tend to become better known in their fields.

Administrators are important in any field, but Cuadra is trying to measure research contributions. In contrast to the research or idea man, therefore, it is not surprising that administrators are not frequently cited. Incidentally, some administrators publish a great deal, but their work would not ordinarily be considered original. That is why evaluation by publication counting has its dangers, as does citation counting. Be that as it may, citation counting does appear to identify, in a more objective fashion than any other method so far proposed, the key research contributors to a field. We have gathered considerable data along these lines at the Institute for Scientific Information and plan to publish when it is possible to do so without creating unnecessary resentment.

Cuadra's particular methodology is itself open to question, but this does not mean citation methods are valueless. A more interesting application of citation data is to identify the particular paper or book that is cited an unusually high number of times. Such an analysis of the documentation literature would produce far different results from those reported by Cuadra. In a special experimental citation index we prepared a few years ago covering literature of documentation and information science, some of the most frequently cited papers were by people who did not make any of Cuadra's lists. Neither Taube nor Kent are on that list either. Contrary to Cuadra's study, Taube did rank higher than Kent in our study in terms of total citations. This would parallel his rank as one who has many publications to his credit. However, if we brought our study up-to-date, I am confident it would show a considerable difference in cumulative data since much more work today is concerned with automatic indexing, citation indexing, etc., which were less fashionable five or ten years ago.

DR. EUGENE GARFIELD, Director
Institute for Scientific Information
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THANKS, MR. MELCHER

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the librarians who wrote to Daniel Melcher asking for the inclusion of the LC class numbers in PW and BPR (see *Special Libraries*, July-August, 1964). Their support made this change possible in 1965.

I also wish to express my special gratitude to Daniel Melcher who was very generous and open-minded in his authorization of this change.

MRS. LUBOV ALFERIEFF, Cataloging Librarian
IBM Research Library
Yorktown Heights, New York

Off the Press . . .

Book Reviews

DOCUMENTATION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS: Report of the Select Committee on Government Research of the House of Representatives, Eighty-eighth Congress, Second Session. Washington, D. C.: November 20, 1964. 148 p. (Available from Government Printing Office), 60 cents.

Since 1956 many congressional committees and other governmental groups have held lengthy hearings and issued staff and committee reports hoping to bring about improved communication processes for science and technology in the United States. While it is difficult to distinguish between cause and effect, it is evident that these hearings and reports have spurred action, have speeded up the installation of vital improvements, and have helped to define and publicize the existing problems.

This latest report contains a wealth of information about the programs and plans of the various government information facilities. While a number of conclusions and recommendations are included in the report, they are not as incisive or as important as those directed toward scientists and scientific administrators by the Weinberg Report,¹ issued two years ago. Hard and fast answers are difficult to come by, and the lasting impact of the Weinberg Report itself is still not firmly established. Rather, the value of the present report is that it logically and concisely describes the existing situation. One of the efforts of the Committee was to conduct a questionnaire survey of the major scientific and technical information programs being carried out by nine executive departments and 12 agencies of the government. The result is an informative and fact-filled review.

One comment in the report that will be of interest to librarians is the following (page 87): "It would be profitless to conjecture whether the information explosion jarred the libraries out of the center of the scientific and technological picture, or whether the scientific community followed its line of least resistance, and kept its own records close to hand. Whichever is true, the fact is that information centers have sprung up and in many quarters are regarded as substitutes for libraries. When the Committee invited federal departments and agencies to supply information on those parts of their organizations dealing with scientific and

technical information, their responses failed to mention all their libraries. They excluded those which did not seem to them to fit precisely the Committee's guidelines." This quotation should not be interpreted as expressing a major viewpoint of the report, for most of the commentary on libraries and librarians contained therein is not essentially critical. While many librarians felt slighted by the Weinberg Report, they are not likely to feel the same way in regard to the present report.

Since the Committee's role is to criticize and suggest solutions, it has not expressed optimism or satisfaction with the progress to date. It is evident, however, that considerable progress has been made during the last three years and most of the credit must go to government agencies. My own selection of the most significant changes, most of which are described in detail in this report, are:

1. Support for scientific and technical information is being given more readily, both in government and in private industry. Scientific and technical information is now a separate "line item" in the budgets of major governmental agencies engaged in research and development. As reported by the Bureau of the Budget and excluding most information costs under contract or grant programs, the year 1965 will see an increase of almost one-third over the expenditures in 1963 for the nine major departments and agencies responsible for most federal expenditures in this area.² The accompanying table indicates the very considerable expansion in financial support.
2. Cooperation and coordination between the various government information agencies has increased greatly. The Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) was established in May 1962 by the Federal Council for Science and Technology as a permanent working group composed of senior federal department or agency officials responsible for the operation of scientific and technical information systems and has had considerable impact. COSATI's September 1964 summary progress report is included in the committee report as Appendix A.
3. The information program of the Department of Defense has been reorganized and revitalized. Defense Documentation Center has caught up on its backlog, has established a good working relationship with the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, is now able to give faster service, and soon will begin to furnish

1. U.S. PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. *Science, Government, and Information: The Responsibilities of the Technical Community and the Government in the Transfer of Information*. Washington, D. C.: The White House, January 10, 1963. 52 p. (Available from Government Printing Office), 25 cents.

2. See also *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1962, 1963 and 1964*. Washington, D. C.: National Science Foundation, 1964, vol. xii, NSF 64-11.

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATING TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION³

<i>Activity Category</i>	<i>Actual 1963 (millions)</i>	<i>Estimate 1965 (millions)</i>
Publication and distribution	\$ 66	\$ 81
Bibliographic and reference services	59	88
Scientific symposia and technical meetings	14	14
R & D in scientific communication and documentation	13	19
Total	\$153	\$202

corporate author, personal author, and contract number indexes to the *Technical Abstract Bulletin* in addition to the present subject and AD-number indexes. DOD has established 22 information analysis centers, à la Weinberg, at a cost of approximately \$7 million. The individual military services have begun to pursue their own rather vigorous information programs.

4. The National Science Foundation has become more actively involved in this whole area. Support and guidance are provided for the National Referral Center for Science and Technology and the Science Information Exchange.

5. The National Science Foundation and other government agencies together with the foundations have made possible the great expansion in research and development in information science. Congressional hearings are vital but in the long run, use studies such as those presently being conducted together with other investigations of the problems of scientific communication are likely to provide more solid ground for future planning of information systems.

In spite of these significant changes, the communication problems caused by the exploding technologies and the rapid growth and splintering of science both in the United States and worldwide are about as formidable as ever. It is to be hoped that Congress, the White House Office of Science and Technology, COSATI, the National Science Foundation, and the various government information agencies will continue to provide leadership in efforts to improve the situation.

DAN T. BEDSOLE, Manager, Technical Library
Aerojet-General Corp., Sacramento, California
*Chairman, Committee on Government
Information Services, Science-Technology Division*

LIBRARIES AND AUTOMATION: Proceedings of the Conference on Libraries and Automation held at Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Virginia, May 26-30, 1963. *Barbara Evans Markuson*, ed. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1964. \$2.75.

This is the record of a conference on library automation jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress, the National Science Foundation, and the Council on Library Resources. Approximately two-thirds of the participants were from the library field, the remainder represented the various

technologies that librarians can, or might, utilize. The work summarizes the state of library mechanization as it was visualized by the technological fraternity.

The book consists of seven sections, each beginning with a state-of-the art paper by an expert followed by the remarks of various speakers and an edited transcript of the discussions that followed. Even though preprints of the papers were available to the participants, the level of discussion was discouraging. If the evidence of these discussions is valid, true communication between the librarian and the technologist has yet to be achieved.

The first paper, by Dean Swanson of the University of Chicago Library School, attempted to define the design requirements for a library of the future. Dr. Swanson lays down 11 performance goals for his ideal library, including such as "user-indexing," "access in depth to information," and "wheat and chaff identification." Intuitively these seem to be worthwhile goals, but no evidence is presented to indicate that a library having these capabilities will actually provide better service than is now available. For example, the identification of the author or publisher may be sufficient to winnow the wheat from the chaff, and this data is efficiently supplied by existing systems. Further, Dr. Swanson rightly states that a systems analysis begins with a "clear formulation of purposes or requirements independent of any particular design for implementation." Little attention, however, is devoted to the *purposes* of libraries that the 11 performance goals are designed to accomplish. Dr. Swanson continues instead with a specific, if not fully developed, system design.

The paper on index files by Patrick and Black is good as far as it goes. The discussion of indexes in terms of the devices required to store and search them, as well as the proposed strategy, cannot really be faulted. Unfortunately, however, the intellectual aspect of indexing is seriously oversimplified. An index is a searchable analog of the material being indexed. To be optimally effective the index must reflect many logical and semantic relationships. The evidence is painfully lacking that this can be accomplished with a string of descriptors, and any system not designed to handle larger informational units and more complex relationships will be rapidly outgrown.

One of the most stimulating papers in the collection is that by Richard Libby on "File Storage and Access." There is much food for thought in Libby's analysis of the library in fundamental

3. This table is adapted from Bureau of the Budget statistics given on p. 9 of the report.

information theory terms. This paper, and its accompanying discussion, make some of the best reading in the book.

The next three papers are concerned with the technology of how information is to be stored in the library, how it is to be printed out, and how it can be electronically transmitted between libraries.

The final paper, by Gilbert King of Itek, attempts to develop a mathematical model for the automation of library systems. Readers are reminded that it is not mathematical notation that makes a mathematical model. It is rather the precise formulation of functions and relationships that is most significant. The identification of significant parameters and the ability to predict system performance when these are varied are among the significant benefits to be derived from the design of the model. King's model is not sufficiently refined to make this possible.

Considering how rapidly the field of library automation is developing, it is to be hoped that future volumes on this subject are published more promptly, in less confusing format, with indexes, and with L.C. card numbers. Despite its flaws, however, this volume will serve as a source of important information to every librarian engaged in, or contemplating library automation.

ABRAHAM I. LEBOWITZ, Assistant to the Chief Library Services, Division of Technical Information U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Washington, D. C.

MARKET ANALYSIS: A HANDBOOK OF CURRENT DATA SOURCES. *Nathalie D. Frank*. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1964. 268 p. \$5.50.

"Habitual reliance on memory is often a shortcut to overlooking new data, new sources, even new features of standard works," warns the author of this bibliography of market analysis information. Thus, although *Market Analysis* will be of most value to those who are not familiar with this field or its information resources, it will also serve as a refresher for those who are. The guide is limited to references generally applicable to the study of business trends and in consumer and industrial market analysis. Emphasis throughout is on primary statistical sources of a current, continuing nature. Advertising and media research are omitted. Some sources for individual industries, products, and markets are cited for illustrative purposes.

There is an excellent introductory chapter on "Marketing Information and Its Retrieval," which discusses secondary research techniques and might well be required reading for market researchers.

There is heavy emphasis on federal government sources and a large section of the book is devoted to discussions of federal statistical programs and publications. Others chapters cover universities, research institutions (such as the Advertising Research Foundation and the National Industrial Conference Board), trade associations, research services and communications media, and business

firms as publishers of market information. Directories, periodicals, abstracts and indexes, and bibliographies and guides are grouped together by type. Such an arrangement makes a subject index essential for use, and the subject entries forming the basis of the index seem to be quite adequate.

Because the bibliography is selective and illustrative rather than exhaustive, it must be regarded as selections of and suggestions for information sources. Although the author undoubtedly wished to strike a balance between complete entries and avoidance of ephemeral information in the entries, an appendix listing the addresses of the publishers and institutions listed would have been most useful. The placement of the footnotes at the end of the chapters is a bit confusing, and this reviewer does not understand why some sources are cited in the footnotes instead of in the text.

Any discussion of market information published by media is most difficult, since information is published irregularly, availability, quality, and usefulness vary, and beyond a statement that such information exists and may be requested from publishers, very little can be said. The chapter of *Market Analysis* covering such publications includes some citations of regularly published data but mainly consists of illustrative citations. The illustrative nature of these entries should be borne strongly in mind when this chapter is used. The user will also have to remember to use this chapter for ideas, since the subject index will not always lead him to it.

ELIN B. CHRISTIANSON, Librarian
J. Walter Thompson Co., Chicago

SLA Authors

ATWOOD, Ruth. A Grass-Roots Look at MEDLARS. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 52, no. 4, October 1964, p. 645-51.

DIEHL, Katharine Smith. Early Indian Imprints. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1964. 533 p. \$15.

———. Putting the House in Order. *College and Research Libraries*, November 1964, p. 491-3.

———. Religions, Mythologies, Folklores: An Annotated Bibliography, 2nd ed. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1962. 573 p. \$12.50.

FANTOVA, Johanna. Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy. *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*, vol. 26, no. 1, autumn 1964, p. 57-62.

GRANDBOIS, Mildred. The Nursing Literature Index: Its History, Present Needs, and Future Plans. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 52, no. 4, October 1964, p. 676-83.

GRUEN, Sonia L. Establishing a New Medical School Library. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 52, no. 4, October 1964, p. 684-91.

KIP, Charles E. Transcription of Technical Information. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 4, no. 4, October 1964, p. 234-6.

MORELOCK, Molete, co-author. Library Operations Research and Systems Engineering Studies. *College and Research Libraries*, November 1964, p. 501-3.

SHAFFER, Kenneth R. Teenage Elysium: Our Own Delusion. *Library Journal*, vol. 89, no. 22, December 15, 1964, p. 4976-9.

SHARP, Harold S. Factory Noise and How to Reduce It. *Consulting Engineer*, November 1964, p. 112-3.

SOUTHERN, W. A., co-author. Current Sources of National and International Pharmaceutical Market and Economic Information. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 4, no. 4, October 1964, p. 237-44.

New Serials

BOOK REVIEW INDEX is a new monthly guide to reviews appearing in general, specialized, and scholarly publications, including library journals, and is published by the Gale Research Company, 2200 Book Tower, Detroit 26, Michigan. Monthly issues, punched to fit a binder furnished by the publisher, will be cumulated every third month. Citations will include author's name, book, title, name of reviewing medium and reviewer, date of issue, and pagination. The annual subscription rate is \$24.

URBAN STUDIES, a semi-annual journal published by Oliver & Boyd Ltd., Tweeddale Court, 14 High Street, Edinburgh 1, Scotland, is broadly based on the social sciences devoted to British urban matters and attempts to present several areas of urban studies, such as civic design, physical planning, traffic engineering, economics, law, sociology, politics, geography, and others. The cost of a yearly subscription in the United States and Canada is \$5 and is available through the publisher or any bookseller.

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RECENT REFERENCES

Prepared by JOHN R. SHEPLEY

Librarianship

OTTERVIK, Gösta and MÖHLENBROCK, Sigurd. *Bibliotek i Sverige: Vägledning för besökare, lantagare, biblioteksansvarande*. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1964. 209 p. pap. illus. 24:-, inb. 28:-.

Libraries in Sweden: A Guide for Visitors, Borrowers, and Library School Students.

WHITE, Joyce L. and HUMESTON, E. J., Jr., eds. *Proceedings of the Second Annual Church Library Conference* (Drexel Library School Series No. 9). Philadelphia: Drexel Press, 1964. 75 p. pap. \$3.25. (Available from Drexel Book Store, 32nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Proceedings of a one-day conference, in April 1964, sponsored by Drexel Institute of Technology and the Philadelphia Council of Churches. Papers, reports of discussion groups, appendices.

Bibliographic Tools

DEASON, Hilary J., comp. *The AAAS Science Book List for Young Adults* (AAAS Miscellaneous Publication No. 64-11). Washington, D. C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1964. xv, 250 p. cloth \$3.50, pap. \$2.50. (L. C. 64-7882)

Annotated bibliography of 1,376 science and mathematics books, designed as a guide for high school students, college undergraduates, and non-specialist adults. Arrangement is by Dewey Decimal classification. Author and title indexes; directory of publishers.

FREITAG, Ruth S., comp. *Union Lists of Serials: A Bibliography*. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1964. xiii, 150 p. pap. \$1.25. (Available from Government Printing Office)

Brings up to date a compilation that appeared in the second edition of Gregory's *Union List of Serials* in 1943. Cites 1,218 union lists, more than three times the number in the 1943 bibliography. Arrangement is by country; brief annotations indicate the number and location of the libraries whose serial holdings are represented in each union list, the number of serials included, the arrangement of entries, and whether or not the extent of library holdings is shown. Name, subject, and geographical indexes.

FRY, Bernard M. and MOHRHARDT, Foster E., eds. *A Guide to Information Sources in Space Science and Technology*. New York: Interscience, 1963. xiv, 579 p. \$9.50. (L. C. 63-19662)

First volume in a series of guides to information sources in the major technical and scientific fields. Over 3,500 published and 400 non-publication sources and references include journals, books, abstracts and indexes, specialized information and data centers, technical reports, patents, translations, and unpublished information. Author, subject, and serial publications indexes.

KNOX, Vera H. *Public Finance Information Sources* (Management Information Guide 3). Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1964. 142 p. \$8.75. (L. C. 64-16503)

Contents of this bibliography are arranged under topic headings such as Public Finance, Public Revenues, Public Expenditures, Public Debt, Fiscal Policy, etc., with occasional explanatory text or annotation. Emphasis on material published in the 1960's. Author and subject indexes. Unjustified margins.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND. *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation*, 11 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price, U. S., Ireland, \$640; elsewhere, \$704. After April 30, 1965: U. S., Ireland, \$800; elsewhere, \$880.

An index, compiled from the holdings of several hundred libraries and archives, to manuscripts relating to Ireland and to the activities of Irishmen at home and abroad from the 5th to the 20th century. Approximately 280,000 cards, arranged by persons and institutions, subjects, places, dates, and manuscript locations.

New Reference Tools for Librarians, Supplement No. 2. Long Island City, N. Y.: Maxwell Scientific International, Inc., 1964. iii, 56 p. pap. mimeo. Gratis.

Lists some 550 new and forthcoming reference books, bibliographies, and publications on librarianship issued in 1964. Emphasis is on British and American works, but some German, French, and other foreign titles are included.

PRAKKEN, Sarah L., ed. *Books in Print: An Author-Title-Series Index to the Publishers' Trade List Annual*, 1964. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1964. xxvii, 2,673 p. \$18. (L. C. 4-12648)

17th annual edition. Lists approximately 178,000 titles available from 1,500 American publishers.

———. *Subject Guide to Books in Print: An Index to the Publishers' Trade Lists Annual*, 1964. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1964. xxvii, 2,112 p. \$17.50. (L. C. 4-12648)

8th annual edition. Lists some 133,500 books under 28,000 subject headings with 38,000 cross-references.

A Reference Guide to Metropolitan Transportation. Evanston, Ill.: Transportation Center at Northwestern University, 1964. 42 p. pap. \$1.50.

Annotated bibliography containing some 600 titles, arranged under three major headings: traffic, local transit, the metropolis.

WASSERMAN, Paul and SILANDER, Fred S. *Decision-Making: An Annotated Bibliography Supplement, 1958-1963*. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, 1964. v, 178 p. pap. \$4.75. (L. C. 58-4160)

Books, articles, and documents annotated descriptively rather than critically and arranged under broad subject headings. Author and title indexes. Original volume, *Decision-Making: An*

Annotated Bibliography, published in 1958, is still available at \$3.50.

Catalogs and Indexes

Alphabetischer Katalog der Bibliothek des Johann Gottfried Herder-Instituts, 5 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. U. S., West Germany, \$320; elsewhere, \$352.

The Herder Institute is West Germany's largest research center for East Central European studies. Holdings comprise 65,000 volumes (including 1,100 periodicals) on the political, economic, and cultural history of eastern Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Approximately 75,000 cards, with German translations provided for entries in Eastern European languages.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND. *Catalogue of the Lauriston Castle Chapbooks*. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price, U. S., British Isles, \$30; elsewhere, \$33. After January 31, 1965: U. S., British Isles, \$35; elsewhere, \$38.50.

Some 200 composite volumes of chapbooks dating mainly from the 19th century, but with some from the 17th and 18th. Imprints are from all over Great Britain. Entries are by author when possible, otherwise by title.

———. *Shelf-catalogue of the Blaikie Collection of Jacobite Pamphlets, Broadsides and Proclamations*. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price, U. S., British Isles, \$25; elsewhere, \$27.50. After January 31, 1965: U. S., British Isles, \$30; elsewhere, \$33.

The collection, formed by Dr. Walter B. Blaikie (1847-1928), who edited three volumes of Jacobite material for the Scottish History Society, contains 720 volumes including composite volumes of pamphlets, with prints and other items.

———. *Shelf-catalogue of the Lloyd Alpine Collection*. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price, U. S., British Isles, \$25; elsewhere, \$27.50. After January 31, 1965: U. S., British Isles, \$30; elsewhere, \$33.

Collection contains some 2,000 items, mainly printed books, of Alpine and other mountaineering literature in several languages. Most are of the 19th and early 20th centuries, but some date back as far as the 16th.

———. *Shelf-catalogue of the Wordie Collection of Polar Exploration*. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price, U. S., British Isles, \$30; elsewhere, \$33. After January 31, 1965: U. S., British Isles, \$35; elsewhere, \$38.50.

Collection was assembled by Sir James Mann Wordie (1889-1962), geologist and polar explorer and from 1951 to 1954 President of the Royal Geographical Society. Contains some 4,500 items, including books in several languages, off-prints, runs of journals of learned societies, and Wordie's files as a member of the Discovery Committee of the Colonial Office.

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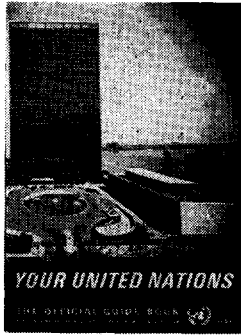
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