San Jose State University
SJSU ScholarWorks

Special Libraries, 1977 | Special Libraries, 1970s

2-1-1977

Special Libraries, February 1977

Special Libraries Association

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1977

Part of the Cataloging and Metadata Commons, Collection Development and Management Commons, Information Literacy Commons, and the Scholarly Communication Commons

Recommended Citation
Special Libraries Association, "Special Libraries, February 1977" (1977). *Special Libraries, 1977*. 2.
https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1977/2

This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Libraries, 1970s at SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Libraries, 1977 by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@sjsu.edu.

special libraries

February 1977, vol. 68, no. 2

- ☐ Newspaper Library Computerization
- ☐ Government Printing Office Study
- ☐ Collection Development
- ☐ Impact of Technology
- ☐ Library Education: Yugoslavia

SPLBA 68 (2) 57–102 (1977)
ISSN 0038-6723

You can offer a remarkably effective SDI service without putting a strain on your budget... or your staff

ISI's multidisciplinary alerting service—ASCATOPICS®—can keep your library's users up to date 52 weeks a year on the new journal literature in any of over 400 scientific subjects.

If a limited budget and an already busy staff have kept you from offering an SDI service for your users, then you ought to know about *ASCATOPICS*.

Each week *ASCATOPICS* supplies listings of the latest journal literature in 432 categories of the pure, applied, and social sciences.

Computerized and remarkably current, *ASCATOPICS* combs over 4,900 of the world's most important journals to assure that its subscribers know about the latest developments, techniques, and data while the information is still new.

This means that, whether your library is highly specialized or serves a broad spectrum of interests, *you can devise a combination of topics ideally suited to your users' needs.*

What's more, with *ASCATOPICS* your users will always be able to get the important articles they find. Each item listed in an *ASCATOPICS* report comes with a complete bibliographic description, plus the author's address needed to write for reprints. Also, ISI's *Original Article Tear Sheet*® service (*OATS*®) will supply the full text of any item listed in *ASCATOPICS* for as little as $3 per ten-page article.

The cost for any ASCATOPICS subject —52 weekly reports—is $100 a year. That's less than $2 a week.

By choosing five or ten key topics—you can give your library's users the SDI service you've always wanted them to have—without cost overruns or additional staff.

For a complete list of *ASCATOPICS* subjects, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. Do it today. You'll be doing your library's users—and yourself—a favor.

©1976 ISI

I'd like to learn more about how I can create a reliable SDI service with *ASCATOPICS*. Please send me your free brochure.

Name _____ Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____ Zip _____

Country _____ Telephone _____

26 487

ISI® Institute for Scientific Information®
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, U.S.A. Tel. (215) 923-3300. Cable: SCINFO. Telex: 84-5305
European Office
132 High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, U.K. Tel. Uxbridge 30085. Telex: 933693

We're looking for one Information Manager

(from every company, library, institution, association & gov't agency)

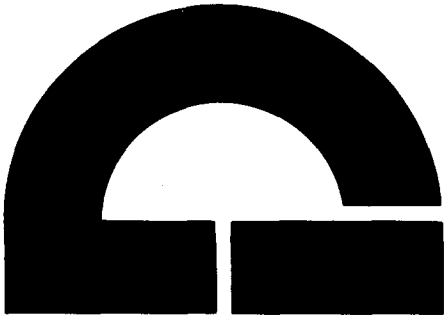
...because the time has come to better manage and control your information resources and costs:

- The price of not being informed in a fast-changing society is severe.
- The cost of total information processing can exceed 15% of your organization's total budget, according to *Harvard Business Review*.
- Although the wealth of information resources is greater than ever before, most organizations are not structured to use them effectively.
- An entire industry has sprung up to develop new tools and techniques (on-line systems, microforms, facsimile, remote modeling, word processing, etc.) that *can* tap these resources.
- A management discipline is now emerging to integrate these tools within an organization to bridge the gap between resources and need.

This is the first conference of its kind

...a nationwide gathering expressly designed to explore this emerging profession. This unprecedented event will help you better understand your organization's information needs...define your professional role, and return to your job with a timely and authoritative knowledge of how to cope with the "information explosion"—or better still, how to control it.

Through MANAGEMENT and CAREER ADVANCEMENT seminars; "HOT TOPIC" WORKSHOPS; an EXPOSITION of information products, services and systems; and many SPECIAL EVENTS...you will learn how to identify and anticipate needs, solve immediate and long-range problems, meet daily and career goals, and profit from the many opportunities that are available to the information-aware professional.



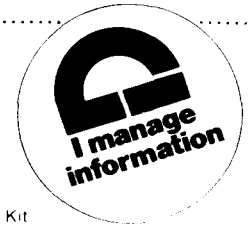
Attend the National Information Conference and Exposition (N.I.C.E.)
"The Emerging Information Manager: Bridging the Gap"
April 18-21, 1977
The Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Mail This Coupon Today!

Simply fill in your name and address, to register or to request full conference details. No cost or obligation. By acting now you save money and we will send you an "I Manage Information" button.

s

N.I.C.E. Headquarters
Suite 904
4720 Montgomery Lane
Bethesda, Md. 20014



YES!
Please send me...
☐ Complete Program and Registration Kit

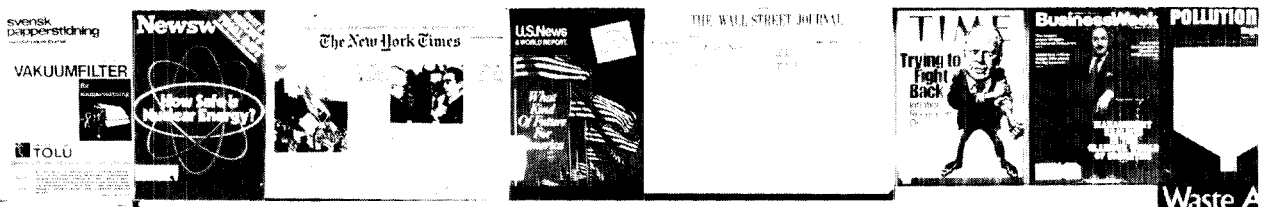
Name

Title

Organization

Address

City State Zip



ENVIROLINE® & ENERGYLINE®. . .

For When Your Search Has To Range From A Scientific Paper . . . To An Out-of-print Congressional Report . . . To A Vital Newspaper Article . . . And Beyond

Have you ever started a search on an energy or environmental subject . . . and found that it took four, or five, or even more databases to cover all the *types* of documents needed?

It's not uncommon. Because Energy and the Environment are subjects where science and technology, politics, economics and human lifestyles all come to a common focus.

And the information needs on these two subjects will be more intense than ever in 1977 . . . as a new environmentally-conscious President takes office . . . as another round of OPEC oil price increases strikes . . . as the trade-offs between energy and the environment grow more delicate.

Enviroline and Energyline are two databases that can help you cope with the complex scope of these subjects. And often, they do the work of a lengthy, expensive multi-database search!

- Enviroline is database of over 60,000 informative abstracts, from 1971 onward. All major environmental subjects are covered . . . from the largest topics —air and water pollution— to smaller issues such as Radiological Contamination or Wildlife.

  The file contains scientific and technical serials, government reports and hearings, non-government reports and conference proceedings.

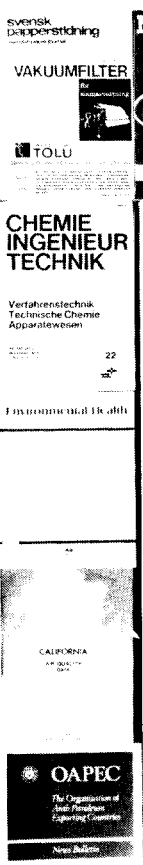
  Enviroline is FILE 40 on DIALOG.
- Energyline contains over 10,000 abstracts, back to 1971, with an increased scope of coverage that began in 1976. It now covers all major energy topics, from Oil and Gas to Solar Energy . . . plus unconventional resources such as Wind Power and Wave Energy.

  You can access Energyline on SDC's ORBIT by typing in "FILE ENERGY"

Both Enviroline and Energyline contain vital business publications such as the Business Week, The Economist, Forbes and Fortune . . . plus important newspapers such as the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal.

When should you use Enviroline and Energyline? In many cases (except for narrowly focussed scientific searches) they make real sense as the *first* file to try . . . for broad subject coverage . . . wide ranging sources . . . well written abstracts.

Environment Information Center, Inc., Dept. SL-1.
292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.



special libraries®

FEBRUARY 1977
VOLUME 68, NUMBER 2

Letters	6A	
Computerized Storage and Retrieval of Newspaper Stories	57	David A. Rhydwen
GPO—Are You Listening?	62	Shula Schwartz
Collection Development in Texas State Agency Libraries	69	Mary C. Grattan
The Impact of Technology on Library Science	76	Donald G. Fink
Post-Graduate Education for Librarianship in Yugoslavia	81	Katherine Cveljo

SLA News

Chapters & Divisions	89

Vistas

Washington Letter	91	Coming Events	97
Have You Seen?	92	Reviews	99
Have You Heard?	93	Pubs	102
Placement	16A	Index to Advertisers	18A

Editor: NANCY M. VIGGIANO *Assistant Editor:* EVELYN SCHREIBER
Advertising Sales: JOHN S. ROCK *Circulation:* FREDERICK BAUM

Special Libraries is published by Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

© 1977 by Special Libraries Association. Material protected by this copyright may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of scholarship or research.

Monthly except double issue for May/June. Annual index in December issue.
Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional offices.

COMPENDEX = TECHNOLOGY

- **Your window on worldwide developments in engineering**
- **Your *first choice* for answers to queries on:**

- Solar Energy Measurement
- Propellants for Rockets and Missiles
- Treatment of Industrial Wastes
- Heat Insulating Materials
- Geothermal Energy
- Waste Heat Utilization
- Defects in Semiconductor Materials
- Control of Air Pollution
- Engineering Education
- Industrial Management
- Data Base Management
- Biomedical Engineering

COMPENDEX — ***via on-line*** search services operational in U.S., Canada and Europe. Providing instant access to over 500,000 records (including Abstracts) — growing by 7,500 additions monthly; average rates — $10.00 to $15.00 per search.

COMPENDEX — ***via batch mode*** (SDI or retrospective searches) available from centers around the world.

COMPENDEX — ***via Acquisition*** Lease or License for National Information Services, Industrial Organizations and Academic Institutions.

For further information contact:
Marketing Division
Engineering Index, Inc.
345 East 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
Tel. (212) 644-7620 or 644-7615

Subscription Rates: Nonmembers, USA and Canada, $22.50 per calendar year; add $2.50 postage for other countries. $7.50 to members, which is included in member dues. Single copies (recent years) $2.75 except for October issue (Directory) which is $12.00.

Back Issues & Hard Cover Reprints: Inquire Kraus Reprint Corp., 16 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. Microfilm & Microfiche Editions (1909 to date): Inquire University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Changes of Address: Allow six weeks for all changes to become effective. All communications should include both old and new addresses (with ZIP Codes) and should be accompanied by a mailing label from a recent issue. *Members* should send their communications to the SLA Membership Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. *Nonmember Subscribers* should send their communications to the SLA Circulation Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Claims for missing numbers will not be allowed if received more than 90 days from date of mailing plus the time normally required for postal delivery of the issue and the claim. No claims are allowed because of failure to notify the Membership Department or the Circulation Department (see above) of a change of address, or because copy is "missing from files."

Special Libraries Association assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by the contributors to the Association's publications. Instructions for Contributors last appeared in *Special Libraries* 66 (no. 12) (Dec 1975). A publications brochure is available from the Association's New York offices. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of Special Libraries Association. Acceptance of an advertisement does not imply endorsement of the product by Special Libraries Association.

Indexed in: *Book Review Index, Business Periodicals Index, Information Science Abstracts, Historical Abstracts, Hospital Literature Index, Library Literature, Library & Information Science Abstracts, Management Index, Public Affairs Information Service* and *Science Citation Index.*

Membership

DUES. Member or Associate Member $40; Student Member $8; Retired Member $10; Sustaining Member $200.

Important New Reference Works from Pergamon

Habitat

The International Multidisciplinary Journal for the original publication of research and survey articles, records of actual experiences and proposed plans for future activities concerned with all aspects of Human Settlements, both Urban and Rural

Chairman of the Editorial Board: **J.F. COALES,** *University Engineering Laboratory, Cambridge*

The articles in this journal encompass the problems and opportunities of human living in significant numbers, including the systems they create, i.e. the institutions, the social, health, educational and commercial services, transport and communications, government, and all elements that directly affect the quality of life of a country as a whole.

Published bi-monthly
Subscription rate 1977 **$106.00**
Two year rate 1977/78 **$201.40**

Microfilm Subscription and Back Issues
Current subscriptions on microfilm, and back files on microfilm as well as back issues in the regular editions of all previously published volumes are available. Prices on request.
(Prices include postage & insurance)

A Global Review of Human Settlements and Statistical Annex

The general purpose of this two-volume authoritative reference work prepared by the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Statistical Office of the UN is to provide the reader for the first time with a global review of the quality of life in human settlements. The work focuses on urban development, its demographic, economic and visual characteristics, on the availability of land and its use, on housing conditions and needs and, finally, on the infrastructure. The estimation of the existing housing stock and the future normative housing requirements in the chapter on housing are of special relevance.

Contents (partial): Technical Notes. Relevant Definitions. Tables. Population. Land. Housing.

Of interest to: Urban and regional planners, geographers, environmental scientists, civil engineers, local and central government administrators.

ISBN 0 08 021045 7 **$100.00**
LC No. 76-13282
576pp approx 273 x 190mm

Human Settlements

National Reports: Summaries and Reference Guide

This volume presents by subject the issues of greatest national concern as submitted by the governments of all nations participating in the HABITAT Conference, Vancouver, 1976. The subject summaries are basically composed of quotes and paraphrases from the National Reports themselves and a reference guide is appended to each chapter with page references to topics and sub-topics discussed in those reports.

Prepared for **HABITAT:** United Nations Conference on Human Settlements by the International Institute for Environment and Development, *London* and *Washington, DC.*

Contents: Introduction. Settlement Policies and Strategies. Settlements Planning. Shelter. Infrastructure and Services. Land. Public Participation. Institutions and Management. International Cooperation.

Of interest to: Economists, political scientists, all concerned in policy making, urban and regional planners, environmental scientists, civil engineers, etc.

ISBN 0 08 021243 3 flexi **$25.00**
125pp 280 x 216mm

Supplement to the International Journal HABITAT

Human Settlements

Annotated Bibliography

Prepared for **HABITAT:** United Nations Conference on Human Settlements by International Institute for Environment and Development, *London* and *Washington, DC.*

Compiled by the International Institute for Environment and Development at the request of the HABITAT Secretariat, this bibliography containing some 2000 selected and annotated abstracts is the first major step to bring together important literature encompassing all aspects of our environment.

Contents: Introduction. Bibliography: Books. Journal articles, Reports and Documents. Bibliography of Bibliographies. National Reports. Conference Documents. Subject Index. Secondary Author Index. List of Libraries Consulted.

Of interest to: Economists, political scientists, all concerned with policy making in relation to the environment, urban and regional planners, environmental scientists.

ISBN 0 08 021046 5 flexi **$25.00**
228pp 280 x 216mm

Supplement to the International Journal HABITAT

Pergamon Press Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England
Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, USA

LETTERS

Image Problem

In his inaugural remarks, SLA president Mark Baer asked why the professional image of the special librarian is so dim. One reason Baer stated is that special librarians have not made their expertise sufficiently apparent to others. Consequently, people do not really understand what a special librarian does. The public associates a physician with the treatment of a medical disorder. What does a special librarian do?

Special librarians should be aware of the importance of their services. They should be able to effectively explain what they do. When asked, some merely say they catalog books or scan and index journal articles. By not being more explicit, they transmit the impression of being uninformed on the value of their services. In addition, they appear uncurious and uninterested in areas beyond the immediate perimeters of their job function. Every special librarian should be able to discuss what he (or she) does, why he does it, how his job relates to the objectives of his employer, who benefits from his services, and how well he has performed.

Perhaps, special librarians tend toward short-focus thinking because they are isolated from the day-to-day activities of others in their work environment. If special librarians interact only with one another, they will naturally have little opportunity to learn of the impact of their services on others. In some organizations, special librarians do meet formally, as well as informally, with those who use their services in order to obtain "feedback." Unfortunately, this is not common.

Special librarians should arrange and participate in meetings with library users. The special librarian should have a positive mood and a confident manner. The object of the meeting is to learn from other specialists. Undoubtedly, in many organizations there is a reluctance to hold such meetings. If this is the case, the special librarian must seek feedback in a less formal and less systematic way. If the special librarian has difficulty getting adequate information about the importance of his services within his organization, he should bring the problem to the attention of other SLA members. Local chapters might be able to develop programs that would bring librarian and library user together.

More articles should appear in library journals by people who use special libraries and who have something to say about the importance of special librarians. Similarly, special librarians should communicate to others information relating the value of their services to the solution of business problems in such areas as new product ideas, product development and improvement, market opportunities, cost control, and consumer attitudes. By doing this, special librarians will improve their image as well as become more ardent advocates of their profession.

James H. Schwartz
Dynapol
Palo Alto, Calif. 94304

Omission

The article by Elizabeth A. McBride and Mary L. Morgan entitled "Guide to the Indexing of U.S. Government Periodicals" [*Special Libraries* 67 (no.2):76–83 (Feb 1976)] contained considerable useful information. Unfortunately, it was inaccurate with respect to the publication *Problems of Communism (POC)*. While noting several services which do index *POC*, the authors failed to indicate that the journal is self-indexed (an index appears in the sixth bimonthly issue of each year).

In addition, since the *Social Sciences and Humanities Index* was divided into two separate indexes some months ago, *POC* has been indexed in the *Social Sciences Index* only. It might also be noted that *POC* is covered in *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Sociales, ABC POL SCI,* and *International Political Science Abstracts.*

We trust that such corrections will not detract from the overall utility of the work by McBride and Morgan.

Paul A. Smith, Jr.
Editor
Problems of Communism
Press and Publications Service
U.S.I.A.

What's a Perfect Binding?

Perfect bound ("newspeak" for "unsewn") bindings on books have caused librarians grief and libraries money (for rebinding) since they fall apart so readily.

I would like to see *Special Libraries* and all other review periodicals indicate the type of binding in the description of books received and reviewed.

Also, I urge publishers not to utilize this type of binding until they have really perfected the process.

Marvin H. Scilken,
Director
The Orange Public Library
Orange, N.J. 07050

Job Disadvantage

One point Guy St. Clair failed to mention in his article on one-person libraries [*Special Libraries* 67 (nos.5/6):223–238 (May/Jun 1976)] is that a one-person library is a poor place to work if one is desirous of continuing a career as a librarian. In a larger library, where a beginning librarian would be supervised by a more seasoned one, the latter can assess the beginner's performance. I feel that this is a major factor holding me back in regaining library employment.

Jean E. Dulaff
Albuquerque, N.M. 87109

* *

Special Libraries welcomes communications from its readers, but can rarely accommodate letters in excess of 300 words. Light editing, for style and economy, is the rule rather than the exception, and we assume that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in our monthly letters column.

FROM THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD STATISTICS IN BRIEF

Prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office, this handy reference gives important and frequently consulted demographic, economic and social statistics for 139 countries (furnished by the countries themselves) as well as regional aggregates.

253 p. $3.95

United Nations Publications
Room LX-2300
New York, N.Y. 10017
or
United Nations Publications
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10 Switzerland

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
PRATT INSTITUTE

SPRING SEMESTER 1977

Offering Career Enrichment/ Graduate Credit/Board of Education Course Requirements in the following:

- Literature of Ethnic Minorities (561)
- Books for Children in Intermediate Grades (560)
- Picture Books and Storytelling (564)
- Media for Adults (565)
- Audiovisual Equipment and Services In Libraries and Education (566)
- Documentary Cultural Films (567)
- Basic Materials and Methods for Locating Information (502)
- Abstracting and Indexing (512)
- Government Information Resources (523)
- Art Information Resources (527)

pratt

Other courses also available in daytime, evening, and weekend sessions geared for working students.

For further information, including complete course listings and schedules, call 212-636-3702 or 636-3712, or write: Prof. Anne Kelly, GSLIS, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205.

A list that says a lot

We have a great list of over 145 serial publications. How many of these outstanding serials are you currently receiving? All of our serials are on Series Standing Order and can be ordered directly through our New York office or from your wholesaler. For additional information please contact our Library Services Department at the address below.

ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND

52 VANDERBILT AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017 (212) 686-5277

A NEW PUBLICATION FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST CANCER

International Directory of Specialized Cancer Research and Treatment Establishments

The most detailed survey to date of cancer research and treatment facilities, programmes, personnel and budgets throughout the world.

This Directory is the outcome of a worldwide study carried out by the UICC Committee on International Collaborative Activities (CICA) under the responsibility of Dr. R. Lee Clark (Houston, Texas, USA) and Dr. S. Eckhardt (Budapest, Hungary).

Its 530 pages contain data on 493 establishments with specialized competence in the field of cancer research and/or treatment in 80 different countries.

The description of each establishment includes:

- full address and telephone number
- affiliations
- directors and departmental heads
- number of personnel
- budget in national currency and in dollars
- annual cancer-patient statistics
- a review of the establishment's activities in:
  - — cancer treatment and rehabilitation
  - — clinical cancer research
  - — experimental cancer research and
  - — professional education
- and data on the availability of postgraduate training posts and special cancer library facilities.

Establishments are grouped by country and there are alphabetical indexes of Establishment names, Institute Directors and Heads of Departments.

Price US $30.—

Orders should be sent to:

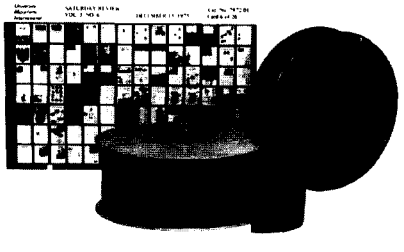
Directory Sales (SL)
International Union Against Cancer
3, rue du Conseil-Général
1205 Geneva/Switzerland

Ask us about helping your library out of a bind.

The problems with bound periodicals never seem to end. As the demand for more information continues to grow, you need more and more space to store it. Then there are the added problems of mutilation and loss, too.

How do you get out of this bind? Ask us. University Microfilms International offers an answer to the problems libraries face...microform...a product that saves space in your library and money in your budget. In fact, microform requires up to 95% less storage space than bound periodicals, while greatly reducing the risks of mutilation and loss.

What does this mean for your library? Ask us. University Microfilms has now packaged all the advantages of microform into a program called the Serials Subscription Service. This remarkable service automatically ensures the latest volume of any given title as soon as it is available in microform, usually six months to a year following publication. The Serials Subscription Service offers over 7,000 titles, including many of the most popular titles, with guaranteed annual prices and only one invoice with your order for the entire year.



Ask us

If you would like to learn more about the Serials Subscription Service and how it can become part of your library management program, just ask us. We'll be happy to send you our catalog and information on the Serials Subscription Program. Just ask Serials Marketing Manager, University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

University Microfilms International

Name

Institution

Street

City State Zip

SL-2

ifi

IFI/Plenum Data Company introduces

The IFI Assignee Index to United States Patents

The only publication providing:

- Quick access to all patents owned by any company
- Patent numbers with full text titles for subject searches
- Quarterly updating – cumulated annually
- Publication two months after issuance
- Availability from January 1975 forward

$300.00 per year 2-year subscription: $550.00

Sample copies may be obtained from:

IFI/Plenum Data Company
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22202
telephone (703) 521-1140

IFI/PLENUM DATA COMPANY
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202

five advantages... worth looking into

1 COMPREHENSIVE

Stechert Macmillan offers one of the world's most comprehensive acquisition services for all types of periodicals, continuations, and books – domestic and foreign; academic, scientific, and popular.

2 ECONOMICAL

Choose from a variety of acquisition plans that allows you to buy more for less money.

3 EFFICIENT

Each customer has a personal supervisor for direct answers to any question. Professionally-staffed offices, and contacts throughout the world, speed search and acquisition.

4 CONTINUOUS

You are guaranteed uninterrupted receipt of materials with our Standing Order Service for all periodicals and continuations.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE

You receive a wide variety of timely bibliographic news services designed for acquisition librarians.

Contact your regional representative or
our Sales/Marketing Office in New York for our International Acquisition Brochure.
Bibliographic publications are free on request.

A WORLD OF SERVICE

Stechert Macmillan, Inc.

Serving Libraries Since 1872
866 Third Avenue • New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. • (212) 935-4250

U.S.A. • AUSTRALIA • ENGLAND • FRANCE • GERMANY

Computerized Storage and Retrieval of Newspaper Stories at the Globe and Mail Library, Toronto, Canada

David A. Rhydwen

The Globe and Mail, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5V 2S9

■ *The Globe and Mail*, a Canadian newspaper, has installed in its library a computerized information storage and retrieval system modified to its specifications. In non-technical language its features and applications are described and the advantages of such a system over the conventional manual clip file are presented.

IT HAS long been the philosophy of *The Globe and Mail* Library that newspaper libraries must produce requested information as quickly, accurately, completely, and conveniently as possible.

It was with this in mind that 25 years ago the application of microfiche was adapted to newspaper clippings, and that some eight years ago the library first started copying old photo negatives to microfilm and aperture cards. Now the stage for the biggest step of all has been reached.

For a decade the staff of *The Globe and Mail* Library has been actively exploring the possibility of making use of the computer in library functions. More than eight years ago a program for computerized indexing of photographic negatives was introduced. The success of this whetted our appetite for further use of the data processing technique. Unfortunately, when a system of information storage and retrieval which offered some of the capability deemed necessary by the staff was located, no satisfactory arrangement for further upgrading was ever concluded with the company that had developed the system.

The New System

In 1974 an information system was learned about that had been developed at Queen's University in Canada specifically for searching constitutional and legal information. By the end of the year a terminal was installed in the library and a data base created which consisted of the stories published in *The Globe and Mail* in May and June 1973. The data base was loaded on the computer at the University of Ottawa where the retrieval system was also located on leased time. The two locations were, of course, linked by telephone line.

Using the system as it was then constituted, a story could be located in about ten seconds. It was necessary only to use words which appeared in the text for search terms—on an average about three words. What we received in response was the text of the story displayed on the screen of the terminal.

Ten weeks of evaluation led to further discussions with the private company that

had acquired the system from Queen's University. Under contract to *The Globe and Mail,* the company agreed to modify and enrich the system to do certain things which the library had decided were necessary if such a system were to be acceptable. In the course of these discussions, it was agreed to further enrich the system; to do things which initially seemed to be impossible. Thus a system now exists which will store and retrieve the text of each news story published in *The Globe and Mail* since Jan 1, 1976.

To retrieve a story one may use any or all, or any combination of the following fields:

- Any word in the story except stopped words such as: a, an, the, is, are, etc.
- An accession number automatically assigned to the story by the computer and consisting of five digits incorporating the year and day of the year and then three more digits which represent the arbitrary number assigned to each story, starting at 001 and going as high as 999. (Average day is less than 300 stories.)
- The date of publication also assigned by the computer and spelled out in the conventional way.
- The number of words in the story, also determined by the computer.
- The heading on the story.
- The name of the writer, if by-lined.
- The name of the writer if not published. This field is restricted to those who have a special code which permits retrieval of confidential information.
- The page and column number.
- The type of story—news, sports, editorial, letter, etc.
- The place it was written, including the province if Canada, the state if U.S.A., and outside of these, the country.
- Indication if an illustration is used.
- The name of the news service if it was supplied by a news service.
- Words of enrichment added at the end of the text by library staff.

A search usually requires about three words and the query may either be written out in a formal sentence or simply the important words typed on the console keyboard. A response time of 10 to 15 seconds is average; the complete text of the story is retrieved and shown on the terminal.

How it Works

A review of the various fields just described will now be made and details of each function given.

Accession Number. This is a number based on the year, the day of the year and the arbitrary sequence the story of any given date was processed. The number is used primarily as a convenient identification for a story and thus aids in retrieval. For example, 76008023 is a story published January 8, 1976, and is story number 23.

Date of Publication. This is convenient because in the system you may specify the starting and ending date of a search.

Number of Words. Knowing the word count of the story, automatically counted and assigned by the computer, permits limiting the search. As an example, if the searcher is looking for a full-page text, there is no point in searching for a story of less than 7,000 words. If seeking a short story, there is no reason to search stories longer than 600 words. In addition, the number of words will give some guidance when stories are located as to how much is involved in producing hard copy.

Head on the Story. The heading is a convenience in locating the story, or a section of it, on microform.

By-Line. This is another factor in getting quickly to the exact story. It is also possible to locate all stories written under a specific by-line or all stories written under a specific by-line on a specific subject or subjects. How many stories a reporter wrote from where in what time period can be determined as well.

Author. This field would be used where the by-line is not published. The writers' names are supplied to the library and entered by the librarians. This field is restricted to those of us who have a special code which gives us access. It has all the convenience features of the by-line field for search purposes.

Page and Column Number. This is primarily a convenience for reading the

stories on another medium such as microfilm. But it may also serve to indicate the prominence of the story in the paper. This may also be used to restrict search when one knows the page on which the story appeared. Page one will restrict searches to stories which ran on this page.

Type of Story. This aids to limit the search and prevent retrieval of unwanted stories. Classifications include news, editorial, letters to the editor, sports, reports, columns, and features, among others.

Dateline. Knowing the place from which the story was written makes it possible to search and retrieve all stories written from any country, state, province, city, town, or village. The system allows one to retrieve stories written from a province but not from a place within it (for example, all stories written from Alberta but not Calgary, or all stories written only from Calgary).

Illustrations. Again, this is mainly a convenience in aiding a search.

News Service. Not only may it be used as a factor in retrieval but also as a record of what stories, on what subject, from where, and how much was supplied by the news service and used in the paper.

Words of Enhancement. Although this may appear to be indexing, it is not. The words are added to cover subjects which are reported in the story but not mentioned by name. For instance, if there is a story which refers to the Nixon scandal, the term Watergate might be added by the librarian. Canadians all know that stories about the Stanley Cup pertain to hockey but often the word hockey does not appear in the story. Readers have the ability to conceive meanings; computers do not.

Modes of Search

The search itself may be in either of two modes—rank or browse. In the *rank* mode, the computer locates the stories which satisfy the search terms and displays first the story which has the search terms in it most often, and then the rest of the stories in descending order. Presumably the story containing the most

• •

search terms may give the answer or at least give guidance to the subject so that the search query may be modified. Or the searcher may find that he is in the wrong area completely.

The other search mode is *browse.* The searcher specifies the date the search is to begin and end. The stories which are retrieved are displayed in chronological order, or if one chooses, in reverse chronological order.

Special Features

Wherever the search terms appear in the text or in the enhancement, they are in bold face or highlighted for easy spotting, and the search terms can be located in sequence by simply using a command on the terminal. The computer then displays the "page" (this is the term used for each screenful of story text) in which the search term is located.

Such conveniences as "and" and "but not" may also be used. For example, if one is looking for pollution by lead but not by zinc the search can so specify and stories in which the word zinc appears will not be retrieved. If search words are linked by "&," only stories in which all words joined by "&" appear will be retrieved. "Nixon and Watergate & Congress" will locate only stories in which all three words appear and will not result in retrieval of stories in which only two of the terms appear. "Nixon & Watergate or Congress" will locate stories of Nixon and Watergate and Nixon and Congress. Searchers using

"Nixon or Watergate & Congress" will locate stories referring to Nixon or to Watergate along with Congress.

Search may be on truncated words. Enter pollut* and the computer will retrieve all stories with the words pollution, pollute, polluted, pollutes, polluter, polluters, polluting, etc.

All stories which satisfy the search terms are located and displayed in order. But one may then query how many stories have been retrieved and perhaps merely ask for a list of the dates of publication. Or one may want hard copy printed on one of the stories, all of the stories, or perhaps the first paragraph of each and all stories. High speed printers will do this at 3,000 words per minute. Other printers operate in the 1,500 word range.

At *The Globe and Mail* terminals have been installed in the newsroom and editor's office equipped in many instances with split screens—a reporter may use one-half for his story and the other half to access information from the library. Those without split screens simply store their story momentarily to use the screen for access to the library.

How much can be stored on-line? Probably five years of news text can be kept before it might be necessary to remove one year's worth. By then the storage problem may be reduced further by compression, which might offer an additional 40% recovery of space, i.e., another two years of text in the same space. Double density is another method which could double storage capacity.

The stories as they originally appear in each issue are also stored on tape off the premises, which not only offers protection to the information in case of loss for any reason but also permits us to go back and massage the information all over again if we find further improvements to incorporate in the system.

Other Features

Other features of the system may be somewhat technical but they include the ability to search either the full text or selected segments of the documents. The system operates on an IBM 370/125 or larger computer having at least 240 K bytes of real core. A spelling dictionary and synonym dictionary are part of the system. The most recent query may be saved to be repeated or to be modified and used again.

The system automatically produces a machine-readable log showing time, date, user identification, terminal number, and client identification for all of the following activities: sign-on; search—including the exact text used to make the search; print a hard copy request; system startup and shutdown; search time; sign-off.

Terminals which may be used include I.B.M. 3275, 3271 Vucom or similar compatible terminals. *The Globe and Mail* has 5 Vucom II in the library. Provision has also been made to limit the number of documents to be printed (hard-copy) without prior authorization.

The information system has added to it stories from other publications. Retrieval of these stories is restricted to in-house use. They cannot be retrieved by anyone else. The possibility exists, of course, that other publications might want to be part of the data base in which case this could change the restriction. The data base will be made available to other institutions on a subscription plus basis for use on terminals located on their premises. This would include libraries in both the public and private sector as well as government and private businesses.

The system will be made available for other newspapers to use at a fee, of course, but as yet the cost of this has not been established. In all likelihood it will be less than the yearly salaries of two library employees.

The computer used in *The Globe and Mail* is a 360-50. This is used for other functions but not for typesetting.

Provision is made to permit adding footnotes to stories which may be additional information, corrections, warnings, or other notes. Certain footnotes may be suppressed so that only those with code access to confidential information may retrieve such notes.

Another feature is the Memo provision at the very beginning in which librarians

draw attention to any errors, any unusual features of the story. At the end of the text is a further field in which notes may be added. This may be merely a correction or addition to clarify the story, a warning to be careful if using some of the material in the story. It may also contain confidential information which will be retrievable only by those who have a special code.

Provision is also made to leave misspelled names in the text but to add the correct spelling and to draw it to the attention of a user. The story may be searched and retrieved on either or both spellings.

Received for review Jun 21, 1976. Manuscript accepted for publication Oct 14, 1976.

David A. Rhydwen is chief librarian, *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

GPO—Are You Listening?

Shula Schwartz

Northern Virginia Community College, Springfield, Va.

■ The Government Services Committee of SLA, in conjunction with the Committee on Information Hangups, conducted a study and survey of GPO operations. The aim was to provide input from the user to both GPO and the Joint Committee on Printing pinpointing the problems experienced by the library world in dealing with GPO, and offering some practical recommendations for overcoming these problems.

I sometimes get the feeling when dealing with GPO that no one is listening.

My main concern about the GPO is that I feel a total lack of communication.

GPO . . . apparently does very little to foster effective communications with agencies issuing needed reports.

COMMENTS such as these, in response to the recent GPO survey, were representative of the feelings of many special librarians who had to deal with GPO. They were the impetus for an intensive study of the Government Printing Office and its operations by the Government Services Committee of SLA, in conjunction with the Committee on Information Hangups.* Mary Lou Knobbe, Librarian at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, chaired both groups.

Although the final study instrument was to be a questionnaire to users, the committee's initial effort for the study was made in March 1975 with visits to, and personal interviews with, GPO administrators and staff. The overall Committee on GPO was divided into several task forces, which also served as subcommittees. These subcommittees were assigned subject and service areas as follows: congressional materials; monthly catalog; pricing; serials and subscriptions; customer services; bibliographic control.

Each committee had a twofold responsibility: 1) to visit the GPO area related to its assigned tasks and interview personnel involved in the procedures, and 2) formulate survey questions for inclusion in the survey questionnaire.

GPO officials were most cooperative. Contact was first made with Wellington H. Lewis, former Superintendent of Documents. With the appointment of Carl A. LaBarre as Superintendent of Documents in July 1975, we continued to find the same spirit of cooperation and willingness to both talk and listen. The realization that GPO would be responsive to its efforts enabled the committee to implement its plans for the development of a survey instrument to users to augment and sup-

Shula Schwartz prepared this report at the request of SLA's Government Services Committee.

*The Committee on Information Hangups is an informal group of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. librarians.

Table 1. Number of Questionnaires

Membership List	No. of Names	No. of. Questionnaires Mailed
SLA	8,045	200
GODORT	1,052	320
AALL	1,300	105
Depository Libraries		100

Table 2. Response to Questionnaire

Type of Library	No. of Returns	% Returns
Public	32	13.39
Academic*	87	36.4
Special†	120	50.21

* Includes depository and law libraries.

† Includes government (federal, state, and local), special for profit and non-profit, and private law firms.

• •

plement what it had learned from its personal interviews and during its visitations.

In September 1975, Mary Lou Knobbe, as Chairman of the Government Information Services Committee of the Special Libraries Association, prepared for consideration of the Board of SLA a "Proposal to Study and Evaluate the Services of the Government Printing Office." Funds were authorized for the project.

As the work of the committee progressed it was decided that, in order to have a valid sample of the entire library community, it would be necessary to involve other professional organizations. The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association (ALA/GODORT) agreed to participate. Funding for computer services and printing costs came from Divisions and Chapters of SLA and ALA/GODORT.

Methodology

To enable the committee to prepare as valid a survey instrument as possible, a consultant was hired to help in the drafting of the questionnaire. Dr. Elizabeth Pan, chief, Scientific Library Patent Office, conducted a preliminary meeting on the general aspects of survey instruments and a day-long intensive workshop to develop the survey instrument.

The GPO Users Survey questionnaire was mailed in April 1976 to 725 practicing librarians. The sampling frame consisted of the membership lists of SLA, GODORT, and AALL, plus 100 depository libraries. The several membership lists contained, respectively, 8,045, 1,052, and 1,300 members, excluding honorary, retired, and student members.

Starting at random with each list, the nth† name was selected for inclusion in the sample. Given a practical limit of 725 to be sampled, an attempt was made to reflect the proportion of public, academic, special, etc. libraries in the U.S. and Canada. Table 1 shows the number of names on each of the mailing lists used and the number of questionnaires which were mailed.

No sampling technique, including the one used in the study, can ensure that the resultant sample is representative. In survey studies such as this one, the distribution of the respondents to the questionnaire is more important than the selection of recipients of the questionnaire. The response rate of 32.97% (239/725) is from one mailing only—no follow-up was made. The distribution of responses is shown in Table 2.

Distribution of the response by geographic area, type of library, subject specialization of the responding library, and the library category is shown in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6.

†*The Bowker Annual* was used to give the total number of libraries in the United States and Canada. A percentage was figured for each category of library (special, law, university, and public) and the random sample was determined from this percentage. Every fortieth name was used in SLA; GODORT representing the most, public and universities had every third name used and from the AALL list every twentieth name was sampled.

Table 3. Geographic Area of Library

Area	Tally
New England	14
Middle Atlantic	28
South Atlantic	37
East South Central	9
East North Central	58
West North Central	18
West South Central	17
Mountain	17
Pacific	37
Canada	4
Final Totals	**239**

Table 4. Type of Library

Type	Tally
Academic	87
Public	32
School	1
Special	69
Government	45
Other	5
Final Totals	**239**

Table 5. Subject Specialization of Library

Specialization	Tally
Scientific & Technical	44
Humanities & Arts	2
Law	38
Social Sciences	36
General	119
Final Totals	**239**

Table 6. Library Category

Category	Tally
Regional Depository	31
Limited Depository	109
Non-Depository	99
Final Totals	**239**

• •

Tabulation of the questionnaire was done by the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments Computer Center under the direction of Knobbe. Throughout the tabulating, in addition to tallying and ranking each question, an attempt was made to relate each question to what were considered meaningful cross references, e.g., non-serial orders not completed in relation to geographic areas; frequency of use by library type; use of sources to acquire materials as related to library type.

It is not the purpose of this paper to present the results of these tabulations question by question. Those details will be included in the complete report, the availability of which will be announced at a later date.

Summary of Results

The tabulations were studied carefully as to their relationship to the tasks assigned to the subcommittees. Each subcommittee then evaluated the results of the questions that pertained to its subject area and summarized the results.

Complete summaries and analyses by the subcommittee will be found in the full report. This paper will offer only briefs from each summary.

Subcommittee on Congressional Materials

GPO was cited as the source most frequently used for acquisition of congressional materials, with the originating committee as the second most preferred source (110 respondents ranked GPO as their first source, while 71 ranked the originating congressional committee as second source). Special and government libraries ranked the House/Senate document rooms as their first source.

Since GPO is the most frequent source of acquisition, the problems of reducing lag time in acquiring materials from GPO, as well as the unavailability of many requested items, indicated a frustration in attempting to acquire these documents. It was felt that replies were actually out of balance since more depository than non-depository libraries replied.

Geographic distribution analysis showed that most libraries on the east coast responded to the questions on congressional materials and acquire more congressional materials, while the southern areas and Canada use them less. A comment from a Canadian library summed up, somewhat sadly, the frustra-

tions of not being able to rely upon GPO for the acquisition of congressional materials:

> We are no longer able to obtain copies of private and public Bills before the House of Representatives (or) Senate from the House/Senate Documents Room as we were advised no facilities for postage or billing to foreign addresses are available. . . . If we order through GPO, lag time is outrageous [since] these Bills are often urgently required. We would willingly pay postage if billing for the facility could be arranged.

Subcommittee on the Monthly Catalog

The publication of the *Monthly Catalog*, or its lack of publication, was one of the strongest catalytic agents in the decision to conduct the study of the GPO. Seventy percent of those responding to the questionnaire cited the *Monthly Catalog* as either their first or second source of bibliographic verification, thus confirming that practicing librarians rely on the *Monthly Catalog* as an ordering, cataloging, and reference tool.

Studies relating to the *Monthly Catalog* were being conducted, meanwhile, by groups other than that of the Committee on GPO, including the Bibliographic Control Committee of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer.

Early in the information gathering process, it became apparent that there were a number of policy decisions being made in the Library Division of the GPO which were going to have a dramatic effect on future issues of the *Monthly Catalog*. It was announced, for example, that the Library Division was joining the Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) and were therefore committed to the use of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system and to producing future issues of the *Monthly Catalog* in a MARC format. The July 1976 issue of the *Monthly Catalog* was the first issue to utilize the new format and was mailed to Depository Libraries on Monday, Oct 4. The preface to the new edition puts forth the following explanation:

> In response to requests by the library community and the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents) in the summer of 1974 directed the Library Division to join the Ohio College Library Center's on-line cataloging network, convert to the MARC format, and catalog according to Anglo-American cataloging rules (AACR).

The results of the committee survey, and the recommendations of the subcommittee, were therefore influenced by the knowledge of changes already occurring, particularly in the format of the *Monthly Catalog*.

It was determined that problems assailing subscribers to the *Monthly Catalog* were universal and not specific to any particular type, location, or size of library. These problems were seen to encompass three basic categories:

- timeliness of issues;
- currency of information included;
- comprehensiveness

In addition to these vital issues, it was felt that further attention should be paid to:

- format;
- frequency of cumulation;
- content enhancement;
- more information about periodicals and continuations.

Subcommittee on Pricing

Survey results showed that most librarians responding were well aware of the sharp rise in GPO prices, for both documents and serials publications. However, most of the respondents felt that they were still getting a "bargain" compared with similar commercial products. Most libraries indicated that the sharp rise in cost did not substantially reduce their purchase of government documents.

Opinion on a proper pricing policy for GPO sales publications was varied, although the highest percentage favored covering basic printing costs and postage, with administrative costs subsidized. Ironically, the lowest percentage of respondents chose the option to subsidize

postage, which has been identified as the prime culprit for the drastic rise in GPO prices.‡

Subcommittee on Serials and Subscriptions

The use of GPO serials by responding libraries indicated that they are an important part of all collections. One-third reported that more than 50% of their total subscriptions were GPO subscriptions. The largest source of problems is with renewals and claims. Although this problem is not peculiar to GPO, the difficulties in communicating with GPO quite often results in failure to complete transactions, leaving gaps in collections. Lack of good bibliographic control was also cited as a problem with no reference to changing titles being made to trace any change in continuation holdings, while similar series titles are not cross-referenced.

Subcommittee on Customer Services

Customer services involves all aspects of Government Printing Office procedures and publications, and while a large number of respondents noted that GPO should be commended for having begun long-needed reform in their procedures, analysis of the written comments of the respondents and the survey questionnaire indicated that the customer was concerned with the smallest detail and that communication problems are still the greatest impediment to dealing successfully with GPO.

Along with the communication problem, the survey results indicated that availability of materials from GPO services through GPO bookstores, high prices, and lack of good bibliographic control are serious problem areas confronting the user.

Separated from but a part of the communication problem is the problem of availability. Chief reasons for using sources other than GPO for obtaining materials were the need to reduce lag time and the unavailability of items from GPO. Unsuccessful completion of orders seemed to be primarily a result of out-of-stock/print or not-yet-available items.

Bookstore services, which respondents reported ranged from quite good to quite poor, were being used more frequently because of inability to get an answer from Washington. Perhaps services, as well as stock, needed to be expanded.

Some customers felt that small libraries were being priced out of acquisitions of GPO publications, while depository libraries felt they were paying too much for items not available as depository items.

Bibliographic control as a problem seemed to center around the *Monthly Catalog,* with timely receipt the greatest coordinate. The need for GPO to coordinate with agencies at time of agency release and the inclusion of abstracts in items listed in the *Selection Lists* are other concerns expressed.

Subcommittee on Bibliographic Control

Isolation of questions relating to bibliographic control was difficult. The task of the committee was to try to determine the effectiveness of available announcement tools of government documents and to pinpoint the effort needed to induce all agencies and the Congress to make all of their publications available through GPO. Throughout the survey, questions and answers seemed to focus on bibliographic control.

In analyzing the responses to the questionnaire, the committee found it overlapped with some of the activities of the *Monthly Catalog* Committee, looking at the question perhaps with a different slant. Analysis indicated that efforts to improve bibliographic control and announcement capability would have to be made in the *Monthly Catalog,* since this was the tool used by most respondents. When information was not available through the *Monthly Catalog,* responses showed, the item was not ordered.

‡The report by LeRoy Schwartzkopf, chairman of the Subcommittee on Pricing, was so comprehensive that it has been submitted to ERIC as a separate document and can be requested from them.

Since the originating agency was the next most popular choice for acquisition of materials, standardizing bibliographic entry, as well as implementing the requirement to provide GPO with all documents published by agencies and the Congress would appear to be an important point. However, analysis of the responses seemed to indicate that except for those whose concern was cataloging, simplicity of entry and/or ease of access was more important than style. The requirements of bibliographic control are the same as those for the *Monthly Catalog*. These are mainly timeliness, comprehensiveness of coverage, index content and scope.

Recommendations

The full report, which will be sent to the Joint Committee on Printing, members of Congress, and the GPO administration will include recommendations for each category studied.

It should be pointed out that some recommendations made during the course of the study have already been implemented or are presently under consideration.

For purposes of this report, the committee will include only some of the general recommendations rather than the specific recommendations of each task force.

1) *Monthly Catalog,* indicated by all respondents as a prime source of ordering, cataloging and reference, must be made as comprehensive as possible and must be published on a regular basis, offering current information and providing, if necessary, supplements of additional available materials.

2) Communication between library and GPO must be more favorably improved. This could be done by establishing WATS lines to provide the user with free, direct contact to GPO. It is recommended that consideration be given to regional WATS lines and that accounts be handled on a regional basis.

3) GPO should establish a separate serials division, with qualified serials librarians, and a separate WATS number for handling ordering, claims, and non-delivery problems.

4) Section 1708, Title 44, U.S. Code, should be revised, if only to provide clarification on pricing policies and should be revised to reflect a partial subsidization of GPO publication costs from appropriated funds. The Joint Committee on Printing should be required to establish general policies as to the classes of users and/or classes of publications which should be subsidized.

5) A back-up system for out-of-stock and out-of-print items should be given careful study, particularly in the area of periodicals. The use of microform as a permanent storage medium should be investigated, allowing for quick and inexpensive replication of out-of-stock/print or low-demand items.

6) Microform should also be given careful consideration as an alternative to hard copy distribution of both serials and documents upon request.

7) All congressional materials should be made available through GPO since this is the source most commonly used for acquisition.

8) Documents librarians should be offered better training through workshops and courses offered through the auspices of GPO cooperating with library schools and library associations.

9) Every effort must be made to require agencies and Congress to conform to the law and make their publications available through GPO at the time of publication and before they are announced through other media. Consideration of proper budgeting for this must be given by the agencies and the Congress.

10) A non-depository library advisory committee should be established from associations such as Special Libraries, American Association of Law Librarians, and others, as a sounding board for private libraries, both profit and non-profit.

Conclusion

While this report is only a condensation of the activity of the Committee on the GPO, it offers some insights into problems

many have been aware of but did not have the opportunity to articulate.

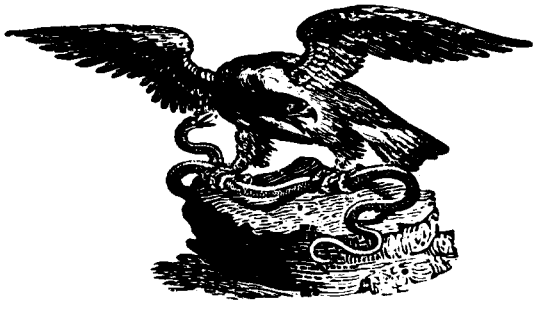
Some skepticism about the committee's ability to accomplish anything as a result of these efforts did prevail at the beginning. However, as time went on, it was found that we were being listened to and the cooperation received from GPO in formulating the questionnaire indicated their willingness to make changes wherever possible.

In spite of many problems identified by respondents to the comments received in this survey, there were definite indications that attempts by GPO to move forward were being recognized. Since this report opened with quotes from several respondents highlighting GPO's problems, it will close with another quote which, while not "eliminating the negative," does "accentuate the positive."

> I would like to commend the Joint Committee on Printing and the GPO for their concern and tremendous efforts exerted these past two years. GPO has a monumental job that covers many areas and their efforts to improve both the sales and depository programs are beginning to take effect. The Joint Committee on Printing's concern exhibited willingness to listen to complaints . . . subsequent actions to investigate the problems is a positive sign to many libraries who had pretty much given up.

Received for review Oct 10, 1976. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Dec 6, 1976.

Shula Schwartz is coordinator, Media Processing Services, Northern Virginia Community College, Springfield, Va.



Collection Development in Texas State Agency Libraries

A Survey with Recommendations

Mary C. Grattan

Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Austin, Texas 78711

■ A survey of state agency libraries in Austin, Texas, revealed a need for selection/retention policy guidelines to help maintain better bibliographic and physical control over the collections. In light of this survey, specific suggestions are offered for collection development policy writing in small special libraries.

LIKE many other governmental bodies and private companies these days, Texas state government is currently in the midst of investigating ways to make its organization more productive and efficient. For the most part, the productivity studies have placed their major emphasis on the larger elements of operation—i.e., the over 200 legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial agencies which compose Texas state government. One element of Texas government which has not come under such close scrutiny—probably because it consumes only a tiny percentage of the state's budget—is the state agency library. As the librarian of one of the more than 50 state agency libraries in the capitol area, I have been seeking ways to make my own library's operation more productive, and have concluded that one critical area for improvement is the collection development process.

Such a conclusion may seem obvious to librarians with a staff and a reasonably large collection. But in a small one-person library operation, collection development can easily become lost in a maze of purchase vouchers, unshelved books, and urgent reference requests. Thus, although the specific subject of this study is state agency libraries, the conclusions should be applicable to any special library in similar circumstances.

In an attempt to discover whether other such libraries were facing problems similar to ours, a questionnaire was administered to 51 state agency libraries in the Austin area which receive their funds from their parent agency's biennial appropriation rather than directly from the Legislature. Thus, the libraries surveyed were almost entirely dependent on a parent agency for funds, personnel, space, and even many library policy decisions. Of the 51 questionnaires mailed, 20 completed questionnaires were returned.

One of the purposes of the survey was to gather enough information to compile a profile of a typical Texas state agency library, to determine if indeed they fit into the category of "special libraries" at all.

Mary C. Grattan was librarian at the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. She is now information officer at the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Table 1. Profile of a State Agency Library

	No. responding	Mean	Median	Minimum/ Maximum
1. Number of agencies served	19	1.0	1.0	one dept./ one agency
2. Number of persons served	20	1006	101	23/13,500
3. Size of library staff	20	1.75	1.25	.5/6.0
4. Number of staff members with MLS or equivalent	20	1.2	1.1	0/3
5. Collection size excluding periodicals	19	4,793	2,200	125/40,000
6. Percentage of duplicates	19	6.2	2.4	0/33
7. Nonperiodical items acquired during FY 1975	18	498	201	10/2,400
8. Number of periodicals subscribed to now	19	78	40	3/400
9. Number of periodical titles added in FY 1975	17	3.4	3.3	0/10
10. Number of periodical titles dropped in FY 1975	17	4.6	1.3	0/20
11. Year library was established	19	1969	1971	1948/1975
12. Shelf materials budget for FY 1975	17	$3,546	$1,191	$100/$15,000
13. Percentage of agency budget which #12 represents	10	1.1%	.9%	1%/5.0%
14. Percentage of agency's library needs met by agency library	18	58.2%	61.5%	0/90%

• •

The second purpose was to determine the policies and practices (or lack thereof) which the libraries have established for the selection and retention of library materials; then to use these data as the basis for establishing guidelines for writing a collection development policy to meet the needs of these small libraries.

Profile of a State Agency Library

The agency libraries in Austin have sprouted up independently of each other and often without much initial planning on the part of the parent agencies. However, the libraries do show some similarity (see also Table 1).

User population. The typical library is set up to serve *one* state agency on a daily basis; four are set up to serve only one division of one agency. The size of that agency or division ranges from 23 persons to 13,500, with a mean of 1006 persons and a median of 101.

Library staff. Mean library staff size (Full-time Equivalent) is 1.75 with a range of .5 to 6.0. Of the 20 responding libraries, 14—or 70%—have at least one staff member who holds a master's degree in library science.

Collection. Size of the collection (excluding periodicals) ranges from 125 items to 40,000 items, the mean being 4,793 and the median, 2,200. Seventeen out of 20 libraries report that 10% or less of their collection is composed of duplicate copies. Number of current periodical titles ranges from three to 400, with a mean holding of 77.7 and a median of 40.5.

Age. The oldest of the libraries has been in existence since 1948, the youngest since 1975. Mean year of establishment is 1969 and median year is 1971.

Budget. In the 1975 fiscal year (September 1, 1974–August 31, 1975), the mean amount of money spent on books, periodicals, and other shelf materials was $3,546.18 (median: $1,191.25), with the largest amount spent being $15,000 and the smallest, $100.

Service. As for use, the agency libraries report that their collections and staff meet approximately 58% of their agencies' library needs. The remaining 42% of the

Table 2. Percentage Collection Can Increase in Present Space Allotment

Number responding	None	10% or less	11–25%	26–50%	51–100%
19	1 (5.3%)	8 (42.1%)	4 (21.1%)	5 (26.2%)	1 (5.3%)

needs are met almost entirely by the five large government-funded libraries in the area (the Texas State Library, Legislative Reference Library, State Law Library, Austin Public Library, and University of Texas at Austin General Libraries).

Growth factors. The mean number of items (excluding periodicals) acquired during fiscal year 1975 was 498 (median, 201). The mean number of periodical titles added during that time was 3.4 and the mean number of periodical titles dropped was 4.6.* One library (of 19 respondents) reports that space-wise it can accommodate a 51–100% increase in its collection; however, five say they can accommodate a 26–50% increase, four can handle an 11–25% increase, and nine report they are only equipped to handle an increase of 10% or less in their collections (see Table 2).

Current Selection/Retention Practices

All twenty responding libraries indicate they have a fairly solid notion of the purpose(s) of their collections. Eleven libraries feel their primary purpose is "to provide general resource material [i.e., reference books] and personnel for daily informational needs to the agency"; the others feel that is *one* of their library's primary purposes, but not the *main* purpose. Seven libraries see as their first purpose "to gather and organize materials for current research projects"; three others see this as a secondary purpose. No libraries cite as their main purpose "to build up an historical collection in some particular subject field(s)"; however, eleven see it as a secondary purpose. None of the libraries feel their purpose is "undefined." Yet, only eight—or 40% —indicate they have a *written* statement of purpose.

As for the degree of responsibility they have for selection of library materials in their agency library, only six respondents (out of 18) said the librarian is the person *most* responsible for selection; nine said the librarian is second in order of responsibility; three said the librarian is third or fourth down the line in deciding what materials the library will buy.

Mean sources of library materials are as follows: donations from agency staff members make up 12.8% of the collection; unsolicited free materials in the mail, 12.4%; donations from other libraries, 3.4%; requests from agency staff members, 49.4%; and requests from library staff members make up 22%.

Criteria cited by at least half of the responding libraries as major considerations in selection of library materials include "availability at a nearby library" (15 libraries cited this), "member of the agency staff who requested the item" (13 libraries), "cost of item" (13 libraries), and "whether item will be used by more than one agency staff member" (10 libraries). Eight libraries consider the "appearance of the item in a reputable subject bibliography" an important criteria. Only six consider the author's reputation, and five, the publisher's reputation.

Given the fact that the agency libraries meet almost 60% of their agencies' library needs, it seems valid to assume that they will continue to amass materials to keep their collections current. However, based on the fact that over 47% of the responding libraries judge themselves capable of handling no more than a 10% increase in the collection, it also seems fair to con-

*Since 30% of responding libraries indicate they have no weeding policy for periodicals, there may still be a growth problem, depending on the number of lapsed periodical issues retained on the shelf for historical use.

clude that some kind of control must be exercised to keep the libraries from literally overflowing.

A carefully researched statement of purpose and collection development policy would be one important step toward this needed control. As mentioned earlier, only eight of the 20 libraries responding have a written statement of purpose. Only two have a written selection policy. Eleven more libraries report having an implied selection policy, and certainly this situation is better than having no policy at all. However, in such specialized settings as most of these agency libraries find themselves, it is hard to imagine a library with *no* implied policy. Ten of 15 responding libraries judge that their supervisor(s) would probably give full support if the library staff proposed to write a selection policy. In any case, a written policy would likely hold more weight than an implied one.

Seventy percent only occasionally or never attempt to acquire an examination copy of a book from a library before ordering it, and almost 90% seldom or never seek published reviews of requested items. To be fair, often the materials needed for current research projects are so new that they are not yet available at nearby libraries, much less reviewed in reputable journals. However, such a situation should not deter the librarian from *trying* to acquire an examination copy or review, if at all possible. For with a typical budget of $3,500, one cannot afford very many mistakes in selection.

Need for a Collection Development Policy

With the above data in mind, let us now examine some of the specific problems which a collection development policy can help to alleviate in state agency libraries. Three of the most obvious problems facing these libraries are increasing lack of space, limited budget, and small staff size. A collection development policy can limit the types of materials acceptable to the collection, thus controlling the growth rate, and it can provide a basis for regularly purging the library of unneeded duplicate copies or other items which have become worn or out-of-date. Second, it can stretch a small budget by insisting that nearby libraries be used to the fullest possible degree and by laying down specific criteria for judging a book's or periodical's merit before purchasing it. And third, it can help the library make the best use of its few staff members by enumerating in writing the groups of patrons the staff will serve and the groups the staff is not equipped to serve; if a library does not want to refuse flatly to serve some special public, the policy can at least list the order of priorities the staff will follow.

The rationale of a collection development policy in a state agency library, as in a public, school, or other special library, is to give a clear direction to the collection and keep its size under control. As for secondary rationales, a state agency library seldom shares the public and school libraries' need for a policy to ensure against outright censorship, but it does share with those types of libraries the need for a firm basis for rejecting unneeded gifts. Judging by the questionnaire responses, about 25% of the agency library collections is composed of unsolicited items arriving in the mail and of donations from agency staff members. If our own library situation is in any way typical, both of these sources are capable of burdening the library with many items only tangentially related—if related at all—to the stated purpose of the library. Lack of a firm policy for dealing with unsolicited items puts the library into the position of being a passive depository for cast off books, magazines, pamphlets, and the like. Response from the questionnaires indicated that the large majority of agency

The rationale of a collection development policy in a state agency library, as in a public, school, or other special library, is to give a clear direction to the collection and keep its size under control.

libraries see themselves as an *active* operation, serving their agency staff daily in its administrative and research needs. If this service is to continue, then the libraries need to take a stand for a positive collection development policy.

Several responding libraries indicated that their libraries are too small to warrant a formalized selection/retention policy. Such may well be the case in libraries with, say, less than 250 items. However, only three of the responding libraries are this small. Besides, a collection development policy should be tailored to the needs of each library, so that a library of 250 books might need only a statement of purpose and a few simple guidelines, while a library of 10,000 items might need a much more detailed policy.

While a written policy might seem unnecessary to many, the issue of accountability to the public is the real core of the issue. Whether a library has 10,000 books or 10 books, the items were bought with public funds—whether they were bought outright, or paid for indirectly, in terms of time and labor required to request, sort, and process every item received. The public, then, has the right to expect state agencies to have definite and responsible reasons for acquiring and maintaining a collection of library items and for keeping the collection in peak condition to allow for maximum use.

Writing a Collection Development Policy

Each library will face different problems in trying to draw up a collection development policy to fit its own set of circumstances. Following is a list of guidelines which should help in preparing such a document:

1) *Statement of purpose.* To be considered here are factors such as the purpose of the parent agency; the variety of library needs which patrons have exhibited; the kinds of materials and services which nearby libraries are capable of providing; the kinds of materials and services which each agency library should provide beyond those available elsewhere; the space, staff, and budget limitations under which each library must operate.

2) *Place of the librarian in the selection process.* Ideally, the librarian should have the final say in selection; if this is to be the case, it should be spelled out here so that there is no room for power plays by disgruntled patrons. If there are channels which the librarian must go through to get approval for selection, then the hierarchy and the process should be outlined here so that it is clearcut and does not allow unnecessary politics to enter at this *final* stage of selection. Normally, any interested patron would be encouraged at some point before final selection to contribute his ideas about whether the materials in question should be acquired. Indeed, some libraries might want to include a whole section in their policy to describe the process by which patrons may enter into the selection procedure.

3) *General criteria.* Here are listed the factors which are always important considerations in judging potential library materials. Depending on an individual library's purposes, such factors might include availability at a nearby library, author's and/or publisher's reputation, projected length of time the item will be useful, cost of the item, appearance of the item in a reputable subject bibliography, usefulness of the item to more than one staff member, existence of a library nearby with a larger collection and budget which might be asked to purchase the item, consensus of published reviews written about the item.

4) *Specific policies regarding special categories of materials.* This section leaves the most room for variety, depending on individual libraries. One approach is to spell out policies according to subject matter; another is by physical format of material (books, maps, microfilm, etc.); a third is by source of material. Regardless of the approach taken, such factors as space, budget, processing time, and availability of items in larger nearby libraries should be considered.

5) *Unsolicited materials.* It may be a good idea to state policy on unsolicited items in a separate section if problems are

anticipated. "Unsolicited materials" include those which come in the mail, those donated by other libraries, and those donated by agency staff members. Above all, the library staff needs to protect its collection from acquiring the image of dumping ground for the agency.

6) *Discard policies.* In order to keep the collection a manageable size, there must be regular weeding of unneeded items: materials whose subject matter is no longer current; items in duplicate whose use no longer justifies multiple copies. Periodicals need special attention, of course, because they accumulate so rapidly. The library staff should decide which periodicals should be retained beyond the current issue, which should be retained for more than one or two years, and which should be bound annually so that retention is less cumbersome. After every weeding session a list should be made of all materials judged nonessential to the collection, and the materials offered to other libraries in the area which might be willing to adopt the items. Finally, the discard policy should outline the procedure for weeding: how often it will be done, who will do it, and who has the last word about which items will be discarded.

7) *Revision of collection development policy.* The final approved document has two important functions: it can be used to support decisions by the library staff, and by its very conception and creation, it forces the staff to clarify in their minds the purposes of the collection and to reevaluate what materials are needed to maintain a collection according to those purposes. It follows that an invaluable section of the policy should be a promise to revise the whole document periodically.

Conclusion

To return to the issue of accountability to the public—the percentage of state funds spent on state agency libraries is very low (a mean of approximately 1% of their agencies' total budgets), but when translated into actual dollars, the amount being spent is not to be dismissed lightly. Seventeen libraries responded to the question "How much money was spent during the 1975 fiscal year on [books, periodicals, films, maps, and other shelf materials]?" The total spent by these 17 libraries alone was $60,285.

In light of the information derived from the questionnaires and the current trend toward greater productivity in state government, it is hoped that the majority of Texas state agency libraries will develop a collection policy to meet their own unique needs.

Finally, as a special librarian, I recognize the danger of attempting to draw up a model collection development policy for special libraries because of the vast disparity among collections and parent bodies which exist. That is why my emphasis here has been limited to one type of special library. Nevertheless, I hope the collection development policy rationale and guidelines offered here will be of some assistance to special libraries of all sizes and subject orientations.

Acknowledgments

The author expresses appreciation to Dr. Billie Grace Herring, Dr. Ron Wyllys, and Maurice Leatherbury of the Graduate School of Library Science faculty at the University of Texas at Austin for their assistance in designing and analyzing the questionnaire, and to all the Texas state agency librarians who participated in the survey.

Select Bibliography

Bedsole, Danny T. / Formulating a Weeding Policy for Books in a Special Library. *Special Libraries* 49 (no.5):205–209 (May/Jun 1958).

Boyer, Calvin J. and Nancy Eaton / *Book Selection Policies in American Libraries.* Austin, Tx., Armadillo Press, 1971.

Carter, Mary Duncan, and Wallace John Bonk / *Building Library Collections.* 3d ed. Metuchen, N. J., Scarecrow Press, 1969.

Slote, Stanley J. / *Weeding Library Collections.* Littleton, Co., Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1975.

Special Libraries Association / Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries. *Special Libraries* 55 (no. 10):672-680 (Dec 1964).

Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations / Checklist for Planning and Implementing a Productivity Improvement Program in Governmental Units. *Intergovernmental Brief* 76-2 (Jun 1976). Copies are available free of charge from T.A.C.I.R., 1700 N. Congress, Suite 622, Austin, Tx. 78711.

Received for review Aug 26, 1976. Manuscript accepted for publication Oct 14, 1976.

Mary C. Grattan is information officer, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

The Impact of Technology on Library Science

Donald G. Fink

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, N.Y. 10017

■ The electronic arts of computation, communication, recording, and reproduction have wrought great changes in the traditional arts of cataloging, search, referral, and distribution of library materials. Today, tens of millions of citations and abstracts are available in computer banks for remote search, a development once restricted to large operations but now rapidly coming within the resources of the smaller and more specialized library. These new techniques focus attention on many new opportunities and equally grave hazards for the future of library science, as the world enters the post-industrial society where knowledge is truly power—with all its potential uses and abuses.

SINCE Gutenberg first printed from movable type, technology has been the handmaiden of those institutions devoted to the printed word. Today, the arts of electronics and communication have so extended the range of words and thought, in print and in audio-visual forms, that the very word "information" has become an abstraction whose roots and bounds no one fully comprehends.

Awash in an unmanageable sea of facts, data, opinions, and dicta, the great decisions of this age, so clearly required for the survival of civilized mankind, must be made by leaders plagued with misinformation. Only with reliable sources of political and technical information can they hope to lead the people on the narrow path to a safe and rewarding future.

Against the backdrop of this task, it is instructive to recall the ambitious goal set forth in 1975 by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS):

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition or level of intellectual achievement.

Unfortunately, this ambitious goal is not universally applauded. Realists, including a majority of special librarians, argue that it is important to concentrate the major resources of libraries and information systems on narrower lines. They place particular emphasis on informing a more limited group: those involved in adjudicating the impact of new proposals on the public welfare, supporting innovators in science, technology, and the arts, and others seeking to find new paths of

Presented at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Apr 13, 1976.

progress. They would put at lower priority equal access by all people, everywhere, to any part of the "total information resource." Fortunately this choice between elitism and egalitarianism is one that those in the field of information science and technology do not have to make. The severe limits on their resources permit them only to do a little of both.

By far the major effort in library science and its technology is directed toward specialists of one form or another—not to the general public. The non-specialist user may have little knowledge of and no particular interest in the sophisticated systems of referral and retrieval that are at his disposal. So long as this dichotomy of use exists, public support of the NCLIS goal will not easily be found.

Revolutionary Technical Advances

It is known, technically, how to produce, publish, collect, classify, store, retrieve, reproduce, and disseminate information in print, visually and aurally, to every interested individual wherever he lives and whatever his condition. But, merely to say that this technical capability exists is a dangerously misleading oversimplification of the actual state of affairs.

Why misleading? First, of course, because knowing how to perform these tasks and having the resources of money, people, and organization—and the public disposition to use them—are two very different matters.

The second caution, equally important, is that information is such an ephemeral and evanescent commodity, and the store of it so vast, and growing so fast, that there is no hope of encompassing it all, and it would be foolish to try. The very concept of information is a blanket under which is often hidden the dynamics of the real world of facts, ideas, opinions, and exhortations.

The NCLIS phrase "total information resource" can only mean *available* information, in contrast to *unavailable* information (trade secrets, patent disclosures, classified documents, proprietary information of governments and industries). This author's concept of available information includes all printed matter, photographs, still and moving films, microforms, phonograph records, magnetic tapes, audio-visual materials and video disks which are possessed by repositories, somewhere in the world, the said repositories being dedicated to acknowledge to the rest of the world the existence of the material they possess, and having the right and the disposition to make descriptions, copies, or abstracts of that material available to others. This definition focuses attention on the principal technical and organizational problems of information science, namely, the knowledge that desired information exists and can be made available, if sufficient effort and expertise is directed toward its recovery from the great mass of available, but undesired information.

Improving the methods of accurate selection of desired information, from among similar but undesired information, is crucial in that arena of library science that serves the most important class of users: the seeker of alternatives, the decision maker, the artist, and the innovator. In improving the accuracy and exactness of retrieval, technology has already made contributions of the highest order, and it will go on to higher achievement. But it cannot correct the initial human errors of classification and it is hard put to deal with the dynamic shifts of scientific, economic, legal, and artistic concepts that force a retrieval system to use erroneous or out-of-date clues to the information sought.

The growing costs of acquisition and storage require that information sources be spread among many institutions, and this fact is at the foundation of cooperative library organizations throughout the country. Each library in such a consortium must know first what it has and what it has not in its collection. Second, it must have fast and easy communication with other libraries to refer inquiries beyond its own resources. Third, when it locates the source document and has reasonable assurance that it serves the client's need, it must have fast, accurate, inexpensive, and legal means of obtaining copies. These basic functions—cataloging, search,

referral, and reproduction—have all been the beneficiaries of revolutionary advances in technique in the past quarter century.

One need only think of some acronyms to bring these to mind. The MARC computer tapes (machine-readable cataloging) produced by the Library of Congress; OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) that now serves from a single computer in Columbus the bibliographic needs of over 600 libraries; NELINET (New England Library Information Network) and similar regional nets in the southeast and southwest.

These advanced systems of cataloging, referral, and exchange are not usually within the budget resources of smaller libraries, and it is a credit to their staffs that many of them do a good job with no more advanced technology than the typewriter and the telephone. But the costs of automated library functions are coming down and even the smaller library will soon be able to join the nets that deal with cataloging the primary literature, and even more importantly, with searching via the secondary literature systems.

Machine Search and its Problems

Impressive as the application of computers and electronics to the primary literature is, more amazing is the state of the art in automated search through the secondary literature, the collections of citations, abstracts, and indexes that tell the searcher what information exists and where to find it. Without the aid of these indexing and abstracting services the paths of direct access to the primary literature in most professional fields would be impossible to traverse.

As of 1976, the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services reports that there are 2500 indexing and abstracting services in existence worldwide; of these, about 200 are in machine-readable form, and most of these are capable of being searched from remote terminals. Consider these facts and figures about Lockheed's Dialog, one of the major commercial information retrieval systems in the United States. Dialog is billed as offering "continuous, online, fingertip access to the major data bases of the world." Actually, as of late 1975, it embraced 21 files in all, nine in science and engineering and 12 in the fields of education, psychology, social sciences, and business. At that time, there were no fewer than 7.4 million citations and abstracts on file in these data bases, ranging from a small one of 20,000 entries on exceptional children to the largest, over a million entries, on chemistry. None of these data bases records information from primary journals published before 1964; the majority reach back to the early 1970s.

Renting a terminal costs from $85 to $150 per month, and the line connect charge is from $25 to $150 per hour (average, $63 per hour), prorated to the minute of actual use. The library pays the telephone charges, but these may be had for $10 per hour if dialed into the Lockheed data communications network.

Though the cost for a typical search is measured in tens of dollars, the service is not for the merely curious. The information sought must have value to the client, and he must have an idea of the comparative cost of the slower, manual means of obtaining the same information. Most important, machine search involves an ever-present hazard, that the user will be snowed under by an expensive mass of references, only a small fraction of which meets his needs. Avoiding this over-supply of unwanted information requires care in the original indexing and abstracting to find and use the appropriate key words and an effective system of classification to narrow the search to the desired specifics. And of course it requires strategic talent by the user of the system in posing the key words and using the classification scheme.

Machine search epitomizes the current offerings of high technology to the library world. But the unwelcome fact is that current technology has more to offer libraries than their budgets for personnel, space, and equipment permit them to absorb. This unfortunate state of affairs can be altered only by changing attitudes expressed by two alternative scenarios.

In the first scenario, the public becomes convinced that it wants more of what libraries have to offer. Recent events, in New York City's public library system, for example, make such a prospect unlikely—a long uphill battle at best. There is an alternative scenario in which the leaders, the power structure, of government, industry, and the professions find that their ability to achieve and maintain positions of power and leadership can be guaranteed only by ready access to information special to their needs. It is in this latter prospect that information scientists must place their primary trust. If this puts them on the side of the elite, so be it!

Bell's Thesis

A major prophet of this second scenario is the Harvard professor of sociology, Dr. Daniel Bell. Members of the American Society for Information Science who attended its Boston meeting last fall will remember Bell's keynote address, since published under the title "Welcome to the Post-Industrial Society"*(1)*.

His paper is well worth reading by all who have a stake in the future of information science. It is Bell's thesis that society, in the nature and use of its resources, has come through two stages, pre-industrial and industrial, and is now entering a third stage, the post-industrial society.

In the pre-industrial society, resources were extracted from the land and the sea, power was supplied by wind, water, and the muscles of animals and humans; its key workers were artisans, manual workers, and farmers; its strategic resources were raw materials; and its technology was craftmanship and common sense.

They have been replaced in the present industrial society by a machine-oriented technology, with fabrication of goods and construction as its main preoccupations. The natural power of land, sea, and muscle has been replaced by the created power of electricity, gas, coal, oil, and nuclear reactions. Its stragetic resource is financial capital. The primary skills it employs are those of the engineer and the semi-skilled worker.

Now, says Professor Bell, comes the post-industrial society, at least in the Western nations. The post-industrial society is an "information society." Its basic economic sectors are newly central occupations, the rendering of *services*. He lists some of these: transportation, utilities, trade, finance, insurance, real estate, health, research, education, government, and recreation. Not that the extractive and the manufacturing arts will disappear: they will be as evident as ever. But they will not be central to the power structure of society.

In this new society, the basic resource is *knowledge*. Technology is based on an intellectual, codified body of knowledge, not on tinkering and random invention. The skill base will rest with the professional occupations, particularly the scientist and the scientifically trained engineer. To the common sense and empiricism of earlier times, it will add a new method: abstract theory, the use of models, simulations, decision theory, and systems analysis.

Like most prophets, Dr. Bell is not uniformly honored in his own country, and there is indeed much to argue about in his view of the coming societal transformation. But there is much evidence of the truth in his views. Decisions are made every day by top and middle managers in industry—legislators, politicians, financiers, lawyers, engineers, all manner of professional people—based on more comprehensive, more up-to-date, and more rationally analyzed facts than were available even ten years ago. The computer-assisted choice is, in fact, now routine in many fields of business and the professions.

Conclusions

What does all this mean for libraries and librarians? In this author's view, it presents a great opportunity, as well as a great threat. Librarians and their associations, after a slow start, have begun to grasp at the reins of public policy that govern information flow. They have in

their hands, individually and in cooperative action, the whole of the "total available information resource." They must find ways of keeping up with it, and they must be leaders rather than followers in the use and refinement of information technology. If they do, the librarians' profession will be a central feature of the new structure of society.

The threat with which all information practitioners must deal is the common thread through all three of Professor Bell's societies: the *property right*. If, indeed, access to definitive information will decide who wins the battles for power, prominence, and wealth, the open spirit of the information marketplace as it exists today can be expected to be threatened by the spirit of the cartel.

As it is, there is too much classification of information, under various proprietary guises, today. In the new post-industrial society, the temptation to keep more information closer to one's chest for private use and gain will increase.

It has been said that America's industrial leadership over that of Europe can be traced directly to the existence and enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act against combinations in restraint of trade. Similar legislation against combinations in restraint of the public exchange of information may yet be needed.

At all events, more vigilance in the protection of this trust is a necessity. It has been asserted that many librarians have entered the field because it is a structured, if not always comfortable, means of serving the public without the tussle of politics and competition. But, if Dr. Bell is right, that day will soon be past. Are we ready?

Literature Cited

1. Bell, Daniel / Welcome to the Post-Industrial Society. *Physics Today* 29 (no. 2):46-49 (Feb 1976).

Received for review May 13, 1976. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Oct 24, 1976.

Donald G. Fink is a consultant to the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, New York, N.Y.

Overseas Report

Post-Graduate Education for Librarianship at Yugoslavia's University of Zagreb

Development and Present State

Katherine Cveljo

University of Kentucky, College of Library Science, Lexington, Ky. 40506

■ The development and present state of *Centar za post-diplomski studij iz bibliotekarstva, dokumentacije i informacionih znanosti* (Center for Post-Graduate Study in Librarianship, Documentation and Information Sciences)—hereafter referred to as CSBDIZ—is described. Founded in 1961 as a part of the post-graduate studies within the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in the University of Zagreb, CSBDIZ in 1964 became formally organized as an interdisciplinary study of Faculties of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Philosophy, Medicine, and Electrical Engineering of the university. Since 1970 CSBDIZ has been an integral part of the University's newly established Center for Post-Graduate Studies. At present, CSBDIZ offers two degrees, *Magister* (Master) and *Specialist*, in four areas of post-graduate studies: *bibliotekarstvo* (librarianship), *muzeologija* (museology), *arhivistika* (archivistics), and *informacione znanosti i sluzbe* (information sciences and services). The discussion in this paper centers primarily on two areas: librarianship and information sciences and services.

EDUCATION for librarianship in Yugoslavia can be considered only in its post-World War II development. In pre-World War II Yugoslavia librarianship was underdeveloped and library education was nonexistent. Although legal acts regulating library appointments through rigorous state examinations were issued as early as 1928, no formal or informal training existed until after World War II.

Systematic training began in 1946 with a short-course program of two semesters in the university library in Zagreb. Similar programs and seminars were organized soon after at the other university, national, and major public libraries throughout the country. Although these short-term courses provided some systematic training as preparation for the compulsory civil service professional examinations, they were by no means an adequate substitute for regularly or-

Katherine Cveljo was an HEA Title IIB fellow, Case Western Reserve University, Department of Library and Information Science. She is now ~~on~~ the faculty, University of Kentucky, College of Library Science.

ganized library education on any level. (There are three basic professional levels of positions in libraries throughout the country: higher, middle, and lower) *(1)*.

In 1948, the question of training for the position of *library assistant* was attempted locally with the establishment of a four-year secondary library school in Beograd. A similar library school was established in Pristina in 1967. However, it was not until the 1960's that developments in library education at a higher education level took place. Two-year programs were organized within teacher-training institutions at the first level of higher education * in Sarajevo (1961–1969), Ljubljana (1964–) and Rijeka (1965–). These library science degree programs were organized to provide training for *senior library assistant* positions in school and small and medium-size public libraries. It was also in the 1960's that education for librarianship began at the university level in Yugoslavia. CSBDIZ was organized and developed in 1961 to offer training for librarianship at the highest educational level in the country. Although these developments seemed a promising trend to a country in need of formal library education, they did not even begin to meet the country's need for professionally trained library personnel.

The most recent developments in library education in Yugoslavia include: study for librarianship at the first level of higher education within teacher-training institutions in Pristina, Sremska Mitrovica, and Novi Sad; university studies for librarianship organized as interdisciplinary programs at the second level of higher education in the Universities of Sarajevo and Novi Sad; and post-graduate library education in the University of Beograd. These library science degree programs portend a promising future for the development of library education in Yugoslavia. If the library profession in Yugoslavia has long lagged behind other countries in library education, great strides have been made in the last few years toward eliminating this lag.

Background

Professor Bozo Tezak, a chemical engineer, and the organizer and coordinator of CSBDIZ, had his idea of a post-graduate library and information sciences degree program long before 1961 when CSBDIZ began to make its first strides. Tezak in the early 1950's already began to regard a person working with any aspect of information as an "information specialist" in the broadest sense of the term and to regard a library as an information storage and retrieval system. It was recognized in the early plans of study (1961 and 1962) that many facets of information sciences overlapped with the various aspects of library science. This relationship was reflected in the wide range of areas included in the curriculum: the properties and behavior of information; forces covering the flow of information; the means of processing information for optimum accessibility and usability. The result of Tezak's and the faculty's efforts has been to make of CSBDIZ something more than just a university degree program. They have made the CSBDIZ degree the professional diploma in Yugoslavia for librarianship, museology, archivistics, and information sciences.

Until very recently, for example, personnel in Yugoslavian libraries were without exception "on-the-job trainees." Today, however, we find in all types of libraries in each of the six republics CSBDIZ students and "magistre" —graduates of CSBDIZ. The founding of this program represents a major landmark in education for librarianship in Yugoslavia. Studies for library and information sciences are now placed alongside the other branches of university post-graduate study—in the third level of higher education.

*Higher education in Yugoslavia is divided into three levels: the two-year program (comparable to the American junior college), the traditional four to five year university program, and the post-graduate study (usually a two-year program.)

Program Development

The approach in the CSBDIZ program has been from the very beginning interdisciplinary and based on the participation of several faculties in the University of Zagreb. Professors of Faculties of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Philosophy, Medicine, and Electrical Engineering participated in the forming of its curriculum and lecture program. CSBDIZ, reflecting Tezak's concept of librarianship, included from the very beginning of its development the following objectives: to provide students with an understanding of information in and of itself; and to train students to work with any aspect of information, develop the science of information storage and retrieval, and relate the above points to the needs and conditions of library and information systems throughout the country.

It was recognized at once that many CSBDIZ graduates might never be involved directly in the sophisticated applications of machine storage and retrieval and the design and implementation of automated systems. It was, however, also recognized that they would most certainly have to adapt to work in an automated environment and computerized handling of information—if not immediately, then at some future date; and that some would eventually find themselves in responsible management positions involving automated operations and decisions about them.

It should be mentioned that there were numerous problems in the early days of CSBDIZ's development—the two most serious being financial difficulties and suitable quarters, difficulties which persist to this day. Tezak frequently addressed himself to the university's administration on behalf of the program's needs. Funds were slow to come, but Tezak was not easily discouraged in his repeated efforts to impress upon the university the needs of the program for a trained personnel and suitable quarters.

In 1962, for example, Tezak, in a report on the problems of third level studies, expressed his concern over the inadequacies of libraries and information storage and retrieval systems to meet the basic information needs of the country:

> . . . It should be emphasized that (1) the general organization of libraries, publications of all kinds, the means of utilization of modern methods and techniques in dissemination of information throughout the country is dated and on a very low operational level and (2) it is impossible to improve the situation without a qualified and well trained personel, . . . These were the main reasons that the course of study in the principles, methods and techniques of scientific research was developed and organized. From its very beginning, not only were students from different disciplines attending this course, but librarians and documentalists—administrators of special libraries and documentation centers—which fact testifies to the value and importance of this course of study. In the 1961-1962 academic year fifteen students were enrolled in the special program organized for documentalists, special librarians and information specialists from all over the country, . . . Thus, financial aid is imperative in order that we may continue with this program, . . . and to develop it further into a Center, . . . *(2)*

In spite of numerous difficulties, CSBDIZ gradually developed and today represents an advanced program which integrates information science and the newer developments of modern technology into the traditional aspects of library science. CSBDIZ also offers specialized courses for students interested in work in museums and archives.

Admission and Degree Requirements

The legal status of CSBDIZ as an interfaculty organizational unit of the University of Zagreb was established in 1967. The present curriculum offering of CSBDIZ is a two-year program; it offers a *Magister* (Master) and a *Specialist* degree. The main objectives of the program for both degrees, similar to those of other post-graduate programs in the university, are to familiarize students with methods of scientific research, and to assist them in deepening their theoretical knowledge and increasing their practical skill in the chosen profession.

The rules and regulations governing the training of CSBDIZ students are in essence the same as encountered in the training of any post-graduate student pursuing a Magister or a Specialist degree at the University of Zagreb:

> . . . Only candidates with a second-level university degree can register for post-graduate study in the University of Zagreb. The specific requirements include: (1) grade point average of 3.6, and (2) knowledge of at least one foreign language. In certain programs, an additional requirement may also include practical experience in the respective field.
>
> The application for enrollment is done by a concourse. The announcement of selected candidates is made by the Council of Coordinators of University Post-graduate Studies at the recommendation of the Program Faculty Council *(3)*.

During the course of their studies, CSBDIZ students, guided by their faculty advisors, select from a wide range of courses and seminars in order to build a purposeful program in accordance with their backgrounds, interests, and aspirations. Having completed their required course work, including preparation in the specialized area of their choice, students then undertake the serious research for their selected thesis topics.

The thesis topic must be based on a well-defined problem, carried through original research, and expected to make a contribution to the field and the information needs of the country. The topic is suggested and discussed by the student in the course of the first year, during which time he is required to conduct initial research, define and prove the need for the proposed topic. The topic is usually submitted to the faculty advisor at the beginning of the second year. The thesis, approved by the Faculty Council and the Council of Coordinators of Post-graduate Studies of the University, forms the major part of the student's second year; the remaining time is spent with practical work and some elective courses.

For students pursuing a Specialist degree, a variety of practical internship programs offer both the benefit of practical experience in an operating situation and also an opportunity to look critically at the situation, test their analytical faculties through an evaluation of library procedures and participation in a variety of library activities, and discuss their observations with their faculty advisors and other experts in the field.

The basic requirements for the Magister degree include the required number of oral and/or written course examinations, research projects, and a thesis and its defense. For the degree of Specialist the number of courses is reduced (in the second year), and a three-month field experience is substituted for the writing and defense of the thesis. CSBDIZ graduates receive a *Diploma of Completed Studies at the Third Level of Higher Education.* They are entitled to the academic title of *Magister* (abbreviated *Mr.*) or the title of *Specialist.*

Students from other countries can also enroll in CSBDIZ. A recent CSBDIZ graduate (1975), a Yugoslav stipend recipient from India, Brij Kishore Verma, wrote his thesis on the subject "Bibliographical Study of the Development of Relations between India and Yugoslavia." It is thus logical to conclude that CSBDIZ is striving to prepare its graduates for the present-day and the expanding activities in libraries, documentation, and information centers throughout Yugoslavia and other countries as well.

CSBDIZ Curriculum

The present CSBDIZ curriculum represents a great improvement over the previous plans of study. In the early curricula the main emphasis was placed on the various aspects of special librarianship and documentation. Basic courses in library science were included as electives to be offered upon request and available faculty. Courses in library science, museology, and archivistics were gradually included in the subsequent curricula reflecting the needs expressed throughout the country for professional training in these areas. Courses covering the practical aspects of information

sciences were also gradually added as a direct result of numerous requests made by CSBDIZ students for a broader coverage of the subject. As can be concluded from these examples, the curriculum and the course content in CSBDIZ are closely related to the actual information needs of the country. This flexibility in the development of the program is also evident in museology becoming a separate area of concentration during the 1966/1967 academic year and archivistics a specialization in 1971.

Although the earliest CSBDIZ program was formulated in 1961, it was not until sometime in 1964 that the program had its purpose and goals defined and that CSBDIZ was recognized as:

> . . . a post-graduate interdisciplinary and interfaculty center reflecting a syntactic and an integrative approach to the computerized storage, retrieval and usage of information, . . . CSBDIZ at this time also represented a contact point for all other organizations interested and in need of information; it also became an operational and learning center for students from other faculties in the University of Zagreb *(4)*.

It was also in the 1964/1965 curriculum that introductory courses in librarianship and documentation were included as core courses. However, it was not until the development of the 1971 curriculum—the present-day CSBDIZ plan of study—that major changes were made in the program. It became apparent that the needs of the profession could best be answered by developing the program into separate specializations, so the curriculum was reorganized into the following areas of concentration: 1) *bibliotekarstvo* (librarianship), 2) *muzeologija* (museology), 3) *arhivistika* (archivistics), and 4) *informacione znanosti* (information sciences).

It should be noted that a wide range of electives are included in the program's curriculum. In addition, any course listed in the university's curriculum of post-graduate study may also be selected as an elective course *(5)*.

Although the present 1971 curriculum represents a great improvement over the previous plans of study, CSBIDZ remains far from meeting the need for trained specialists in each of the areas represented in the program. Librarianship remains deficient in the practical-oriented courses. Similarly, information sciences as an area of specialization is lacking in the practical coverage of the various aspects of the subject. The coverage in the areas of museology and archivistics also leaves much to be desired. Thus, major changes in the CSBDIZ curriculum are yet to come.

Instruction

The course of study in CSBDIZ follows the calendar or the academic year in universities in Yugoslavia with lectures and seminars scheduled from November 1 through May 31. Examinations are held regularly in June and July.

The instruction, similar to that of the other programs organized at the third level of higher education in the University of Zagreb, is conducted primarily through lectures and seminars for *redovite studente* (students in attendance) and consultations and ad hoc and regular seminars for *izvanredne studente* (students not in residence).* Attendance is required of all students at the special seminars and symposia held once or twice a year. Lacking texts, outlines for lectures and seminars are usually prepared well in advance. These outlines offer students who can attend lectures and seminars on a regular basis an opportunity to participate more actively in the discussion periods. The other students gain guidance in their preparation for the special seminars and examinations.

A variety of instructional media, available in CSBDIZ, is beginning to be utilized by the faculty as, for example, an instructional terminal for programmed and computer-assisted instruction. In order to help non-resident students prepare more effec-

*"Non-resident study" is a full-time program and should not be confused with part-time study as found in American universities.

tively for seminar attendance and examinations, different methods have been considered and experimented with successfully. Starting with the 1970/1971 academic year, for example, the cooperation of CSBDIZ faculty in serving as visiting professors at the University of Novi Sad offered area students lectures and opportunities for discussions on subjects of their expressed interests and needs. This type of extension instruction is expected to be offered by CSBDIZ throughout the country in the near future. The most effective method, however, still in the process of preparation, will be the utilization of video-taped instruction which has been experimented with in a seminar held during the winter 1971 semester. The success of this seminar indicates the importance of this method for CSBDIZ's extension classes.

Since 1961, a *bilten* (newsletter) has been published monthly informing students regarding lectures, seminars, visiting professors, news on thesis topics, graduates, and other important events and developments in the university and CSBDIZ. Since 1969, *Informatologia Yugoslavica* has appeared as a medium for exchange of information in the fields of information and computer sciences and services. Each issue also includes news regarding CSBDIZ, graduates, conferences, book reviews, and other informative notes. A new house organ is also in the process of preparation.

Faculty

The CSBDIZ faculty represent an impressive list of well-known professors, specialists, and leading librarians to be called upon for lectures and supervision of the practical work programs. Most have a doctorate and a long-established reputation in their areas of specialization, and about 75% have a professorship in the University of Zagreb.

At present, no full-time faculty is available except for Prof. Tezak who, in addition to his regular position in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, devotes an equivalent of full-time work in CSBDIZ. It is becoming increasingly apparent that a full-time faculty, qualified in both the theoretical and practical aspects of library and information sciences, would not only aid in educating a larger number of an urgently needed quota of library personnel, but also lead to a better understanding on the part of society and governmental authorities of librarianship and its potential for the country.

Students

The age range of students is wide, partly because many have been in library employment for some years, and partly because some are changing over from other occupations. In addition, an increasing number of married women have entered the library field. Female students make up the majority but the proportion of men, both in library employment and attending CSBDIZ, is on the increase.

Students enrolled on a non-resident basis presently form the total CSBDIZ student body. In addition to their working experiences, these students are the leading librarians, archivists, museum specialists, documentation, and information specialists in the country. Non-resident students include those in other disciplines who combine post-graduate study in a specialized field with courses in one of the CSBDIZ specializations. Since 1961 a total of 994 candidates have enrolled in the CSBDIZ program (see Table 1).

Looking at the increasing proportion of candidates enrolled in the specialized area of information sciences, it is logical to conclude that this increase reflects the awareness of the need for advanced training in information science in a country just embarking upon the complex and sophisticated professional activities of modern librarianship. The number of graduates, unfortunately, include a relatively small number when compared with the number of students enrolled. As of the summer of 1976, a total of 92 students received a Magister degree at CSBDIZ. The graduates may be few, but they have contributed to the development of li-

Table 1. Breakdown by Specialization of CSBDIZ Students

	Informacione znanosti (Information Sciences)	Bibliotekarstvo (Librarianship)	Muzeologija (Museology)	Arhivistika (Archivistics)
1961/1970	81	58	66	15
1970/1971	84	19	48	10
1971/1972	75	33	21	6
1972/1973	79	21	10	2
1973/1974	84	32	14	—
1974/1975	88	34	3	4
1975/1976	76	23	7	1
	567	220	169	38

• •

brarianship and, in particular, to the development of information services throughout the country. It should, however, be emphasized that there is a large number of students with completed coursework who are presently working on their thesis and are expected to graduate within the next few years.

Summary and Conclusions

With the founding of CSBDIZ in 1961 a new era began in the history of librarianship in Yugoslavia. Library science has been integrated into an advanced level university curriculum and placed alongside the other branches of university studies and the standards of library education and the status of professional librarianship in Yugoslavia brought to a new level.

CSBDIZ is not, however, without numerous shortcomings. In spite of the excellence of the faculty and the competence and enthusiasm of the students, neither the faculty nor the students can devote full attention to their teaching or their studies. It seems logical to conclude that with full-time instructors the students would feel a greater unity and cohesion in the instructional program, which apparently is lacking at the present.

The relative absence of textbooks is also indicative of some of the difficulties encountered in teaching at CSBDIZ. For this reason, attempts have been made to use available textbooks in foreign languages, including those utilized in the American library and information science schools.

In comparison with the content of graduate library and information science degree programs in the United States, CSBDIZ is, in particular, deficient in its lack of certain basic library science courses, such as: *Administration in Libraries, Subject Information Sources, Services and Research, Children's Literature, Organization of Service to Children, School Librarianship,* to name a few. Incorporating these and other similar courses, including those on the user and the socio-educational function of the library, into the CSBDIZ curriculum, would greatly enhance the program. On the other hand, its courses in documentation and information sciences include both introductory and advanced courses emphasizing, however, the theoretical aspects of these fields. A greater opportunity to observe and experience the applied aspects of documentation and information sciences would provide the prospective librarian, documentalist, and information scientist with a more adequate background to meet the needs of the country.

CSBDIZ's further development will depend greatly on the librarians, documentalists, and information scientists throughout the country and, in particular, the government authorities in providing support and appropriate funding. The library systems can also aid in subsidizing their personnel to attend studies at CSBDIZ for at least one semester on a

full-time basis. The potential value of the library associations to CSBDIZ is fairly obvious. They can be instrumental in offering moral and other support to Tezak and the staff, encouraging and aiding librarians to pursue a doctoral degree—a prerequisite to university teaching on a full-time basis, and fostering cohesion between the proposed and the existing library science degree programs.

These are but a few considerations that, in the opinion of the author, would not only enhance the relevance of CSBDIZ to the country's needs, but also throw more light on the specific needs, strengths, and/or deficiencies of the other library science degree programs in Yugoslavia.

Literature Cited

1. For an outline of the classification and qualifications for the professional and scholarly positions found in libraries in Yugoslavia, see the author's paper: *Informatologia Yugoslavica* 4 (1–4) 35–87 (1972).
2. CSBDIZ document: *Problematika nastave III stupnja iz "Principi, metodika i tehnika istrazivackog rada—obzirom na dokumentaciju."* Fizicko-Kemijski Zavod, Mart 30, 1962. (author's translation)
3. *Informatologia Yugoslavica*, Sep. spec. 4 (1974): 107.
4. "Referalni centar Sveucilista u Zagrebu," *ibid.*
5. For more curriculum information, refer to the author's paper: *Informatologia Yugoslavica*, 4, nos. 1–4 (1972): 35–87; *Informatologia Yugoslavica*, Sep. spec. 4, 1974.

Received for review Aug 31, 1976. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Oct 27, 1976.

Dr. Katherine Cveljo is on the faculty, University of Kentucky, College of Library Science, Lexington, Ky.

sla news

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Princeton-Trenton—Richard Boss, University Librarian, Princeton University, discussed the "Cost Recovery Efforts of Libraries" on Oct 7.

A dinner meeting and tour was planned for Nov 4. The Chapter gathered at the Mercer County Community College. Library assistants were invited.

Rio Grande—Three members of the Rio Grande Chapter of the Special Libraries Association recently travelled to Canjilon, N. M., to present a collection of 55 books selected for the Kindergarten through Third Grade students in the rural northern New Mexico school. The books, selected from suggested reading lists, were in both English and Spanish. Many picture books were included. The Canjilon school was selected as the recipient of the books due to publicity the past few years of the isolation of the town and the long distances students must ride on school buses. The library association wished to supplement the collection of the school library so that children would have books to read as they travelled to and from school.

Texas—The second quarterly meeting was held Nov 5-6. Part of the program dealt with educating the special librarian for today's job market. The second major emphasis was on personnel: the problem worker and equal employment opportunities.

Toronto—A panel discussion was the cause for approximately 100 librarians assembling for a joint SLA/CASIS meeting on Sep 23. The title of the program was "Municipal Documents: How, What, Where."

On Oct 28 a varied group gathered to hear a presentation on copyright in Canada.

In November the Chapter joined with CASLIS to explore the resources of the Xerox Research Centre, Inco Library, and Ontario Reseach Foundation Library.

San Francisco Bay Region—In December a holiday party and a "surprise" Scholarship event were planned with the new Sacramento Chapter.

Upstate New York—A day-long session was scheduled Sep 18. The afternoon session dealt with "Motivation—of Staff Peers, and Supervisors."

Virginia—The first meeting of the season as held Oct 2 in Charlottesville. Six collection development people from the University of Virginia Library discussed local availability of foreign language materials.

Washington, D.C.—An open house at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum was sponsored by the D.C. Chapter of SLA, Baltimore Chapter SLA, the Biological Sciences Group of DC SLA, and ASIS, on Sep 28.

The Chapter joined with the District of Columbia Library Association and the Federal Library Committee to sponsor a Bureau of Census Workshop, Nov 30-Dec 2, on Economic statistics.

Washington. D.C., Biological Sciences Group—Wine and cheese accompanied the discussion at the meeting Oct 27 at the University of Maryland. Topic of the evening: "How to Get a Job."

Washington, D.C., Documentation Group—The program for the Group on Oct 14 centered on "Networking and the GPO; Innovative New Developments" presented by Norman Barbee.

Washington, D.C., Geography and Map Group—The Second Conference on Maps and Map Librarianship was held Oct 14-16.

On Nov 16, the Group met to hear a report on the October Conference. An oral history update was among other topics presented.

Washington, D.C., Military Librarians Group—A gathering assembled on Nov 9 to discuss "ADP in Military Libraries."

Washington, D.C., Picture Group—The Army Art Activity was the program subject for Oct 7.

Wisconsin—The Chapter met for dinner followed by a tour of the Legislative Reference Bureau, Milwaukee City Hall.

Nov 12 was a bargain day. LeRoy Zweifel and Frances Wood put on a workshop at the University of Wisconsin on information service & business-social-technical data bases. An on-line data base was available for trial searching. A tour of the Engineering Library and dinner followed.

A meeting at the Charles Allis Art Library was planned for Dec 13. Margaret Rahill-Fish, director of the library was hostess.

N. Y. Conference Mailing Delayed

In Jan 1976 and Jun 1976 all Divisions were given copies of the calendar of deadlines for the New York Conference. Final program information was due Jan 4 for the Preliminary Program brochure. This deadline date was necessary to meet mailing deadlines this spring; these, of course, depend on the coordination of the deadlines for the production of numerous printed pieces. This information should be as detailed as possible, because it is the source of information for members who wish to plan attendance at the Conferences.

Two weeks after the deadline (Jan 20), 9 Divisions (one-third of 27 Divisions) still had not replied to further requests by SLA's Conference & Exhibits Coordinator. Due to this poor response, the N.Y. 1977 Conference mailing has been delayed.

Production of the conference mailing information has now been started without the missing Divisions' information. The pricing of meal functions and field trips must also be included in the mailing so that members can send their pre-registration payments. Therefore, it may not be possible to accommodate such events desired by the delinquent Divisions.

Errata

Three names were inadvertently omitted from the list of officers who will continue to serve on SLA's Board of Directors in 1977/78. To the list should be added: Ellis Mount who will continue as Treasurer. Mary E. Sexton will automatically succeed to the offlce of Chapter Cabinet Chairman. Renata V. Shaw will automatically succeed to the office of Division Cabinet Chairman.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Federal Library Committee

The Federal Library Committee's (FLC) fiscal year 1977 projects under contract include the following:

(1) FLC Network Planning Project—a program plan for a federal library network which is to address organizational problems, resources, staffing, protocols, storage, document delivery, shared cataloging, and telecommunication among federal libraries and their relationship to the National Library Network. A final report is expected April 30, 1977.

(2) Federal Data Base Planning Project—to investigate the feasibility of having a federal data base made up of OCLC retrospective tape of federal library records, MARC distribution service records and other general purpose federal data bases, such as the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) data base. The project will provide a plan for implementation of a federal data base, will specify what it contains, and record the possible processing location and equipment requirement. The expected final report date is February 1, 1977.

(3) Analysis of Use of Mini-Computers by Federal Libraries—a feasibility survey of the use of mini-computers by federal libraries for on site applications and as a storage/buffer to on-line telecommunications systems. Contractors shall develop criteria for selection based on cost, software for and benefit of applications, and size of library. The final report is to be a publishable guide to the use of mini-computers. Target for completion is the spring of 1977.

(4) Statistical Survey of Automation Efforts of Federal Libraries—through this project FLC ad hoc subcommittees on extended automation will identify data processing statistical information that is collected through the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) survey of federal libraries. Computer print-outs from the COG data base will be available in March or April 1977.

(5) Cataloging of Serials for the Government Printing Office (GPO) through CONSER (Cooperative Conversion of Serials Project)—Cornell University is cataloging government serials into the OCLC data base for GPO to provide the serial appendix to the February 1977 *Monthly Catalog*. Target date for completion—January 1977.

(6) Preparation of Documentation of OCLC/GPO Magnetic Tape—for distribution through the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service Division. The aim is to provide a handbook that can be issued with an OCLC/GPO magnetic tape. Target date for submission of the documentation is February 1977.

(7) Telecommunications Field Library Pilot System—This project will pay for necessary telecommunications lines between Denver and OCLC for a pilot test of federal and nonfederal libraries on the GSA (General Services Administration) Telepak network. The test is scheduled to begin in January 1977.

(8) Preparation of Revised Classification and Qualification Standards for Librarians. This project which has the support of the Civil Service Commission will be a guide to necessary preliminary steps for revision of librarians' standards. Target date for completion is spring 1977.

The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the federal library and library-related information community to: achieve better utilization of library resources and facilities, provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries, promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources, and promote more effective service to the nation at large. It is located in the Navy Yard Annex, Room 400, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, headed by James P. Riley, executive director.

Copyright

Now in the early stages of preparing for implementation of the new copyright law which takes effect January 1, 1978, the Copyright Office is issuing announcements on various aspects of the new law from time to time. To get on the mailing list, write Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) has issued a preliminary report dated October 8, 1976. This 30-page report with six appendices including almost as many additional pages discusses among other things CONTU's ongoing investigation of library photocopying.

For example, CONTU has "arranged to have a limited number of questions on photocopying activities added to four surveys about to be conducted under the auspices of the National Center for Education Statistics. These four surveys are of state library agencies, *special libraries* serving state governments, *special libraries* serving commerce and industry, and library cooperatives, consortia and networks. Results of these four surveys are expected to be available to the Commission in May or June, 1977."

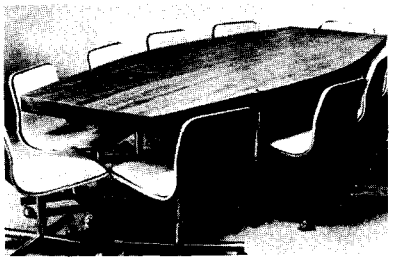
For information on this preliminary report as well as other work of this Commission, contact CONTU, Crystal City Mall, Jefferson Davis Highway, Washington, D.C. 20558

Japanese Books and Publications

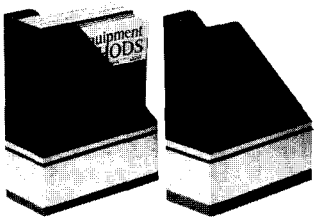
Support for major collections of Japanese books and publications in appropriate libraries located throughout the United States and similar support for collections of American books and publications in Japanese libraries is one of the goals of the newly established Japan-United States Friendship Commission. The Commission, created by Congress in 1975 to promote scholarly, cultural and artistic activities between Japan and the United States, consists of 18 members. Although it may be some months before the Commission has completed its planning and prepared a public announcement on program applications, preliminary inquiries meanwhile may be directed to the executive director, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 709, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Sara Case
Ruth Smith

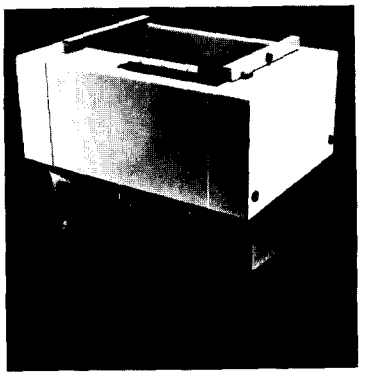
HAVE YOU SEEN?



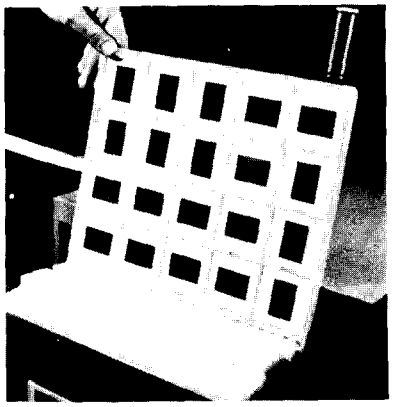
Howe Furniture offers a boat-shaped **meeting room table** ideally suited for hotels, conference centers, and offices. It is available with an oil-finished Red Oak or American Walnut veneer top (plastic laminated tops, too). The table is structurally designed for rigidity, with steel bar stretchers finished in charcoal brown baked enamel. It is 28¾ in. high, and comes in 8 ft., 9 ft., and 10 ft. lengths. The table is part of the Risom/Burr Group which includes oblongs, rounds, octagons, and squares. Contact: Howe Furniture Corp., 155 E. 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.



A new **magazine file,** attractive and economical for organizing magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, and brochures, is available from Bankers Box/Records Storage Systems. The file is an open back unit featuring woodgrain styling and a "racing-stripe" styled label area. Constructed of high test corrugated fibreboard and easy to assemble, the file is available in four different models to accommodate a variety of magazine sizes. Write to Bankers Box/Records Storage Systems, 2607 N. 25th Avenue, Franklin Park, Ill. 60131.



The Shredmaster 1601 **paper shredder** has a powerful 3 horsepower motor which shreds paper, staples, and paper clips with ease. Its offsetting double cutting cylindrical blades shred the paper widthwise and then lengthwise into unreadable strips about 5/32 in. × 1 in. in length. This stationary floor model with a suspended, easily removable plastic bag has dimensions of 45 in. × 26½ in. × 18½ in. and weighs 264 lbs. The rugged all-steel cabinet comes in a gray finish and features a hinged plexiglas protective cover over the waste container. Contact: Shredmaster Corp., a subsidiary of General Binding Corp., 1101 Skokie Boulevard, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.



The **SAF-T-STOR** system is a chemically safe system for archival filing and retrieval of 35mm color slides. It is available from the Franklin Distributors Corp. Color slides in any kind of mounting are held 20 per 9½ in. × 11 in. page. Each page is molded of a firm, lightweight plastic that provides a protective backing for the slides, and at the same time offers enough diffused light to skan-view the slides for fast visual selection. At less than ½ oz. per page, the system stores 240 slides per linear inch of filing space. Contact: A. Gill, Franklin Distributors Corp., Box 320, Denville, N.J. 07834.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

Translator Directory

The *Translator Referral Directory, 1977*, an up-to-date alphabetical listing of 125 registered professional translators representing 46 different languages, is available at $4.00 from the Guild of Professional Translators, 5914 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144.

Automation Schedule Revised

The Library of Congress Processing Department has revised its automation priorities in the light of congressional fund appropriations for the current fiscal year. The expansion of MARC coverage to all current cataloging in roman-alphabet languages not now being done in machine-readable form will be given a higher priority than sound recordings and music scores. The former is to begin early in 1977; the latter is deferred until fiscal year 1978.

Home Study

The University of Wisconsin-Extension sponsors a home study course "Data Processing: Basic Concepts." This general course is for all non-data processing personnel who will benefit from knowing how a computer works, how to communicate with a computer specialist, and the capabilities and limitations of the computer. Write for further information to Independent Study Coordinator, Department of Business and Management, University of Wisconsin-Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Box 2000, Madison, Wi. 53706.

New Directory Available

Telenet Communications Corp. has published a 42-page directory of data banks, commercial service bureaus, and colleges and universities that provide dial-up access to their

computer facilities over the nationwide Telenet network. Single copies are available free of charge by writing: Manager of Marketing Services, Telenet Communications Corp., 1050 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

New Index in Preparation

The first index to an estimated 60,000 "lost" articles in 19th century American art journals is being compiled at Columbia University for completion in July 1977. The computer-based *Index to Nineteenth-Century American Art Periodicals* is the first in a contemplated series of indexes to art literature of 19th century America and Europe. For more information write: Office of Public Information, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Serials List

The February 1977 edition of the *USC Union List of Serials* is available for $20.00. The list includes over 28,000 entries, covering the holdings of the University of Southern California Library, its branches, and five affiliated libraries. Send inquiries or orders to Mark Merbaum, University of Southern California, Doheny Library, University Park, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007.

Workshop Offered

The State University of New York/Albany's library school will offer ten one-day workshops during February, March, and April. Topics include computer-based bibliographic searching, the structure of individual data files, librarians as communicators, and documents librarians and the political process. For more information, contact Lucille Whalen, School of Library and Information Science, SUNY at Albany, Albany, N.Y. 12222.

Scandinavian Seminar

Det Danske Selskab (The Danish Institute for information about Denmark and cultural cooperation with other countries) will offer a seminar "Libraries in Denmark" August 8–19. Arranged in cooperation with the Royal School of Librarianship, Copenhagen, and conducted in English, the seminar will mainly concern the Danish public library system, and includes study visits. Write: Det Danske Selskab, Kultorvet 2, DK-1175 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

New SPEC Kit

The Systems and Procedures Exchange Center of the Association of Research Libraries has issued a new *SPEC Kit* (#30) on Support Staff and Student Assistants in ARL Libraries. It contains 17 documents totaling 109 pages. SPEC Kits are packages of documentation organized around management topics of wide interest. The cost to ARL members and SPEC subscribers is $7.50 for each kit; $15.00 to others. Information is available from Nancy Zeidner, SPEC Coordinator, Office of University Library Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Fulbright-Hays Awards

Announcement of the Fulbright-Hays Awards available to American scholars for 1978–1979 will be published in March. Among the 76–77 grants, two awards in library science were made to American scholars for work abroad. Registration for personal copies of the latest announcement is now open to U.S. citizens with university or college teaching experience. Forms are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Federal Publishing

An institute on federal publishing, printing and information policies sponsored by the American University's College of Public Affairs will be held at the university May 12–13. For information, write the program's director, Lowell H. Hattery, School of Government and Public Administration, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

OCLC Workshop

Kent State University plans to offer three workshops on "The Effective Use of OCLC," (Ohio College Library System) aimed at mid-management and systems personnel in libraries about to go on-line or in libraries considering network membership. The programs will be held on the following schedule: Feb 6–11, Apr 17–22, and Jun 5–10, 1977. Contact person is Anne Marie Allison, Assistant Professor, Library Administration, Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio 44242.

UN Documents

A New International Order: Selected Documents 1945–1975, presenting documents issued by international bodies within and outside the United Nations, has been published by Unipub for UNITAR (U.N. Institute for Training and Research). The 964-page, two-volume set is

available at $38.50 from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Media Law

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. publishes *Media Law Reporter*, a weekly information service providing the text of court decisions in the field of communications law. For subscription information, write to The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1231 25th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Cumulative Index Planned

A 10-year cumulative index to *Information Science Abstracts*, covering more than 28,000 publications in information science, library science, and related fields, has been scheduled for publication, in microfilm only, in June. The cumulative index will cover all of the abstracts published in *Information Science Abstracts* in its first ten annual volumes, 1966–1975. The price of the index will be $200 prepaid. Write: Documentation Abstracts, Inc., P.O. Box 8510, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

Human Rights Documents

The Tarlton Law Library of the University of Texas School of Law publishes, on a monthly basis, the *Checklist of Human Rights Documents*. It includes a bibliographic listing of documents in the field of international protection of human rights, and announcements of upcoming conferences and seminars. Subscriptions are accepted on a yearly basis only, at the rate of $25.00 per annum, from June through May. For further information, write: Secretary, *Checklist of Human Rights Documents*, Tarlton Law Library, School of Law, University of Texas, 2500 Red River, Austin, Texas 78705.

Double Degree Program

The School of Library Science at Case Western Reserve University has a number of double degree programs which combine study in library science with a relevant academic discipline. Sample programs include Archival Administration (M.A. in History/American Studies and M.S. in Library Science), and Library Automation (M.S. in Computing Sciences and M.S. in Library Science). The double degree programs can be completed in a minimum period of 18 months. Additional information may be obtained from Associate Dean Alan M. Rees, School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Canadian Subject Headings

The Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada reached an agreement late last year on the creation and use of subject headings. Under this agreement, all new topical subject headings created by the National Library of Canada which are not specifically related to the Canadian cultural and historical context will be submitted to the Library of Congress for possible incorporation in *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. The National Library of Canada will develop those subject headings which are uniquely Canadian and publish them separately.

Free Pamphlet

A pamphlet about the operations of the Copyright Office (Circular 1a), which includes a brief chronological history of American copyright, is available free of charge upon request from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.

Israeli Library Directory

The fourth edition of the *Directory of Special Libraries in Israel*, which includes data on more than 350 special libraries, is available with text in Hebrew and English. Price: $15.00. Order from the National Center of Scientific and Technological Information, P.O.B. 20125, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Law Library Scholarships

Three types of scholarships are offered annually by the American Association of Law Libraries: a library degree scholarship for law graduates; a final law year for MLS holders; a library scholarship for college graduates with meaningful law library experience. Applications must be received by Apr 1. For more information write: Scholarship Committee, AALL Headquarters, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

NTIS Order Service

Premium Service—a round-the-clock, long distance, toll-free ordering option is now available to all National Technical Information Service Deposit Account and American Express card customers. Write: NTIS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22161.

Nominations Sought

Nominations for the 1977 Robert B. Downs Award for outstanding contributions to intellectual freedom in libraries are being accepted until Apr 15 by the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at

Urbana-Champaign. The $500 award will be presented by the UIUC library school alumni during the fall of 1977. Write: Herbert Goldhor, Director, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

Microforms List

A publication listing microforms in 44 major library collections in Texas is available from the University of Texas at Austin. Entitled *Microforms in Texas Libraries: A Selective Union List,* it is sponsored by the Texas Information Exchange and costs $3.50 per copy. Remittances should be made payable to the University of Texas General Libraries and mailed to General Libraries, University of Texas, Main Building 2100, Austin, Texas 78712.

Farm Books Bibliography

Farm Books, a listing of agricultural information compiled by the Southcentral Minnesota Interlibrary Exchange, includes books, magazines, government publications, indexes, and other information. Copies are available to libraries, schools, or individuals at cost. Send $.50 to SMILE, c/o Mary Birmingham, Bethany Lutheran College, 734 Marsh Street, Mankato, Minn. 56001.

New Magazine

The first issue of *ONLINE,* a quarterly aimed at providing practical, "how-to" information to users of on-line bibliographic information systems, came out in January. Each issue will contain 64–96 pages of feature articles, data base reviews, equipment news, and special columns. Write: J.K. Pemberton, Online, Inc., 11 Tannery Lane, Weston, Conn. 06880.

White House Conference Planned

The White House Conference on Library and Information Services—the first of its kind—will be held in the fall of 1979. Planned and conducted by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the conference will bring together 500 leading educators, librarians, publishers, specialists, local, state, and national officials. The goals are to seek improvement of the nation's libraries and information centers, and more effective public use, through development of a balanced intergovernmental system of services and funding from local, state, and federal sources.

Appointees to the White House Conference advisory committee are: John H. M. Chen, Dean of Libraries and Learning Resources, Alabama State University; Walter W. Curley, Gaylord Brothers, Inc.; Ann Heidbreder Eastman, Chatham College; Oscar E. Everhart, Librarian, Miami Beach Public Library; The Honorable William D. Ford, U. S. Representative from Michigan; Mirian G. Gallagher, Professor of Law and Law Librarian, University of Washington; David R. Gergen, Former Director, White House Communications, Special Assistant to President Ford; Donald T. Gibbs, Librarian, Newport Public Library; Esther Mae Henke, Associate Director for Library Services, Oklahoma Department of Libraries; Alice Ihrig, Member, American Library Association, Executive Board, Library Consultant; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, U.S. Senator from New York; Kenneth Jernigan, Iowa Commission for the Blind; Louis A. Lerner, Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers; Michael Arthur McCarroll, Director of Lexington Books; Samuel Jackson Martz, Memorial Bibles International, Inc.; Bessie Boehm Moore, Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Education, Arkansas State Capitol; Agnes M. Myers, Librarian, Loretto Heights College; Edwin B. Parker, Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University; J. C. Redd, J. C. Redd Pest Control; Elizabeth F. Ruffner, City-County Library Advisory Board, Prescott, Arizona Public Library; Gene Shalit, Panelist on NBC's *Today* Show; John T. Short, American Library Trustee Association; Joseph F. Shubert, Librarian, The State of Ohio; Jeanne Hurley Simon, Former Legislator, Illinois General Assembly; John E. Velde, Jr., Businessman, Formerly Library Trustee; Margaret Warden, State Senator and Library Trustee, Great Falls, Montana Public Library; Martha S. Williams, Detroit Board of Education; Virginia Young, Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education; and Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman, American Council of Learned Societies and Chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

COMING EVENTS

Mar 15. Collection Building Conference . . . School of Library Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City. Fee: $14. Write: Ethel Bloesch, School of Library Science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

Mar 31–Apr 3. 1977 International Antiquarian Book Fair . . . Plaza Hotel, New York City. Benefit: Library of American Museum of Natural History. Sponsor: Middle Atlantic Chapter of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America.

Apr 1. 1977 Library Research Round Table Competition research reports due . . . Papers must have relevance to library and information science. Two winners each receive a $400 award and present their reports at ALA Annual Conference. To enter, send three copies of report to Leslie Morris, Chairman, LRRT Research Development Committee, Xavier University of New Orleans Library, New Orleans, La. 70125.

Apr 1–2, 15–16. Public Relations for Library and Information Service, Workshop . . . Simmons College, Boston. Fee: $125. Write: Timothy W. Sineath, Coordinator of Continuing Education, School of Library Science, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Apr 5. Federal Documents, Workshop . . . University of Rhode Island. Fee: $12. Contact: Anne Shaw, Planning Committee Chairman, NELINET Task Force on Government Documents, University of Rhode Island Library, Government Publications Office, Kingston, R.I. 02881.

Apr 12–15. American Association of Law Libraries, Conference on New Technology . . . Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo. Co-chairmen: Roy Mersky, University of Texas, Julius J. Marke, New York University, Alfred J. Coco, University of Denver.

Apr 13–16. Texas Library Association/New Mexico Library Association, Joint Conference . . . El Paso Civic Center, El Paso, Texas. Contact: Margaret Mathis, Publicity Chairman, TLA '77, 501 North Oregon, El Paso, Texas 79901.

Apr 14–15. Copyright Conference . . . Indiana University Graduate Library School, Bloomington, Ind. Topic: The Copyright Dilemma—A Rational Outcome. Fee: $60. Write: Prof. Herbert S. White, Graduate Library School, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

Apr 15. Elizabeth Ferguson Seminar . . . YWCA, New York. Sponsored by the New York Chapter, SLA and the YWCA, City of New York. Topic: The Revised Consumer Price Index and Bureau of Labor Statistics Publications and their Uses. Fee: $6. Contact: Tessie Mantzoros, Business Week Library, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Apr 18–21. Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers-International, Tenth Annual Meeting . . . Chase Park-Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Theme: Improving the Outreach of Library and Information Sciences. Contact: APLIC-Int., 165 S. 2nd Avenue, Clarion, Pa. 16214.

Apr 18–21. National Information Conference & Exhibition, First Annual Conference . . . Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C. Theme: The Emerging Information Officer: Bridging the Information Gap. Sponsored by the Information Industry Association. Contact: IIA, NICE Conference Office, 4720 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Apr 19–21. International Federation for Documentation Council Meeting . . . The Hague, Netherlands.

Apr 19–22. Library Management Skills Institute . . . Breckenridge Inn, Kansas City, Mo. Institute fee: $200. Sponsor: Office of University Library Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Apr 24–25. Conference on Education for Information Science . . . State University of New York at Albany. Theme: Diagnostics and Strategies for Change in the More Traditional Library School Programs. Contact: Dr. Irving

M. Klempner, School of Library and Information Science, SUNY Albany, Albany, N.Y. 12222.

Apr 28–29. Conference on Collection Development . . . University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Sponsor: UNC-CH Librarians Association. Write: Betty A. Davis, University of North Carolina, 365 Phillips Hall 039A, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

May 1–4. Bank Librarians Third Annual Conference . . . Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston. Sponsor: Bank Marketing Association. Fee: approx. $125. Contact: Cynthia Porter, Director, Information Services, Bank Marketing Association, 309 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

May 2–5. Instrument Society of America, Conference and Exhibit . . . Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, Calif. Theme: Instrumentation for Measurement and Control in Science and the Process Industries. Contact: ISA, 400 Stanwix Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

May 2–13. Minicomputers in Libraries and Minicomputers in Library Networks, Courses . . . University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences. Tuition fee: $200 each course. Write: Minicourses, Information Science, Room 720, LIS Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260.

May 3–6. Third European Congress on Information Systems and Networks . . . Luxembourg. Sponsor: Commission of the European Communities. Theme: Overcoming the Language Barrier. Contact: L. Rolling, Information Management (XIII-B), Commission of the European Communities, European Centre, Luxembourg.

May 8–20. Library Administrators Development Program, 11th annual seminar . . . College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742. Address inquiries to Effie T. Knight, Administrative Assistant.

May 12–13. Library Orientation for Academic Libraries, 7th Annual Conference . . . Ypsilanti, Mich. Sponsor: Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University. Topic: Putting Instruction in its Place: In the Library and in the Library School. Contact: Carolyn Kirkendall, Director, Project LOEX, Eastern Michigan University, Library/CER, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.

May 16–18. Fifth Canadian Conference on Information Science . . . Holiday Inn, Ottawa, Canada. Topic: From Sea to Sea: Perspectives of Information Science. Write: Leo Boychuk, Publicity Chairman, Conference 77, Canadian Association for Information Science, Box 158, Terminal A, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1N 8V2.

May 16–18. International Symposium on Patent Information and Documentation . . . Sheraton Hotel, Munich, Germany. Sponsored by the German Society for Documentation and the German Patent Office in cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization. Leaflet and further details from: DGD/APD, International Symposium, Postbox 710, D-8000 Munich 1, Germany.

May 16–20. Library Administrators Seminars . . . School of Business, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D. 57069. Library Management Seminar (May 16–18); Leadership and Budget Seminar (May 18–20). Fee $125 for one seminar, $225 for both. Contact: Dr. C. N. Kaufman, Program Director.

May 17–20. National Micrographics Association, 26th Annual Conference and Exposition . . . Dallas, Texas. Write: NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

May 19. Computer Security and Integrity Symposium . . . National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md. Sponsored by NBS and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Computer Society (Eastern Area Committee, Washington, D.C. Chapter, and Washington Section).

REVIEWS

Doing Business Abroad: Joyner's Guide To Official Washington, by Nelson T. Joyner, Jr. Rockville, Md., Rockville Consulting Group, Inc., 1976. 330 p. $144.00.

This loose-leaf guide is "intended for the international executive whose job is to be knowledgeable about the Federal Government." It is full of information about names, locations, and telephone numbers to contact in Washington, as well as government programs and publications dealing with international business. The author adds practical tips, such as the following: "Only the agency and/or office and postal zip code are required when sending mail . . . Street addresses and the office room numbers are not required, and if added might cause delays." "The State Department maintains listings of American schools overseas (name, location and telephone number to call.)"

The guide is divided into four sections: 1) directories of where to go (whom to see and call, such as agencies, business relations specialists, and key political appointees) arranged by agency/department, country, and product; 2) a roadmap to Washington resources (indexes of who in government deals with exporting, importing, licencing, etc.) arranged by major subject; 3) a handbook of government services (for commercial intelligence and promotion of U.S. goods and services abroad) arranged by the name of the service, such as "Schedule B Classification Assistance"; and 4) a checklist of government publications, periodicals, and reports pertaining to international business. The latter is divided into four parts: government bibliographies, periodicals, publications (by source and availability), and a special list of publications on East-West trade.

This compilation contains a great deal of useful information. Its drawbacks are perhaps minor. The general index could be more complete. Each section has to be read like a book to find all the keys to abbreviations used for the various government agencies. (Some are described in the introductory material and others are footnotes at the bottom of pages.) The asterisks in the general index are not explained.

As with any list of names and telephone numbers, some of the information will be out of date by the time it is out. (A recent study by the General Accounting Office, reported in the *Washington Post,* May 20, 1976, revealed that only 56 of 100 individual telephone listings were current in a check of the 81 agencies whose phones GAO handles; only one in ten listings was correct for the Department of Transportation.) However, the publisher of this guide hopes to minimize this problem by updating the volume annually and by offering telephone assistance to any subscriber who is unable to reach a number listed in the guide. That service alone should be worth the price of the volume.

The guide is recommended for a business collection because of the practical information it contains and for the 31-page selected list of government publications on international trade.

Ruth S. Smith
Institute for Defense Analyses
Arlington, Va. 22202

Management Techniques for Librarians, by G. Edward Evans. New York, Academic Press, 1976. xii, 276 p. $14.50 (Library and Information Science Series)

Do not be misled by the title of this book. In the preface (p. xi) the author says ". . . there is no satisfactory textbook on management of libraries. As a teacher in this field, I searched unsuccessfully for a suitable textbook for my graduate students." The scope of the volume is further modified by the following quote from the preface (pp. xi–xii):

> Concepts discussed in this book are the same as those found in most business and public administration textbooks, but it is written for those who do not necessarily intend to make management their career. All illustrative examples are drawn from situations in libraries or information centers. Many have been drawn from my working experience.

The end result, some 270 pages later, is an introductory text on management with occasional references to library situations and some solipsistic remarks. As examples, consider the following:

> It was Fayol's belief that managerial skill could be acquired and that the best way to acquire it was education followed by practical experience. In many ways, this is also my philosophy. (p. 5)

> I think every organization must have some creativity. But how does the manager go about getting new, imaginative ideas for a library? (p. 51)

The second quote is taken from Chapter 4, "Creativity and the Library," pp. 51-63. Within these pages there are seven short paragraphs linking the creative process to library situations, two of which are negative, i.e., the author believes that the technique probably will not work in a library situation. In the final paragraph of the chapter, Evans suggests that librarianship is about to join the dodo in extinction because of its lack of creative thinking.

Evans must be given credit for trying hard to write into the text the possible application of a technique to a library problem, but this reviewer found many of these specific insertions irritating. They interrupt the flow of ideas and act as an exclamation point by suddenly calling attention to the fact that the author is making a direct relationship to a library situation, only to discover that a sentence or two later he is back into the text again. Typical of this style is the paragraph on p. 75 dealing with the limitations on the use of mathematical models in decision making. Of the seven limitations spelled out, only numbers four and five make specific reference to libraries, although all the limitations apply as well.

There are other problems with this textbook. Although there are a number of references to works published since 1970, most are from the 1960s or earlier—the publication date of the present volume is 1976. There are no references to the Booz, Allen, and Hamilton study of Columbia University Libraries, to the Library Management Review and Analysis Program sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries, or to the AMA study of the Cornell University Libraries—all of which have had impact specifically on the management of libraries. There are no references to the work of Morse, Buckland, or Zachert, to name only three widely published authors, in the chapter on decision making.

Although there are a few bothersome typographical errors (the header on pages 5 and 7 read Henry Fayol instead of Henri Fayol and on page 31 Gilbreth appears as Galbreth), the typography of the book is clean and easy to read with well-defined headings and subheadings. The volume is well made and should stand up under use.

Evans has written a textbook on management that will serve as an introduction to the field. He has failed to produce a text on library management—an attempt doomed from the beginning, quite simply because there are no management techniques for librarians. There are management techniques which exist independently of a specific environment (e.g., a library). The application of these techniques requires that the manager be knowledgeable about these concepts and be able to apply them to whatever environment is being managed.

Joseph M. Dagnese
Purdue University Libraries
West Lafayette, Ind.

Planning National Infrastructures for Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Outline of a General Policy, by J. H. d'Olier and B. Delmas. New York, Unipub, 1975. 328p.

This work is Number 4 of the UNESCO series, *Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research.* It claims to recognize a trend by governments to "integrate plans for the development of documentation, libraries and archive services with the planning of economic and social development . . ." The text of this book presents an outline for a methodology for accomplishing this program.

There are two main parts to the book. First is a discussion by d'Olier, "Documentation and Libraries," in which he proceeds to explain what library documentation consists of, ways in which it should be carried out, and an examination of types of readers and needs.

Delmas' section follows with a discussion of the utility of archives and how to organize such an operation. Subsequent to these are lengthy appendices which provide statistical data to back up and illuminate suggested methodology.

The work is interesting reading for librarians in that it does sum up why library and archival services are important. It could even act as a review source for a librarian with advanced training in a developing country.

I do not believe, however, that it would be too much help or stimulate the interest of government officials in a developing nation. It is rather too lengthy and complicated and would soon destroy the minor amount of concern third world governments might have about libraries. The inclusion of too much extraneous and unnecessary detail detracts from the goal of the authors. Also, some of the methods suggested would be hard to implement in poorer nations, such as the use of computer surveys of reader needs. In addition, I take exception to the idea that documentation is easy to obtain in or from third world countries. This has not been borne out by any evidence I have seen or read about.

The book as a production of such a large and important organization as UNESCO is disappointing, and like other UNESCO publications intended to help libraries, it merely emphasizes a lack of knowledge of the library situation in developing lands by Westerners.

Library organization and techniques are presented from the experience and design concept of the West. The whole approach therefore is out of touch with real life situations in poorer Asian and African countries.

Theodore P. Peck
St. Paul Campus Libraries
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn.

Contemporary Problems in Technical Library and Information Center Management; A State-of-the-Art, Alan Rees, ed. Washington, D.C., American Society for Information Science, 1974. 211 p. $18.50.

There are 11 papers in this book which try to define many of the problems associated with army libraries. It seemed to me that the book was a set of proposals to the U.S. Army Scientific and Technical Information Program, rather than an in-depth study of the general problems facing librarians. Proposals are more appropriate as report literature than as a published book.

One of the unusual papers in this book described the experience of several libraries with drastic staff cuts. What do you do when a staff of seventeen is reduced to one? I'm not sure that there is any good advice given in this book, but the problem is dramatic and the case is true. There are some approaches to solutions given for further study such as contracting for labor and "librarian" services, charging line departments for services, cooperative indexing and abstracting where possible, and cutting or eliminating specific functions.

Other chapters in the book outline areas of study for network of information services, improved federal procurement practices, library support of army research and development activities, Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) services, user requirements, functional integration of libraries, performance measures, design of a management instrument, and improving costing techniques and cost-effective library operations.

This book would be a good place for doctoral candidates to find topics which might get support from the army. The book does outline some of the problems facing the library world and at the same time suggests approaches for research that will supply answers to those problems. To be able to do this, we have to know the state of the art. If this kind of problem solving approach appeals to you, you will enjoy this book.

Masse Bloomfield
Hughes Aircraft Company
Culver City, Calif. 90230

PUBS

(77-015) **Serials Automation in the United States: A Bibliographic History**. Pitkin, Gary M. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1976. 148p. $6.00. LC 76-18116 ISBN 0-8108-0955-9

Annotated listing of articles cited in *Library Literature* between 1949 and 1974 on the automation of serials control functions.

(77-016) **Guide to Drug Information**. Sewell, Winifred. Hamilton, Ill., Drug Intelligence Publications, c1976. 218p. $12.00. LC 75-17156 ISBN 0-914768-21-2

Guide to the use of the literature, directed primarily toward students.

(77-017) **Health: A Multimedia Source Guide**. Ash, Joan and Michael Stevenson. New York, R.R. Bowker, 1976. 185p. $16.00. LC 76-28297 ISBN 0-8352-0905-9

Directory includes such information as the purpose of the organization, membership, special services offered, and publications program.

(77-018) ***Information* Science, Its Scope, Objects of Research and Problems**. Study Committee "Research on the Theoretical Basis of Information." Moscow, International Federation for Documentation, 1975. 363p.

Papers presented in Moscow, April 1974.

(77-019) **MARC—Maps; The History of its Development and a Current Assessment**. Stibbe, Hugo Leendert Philip. Utrecht, the Netherlands, Geografisch Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit, 1976. 293p. Dfl. 30. ISBN 90-70118-05-X

Examines the development of MARC format for maps. Order from: Geographical Institute, Transitorium II, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

(77-020) **The Information Age: Its Development, Its Impact**. Hammer, Donald P., ed. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1976. 275p. $10.00. LC 76-10603 ISBN 0-8108-0945-1

Papers regarding the library 1965–1975.

(77-021) **Staff Performance Evaluation Program at the McGill University Libraries: A Program Description of a Goals-Based Performance Evaluation Process with Accompanying Supervisor's Manual.** Association of Research Libraries, Office of University Library Management Studies and McGill University Libraries. Washington, D.C., Assn. of Research Libraries, Office of University Library Management Studies, 1976. 42p. $7.00.

Available from: Office of University Library Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

(77-022) **Guide to Basic Information Sources in Engineering**. Mount, Ellis. New York, John Wiley & Sons, c1976. 196p. (Information Resources Series). $11.95. LC 75-43261 ISBN 0-470-15013-0

Bibliography intended for the engineering student and researcher. Most entries are for books still in print.

(77-023) **A Minor Miracle: An Informal History of the National Science Foundation**. Lomask, Milton. Washington, D.C., National Science Foundation, 1976. 285p. $2.75.

Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Stock no. 038-000-00288-1.

(77-024) **ABT-Informationen**. No. 20 (Sept 1976). Berlin, Arbeitsstelle fur Bibliothekstechnik. 102p.

General survey of the state of library automation projects in the Federal Republic of Germany. In German. Subscription to ABT-Informationen is free of charge for libraries from Arbeitsstelle fur Bibliothekstechnik, Postfach 1407, 1000 Berlin 30, Federal Republic of Germany.

(77-025) **Science and Technology; An Introduction to the Literature**, 3d ed. rev. Grogan, Denis. Hamden, Conn., Linnet Books, 1976. 343p. $12.50. LC 76-43272 ISBN 0-208-01534-5

Intended primarily for students.

(77-026) **Computer-Readable Bibliographic Data Bases; A Directory and Data Sourcebook**. Williams, Martha E. and Sandra H. Rouse, eds. Washington, D.C., American Society for Information Science, 1976. $68.00/year ($54.40 ASIS members, $61.20 ASIS affiliates). LC 76-46249 ISBN 0-87715-114-8

Update service. This initial volume contains information on 301 bibliographic and bibliographic-related data bases.

(77-027) **A Systems Approach to Library Program Development**. Goldberg, Robert L. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1976. 172p. $7.00. LC 76-18157 ISBN 0-8108-0944-3

Aims to foster the understanding of the process of planning, implementation, and evaluation of library programs through a theoretical model, PIES, Planning, Implementation and Evaluation System, introduced by the author.

(77-028) **Statistical Indicators of Scientific and Technical Communication, 1960–1980**. Volume I: A Summary Report for National Science Foundation, Division of Science Information. King, D.W. Rockville, Md., King Research Inc., 1976. 99p. $2.05.

Describes the major indicators and their significance. Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. Volume II: A Research Report provides the details underlying the data in volume I and is available from the National Technical Information Service (PB 254 060). Volume III is a data appendix to volume II containing the "raw" data collected during the study.

Advances in Librarianship, VOLUMES 6 and 7

edited by MELVIN J. VOIGT and MICHAEL H. HARRIS

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6: *E. H. Daniel*, Performance Measures for School Librarians, Complexities and Potential. *T. J. Waldhart and T. P. Marcum*, Productivity Measurement in Academic Libraries. *T. Saracevic*, Relevance: A Review of the Literature and a Framework for Thinking on the Notion in Information Science. *R. Haney et al.*, The Impact of Reading on Human Behavior: The Implications of Communications Research. *D. Davinson*, Trends in Library Education in Europe. *B. P. Lynch*, The Role of Middle Managers in Libraries.

1976, 320 pp., $16.00/£11.35
ISBN: 0-12-785006-6; also available in Library Edition with Microfiche, $21.00/£14.90 ISBN: 0-12-785014-7; Microfiche only, $11.00/£7.80
ISBN: 0-12-785015-5

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7: *F. W. Lancaster*, Vocabulary Control in Information Retrieval Systems. *I. Dahlberg*, Major Developments in Classification. *S. B. Aje*, National Libraries in Developing Countries. *W. A. Munford*, The American Library Association and the Library Association: Retrospect, Problems, and Prospects. *G. Stevenson*, Popular Culture and the Public Library. *D. Zweizig and B. Dervin*, Public Library Use, Users, Uses: Advances in Knowledge of the Characteristics and Needs of the Adult Clientele of American Public Libraries. *A. Wilkin*, Personal Roles and Barriers in Information Transfer. *R. N. Broadus*, The Applications of Citation Analyses to Library Collection Building.

1977, 368 pp., $22.50/£15.95
ISBN: 0-12-785007-4; also available in Library Edition with Microfiche, $29.00/£20.60 ISBN: 0-12-785016-3; Microfiche only, $16.00/£11.35
ISBN: 0-12-785017-1

Abstracting Concepts and Methods

by HAROLD BORKO and CHARLES L. BERNIER

A Volume in the LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE Series

This volume presents an intensive analysis and overview of the methods by which library science is coping with the phenomenal increase in the number of primary journal publications. It provides an exhaustive discussion of abstracts—their history, production, organization, publications, and indexing. Detailed instructions for abstracting are outlined, and the standards and criteria of abstracting are fully elucidated. In addition, the concept of Terse Literatures is introduced and explored in depth, perhaps for the first time in a work of this nature. The authors' exposition of the techniques, problems, and status of automation is particularly thorough and illuminating. Other special features include: chapters on career opportunities in writing abstracts and in abstracting-indexing organizations; numerous exercises aid the reader to eliminate redundancy, modify titles, recognize common editorial changes, coin subject paraphrases, and edit abstracts; extensive bibliography and glossary of useful terms; illustrations which include pages of indexes and abstracts as well as instructions for their use.

1975, 256 pp., $15.25/£10.85
ISBN: 0-12-118650-4

Send payment with order and save postage plus 50¢ handling charge.
Prices are subject to change without notice.

ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.
A Subsidiary of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers
111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1 7DX

NEW Up-To-Date Books From Noyes Data

NOYES DATA has developed two new techniques of vital importance to those who wish to keep abreast of rapid changes in technology and business conditions: 1) our advanced publishing systems permit us to produce durably-bound books within a few months of manuscript acceptance; 2) our modern processing plant ships all orders on the day after they are received.

HARDCOVER BOOKS—EARLY 1977

PESTICIDES PROCESS ENCYCLOPEDIA by M. Sittig: Presents available information on the manufacturing processes of practically all pesticides used in agriculture. 558 entries describing large-scale syntheses with alternative pathways. Often with flow diagrams and waste schematics. Thoroughly indexed as to raw materials, chemicals and trade names. ISBN 0-8155-0643-0; $48

SOLVENT-BASED PAINT FORMULATIONS by E.W. Flick: Like its companion volume *Water-Based Paint Formulations,* this eminently practical book is intended for professional formulators in the paint and coatings industry. Only the most modern formulas are included and lead-bearing raw materials have been avoided altogether. ISBN 0-8155-0644-9; $28

TEA AND SOLUBLE TEA PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE by N.D. Pintauro: Describes all steps in the manufacture of all types of tea products. Nonleaf tea products include: *Instant Tea, Tea Mixes, Canned Tea, Bottled Tea, Cold-Packed Tea, Liquid Concentrates, Frozen Concentrates.* At the end of the book are chapters on agglomeration and tea bag construction. ISBN 0-8155-0645-7; $32

SAUSAGE PRODUCTS TECHNOLOGY by E. Karmas: This *Food Technology Review* is the third in a three-volume series describing various methods of meat processing. Processed meat is meat treated and modified to yield certain desirable and palatable products, usually much easier to chew than fresh meat. Sausage is by far the most popular processed meat product. 176 processes relating to sausage making. ISBN 0-8155-0646-5; $39

REINFORCED PLASTICS AND ELASTOMERS—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS by M.W. Ranney: Describes over 180 processes relating to all aspects of the manufacture of reinforced thermosets, thermoplastics and elastomers. Much of the technology relating to interfacial adhesion of fabrics and glass or metal fibers in an organic matrix is common to both reinforced plastics and elastomers, particularly tires. ISBN 0-8155-0647-3; $39

WASTE TREATMENT WITH POLYELECTROLYTES AND OTHER FLOCCULANTS by S.J. Gutcho: These substances make possible the recycling of wastewater to a purity acceptable and useful in population centers and industry. Correctly applied, organic flocculants promote the processes whereby suspended solids and colloidal materials in the water are agglomerated into masses sufficiently large to settle. 136 process descriptions. ISBN 0-8155-0648-1; $39

SPECIALTY STEELS—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS by G.B. Rothenberg: This book describes the preparation, properties and uses of special purpose steels. It presents formulation and evaluation data for all types of carbon steels, high strength low alloy steels, tool steels, stainless steels; heat resisting steels, constructional steels and magneto-electric steels. 203 processes emphasizing the latest advances in steel production. ISBN 0-8155-0649-X; $39

ndc NOYES DATA CORPORATION
NOYES BUILDING, PARK RIDGE, NEW JERSEY 07656

Check List For REPRINTS RELEASED IN '76 - '77

Goldman, A. S. & Slattery, T. B.: MAINTAINABILITY: A MAJOR ELEMENT OF SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS	Orig. ed. 1964	282 pp.	16.50
Goodenough, J. P.: MAGNETISM AND THE CHEMICAL BOND	Orig. ed. 1963	408 pp.	23.50
Graupe, H. M.: THE RISE OF MODERN JUDAISM An Intellectual History of German Jewry 1650-1942	Orig. ed. 1976		In Prep.
Green, A. E. S.: THE MIDDLE ULTRAVIOLET, IT'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	Orig. ed. 1966	390 pp.	20.50
Greenberg, et al.: BLACK POLITICS	Orig. ed. 1971	383 pp.	7.50
Greene, N. M.: PHYSIOLOGY OF SPINAL ANESTHESIA – 2nd ed.	Orig. ed. 1969	257 pp.	In Prep.
Gregory, R. T. & Karney, D. L.: A COLLECTION OF MATRICES FOR TESTING COMPUTATIONAL ALGORITHMS	Orig. ed. 1969	163 pp.	In Prep.
Griff, A. L.: PLASTICS EXTRUSION TECHNOLOGY	Orig. ed. 1968	363 pp.	In Prep.
Guggenheimer, H. W.: APPLICABLE GEOMETRY	Orig. ed. 1976	224 pp.	13.50
Guillemin, E. A.: SYNTHESIS OF PASSIVE NETWORKS	Orig. ed. 1957	759 pp.	In Prep.
Henrici, P.: ERROR PROPAGATION FOR DIFFERENCE METHODS	Orig. ed. 1963	81 pp.	In Prep.
Hiebert, R. E. & Spitzer, C. E.: THE VOICE OF GOVERNMENT	Orig. ed. 1968	366 pp.	In Prep.
Hirsch, Jerry: BEHAVIOR-GENETIC ANALYSIS	Orig. ed. 1967	539 pp.	In Prep.
Hoffman, E. J.: AZEOTROPIC & EXTRACTIVE DISTILLATION	Orig. ed. 1964	335 pp.	In Prep.
Huelsman, L. P.: CIRCUITS, MATRICES, AND LINEAR VECTOR SPACES	Orig. ed. 1963	290 pp.	In Prep.
Hughes, R. V.: OIL PROPERTY VALUATION	New ed. 1976	313 pp.	In Prep.
Husain, T.: THE OPEN MAPPING AND CLOSED GRAPH THEOREMS IN TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES	Orig. ed. 1965	118 pp.	4.95
Irani, R. R. & Callis, C. F.: PARTICLE SIZE: MEASUREMENT, INTERPRETATION & APPLICATION	Orig. ed. 1963	172 pp.	In Prep.
Jacobs, M. B.: JACOBS' DICTIONARY OF MICROBIOLOGY			In Prep.
Jaffe, H. H. & Orchin, W. L.: SYMMETRY IN CHEMISTRY	Orig. ed. 1965	191 pp.	9.50
Kaplan, N. M.: YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE: THE MOST DEADLY HIGH	Orig. ed. 1974	198 pp.	In Prep.
Kasriel, R. H.: UNDERGRADUATE TOPOLOGY	Orig. ed. 1971	299 pp.	In Prep.
Kautsky, John H.: POLITICAL CHANGE IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	Orig. ed. 1962	362 pp.	7.95
Kinsbruner, J.: THE SPANISH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT	Orig. ed. 1973	155 pp.	3.95
Klemer, R. H.: COUNSELING IN MARITAL AND SEXUAL PROBLEMS – A Physician's Handbook	Orig. ed. 1965	320 pp.	12.50
Klemm, W. R.: RESEARCH–THE GREATEST GAME ON EARTH People & Process in Biological Discovery	Orig. ed. 1977	224 pp.	In Prep.
Knowles, M. S.: THE ADULT EDUCATION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES	Orig. ed. 1962	348 pp.	9.50
Kyburg, H. E.: STUDIES IN SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITY	Orig. ed. 1964	203 pp.	7.50
Lang, L.: ABSORPTION SPECTRA IN THE ULTRAVIOLET AND VISIBLE REGION – Vol. 21 (Previous volumes also available)	Orig. ed. 1976		In Prep.
Licht, S.: MASSAGE, MANIPULATION AND TRACTION	Orig. ed. 1960	288 pp.	12.50
Lin, Y. K.: PROBABILISTIC THEORY OF STRUCTURAL DYNAMICS	Orig. ed. 1967	377 pp.	15.00
Lindmayer, J. & Wrigley, C. Y.: FUNDAMENTALS OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES	Orig. ed. 1965	269 pp.	In Prep.
Longre, K. & Blaker, G. G.: SANITARY TECHNIQUES IN FOOD SERVICE	Orig. ed. 1971	137 pp.	9.50
Mann, H. B.: ADDITION THEOREMS Vol. 18: THE ADDITION THEOREMS OF GROUP THEORY AND NUMBER THEORY	Orig. ed. 1965	114 pp.	In Prep.
Margenau, H. & Murphy, G. M.: THE MATHEMATICS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY	2nd. ed. 1965	618 pp.	In Prep.
Marris, A. W. & Stoneking, C. E.: ADVANCED DYNAMICS	Orig. ed. 1967	318 pp.	12.50
McLean, D.: MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS	Orig. ed. 1962	403 pp.	In Prep.
Martin, J. K. & Stubeus, K. R.: AMERICAN REVOLUTION: WHOSE REVOLUTION	Orig. ed. 1976	128 pp.	In Prep.
Meindl, J. D.: MICROPOWER CIRCUITS	Orig. ed. 1969	270 pp.	In Prep.
Meier, G. H.: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THEORY, HISTORY, POLICY	Orig. ed. 1957	588 pp.	14.95
Miller, K. S. & Walsh, J. B.: ADVANCED TRIGONOMETRY	Abridged ed. 1976		In Prep.

ROBERT E. KRIEGER publishing co. inc.

P. O. Box 542
Huntington, N.Y. 11743

A Quarter Century experience in Technical and Scientific Publications

Personalized service... automatically

Faxon's automation means even *more than computer speed and accuracy.* It means systems designed to make Faxon customers virtual experts in subscription management.

Faxon's new SCOPE Service enables libraries to monitor price increases over a three-year period by taking price data directly from their unique personal history files stored in Faxon's computer. SCOPE is ideal for department heads and subject specialists who can make a thorough review of subscription costs as they relate to budgets prior to annual renewal.

Series control information is also available from Faxon's computer on either punched cards or magnetic tape. Libraries with data processing capabilities will find our input precise and time-saving.

Faxon makes automation work for you . . . personally.

F.W. FAXON COMPANY, INC.
Library Magazine Subscription Agency
15 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA 02090
Tel: 800-225-7894 (toll-free)
617-329-3350 (collect in Mass. and Canada only)

EUROPEAN DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION SOURCES & SERVICES

"...surely good news for anyone with a need to identify sources containing recent data on European companies, industries, statistics, trade regulations and so forth..."

Lorna Daniells, Baker Library, Harvard Business School.

CBI, 7, rue Buffon, 75005 Paris France

PLACEMENT

"Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" ads are $2.00 per line; $6.00 minimum. Current members of SLA may place a "Positions Wanted" ad at a special rate of $1.50 per line; $4.50 minimum.

In each membership year, each unemployed member will be allowed a maximum of two free "Positions Wanted" ads, each ad to be limited to 5 lines including mailing address (no blind box addresses), on a space available basis.

There is a minimum charge of $11.00 for a "Market Place" ad of three lines or less; each additional line is $4.00. There are approximately 45 characters and spaces to a line.

Copy for display ads must be received by the first of the month two months preceding the month of publication; copy for line ads must be received by the tenth.

Classified ads will not be accepted on a "run until cancelled" basis; twelve months is the maximum, unless renewed.

Special Libraries Association reserves the right to reject any advertisements which in any way refer to race, creed, color, age, or sex as conditions for employment.

* *

POSITIONS WANTED

B.S. Bio, Chem '69; MA Bus '75, MLS '76—6 yrs managing a business, science & technical library. Desires: similar, abstracting, searching or sales in Albany, N.Y. J. Setschinsky, Terrace W., Plattsburgh, NY 12901.

Five years experience—In reference, cataloging, administering small library. MA Librarianship. BS Chemistry. Will relocate. No dependents. L. Griffith, 900A Sobrato Drive, Campbell, CA 95008.

POSITIONS OPEN

Head Law Librarian—Holland & Hart, Attorneys at Law. Requirements: MLS, experience is a prerequisite. LEXIS experience desirable. Duties: in charge of administration of library, including personnel; budgetary proposals for staff and equipment; in charge of cataloging and acquisitions. Salary: negotiable. Available: March/April. Contact: Ms. Diane Tully, Holland & Hart, P.O. Box 8749, Denver, Colorado 80201.

SUPERVISOR LIBRARY SERVICES

Supervisor Library Services—We have an excellent opportunity for a person who would want to manage a fine chemistry library which supports our entire R&D activity. This position would entail complete responsibility for all library functions. We welcome inquiries from individuals with experience in chemistry and library science with a minimum of 2 years direct experience. At Nalco you will receive an excellent starting salary and complete benefits including company-paid profit sharing. Our modern, well-equipped research library will provide an excellent atmosphere. If you're looking for this kind of opportunity, please send your resume stating education, experience, and salary requirements to:

NALCO

Personnel Department
NALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
6216 W. 66th Place
Chicago, Illinois 60638
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

POSITIONS OPEN

Photographic Archives—Assistant Curator—Cataloging of collections of photographs, letters & manuscripts; designing and planning cataloging routines; assist in administration and public services; supervision & training of staff. M.L.S. from A.L.A. accredited school and background (B.A. preferred) in photography or fine arts. M.F.A. in photography or other related terminal degree will be considered in lieu of M.L.S. Desirable are: experience in cataloging of still photographs or other visual materials; knowledge of computerized cataloging methods; and experience with museum or archives collections. Ability to work well with people is essential. Full faculty status; eligibility for tenure; 22 working days vacation per year; & full retirement benefits. Salary: $10,000 per year. Apply to: William K. Black, University of Louisville Library, Belknap Campus, Louisville, KY 40208. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

* *

POSITIONS OPEN

Music Librarian—University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Directs collection development of materials. Responsible for reference and bibliographic services to Music Department faculty and students. Works closely with Media Resource Center personnel. MLS from ALA-accredited program. Additional graduate degree in music or musicology. Relevant music library experience desirable. Academic or faculty status appointment, depending on qualifications and experience. Starting salary range $12,100–$18,150. Generous vacation and fringe benefits. Application deadline is April 1, 1977. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Send resume to: Search and Screen Committee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53201.

Indexer—Large midtown publishing company has opening for a professional indexer to prepare a continuing index of material prepared for its loose-leaf publications. Would consider part-time. Previous experience required. Write giving background, work experience and salary required. Box S-238.

POSITIONS OPEN

University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign Chemistry Librarian—Responsible for the maintenance and development of a major research collection of 45,000 volumes in the chemical sciences. M.S.L.S. required. Background in the physical sciences preferred with at least 3 years of successful research library experience including supervisory & administrative experience. Evidence of research orientation, capacity to deal with technological innovation & ability to provide effective service to a research oriented clientele essential. Faculty rank dependent upon qualifications & scholarly credentials. Salary $15,000 upward.

City Planning & Landscape Architecture Librarian—Outstanding library of 20,000 volumes serving primarily students and faculty in the Departments of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning. Librarian is responsible for designing and implementing specialized services to support the research and teaching activity of these departments and for administration, selection of materials, and operation of the library. Knowledge of the literature of the fields served is essential. M.S.L.S., extensive successful research library experience including 3-5 years of supervisory and administrative experience, ability to deal effectively with goals and activities of a diverse clientele, and evidence of research orientation and scholarship are required. Appointment at the Assistant Professor level or above, depending on qualifications and scholarly credentials. Salary, $15,000 upward.

Both positions are twelve month appointments with one month vacation and other fringe benefits. Professional librarians must meet general university requirements for promotion and tenure (research, publication, and university/community service) in addition specific library assignment. The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action—Equal Opportunity Employer and encourages applications from members of minority groups and women. Applications and inquiries to Robert F. Delzell, Director of Personnel, University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois 61801. Phone: (217) 333-0319. Deadline for applications: March 15, 1977

Reference Librarian/MEDLINE Analyst—Position available April 1977 in academic medical library. Responsibilities: MEDLINE and other on-line computer services, user instruction, general reference. MLS. MEDLINE training required; science background; 2-4 years medical library experience preferred. Salary negotiable. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Send résumé to: Director, Moody Medical Library, The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77550.

---

* *

THE MARKET PLACE

Tobacco Barometer—Monthly statistical review of the cigarette & cigar industries; *Bi-weekly Index of the Tobacco Scene*, an index covering all topics relevant to the tobacco industry. Important reference tools for the business or special library! $25 a year each. Tobacco Merchants Assn., Statler Hilton, 7 Ave. & 33 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10001.

Back Issue Periodicals—Scientific, Technical, Medical and Liberal Arts. Please submit want lists and lists of materials for sale or exchange. Prompt replies assured. G. H. Arrow Co., 4th & Brown Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123.

Japanese Translations—Into English of technical articles and patents. Free brochure. Thomas Wilds, 16D Weavers Hill, Greenwich, Conn. 06830. (212) 986-2515.

Foreign Books and Periodicals—Specialty: International Congresses. Albert J. Phiebig Inc., Box 352, White Plains, New York 10602.

Out-of-Print Books—Free world-wide search. Exclusive want lists invited. Lincoln Book, 905 Westminster St., Providence, R.I. 02903

Articles, Documents—Quickly retrieved by a professional staff from LC, NAL, NLM, GPO, NTIS, SEC, House and Senate. On-line searches, bibliographies, at reasonable cost. Send for information. MILS-Metropolitan Information & Library Services, c/o Dataflow Systems Inc., 7758 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD. (301) 654-9133.

Lacking Issues—Subscribers to journals listed in *Science Citation Index* have a good chance of immediately locating lacking issues for years 1970-1975 with the Replacement Serials Section of M.S.I., the worldwide back-issue house. Please address your queries to Maxwell Scientific International (now a Pergamon Press, Inc. division), Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

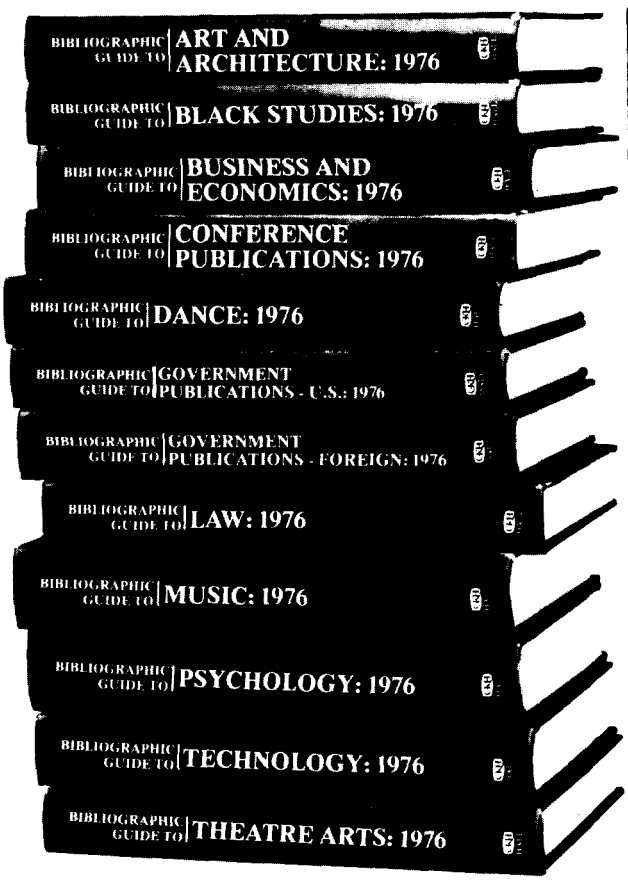
Academic Press, Inc.	13A
Center for Business Information	16A
Elsevier North-Holland, Inc.	8A
Engineering Index, Inc.	4A
Environment Information Center, Inc.	1A, 2A
F. W. Faxon Company, Inc.	16A
Gale Research Company	Cover IV
G. K. Hall & Company	Cover III
IFI/Plenum Data Company	11A
Institute for Scientific Information	Cover II
International Union Against Cancer	9A
Krieger Publishing Company, Inc.	15A
Noyes Data Corporation	14A
Pergamon Press	5A
Pratt Institute	7A
Stechert Macmillan, Inc.	12A
United Nations Publications	7A
University Microfilms International	10A

ANNOUNCING... NEW EDITION!

the current and comprehensive guide for acquisitions, cataloging and research

BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDES: 1976

ANNUAL, MULTIPLE ACCESS SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
BASED ON PUBLICATIONS CATALOGED BY
THE RESEARCH LIBRARIES OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MARC TAPES



Bibliographic Guides include:

- All types of materials – non-book resources as well as books and serials.
- Works in all languages, including non-Roman languages.
- Complete LC cataloging information for each title, including tracings (LC subject heading and added entries), ISBN, and identification of New York Public Library holdings.

Multiple access to this valuable information by:

- Main entry (personal authors, corporate names, names of conferences or symposia, etc.)
- Added entries (joint authors, editors or compilers, etc.)
- Titles and series title
- Subject heading

All conveniently arranged in one alphabetical sequence. Complete bibliographic information is given in the main entry, with abbreviated citations for secondary entries.

☐ YES, please send me complete information on G. K. Hall's *Bibliographic Guides.*

Name_____

Library_____

Address_____

_____ Zip_____

☐ Also please send me information on any 1975 GUIDES that are still available.

SL-2

G.K. HALL & CO.
70 Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

Third edition just published . . .

Encyclopedia of Business Information Sources

A Detailed Listing of Primary Subjects of Interest to Managerial Personnel, with a Record of Sourcebooks, Periodicals, Organizations, Directories, Handbooks, Bibliographies, and Other Sources of Information. Third edition. Edited by Paul Wasserman. 600pp. 1976. $42.00. **(Available on Standing Order)**

The fully-revised third edition—the first new edition since 1970—contains 17,000 entries on over 1,280 specific subjects. Provided for each subject are lists of the best sources of current information.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN: "Though it is already well known in business libraries, libraries in general collections should be reminded of its wider usefulness for factual information sources. . . . It is superb as an acquisition tool" (March 1972).

☆ ☆ ☆

Latest volume in the MIG series . . .

Executive and Management Development for Business and Government

A Guide to Information Sources. Edited by Agnes O. Hanson. (Management Information Guide Series, No. 31.) 357pp. Annotations. Indexes of Authors, Titles, Subjects, and Proper Names. 1976. $18.00.

Emphasizing fundamentals, this new guide furnishes annotated listings of staff development information sources useful to all levels of management in today's business world. Material is arranged in sections covering such major topics as Management Thought; Organization; The Company, Government, and Society; Management by Objectives and Results; International Management and Multinational Corporations; etc.

☆ ☆ ☆

Enlarged edition in print . . .

Statistics Europe

Sources for Social, Economic, and Market Research. Third edition. Edited by Joan M. Harvey. 467pp. Annotations. Organization, Title, and Subject Indexes. Published by CBD Research Ltd. Distributed in America by Gale. 1976. $40.00. **(Available on Standing Order)**

The third edition contains 1,441 entries—more than double the number included in the previous edition. Given for each country are annotated entries covering: central statistical office and other important organizations that collect and publish statistical data, principal libraries housing collections of statistical data, principal bibliographies, and major statistical publications.

☆ ☆ ☆

Revised guide to 5,314 firms and individuals . . .

Consultants and Consulting Organizations Directory

A Reference Guide to Concerns Engaged in Consultation for Business, Industry, and Government. Third edition. Edited by Paul Wasserman and Janice McLean. 1,034pp. Subject Index of Firms by Location. Alphabetical Index of Individuals. 1976. $78.00. **(Available on Standing Order)**

The directory gives pertinent data on 5,314 consulting firms and individuals: name, address, phone number, date founded, principals, branch offices, description of types of services and clients, and code indicating subject specialties. *New Consultants* is published between editions of the directory to keep subscribers informed of new consulting organizations. Inter-edition subscription (four issues), with binder for new subscribers, $65.00.

CHOICE: "Recommended for academic and reference libraries, particularly those serving a business clientele" (November 1973).

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOG CONTAINING FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE AND OTHER GALE REFERENCE BOOKS— ALL AVAILABLE ON 30-DAY APPROVAL.

GALE RESEARCH CO. **BOOK TOWER • DETROIT, MICH. 48226**

For customers in the U.K., the Continent, and Africa, order direct from:

Gale Research Co. • c/o European Book Service • P.O. Box 124 • Weesp, The Netherlands