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March 1973, vol. 64, no. 3

- Construction Information
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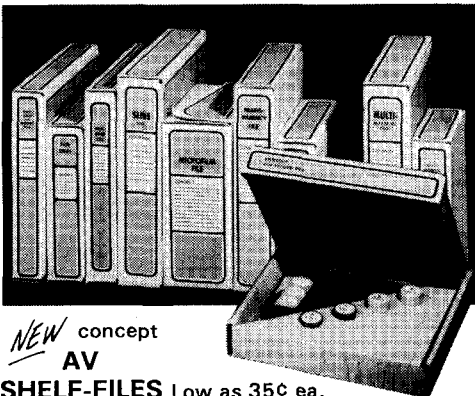
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Hungarian Dispute

Being only an honorary Hungarian, I hesitate to criticize anyone bearing as ostensibly Hungarian a name as Gyorgy [György?] Doszas. His amusing report of the meeting of IFLA and FID in Budapest [*Special Libraries* 63 (no.12): 591-594 (Dec 1972)] contains a few howlers to which I should like to invite your attention.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences is not the Akadémiai Kiadó [Akadémiai kiadó]. It is the Magyar tudományos akadémia. The Akadémiai kiadó is the Academic Publishing House (p.591).

The sensible Hungarian practice of placing family name first and given name second is followed by Mr. Doszas in some cases, and disregarded in others. For example (p.592) Dr. Orbán Laszlo appears in the Hungarian order, whereas József Darvas is in the non-Hungarian order.

The Városliget (not Varesliget) is not the People's Park, but the City Park (p.593).

On p.593 Dr. Mitrai László is in the Hungarian order.

On p.594 Gulyas Leves should be gulyásleves.

Éljen a magyarok!

Henry Madden
California State University, Fresno
Fresno, Calif. 93710

Reply

Bulldog új Évét!

Doszas [György?]

Women, Unite!

I have just attended my first SLA Mid-winter Meeting in Tulsa, as President-Elect of the Princeton-Trenton Chapter and Joseph Dagnese's excellent report on a Positive Action Program for Minorities (positive action as opposed to simple non-discrimination) made me wonder why we couldn't also have a Positive Action Program for the Majority. Women, after all, are a majority of the population, a majority in the library profession, a majority in the membership of SLA. Unfortunately we are also a majority in every salary survey of those making less than \$13,000 a year and we are a definite minority (in proportion to our numbers) in supervisory or administrative positions.

You understand that I have no quarrel with our program to aid minorities. That I believe is vital and necessary. I am for an

end to all job discrimination. Since the majority of our members suffer from sex discrimination I would like some discussion of an SLA program to deal with this very real problem.

Joyce Jordan
Delaware River Basin Commission
Trenton, N.J. 08603

Graphics for Managers

May I be allowed to comment on George Snowball's article on "Graphic Presentation of Information/Library Statistics as a Management Aid" [*Special Libraries* 63 (no.10): 443-447 (Oct 1972)] which I have just completed studying.

I am greatly pleased that my article on this subject [*Special Libraries* 63 (no.1): 8-12 (Jan 1972)] has provoked such a thoughtful response. However, there are a few inaccuracies in this and statements which I would like to question.

First, the criticism on initial visual impact of the graphs in my journal article is valid. As a management tool, over the desk, graph lines and colours are essential, a point I made in my verbal presentation at San Francisco. I regret that for ease of reprography I did not carry these facets into the journal.

The statement that all operations declined in 1969 is wrong as can be seen by examining the slopes of the curves.

I approve of Snowball's "derived graph" (his Figure 1) in that it very readily emphasizes the growth of some services. I do not agree however that it "... emphasizes ... more complex categories ..." since it could happen that e.g. circulation of journals operated at the same scale as interlibrary loans have been shown here. It merely emphasizes rapid growth items. Further, and more important, the derived graph can only be comparative and not absolute which I set out as one of the main points of my system.

I am not convinced that, in his Figure 2, the linking lines are at all helpful, because they inadvertently indicate that usage has gone down where usage has really gone up. Again, a harassed manager scanning across to the ordinate scale might easily be confused into thinking that the usage of a particular service had gone down. Further, there is no unique viewing block for each service as they are in a different position in each year, in contrast to my approach. It may be clear to geologists, however.

I believe it to be fundamentally wrong to assign weightings to services based on "...

LETTERS

relative complexity and importance of each operation." There are internal department criteria. User estimated weightings would be much more valid.

In Figure 3 it does not seem to me that "... the more important or complex operations are emphasized. ..." It suffers from the same faults as Figure 2.

Notwithstanding these adverse comments on the latter part of Snowball's article, I wish I had time to explore the full possibilities of applying user weightings to his base-line approach (Figure 1) whilst maintaining the absolute measure I believe is important. Perhaps someone else can lead us to this promised land where all managers will be easily convinced of the importance in growth of information/library services.

P. O'N. Hoey
J. Lyons & Company Ltd.
London W14 0QU London

Personal Information Storage

With regard to H. D. Burton's article in Jan 1973, *Special Libraries*, "Personal Information Systems," an additional reference on this topic is Lloyd C. Bartlett's "Filed and Found; A Personal Information Storage and Retrieval System." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 199(13): ad pages 244, 245, 250, 264 (Mar 27, 1967).

Bartlett's article gives a comprehensive discussion and model for a manual personal information system. Although his system involves the specialized medical subject field, his analyses of the problems of an information system and his suggestions for the handling of their solution have much usefulness for other subject fields as well.

Shirley T. Bornstein
Bethesda, Md. 20034

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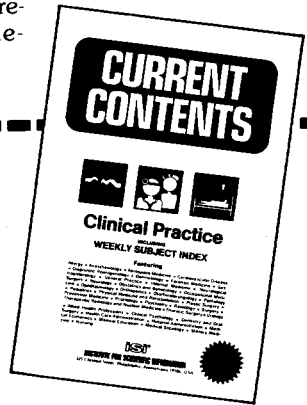
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A Building and Construction Industry Urban Affairs Information Center

Rose J. Bratton

New York, N.Y. 10010

■ A new information unit serving labor union and management constituent representatives is described. Information files and bibliographic procedures are designed for use with in-house computer facilities. Collection covers thirteen major subject areas. Effectiveness of utilizing other library resources in the area is discussed.

THE INFORMATION CENTER of the Board of Urban Affairs of the New York Building and Construction Industry (New York City) is unique in two respects: 1) The parent institution is the first of its kind in the industry—both craft unions and contractors' representatives serve on its board of trustees and both are clients of the center's services; 2) The center was planned from its inception to use in-house computer facilities—in contrast with many special libraries or information centers which convert to computer technology.

To understand the information center's environment, the staff and functions of the Board of Urban Affairs (BUA) must be reviewed briefly. The BUA came into existence in Jul 1969. The librarian was the first professional employee engaged on the staff, joining the organization in Jan 1970. There are now twelve persons on the staff who are

most directly concerned with the resources of the center, including research analysts, community liaison workers, the public information officer plus general executive and administrative personnel. Three persons were detached from the BUA staff at the beginning of 1972 as the result of the training center facilities becoming operational under the provisions of the New York Plan for minority training and employment. The information center still gives service to them on a limited basis. The center's own staff consists of one professional librarian in addition to the manager and a general unit assistant. The second librarian, who also has experience with computers, functions primarily as document analyst and indexer. The manager, because of previous experience in urban affairs subject areas, functions as the subject specialist in connection with reference, referral and acquisitions.

The internal BUA staff is the primary user group of the information center. The reason is that one mission of the Board of Urban Affairs is to provide a place where information on urban affairs relevant to the building and construction industry is collected, analyzed and disseminated to the industry, governmental units and the communications media. It may be the prototype model for other area, regional or national activities.

The information center, the research and public information units function

as closely coordinated components in the overall organization. They are also located in close physical proximity.

While the internal staff is the primary client user category, organization representatives of the labor union and contractor groups constitute a second, broader user category, and in Mar 1971, the information center began offering reference and referral services to them. These representatives include 117 local building and construction craft unions, the Laborers union, and approximately 4,000 contractors in the greater New York City area.

Profile Development

Profiles of the internal staff and external constituent client group representatives have been and continue to be investigated through interviews and observations by the center's staff to keep developing successful information trans-

fer processes. Because the construction industry is as sensitive about the public's stereotype image of it as the librarian profession is about its own, some comments about the profile summary (Table 1) for the external clients of the BUA information center may be of interest.

Most of the union clients fall into two subsets functionally: 1) those engaged in research and education activities or 2) those concerned with the administrative activities of the local union or district council level. Generally, this means they have a small staff but deal with as many as 500 union members. They are fairly young—many under 45 years of age—have college, business or technical training and are alert and articulate.

The specialty contractors or sub-contractors have a wider range of ages and thus greater variations in educational background ranging from civil engineering to many years of experience. They

Table 1. User Profiles

Functions (user groups)	Age Groups*	Educational Background†	Information Requests‡ (by type)
INTERNAL CLIENTS:			
Gen. Exec. & Admin.	2	C, D	CA, DD, LR, MT, RR
Research	1	D, E	CA, DD, DR, MT, RR, BI
Info Center (Prof.)	1, 2	E	CA, DD, DR, LR, MT, RR, BI
Public Info	1	D	CA, DD, BI
Community Liaison	1, 2	C, D	CA, DD, DR
Manpower Specialists	1	C, D, E	CA, MT, RR
EXTERNAL CLIENTS:			
Unions:			
Research/Educ.	1	C, D	DD, DR, MT, RR
Admin.	2	B, C, D	DD, DR, LR
Specialty or Sub-Contractors	1, 2, 3	A, B, C, D	DD, LR, MT
General Contractors	1, 2, 3	B, C, D, E	DD, DR, MT, RR, BI

Code Legend

* Age groups: 1 = 25 to 44 years old; 2 = 45 to 64 years old; 3 = 65 years old and over. (estimates)

† Educational Background: (estimated or known)

A = Primary school plus experience (including military).

B = High school graduate and/or apprenticeship graduate, technical or business vocational training.

C = College, one or more years; D = College graduate; E = Postgraduate study or degrees.

BI = Bibliographies, indexes.

CA = Current awareness materials, e.g. newspapers, wkly. period.

DD = Discrete data, e.g. who, where, how many, how much.

DR = Documented reports.

LR = Legal reference, e.g. laws, rules, regulations (including proposed).

MT = Methods, techniques, e.g. administrative or management, building, statistical.

RR = Research reports.

are entrepreneurs, hence their information needs and methods of seeking it are characteristic of small businessmen.

The general contractors of New York City are not all large organizations. Most do not operate nationally or even regionally. They too rely upon outside sources for information and expertise.

Collection Planning

To serve this client universe, the conceptual planning of the BUA information center started, as most libraries do, with policy decisions about acquisitions and the phasing-in of operations over a period of time. The scope of the physical reference library subjects includes architecture; civil rights; construction methods and techniques (particularly building systems and systems building); economics, education, environmental control, labor-management relations, land use; public administration, finance and policy; planning, and transportation. Employment, housing and working conditions are given special emphasis.

One significant decision made after the broad-brush policy on subjects was established was made on the basis of the BUA's superb geographical location in Manhattan.

Within a maximum distance of five blocks there are twelve important libraries or allied industry institutions. These include the main New York Public Library Research and Reference Library, the new Mid-Manhattan branch of NYPL, the Graduate Center of City University of New York, Cornell University-New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, Building Trades Employers Assn. of New York, Real Estate Board of New York and Regional Plan Association, among others.

It is within twelve blocks—a nice walk or short bus ride—to the Conference Board, the Joint Engineering Societies Library, the Institute of Public Administration and the Association of the Bar of New York City. A 20-minute subway ride puts BUA researchers in the down-

town area where state, federal and city facilities are located including the Municipal Research and Reference Library. All of the libraries have collections with historical depth and breadth of subject coverage. The industry organizations provide access and linkages to other kinds and types of information.

Use of the Computer

The second significant factor in planning the information center's documentation techniques and procedures was that BUA would have in-house computer facilities which the center should use eventually. The computer is an IBM System/3, installed in May 1971. The system had been selected for its primary purpose which is accounting. It is not a magnetic tape oriented system. Data input is by card and the cards are unconventional in size and column quantity. The programming language is RPG II. However, the configuration of the particular model installed does have provision for disk storage and that may make conversion to tape possible in the future. That disk storage capability makes it feasible for the information center to use, otherwise we would be up to our ears in cards.

Accordingly, a number of files were planned. The first two to be organized were 1) a bibliographic file on books, reports and studies in the physical reference library which are evaluated as deserving full documentation. The data base of this file is to produce a catalog of holdings, lists of titles, authors, vendor information, etc.; and 2) the thesaurus file of corporate and personal authors, subject and geographic descriptors which will provide retrieval from the bibliographic data base in other ways and, in the meantime, serves as the subject heading and author or agency "authority" list for all information center files.

The next two files, in probable order of implementation, are 3) a biographical file, and 4) an internal report/archival file. Finally, when staff size and funds permit, 5) a subject index to identify

most of the ephemeral material captured in the vertical files. This would include particular newspaper clippings, news releases and articles from periodicals not covered in commercial indexes.

The impact of planning from the beginning to use a computer cannot be underestimated. The hardware, the program language, the non-standard card were all factors to which one adapts. More to the point are some of the conceptual design considerations which, as manager of the information center, were of our concern. These included decisions on the content identification and scope of individual records within the computer file from the retrieval standpoint. There were such details as how many digits to use for the report number which was based on estimates of annual input, not yet known; and whether the number should include digits which would identify in which year input occurred.

The documentation worksheet design was investigated from a human factors standpoint as well as from the data element scope, sequence and position of entry during analysis of source documents. As some who have worked with worksheets know, they are all too often designed strictly from a systems analyst or programmer's viewpoint rather than that of the first user—the documentalist or indexer.

Awareness of how the different files would interact became important in planning—how the thesaurus terminology and codes could apply to other proposed files, for example.

Finally, at this point in time, there are problems of operating the physical reference collection manually when its access points and bibliographic controls are designed for computerization. For fast retrieval, a numerically-organized collection, closed to users, is undoubtedly the best both for manual and computer-oriented systems. However, the BUA information center chose to begin with a subject and author open arrangement, allowing the internal staff to browse. The reasons are obvious: small group of immediate users, small collection and

small information center staff. Self-service has been the by-word. Nevertheless, vertical files arranged alphabetically by thesaurus descriptors have their drawbacks as can be imagined. Our research staff has adapted admirably to the non-hierarchical arrangement as indicated by recent evaluation of reference service statistics relating to location assistance.

Timeliness of Material

Time has been the critical element in use of outside resources. For the BUA staff, the established library collections have been most useful when historical comparative data or information is needed. It was knowledge of this capability and in this context that the policy decision was made at the outset not to attempt to collect for retrospective searches but to provide bibliographies, indexes and directory materials and then to evaluate use of outside resource institutions vis-à-vis acquiring materials. The acquisition criteria could then be broken down into: 1) repetitive usefulness of an item in question, 2) facsimile copies, 3) availability of documents for purchase and 4) method of acquisition—telephone, courier or mail. The last two criteria are significant in acquiring governmental and private research reports which are published in limited quantities and which constitute the bulk of the center's collection.

Collaterally, timeliness is a critical decision-making element in the types of materials retained at the center. While librarians recognize the redundancy of information, not many BUA clients are willing or able to defer their wish for FIFO (first-in-first-out) reports. Television and radio newscasts are their real-time current awareness tools, followed by newspaper coverage. The permissible time-lag for substantiating or "official" documents to be secured and processed sufficiently for internal circulation is considerably less than that of larger libraries. To cite one example of this urgency quality, BUA has an Associated Press teletype supplying AP's broadcast serv-

ice located next door to the information center. Relevant items from that tape are first shown to interested parties and then held by the information center until newspapers are checked for coverage. In turn, newspapers or their clips are held until microfilm editions or other source documents are received. Then they are discarded or retained depending upon the estimated repetitive usefulness of the information, and its quick availability.

Establishing the BUA information center has been a learning experience for the center users as well as the center staff. Conceptually, most of the original planning and phasing-in schedules for its organization have held up. Staff insights into the type of materials which should be collected and user nomenclature have occurred which have influenced how the draft thesaurus will be revised during its encoding. Internal users, especially at the top management level, are growing more sophisticated about the costs of operating a modern information center and the delays because of equipment foul-ups. Their sophistication has also increased about the frustrations that librarians face as information processors and transfer agents, e.g. that newspaper articles are not *semper veritas*; that statistical and factual lacunae exist despite the information explosion and that the publishing time-lag can be horrendous. By the same transfer process, all users have been en-

lightened to the fact that knowledge, new ideas and concepts presented years earlier become news items of today; that discrete data is buried in the most unlikely sources and places.

The external client group is at a good threshold level, learning the benefits of feedback in open systems of information sharing, together with its resultant economies in scale. Through our role at the BUA information center as a clearinghouse and referral point for the outside resources mentioned above, more and more of these clients are discovering each other—and that others in the building and construction industry throughout the country and the world face similar problems and may have solutions.

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Rose J. Bratton was manager, Research Information Services, Board of Urban Affairs of the New York Building & Construction Industry, New York.

Computer-Assisted Periodical Routing and Renewal Audit

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■ A computer-assisted periodical control system was designed to assist in three tasks: renewal audit, routing, and records-keeping. It is emphasized that this is a computer-assisted system, the purpose of which is to alleviate, but not eliminate, some of the clerical time required to maintain periodical records.

A COMPUTER-ASSISTED periodical control system was developed at Good-year Aerospace Corporation to help keep track of the always-changing details connected with periodical subscriptions. The system was designed especially to assist in two time-consuming tasks: subscription renewal audit and periodical routing. It should be emphasized that this is a *computer-assisted* system and not a fully automated one; clerical tasks are still required. Also, because the need was not so pressing, periodical check-in was not made part of the system described here.

The system is similar to many others, and especially incorporates elements of the Northrop system described by Jones (1). Features incorporated from that system will be given only the briefest treatment here. The Goodyear Aerospace system is perhaps unique in its renewal audit features, which will be described in more detail.

Overall System Description

The program stores a fixed field tape record of each periodical currently being received or held, including information about all copies of each title, all routings for each copy, and all holdings for each copy. Input is supplied to key-punchers on worksheets. Each record is built up of card images which may contain the following types of data:

- Card 1—Information peculiar to the periodical (title, publisher, cost, frequency, type). One card needed per title.
- Card 2—Information unique to each copy (interim retention method, expiration date, vendor, department charged for cost, comments). One card needed per copy.
- Card 3—Information about routing (name, department, division). One card needed per three routes for each copy routed.
- Card 4—Information about holdings (dates and volumes from and to, form of permanent storage). One card needed per three interrupted runs for each copy held.

The card images are tied together with a unique alphanumeric code which also serves to sort the titles. This "periodical code" serves to identify records on the tape so it may be easily entered

to add, change, or delete data. Changes are made simply by specifying the periodical code and inserting new data in the field of the old. Deletions of entire records, or portions, are accomplished by specifying the periodical code and the number (1, 2, 3, or 4) of the card to be eradicated. The card images are arranged in a hierarchy so that the deletion of card 1 eradicates everything about the periodical, deleting card 2 eradicates everything about that copy but leaves all other copies intact, deleting cards 3 or 4 deletes routing or holding information without disturbing any other information. Single fields may be eradicated from any card by inserting a % in the first column of the field.

The periodical code is manually assigned. It is a Cutter-like number based upon a count of the frequency of occurrence of letters in engineering periodical titles (2). Although assigning codes manually to each periodical is time-consuming and tedious, it does allow the librarian to move periodicals from their normal filing places to satisfy peculiar library filing rules. For a larger collection, a computer program could be written to file the titles automatically, based on an algorithm which takes library filing rules into account (3).

Output

The following output lists are available:

- Master List (which displays all of the data *except* holdings)
- Holdings List
- Routing List
- Routing Slips
- List by Vendor
- List by Expiration Date
- List by Responsible Division
- Renewal Audit by Expiration Date
- Renewal Audit by Responsible Division

Figure 1 shows the master list which displays most of the information about each title, except holdings, which are displayed on a separate list. Figure 2 is a routing slip which is cut from the printout and fastened to the periodical. Enough slips are printed to last one month, based upon the periodical issue frequency. The holdings list shows form of holdings (microfilm, bound), volume and years starting and ending (or DATE), and how the copy is temporarily stored until bound, microfilmed, or discarded. For interrupted runs, as many stops and starts as necessary may be listed for each title.

Figure 1. Master List of Subscriptions

MASTER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS									
CODE	TITLE	PUBLISHER	COST	FREQUENCY	TYPE				
COPY	SEQ	ROUTE	DEPT/LOC	DIV	CHARGE	VENDOR	EXP-DATE	RETENTION	COMMENTS
NA720	MATERIALS RESEARCH & STANDARDS	ASTM							
01	1 TOKAPCIK	AG	D/690 B	11	11	LIB FAXON	12/72	KEEP 3 YRS	
	9 LIBRARY		D/152 G2						
NA740	MATHEMATICS OF COMPUTATION	AMER MATH SOC	\$20	QUARTERLY	JOURNAL				
01	1 ROWAN	KL	D/471 G1	09	05	LIB FAXON	12/72	GLUE	MATH TABLES ETC PRIOR TO 1960
	9 LIBRARY		D/152 G2						
ME100	MEASUREMENTS & DATA NEWS	MEASURE-DATA IN							
01	1 FRANKS	ED	D/620 R	11	11	LIB MEASURE-DATA IN	99/99	KEEP 1 YR	SIX PER YR JOURNAL
	9 LIBRARY		D/152 G2						
ME200	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	ASME							
01				10	LIB	FAXON	12/72	1 YR6 BIND	\$9 MONTHLY JOURNAL
ME710	METAL FINISHING	METALS & PLAST	\$6	MONTHLY	JOURNAL				
01	1 CARDELL	DA	D/496 D	05	05	LIB FAXON	12/72	KEEP 1 YR	WITH ANNUAL DIRECTORY
	2 CHEM METAL LAB		D/496 A						
	3 PORT	F	D/507 D2						
	9 LIBRARY		D/152 G2	11					
20	9 FRANKS	FD	D/690 R	11	11	690 FAXON	12/72		WITH ANNUAL DIRECTORY

The other output lists contain selected data from the master list, sorted as necessary.

Renewal Audits

Special libraries, being what they are, are dependent upon support, suggestions, and demands of their clientele, and the interests change rapidly. For

this reason, constant review of periodical subscriptions is required, and the difficulty of preparing lists to send around for review partially prompted the development of this system.

Two options are available. One provides a listing of periodicals due to expire in a specified month, usually four months after the date of the run. This list is usually run only for periodicals expiring other than in December, or for new periodicals. It is sent to responsible management with a covering letter asking their opinion as to renewal or cancellation.

A more useful option provides a listing, to be sent to each division manager, of those periodicals routed to at least one individual in his organization. Each person is coded to his corporate division so that the periodical he is being sent is automatically included on his division's

Figure 2. Routing Slip

LIBRARY ROUTING SLIP

AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

PLEASE EXPEDITE-- DRAW A LINE THRU YOUR NAME AND FORWARD TO NEXT PERSON ON THE LIST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

COPY NO. 01

BROWN	DW	D/151	G3
LANIER	HF	D/151	G2
WHITCHURCH	NE	D/151	C
LIBRARY		D/152	G2


Figure 3. Renewal Audit by Division List

REVIEW OF MAGAZINE ROUTINGS AND RENEWAL

To

To assist in providing balanced coverage of magazines which will best fit the needs of GAC, and also reduce costs, please review the attached list of magazines being routed to persons in your organization. Indicate in the appropriate space (RENEW, DO NOT RENEW) whether or not it is desired to continue the magazine, sign and return the list to A. N. Yeskey, Librarian, Dept. 130 G2.

Below is an explanation of the codes used. Magazines routed to more than one organization will also appear on lists being sent to managers of those organizations.


 D.W. Brown, Librarian
 Central Engineering Services

COPY SEQ		TITLE	DEPT/LOC	CHARGE	DIV	EXP-DATE	FREQUENCY	TYPE	COMMENTS
<small>Only copies being sent to your organization are shown. Additional copies may appear on other lists. 01-19: magazine routed through Library 20-98: magazine mailed direct to individuals 1-9: sequence in which each copy is routed to last person to receive magazine</small>				<small>Charge charged Libr cost</small>	<small>organization code for each routee. A magazine will appear on as many lists as there are different codes under it: 01-President 07-Qual Assur 02-Operations 08-Defense Sys 03-Marketing 09-Electronic Sys 04-Comp 10-Aeromech Sys 05-Mech & Eng 11-WCB 06-Material 12-Vinyl</small>	<small>Annual cost per copy Blank=no cost</small>			<small>expiration date, e.g. 03/71-March 71 99/99-Expiration Indefinite 00/00-magazine does not expire</small>

DIVISION	COPY SEQ	TITLE	DEPT/LOC	CHARGE	DIV	EXP-DATE	FREQUENCY	TYPE	COMMENTS
02 CENTRAL MANUFAC									
RENEW DO NOT RENEW									
X	01 9	AIR CONDITIONING HEATING & REFRIGERATION NEWS	J D/537 B	LIB	02	12/71	WEEKLY	JOURNAL	
X	01 2 9	AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES	AM D/696 B AD D/538 B LIBRARY D/152 G2	LIB	11 02	05/72	BIWEEKLY	JOURNAL	
	01 9	COUNTERATTACK	EBNER	OR D/131 G	131	12/71	BIWEEKLY	JOURNAL	
X	20 9	EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BULLETIN	TW D/131 G1	LIB	02	03/72	MONTHLY	SERIAL	
X	20 9	ENGINEERING MANPOWER BULLETIN	PD D/131 G1	LIB	02	12/71	IRREGULAR	SERIAL	

list. All other readers of that periodical are listed, enabling the division manager, in deciding to recommend keeping or cancelling the periodical, to be aware of others reading it. Of course, a periodical may appear on several lists since it may be routed across division lines. Those not routed are automatically listed on a "Library List." The list is a simplified version of the Master List but, in addition, shows the total cost of periodicals routed to each division. It is sent with a covering header which explains the list and asks the manager to decide as to renewal (Figure 3). In addition to providing for renewal audit, the list also provides for review of magazine routings, allowing managers to add, remove, or correct names and department numbers of persons receiving periodicals.

Summary

The computer-assisted system described here is a simple one, but by making good use of information stored at

input, and not expecting the computer to solve all problems, it has proved useful, and cost effective, in assisting in those tasks for which it was designed.

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Suggested Improvements in Art Bibliography

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■ The results of a questionnaire to determine art scholars' needs isolates areas in art bibliography and art librarianship that seem to be deficient. Although the

two proposed indexing/abstracting services discussed are now a promising reality, the essential problems still exist.

THE PRESSURE of bibliographic control is universally felt. The foreign and American publishing industries continue to produce an ever-increasing number of publications on all conceivable subjects (1). This enlightened response to modern scholarship and the popular demand for new information has created a significant challenge to those concerned with information retrieval. Unless these materials are adequately organized, accurate and efficient access to them is impossible.

While most fields suffer from a lack of current and comprehensive access to their literature, certain disciplines have alleviated this situation to a satisfactory extent. Agriculture, medicine and other sciences, both natural and social, have developed advanced dissemination programs (such as MEDLARS), with the assistance of modern electronics. The new technology has also been applied to information retrieval in the humanities. *RILM*, the experimental computer-based system that provides for "exhaustive" indexing/abstracting of significant musi-

cological literature, is a notable example (2).

Art, unfortunately, is one field that has made less progress. Although monographs are adequately treated in national, trade and specialized bibliographies, a major segment of the literature is insufficiently controlled. Periodical literature is only minimally covered in the two major periodical indexes, the *Art Index* and the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, and exhibition catalogs of galleries and museums are rarely indexed.

Primary Source Materials

Art historical research depends to a large extent on these latter documents, which frequently prove to be primary source materials, if not works of important and definitive scholarship, with extremely useful bibliographies. This last point is made by Humphry (3) who, with Freitag (4), stresses the need for their control, despite individuals' attempts at this goal. Clapp's bibliography (5),

Worldwide Art Catalogue Bulletin (6), and *Centro Di*, although helpful contributions, barely graze the surface of this abundant material.

Despite the fact that these catalogs and other documents are vital to art research, the deficiencies in the organization and control of art literature have received little attention in either art or library journals. Various discussions about general aspects of art bibliographic control have appeared since the 1950s; however, it is rare that these reports consider the difficulties involved in locating art information on anything more than a superficial level. The few articles that explore this problem with more depth are vague about suggesting specific remedies. Freitag's lone attempt to grapple with this problem is unfortunately flawed by a lack of data to support his recommendations (4).

Recent Bibliographical Projects

Recent attempts to correct this situation have resulted in two current projects. The tentatively-titled *RILA, Répertoire International de l'Art* (7), is an international venture, related to *RILM*, to adapt computer technology to art periodical literature. It has the support of a representative committee of art historians as well as sizable financial backing. The other proposed commercial service, *ARTbibliographies* (8), would provide world-wide abstracting coverage of current art literature, including exhibition catalogs. The difficulty with these projects is duplication of effort and an apparent unawareness by both parties of the other's activities. However, a collaborative agreement between the two services would overcome any overlapping coverage.

While an in-shop solution such as *RILA* will prove to be extremely valuable in alleviating many insufficiencies in the bibliographic control of art literature, its conception apparently was based on the experiences of the committee members and not on methodical exploration of the needs of art scholars. Improvement in the *Art Index* and the

Répertoire would be welcome; however, these should be molded as closely as possible to the stated needs of potential users. The *RILA* minutes reveal that the proposed scope of coverage is uncertain in particular areas (7). Thus it would seem judicious to define precisely the needs of those for whom the tool is intended, particularly in light of the substantial amount of effort and financing involved.

Study of 19th Century Art Historians

In order to investigate the present state of information dissemination in art scholarship and isolate areas in bibliography and art librarianship that need rectification, a study was made in December 1971. Pre-tested questionnaires (9) were sent to 84 historians of 19th century western art who teach at academic institutions granting advanced degrees in art history (10). Two respondents could not be located and six no longer research this area. Of the 78 applicable questionnaires, 53 were returned, giving a 68% response rate.

These respondents represent the most active publishing scholars in specific areas of western art (Table 1a and 1b); 57% have published from 1 to 8 books, and almost half have written more than 10 articles (Table 2).

The study concentrated on three areas: 1) the users' sources of bibliographic information, 2) their evaluation of present and proposed tools and 3) their attitudes towards their librarians. Respondents were questioned on the sources they use to find out about periodical and other literature, namely sales and exhibition catalogs, privately owned works of art, private and public archival holdings, and proceedings of professional meetings and special conferences. They were also asked to indicate whether these items were adequately indexed and to rank certain difficulties, such as time lag, annotations, comprehensiveness and format, in the *Art Index* and the *Répertoire*.

Respondents then evaluated four suggested comprehensive tools: a biblio-

Table 1a. Areas of Specialization by Art Historians

Areas of Art	N*	%
French	43	82
English	30	57
American	25	47
German	23	42
Italian	8	15
Other:	9	17
Belgian		
Russian		
Scandinavian		
Spanish		

* Total N exceeds 53 because scholars may specialize in more than one area.

Table 1b. Subjects of Specialization by Art Historians

Subjects	N*	%
Painting/Drawing	50	96
Sculpture	16	30
Architecture†	16	30

* Total N exceeds 53 because scholars may specialize in more than one subject.

† Scholars who concentrated exclusively in this area were not questioned, as they use different tools and hence have different bibliographic problems.

Table 2. Categories and Rates of Publications by Art Historians

Number of Publications	N	%
Books: 1-8	30	57
Articles: (Total)	49	92
1-9	23	44
10-35	23	44
100+	2	4
Other:	50	95
Book Reviews		
Exhibition Catalogs		
Papers Given at Conferences		

Table 3. Sources for Periodical Literature Consulted by Art Historians in a Given Year

Sources	N	%
Art Index	50	96
Répertoire . . .	33	62
International Dissertation Abstracts	22	40
Verbal recommendations from colleagues	44	83
Citations in art literature	47	89
Librarian (research library)	26	49
Librarian (art library)	22	40

critical study of individual artists, artistic movements, and aesthetic theories; an illustrated iconographical index of all paintings and drawings done in the 19th century, giving artist, location, size, medium, provenance [similar to the *Index of Christian Art (11)*]; an index of ephemeral publications (e.g., conference proceedings), festschriften and exhibition catalogs; and an index to on-display and in-storage holdings of museums (12).

The last section of the questionnaire requested information on library use and an evaluation of librarians' services. The overall results are enlightening in their implications for *RILA* as well as for library service.

Although the *Art Index* and *Répertoire* are the most consistently consulted printed sources in a given year (Table 3), their poor quality renders them ineffective, particularly as current awareness tools. Their major flaws are time lag, incomplete coverage and lack of (*Art Index*) or poor (*Répertoire*) annotations, according to the studied group. However, they are not the sole means of access to periodical literature; almost all of the respondents rely on verbal recommendations from colleagues and use citations in art literature.

Many of the other tools used in art historical research are considered to be inadequately indexed as well, particularly private and public archival holdings, private art collections, proceedings of professional meetings and special conferences, and exhibition and sales catalogs (Table 4).

The findings also indicate that archival material and art collections are essential sources of art information, and many respondents commented that a cumulative index to archival materials would be very useful. In further evaluations of suggested bibliographic tools (Table 5), indexes to the following sources were considered to be very important: in-storage holdings and on-display holdings of museums, exhibition catalogs and festschriften. The comprehensive bibliocritical study of individual artists, artistic movements and aesthetic

theories was considered very important by 54% of the respondents and the illustrated iconographical index of all paintings and drawings done in the 19th century, with complete information was deemed favorable by 68% of the group. Many respondents commented that the enormous amount of time, effort and money necessary to complete these latter two tools made them impracticable, although ideal, solutions to many bibliographic problems.

The Librarian in Art Research

A more serious obstacle to favorable reception of these tools is the respondents' apparent distrust of the library field's involvement with these projects. Although half of the respondents felt that the art librarians they consulted at university, museum and public libraries should participate in individual literature searches, about the same number indicated they should not (Table 6).

This hesitation to tap the librarians' resources is further illustrated by findings in which nearly three-fourths of the respondents considered their art librarian's knowledge of 19th century art to be inadequate and 84% considered it inadequate for their fields. While many of the art historians agreed that these librarians answered their solicited bibliographic questions and felt that their librarians found information for them, a large number of them were dissatisfied with the librarian's abilities and tended not to consult them.

The professional librarian, particularly one with a specialized subject knowledge, is a potentially rich source of bibliographic information. However, this study indicates that the librarians' capacities are not only not exploited but are often not used for even the basic library task of literature searching. These findings also show the need for improved bibliographic control in specifically designated areas and indicate that the development of new tools for 19th century art should stress primary rather than secondary materials. About half the respondents felt that while the

Table 4. Tools That Art Historians Consider Inadequately Indexed

Inadequately Indexed Tools	N	%
Private archival holdings	45	86
Public archival holdings	42	80
Private art collections	42	80
Proceedings of professional meetings/ conferences	40	75
Exhibition catalogs	34	64
Sales catalogs	34	64

Table 5. Art Historians' Evaluations as "Very Important" of Suggested Bibliographic Tools for 19th Century Art

Suggested Tools	N	%
Illustrated iconographical index	36	68
Complete holdings of museum collections in storage/unexhibited	35	66
Complete holdings of museum collections on display	34	64
Complete index of:		
Exhibition catalogs	31	59
Festschriften	29	54
Ephemeral Publications (conference proceedings)	26	50
Comprehensive bibliocritical study	29	54

Table 6. Art Historians' Evaluations of Art Librarians

Statement Evaluated	Positive Responses	
	N	%
Should provide literature searching service	28	53
Refers me to new books and material	19	36
Has adequate knowledge of 19th century art	15	28
Do not consult librarians for help in art history	14	26
Finds information	12	23
Answers questions about bibliography	11	21
Has adequate knowledge of my field	8	16

. . .

information contained in the suggested bibliocritical study, *i.e.*, a secondary source, could be found in books, articles and catalogs, the whereabouts of primary source information, such as archives and museum holdings, are elusive enough to warrant an index.

This result emphasizes another interesting point, namely the apparent discrepancy in the evaluation of the importance of exhibition catalogs by librarians (Humphry and Freitag) and art histori-

ans (Table 5). One may surmise from this that the art historians feel they have adequate access through other sources (the most obvious examples being the detailed description of selected art catalogs in *Art Journal*, *Worldwide Art Catalogue Bulletin*, and *Kunstchronik*) and are less favorably disposed to an index of this type than the service-oriented librarian, who customarily thinks in terms of one- or multi-volume source guides, such as *CBI*.

Perhaps the most significant finding of this study is the need for coordination and communication between those who require improved service and those who are in a position to give it. Unless something is done to remedy this situation and thus facilitate accurate and efficient access to the vast quantities of new and extant material, the information needs of a scholarly discipline will continue to suffer from unfortunate bibliographic restrictions.

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Science-Oriented and MARC II Tape Services

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■ During the last three years the National Science Library, National Research Council of Canada, has operated a selective dissemination of information service for the nation's scientific and technological communities. While it has become one of the main subsystems of Canada's Scientific and Technological Information (STI) network, it has now

evolved into a joint SDI program of the National Science Library, National Library of Canada, and the Geological Survey of Canada. CAN/SDI supports 10 bibliographic data bases for a present user community approaching 3,100 and maintains services that enable a user to interrogate specialized data banks on-line.

IN APRIL 1969, following three years of intensive testing and experimentation with a selected group of scientists, Dr. J. E. Brown announced the inauguration of a national current awareness service for the sciences and technology in Canada. The service was first described by Brown in *Special Libraries* (1), later in the *Canadian Library Journal* by Wolters and Heilik (2, 3), and more recently by Brown, Mauerhoff and Gaffney (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

CAN/SDI (Canadian Selective Dissemination of Information) has now evolved to the provision of eleven tape services for a present user community approaching 3,700. Despite the encouraging overall growth of the service, it must be stressed that the National Science Library (NSL), National Research Council of Canada (NRCC), is not simply amassing more tape services and consequently more profiles. When the subject coverage of an external data base fails to coincide exactly with the NSL's acquisition

and service policy, it is considered more desirable to have the development of interest profiles and other forms of user contact decentralized.

This decentralization is accomplished in cooperation with those centers that have special subject experience and expertise, specifically the National Library of Canada, the Library Services of the Geological Survey of Canada, and others. Computer processing is, however, still maintained at the National Research Council of Canada. To date there has been little difficulty in maintaining this voluntary cooperative scheme but to avoid confusion in the sharing of data banks and duplication of service, a division of responsibilities for operations and systems design has been developed.

The following general responsibilities have been decided upon:

1. Centers will be responsible for all user relationships for their data bases

and their areas of subject excellence, e.g. profile construction and maintenance, feedback, distribution of print-out. Each center must be capable of discussing characteristics and profile formulations for each data base available through CAN/SDI. Each user with his major and minor interests will thus have one and only one access point to the entire system, that is, with the center of major subject responsibility. Interlibrary loan backup services are also the major responsibility of the centers.

2. Centers will be responsible for CAN/SDI promotion and workshops which are to be coordinated through the National Science Library.

3. Centers will keyboard initial profile searches and any major revisions and submit them to the National Science Library for processing and storage. User correspondence will be retained at centers.

4. Centers will utilize a common CAN/SDI Profile Design Manual with each center of excellence responsible for preparing updates and new inserts.

5. National Science Library will perform computer processing of data bases. With the assistance of NSL, centers will take charge of all tape supplier relationships (that is, license negotiations, tape purchases, renewals and cancellations) and computer programming.

6. National Science Library will be responsible for billing and accounting.

In July 1971, the first decentralized CAN/SDI center became a reality when the decision was made to designate the Library Services of the Canada Geological Survey as the output center for Canada's geoscience community. Six months later, staffing of the center for the humanities and social sciences began at the National Library, thereby considerably enlarging the original scope of CAN/SDI. The initial literature scope of the entire system was until very recently limited to science and technology and included the following data bases which are listed in the order in which they were licensed:

1. Chemical Titles (CT) from the Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio.

2. Source & Citation Index Tape from the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia.

3. Chemical Abstracts (CA) CONDENSATES from the Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio.

4. INSPEC from the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England.

5. MEDLARS from the National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland.

6. BA-PREVIEWES (BA-P) from BIOSIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7. PIP (Pollution Information Project). PIP is a joint project of the NSL, the NRCC Associate Committee on Scientific Criteria for Environmental Quality, and the NRCC Division of Biology. It consolidates references to pollution-relevant documents in one machine-readable file. The references are being retrieved by computer from commercial tape services, such as ISI, CA CONDENSATES, BA-PREVIEWES, and HEEP (Health Effects of Environmental Pollutants). The PIP file contains in excess of 83,000 references from tapes issued after September 1968 through to the present.

8. MARC II from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

9. Geological Reference file (Geo. Ref.) from the American Geological Institute, Washington, D.C.

10. Computerized Engineering Index (COMPENDEX) from the Engineering Index, Inc., New York.

11. Government Reports Announcements (GRA) from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia.

Nuclear Information

The primary objective of CAN/SDI is to provide extensive, current, accurate, and economical retrieval and dissemination of the published scientific and technological information to Canadian researchers and scientists. It is probable that the core and important information is now being made available but, since specialized external tapes are available

commercially in the areas of agriculture, metallurgy, aerospace and nuclear science, steps will be taken to utilize them.

Nuclear information is already handled by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), and therefore does not really require special attention. AECL operates as a national depository for nuclear literature, and is responsible for the Canadian input to Nuclear Science Abstracts (NSA) and International Nuclear Information System (INIS). It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that SDI operations will soon be offered by AECL to all Canadians as a supplement to and on the same terms as CAN/SDI. CAN/SDI will still continue to provide current awareness services from the peripheral and borderline nuclear literature for those desiring it. This will be made possible by searching the various data bases appropriate to the certain subject categories of nuclear science (Table 1).

This approach of combined searching of tape services may appear to look inefficient and unwieldy, but it does represent one of today's methods of accessing the published literature, and has been quite common among subscribers to CAN/SDI. While the number of licensed external tape services continues to rise, only two tapes on the average are re-

quired by users to satisfy their queries. This ratio has been most constant.

For instance, an investigation was undertaken to discover how nuclear science researchers in engineering, instrumentation, general, high energy and nuclear physics, and reactor technology might make fairly effective use of combinations of tape services. Table 2 shows a ranking of the top 50 source citations peculiar to this sector of nuclear science information. A citation ranking of the 2,072 references contained in the 1970 *Annual Review of Nuclear Science* revealed that the fifty most cited sources accounted for over 95% of all the references.

It is interesting first of all to note the large and confusing overlap that exists among all the tapes. MARC II and GRA are of course in a category of their own because they cover primarily monographic and report literature. ISI and INSPEC compare favorably with ISI including in its coverage more cover-to-cover journals than INSPEC, that is, 38 out of a possible 50 source items. This is surprising because of its policy to cover STI in general, whereas INSPEC only concentrates upon physics, electrotechnology, and control. Each scans about 2,400 serials. Nine (or 18%) of the fifty sources are also included in the Insti-

Table 1. Distribution of Nuclear Science Literature

NUCLEAR SCIENCE SUBJECT CATEGORIES	TAPE SERVICE												
	CA				COMPEX	GEO. REF	INSPEC			MARC II	MEDLARS	PIP	GRA
	BA-P	ODD	EVEN	CT			ISI	A	B				
Chemistry	x	E	E	E	x		E			x	x	x	E
Earth Sciences			x		x	E	x			x		x	E
Engineering		x	x		E		x		x	x		x	E
Instrumentation	x	x	x	x	E	x	x	x	E	x	x	x	E
Life Sciences	E	x		x		E				x	E	x	E
Metals, Ceramics and Other Materials				E	E	E	x	E	x	x		x	E
Physics (General)		x	x	x	x	x	E	E		x			E
Physics (High Energy)		x	x	x	x		E	E		x			E
Physics (Nuclear)		x	x	x	x		E	E		x			E
Reactor Technology		E	E	E	E		E		E	x		x	E

CODE: E—excellent coverage
x—good coverage

Table 2. Citation Count of 1970 Annual Review of Nuclear Science

RANK	SOURCE	ISI rank in top 50	DATA BASE CODE*						
			I	P	R	Q	C	T	U
1.	Conferences			P	P	P	P	P	P
2.	Phys. Rev.	2	C	C		P	P	P	P
3.	Reports			P	P	P	M		≈C
4.	Phys. Rev. Lett.	12	C	C		P	P	P	
5.	Monographs			M	≈C		M		
6.	Nucl. Phys.	33	C	C			P	P	
7.	Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.		C				M		
8.	Nucl. Instr. & Meth.		C	C		C	P	P	
9.	Phys. Lett.	34	C	C			P	P	
10.	Ap. J. Suppl.								
11.	Lett. Nuovo Cimento (Italy)		C	C			P	P	
12.	Can. J. Phys.		C	C		P	P	P	
13.	Private Communications								
14.	Preprints								
15.	Theses			M	M	M	M		
16.	Z. Phys.		C	C		M	P	P	
17.	J. Geophys. Res.	39	C	P		C	M		
18.	Rev. Mod. Phys.		C	C		M	P	P	
19.	Progress Theor. Phys. (Japan)		C	C			P	P	
20.	Ark. Fys.		C	P			P	P	
21.	Isv. Akad. Nauk SSR (Phys.)		C	C		P	P	P	
22.	Nature	4	C	P			P	P	
23.	Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci.		C			P	M		
24.	Trans. ANS		C			M	M		
25.	Philosophical Mag. (GB)		C	C		C	P	P	
26.	Yad. Fiz. (USSR)			C			P	P	
27.	Nucl. Sci. Eng.		C	P		P	P	P	
28.	Ann. Phys. (NY)		C	C		M	P	P	
29.	J. Chem. Phys.	6	C	C		M	P	P	
30.	Czech. J. Phys.		C	C			M		
31.	Proc. Roy. Soc. London A		C	P		P	P	P	
32.	Rev. Sci. Instrum.		C	C		C	P	P	
33.	Z. Naturforschung		C	C			P	P	
34.	Ap. Space Sci.								
35.	J. Nucl. Mat.		C	P		C	P	P	
36.	Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.		C	C			M		
37.	IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.		C	C		C	P	P	
38.	Phys. Fluids		C	C		C	P	P	
39.	Nukleonics			P		M	M		
40.	Lectures given at . . .								
41.	J. Phys. Soc. Jap. Suppl.		C	C		M	P	P	
42.	Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.		C	P			P	P	
43.	Progr. Nucl. Phys.						M		
44.	Compt. Rend . . .	13	C	C		P	P	P	
45.	JETP Lett. (USA)		C	C		C	M		
46.	Helv. Phys. Acta.		C	C			P	P	
47.	Kerntechnik		C	P		C	M		
48.	Science	7	C	P		M	P	P	
49.	Physica (Neth.)		C	C		M	M		
50.	Nucl. Fusion Suppl. (Austria)		C	C		C	M		

coverage: C—complete
P—partial
M—Monitor

*data base: I—ISI
P—INSPEC
R—MARC II
Q—COMPENDEX
C—Chem. Abs. C.
T—Chem. Titles
U—GRA

tute for Scientific Information's list of fifty most cited journals in science and technology which is based on a sample of about one million citations processed for the last quarter of the 1969 Science Citation Index (10). Finally, the Chemical Abstracts files and Engineering Index look equally impressive, but it has to be assumed, of course, that their emphasis is primarily chemistry, chemical engineering, and applications engineering.

While thus surrounded by evidence of the way in which the core literature in this area is handled, it is clear that engineers and reactor technologists would require at least the use of COMPENDEX, GRA and another. Researchers in instrumentation have the whole inventory at their disposal, but would probably choose two of COMPENDEX, INSPEC, ISI, or GRA. Physicists would be searching INSPEC or ISI.

When Nuclear Science Abstracts (NSA) and Atomindex are available, this author would venture to guess that the pattern of searching, that is, the combining of tapes, would remain the same, with the nuclear files being used first but in conjunction with another tape service for those outside or marginal items. In fact, the former would probably only be able to satisfy 40% of all queries if Nicholls' observations on use of abstract journals at AECL can be regarded as typical usage figures (11). Chemical Abstracts would be used 33% of the time, Engineering Index and Metals Abstracts 11%, Biological Abstracts 6%, and all others 10%.

However, despite the good control of the literature there will undoubtedly continue to be a strong tendency away from the conventional abstract journals on a day-to-day basis with the result that a tape service such as ISI's ASCA IV dealing with the key source and citation items will become an even more powerful search technique when it comes to alerting. In fact, ISI is our most popular tape service, and no matter how many specialized tape services we bring in, and despite the fact that it is the most expensive, subscribers prefer the

journal literature that is current, important, or refereed, and addressed—that is a fact of life in information dissemination.

The Future

Turning to the future development of CAN/SDI, this author would endorse the further expansion of tape services on a decentralized basis. Further strengthening of retrospective searching must increase and this is likely to occur in two ways; very specialized mission-oriented files and the most current issues of large discipline-oriented tape services will be maintained on-line, while the cumulated issues of the large data bases will either be compressed for storage purposes and searched infrequently in the batch mode, or made available on a time-window basis for several hours a day.

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Organizational Placement of the Industrial Special Library

Its Relationship to Success and Survival

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■ Because of the researcher's greater appreciation for library services, it has been generally assumed that special libraries operate more effectively reporting through research than through management. Experiences during the recent wave of industrial retrenchments make re-examination of this assumption appropriate.

A SUBSTANTIAL percentage of special libraries and information centers serve industrial corporations with an emphasis on science and technology. Scientific and engineering firms were among the first business organizations to recognize the value of formal information collections staffed by trained professionals.

Many of these special libraries and information centers, while oriented toward technical and scientific needs, in fact represent the only formal library collection within the company. This is so because the appreciation of formal information needs by management and non-technical personnel is a relatively recent development.

Graduate programs in management spend little time worrying about the optimum placement of the library within

the organization, and as a result libraries have ended up reporting either where some management body was anxious to have them, or where it appeared a convenient place to lump or dump the administrative responsibility. Because of this, most such special libraries have reported either within the research and development wing of the organization—sometimes directly to the Vice President or Director of Research—or they have reported within an administrative center to someone with a title such as Director of Administrative Services, and pooled with such functions as the mail room, office services, the print shop, and engineering drawings and specifications.

Research and Development/ Administrative Services

Most special librarians consider themselves fortunate to be able to report within the research and development structure. The reason is not difficult to understand. In this environment the library operates in a close relationship to people who use information and appreciate its value, who possess intellectual qualifications and enjoy intellectual pursuits, and who treat the library as an important tool in their own work. The Vice President for Research can usually

be relied upon to understand and endorse the library's needs for funds and materials, and to use the library himself.

On the other hand, the Manager of Administrative Services may often be either a generalist administrator or an up-from-the-ranks veteran employee, who treats the library as simply one of a number of centralized services to be performed in a static-free manner, and who makes no pretense of understanding library problems or complexities, or for that matter of using the library.

It is therefore not surprising that libraries under the shelter of the research and development organization have, during periods of corporate growth and expansion, benefited in terms of support and status, as compared to those centered in administrative areas.

It should be noted that, while this has historically been true, it need not necessarily have been the case. Managers of administrative service areas usually have as much desire for personal growth and advancement as anyone else, but the areas they supervise present little opportunity in terms of startling innovation or corporate impact. The library can, in fact, provide such an opportunity, whether or not this concept is grasped either by the library supervisor or his boss. In most cases it has not been grasped, and the potential symbiotic relationship of a librarian in search of a stronger library and an administrative manager in search of prestige and glory has gone unnoticed.

The test of many a library's support strength and vulnerability has come during the wave of cutbacks and retrenchments which rocked the industrial community, particularly during 1970 and 1971. While no complete account of the impact of this economy wave on industrial libraries may ever be possible, we do know that some libraries escaped completely or almost unscathed, while others suffered severe decimation and even extinction. Among the libraries most severely hit were many which had assumed themselves to be in virtually ideal environments—large and respected

organizations reporting to Vice Presidents of Research and Development. These had every reason to believe that they provided excellent and appreciated service, and had never even had much difficulty in securing additional funds for materials, furniture, services, or even staff, let alone faced cutbacks or terminations.

Accounting Considerations

To understand what happened it is necessary to understand something about the accounting treatment of library expenses. Virtually all companies which try to determine profitability on a product or product line basis—and that includes almost all companies—classify costs as either direct or allocated. Direct costs are those specifically concerned in the production and marketing of a revenue-producing product. Allocated costs, labelled either as overhead or G&A, are applied as expenses on a distributed basis after the determination of a gross profit, with a resultant final net profit. When this net profit turns to a net loss, a frantic and sometimes brutal scramble begins to turn the red ink black again.

Most attention is concentrated on the distributed and allocated costs. This is true because obviously any hopes of a turn-around must be based on the continuing manufacture of a product and its aggressive marketing. It is at times such as this that indirect cost, overhead, or G&A tends to become suspect as potential "frill."

Almost without exception, industrial libraries, whether they report within R&D or administrative services, are part of this distributed package, and so are the larger organizations to which the library belongs. When huge and frontal attacks on the G&A structure occur, they impact administrative services and research alike, and neither the Vice President for Research nor the Manager for Administrative Services is of much help. All of his organization is under fire. This can be a traumatic shock to the librarian who has always had apprecia-

tion and compassion from his boss. To understand his attitude one must remember that in asking him to exempt the library in whole or in part from the cruel edict, one is in fact asking him alternatively to take an even larger slice out of another program, perhaps a research program in which he fervently believes. Librarians who report to administrative services managers do not necessarily fare any better, but they tend to react with less shock because they have less expectation of loyalty and support, and because they have probably been through some of this, on a lesser scale, before.

It can be argued, with great persuasiveness and probably irrefutable logic, that times of corporate depression are the worst times in which to curtail funding for research programs and for library activities. These arguments are essentially useless, because they assume a willingness to endure a short-time disaster for the long-term rainbow, and this ignores the fact that corporations are owned by public stockholders who have a great concern with earnings per share and market valuation *now*. If the company sustains a loss now, something must be done about it now. Six months from now the stockholder may have sold the stock.

Librarians must realize that the injunction to cut budget, to cut service, and to cut staff, is rarely based on any sort of personal dislike for the library or librarian. Cuts in allocated budgets are usually edicted on a dispassionate across-the-board basis, because that is the easiest and sometimes the only practicable way in which to perform such an onerous chore. For the most part, the library is treated like every other organization with similar credentials.

Library Resiliency

The author is therefore led to the conclusion that the success of the library in withstanding cuts in overhead and G&A funds caused by poor profitability has little to do with where the library is placed administratively. If anything, in

times of trouble, placement within the research and development organization may be a disservice—in part because the library manager may have become lulled into a false sense of security, in part because reporting to R&D will frequently monopolize all of the library's time and attention, and in part because in times of stress and difficulty your very best users are too powerless and too preoccupied to help you. They have problems of their own.

Any library can grow and expand as the organization it serves is growing and expanding through years of profitability. The resiliency of the library organization in time of trouble is based on its ability to escape the general dictum, with the ax falling on someone else instead. This ability is based on someone's saying at the high level meetings at which such decisions are rather randomly and casually made: "We have to exempt the library; let's take a larger slice out of organization Y," instead of saying nothing, or of saying, "We have to exempt organization Y. Instead, let's take a larger slice out of the library."

At times like this, and confronted by pressure on his own little backroom experiments which he hopes will win him the Nobel prize some day, the Vice President for Research becomes very much of a fair weather friend. He is probably measuring in his mind the relative problems of recouping what has been lost when things get better, and he thinks that this is probably easier with the library than with a research problem on which he thinks others are also working. He may even be right.

The effective support for the library at such a terrible time can come only from two sources—corporate management, which does not really care from where the cuts come—and operating profit center management, which either does not care either, or which may (wonder of wonders) be willing to carry a higher allocated cost because it feels your operation is worth keeping.

If the librarian can count on one thing, it is that the people who will ultimately make these major decisions (and

this group includes neither the head of administrative services nor the director of research) will act selfishly. They will vote in favor of dispensing with services they do not use, and keeping services they do use.

The library's strategy, in terms of self-protection and survival, must be geared to making itself indispensable to these people—whether or not they ever ask for information (and they probably do not), whether or not they take an interest, and whether or not you are even chartered to serve them. If you are the only library in the place, you must serve everybody, and you must resist the tendency of the R&D people to monopolize all of your time—even though they like you, appreciate you, and ask you interesting questions. The time to start this program of ingratiated irreplaceability is now—when trouble starts it is too late.

Ingratiated irreplaceability does not mean justifying the library service in terms of a dollar and cents profit impact. It would be very nice if this could be done, but, as Kramer inferred (1), it is doubtful that this can be done with any success, certainly not with any consistent success. This author agrees with Kramer and with Holm (2) that the major advantage of an information function is that it can find the answers for the inquirer more rapidly than he could himself. To this might be added that it can also provide answers which the inquirer needs but has not thought to request.

This problem of top management justification was posed to a class in the management of special libraries and information centers. None of these students had operating experience in special libraries, and their approaches were perhaps naive and unworkable, but nevertheless interesting. One student offered to host with his own funds a cocktail party for all of the executive secretaries, which he would use to enlist them in his campaign not only to channel all of their bosses' information needs to the library, but also to keep him informed of what particular problems and frustrations were being encountered.

Another student suggested making a

secret alliance with the company union leadership, under which the library could serve as a resource for the reading and training interests and needs of the membership, and in return for which the union would insist on the maintenance of an adequate library as a contract negotiating condition.

Naively humorous as these suggestions may be, they at least point to a recognition and a concern. The library retrenchment and cutback program may be at an end, as some economists tell us the recession is at an end. The problems faced by industrial libraries in 1970 and 1971 may not come again for a while, but in the cyclical economic pattern it appears inevitable that they will come some day. If and when this happens, I believe that the success of the library organization in riding out the storm will be far less dependent on its size, its budget, and its location within the management structure, than on the simple question of how its curtailment or demise would personally affect the people confronted with the decision of where to apply the ax.

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World Inventory of Abstracting and Indexing Services

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■ FID and NFAIS are jointly preparing a machine readable inventory of information for computer publication as an up-to-date directory to abstracting services of the world. The kinds of data recorded by the Services are described. A progress report and a description of plans for the future are included.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS) is a Federation of not-for-profit organizations and government agencies that are engaged in abstracting and indexing. The Federation was incorporated in 1958 and currently has 31 member services. There is no individual membership. The Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID) is an international organization consisting of national members drawn from many countries of the world. Both Federations have published directories of abstracting and indexing services. The program developed between the two Federations to merge the published information, develop a machine readable file and provide continuously updated services from the machine based inventory is described.

The purposes of the joint project are: a) to provide a machine readable inventory of information on abstracting and

indexing services capable of cross indexing and sorting to provide printed publications and other specialized services; b) to provide a guide to abstracting and indexing services in the form of a machine data base that is capable of being searched by subject, country, language, and other characteristics; c) to provide a complete, authoritative world-wide directory of abstracting and indexing services which can be used by librarians and information specialists as a bibliographic reference tool.

Work on the Joint Project began in mid-1971 with the NFAIS effort funded by the National Science Foundation under GN-28849 and the FID effort funded by UNESCO.

Previous Publications

Index Bibliographicus was first published in 1925; a second edition appeared in 1931. In 1949, an interim edition, entitled *List of Current Specialized Abstracting and Indexing Services*, was published. The third edition (edited by Theodore Bestermann) was published in 2 volumes in 1951-52. Federation Internationale for Documentation (FID) published the fourth edition in two volumes: Volume 1, Science and Technology (1959); Volume 2, Social Sciences (1964).

A compilation consisting entirely of United States abstracting and indexing services was published in 1960 by NFAIS

(1). It consisted of about 500 entries. *A World Guide to Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science and Technology*, published by NFAIS in 1963, contained 1,855 titles from 40 countries, with 365 of the U.S. services included from the 1960 guide (2). The 1,855 titles listed were taken from 3,155 titles examined. This publication was developed jointly by the Library of Congress and the Federation under a grant from the National Science Foundation. It remained in print until late 1971.

A parallel compilation (covering the Social Sciences and Humanities, as well as Science and Technology) was issued by FID in Aug 1965 (3). It has several unique features, including periodic updating in the *FID News*. However, this publication, which covered the social sciences and the humanities as well as science and technology, contained fewer than 1,000 titles and did not include indexing services. Under funding from UNESCO, FID prepared a revised edition of the 1965 *Guide* which was published in Dec 1969. This *Guide* contained 816 entries in the science and technology volume and 180 entries in the social sciences volume, and did not include indexing services (4).

Since Jan 1970, NFAIS has been operating under a joint marketing agreement with FID. In developing this cooperative marketing agreement, the Federations took the first step in the development of a working relationship that will extend the effectiveness of the current project, which is to develop a machine readable bibliographic file of information on the world's abstracting and indexing services.

Outline of NFAIS/FID Project

1. To merge and update the data already contained in the directories published.
2. To collect current data on indexing services in science, technology, the social sciences and the humanities.
3. To compile the data in machine readable form and develop machine programs that provide for printing the

- file, updating as required and the ability to make searches on demand.
4. To prepare the data base for publication of a revised directory of abstracting and indexing services to be undertaken jointly by the two sponsoring organizations three years from the start of the project.
5. To design the file structure in an "open-ended" form so that additional information can be added to any segment or subset of the file. For example, if management information were collected at some future time, these data could be added to the file.
6. To develop cost figures and promotional material on the special services that might be generated from the mechanized data base.
7. To establish agreed procedures to update and maintain the data base after the funded project is completed.

Initial funding for the design phase of the project was provided to NFAIS by the National Science Foundation Office of Science Information Service, and the FID effort was funded by UNESCO. Both organizations are hoping to have the project funded through completion, which is expected to be 1974.

Progress to Date

Predicted Volume

Initially, the expected size of the file was based on Library of Congress studies which have shown an expected increase in scientific publication at the rate of 1½% per year. The 1963 NFAIS *Guide* contained 1,855 entries. It was assumed, based on the Library of Congress estimate, that a new edition of the *Guide* in the early 1970's would contain 2,500 entries plus 750-1,000 from the social sciences and humanities. During the first phase of the project, the 1963 NFAIS *Guide* and the 1969 FID *Guide* were matched and statistics kept. In the two published *Guides* there is a combined total of over 2,600 entries. An analysis of growth rates of services during the six-year period between 1963 and 1969 shows that there was a 30% increase

in the number of identified services. Projecting this figure into the future, and taking into account the known proliferation of uniquely named services in the USA, it is predicted that the upper limit of the file might reach a total of 6,000 records.

Actual data from the initial match of the 1963 NFAIS World Guide and the 1969 FID Guide (Volume I, Science and Technology) is given in Table 1.

In addition to the increase in the number of services, consideration was also given to the growth of the primary literature which is responsible for the increasing coverage of abstracting and indexing services. Statistics have been collected for Federation member service coverage since 1957. The bar graph in Figure 1 shows this increase very clearly.

Data Element Definitions

The data elements to be included in the inventory have been identified and defined. This resulted in an agreed list of 91 elements grouped into 11 main

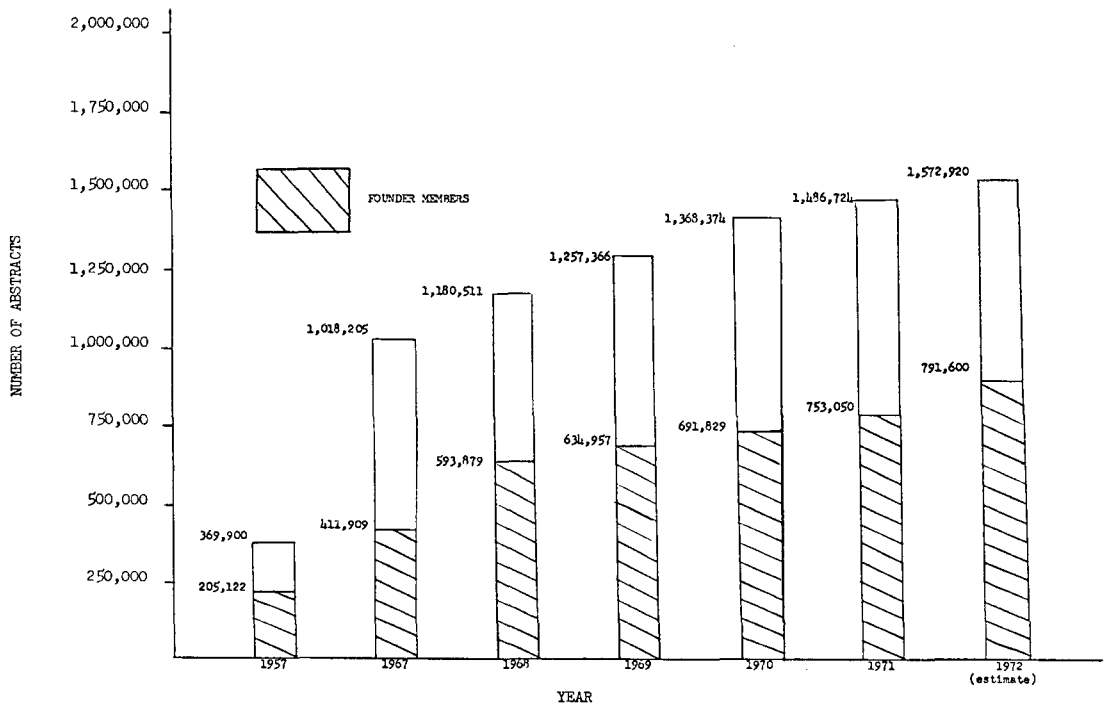
Table 1

Published 1963 and 1969 Guides		
1963 Guide—total entries	1,855	
1969 Guide—total entries	<u>816</u>	2,671
Matched File—1963/1969 Guides		
Unique entries (1963)	1,458	
Unique entries (1969)	251	
No. of matched entries	371	
No. of indexing services (1963)	326*	
No. of tables of contents (1963)	47*	
No. of services started since 1963	190	
No. of services matched and ceased publication since 1963	<u>28</u>	2,671

* Would not be included in 1969 Abstracting Services Directory.

classes. As far as possible, existing codes were used to identify specific elements; for example, the American Society for Testing and Material's Journal Coden is used for the identification of journal titles (with provision for the later addition of the International Standard Serial Number) and the codes used by the Library of Congress MARC system to iden-

Figure 1. NFAIS Member Service Statistics 1957-1972



tify country of publication and language.

Based on the identified and defined data elements, 3-digit tags have been assigned together with the character limit of the field, and each data element has been assessed to determine its historical value for retention in the file.

Computer Based Services

It is planned to include services published in machine readable form in the file. Data elements are currently being developed and defined. The data elements in the American Society for Information Science Special Interest Group on SDI Survey published by the American Institute of Physics (5), the directory prepared by the FID/TM Committee and published by the CSIR Library in South Africa (6) and the directory published by OECD (7) are being analyzed as part of this definition process. In addition, close liaison was maintained with the American Society for Information Science/SIG SDI effort to update the previously published Directory (8). The questionnaire used in this survey will be the basis for the data elements developed in the project.

Mini-Pilot

One hundred services in agriculture, geoscience and physics were selected for a mini-pilot. This mini-pilot allowed for a working test of the data element definitions, the input worksheet to be used and the DURA input procedures.

Specifications for input using the DURA equipment at FID were established together with typographic specifications and other input requirements. These have been tested by entering 100 services from the 1963 and 1969 *Guides* on the draft input worksheets, preparing tape on the DURA equipment, and transmitting this tape to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (a member service of the NFAIS) for output on NOAA's equipment. This process was conducted during Sep-Nov 1971, and formed the mini-pilot.

Q/IS Development

During the mini-pilot, successive

drafts of an agreed version of a combined "questionnaire/input sheet" (Q/IS) were developed. This Q/IS is being used during 1972 to input all information collected for the data base, and will be used in 1973 to check and collect final data from the publishers without the necessity for additional processing of the Q/IS until up-to-date information is received from the publishers. The Q/IS has been designed so that tagging codes needed by the keyboarder have been imprinted on the form.

Subject Heading System

The UDC numbers and the associated keywords (used in the 1963 and 1969 *Guides*) have been analyzed as part of a class project at Drexel University. Based on this analysis it is expected that a subject heading system to be used in the final data base will be developed.

Subcontractor Proposal

Subcontractor specifications for the machine work required for the project have been prepared and were sent out for subcontractor bids. Bids have been received and are currently under consideration.

LC Contract Arrangement

In 1972, the NFAIS negotiated successfully with the Library of Congress on the possibility of obtaining assistance from a Library of Congress staff member on a contract basis to undertake the following tasks: a) Check all Q/IS for accuracy; b) Resolve questions generated at NFAIS and FID by reference to the source document or using the Library of Congress or other available bibliographic resources; c) Locate services missed by the Federations and prepare Q/IS to be checked by NFAIS.

Phase II and III Plans

The procedures in Phase II (18 months) are as follows: Continue input to file using procedures established in Phase I; Locate services not covered in published directories; Develop appropriate cross-references for title changes, ceased services, etc.; Proof and monitor the programs to be developed by subcontractor; Develop subject heading system for subject access; Assign keywords

and UDC classification; Arrange for publisher check and make appropriate file corrections.

During Phase II the *subcontract* will: Provide load programs to develop file using DURA tape input; Develop and test error check and validation routines; Develop and run proof programs during input of data; Develop select and sort programs that can be used for index generation and special searches; Develop typographic programs for preparation of printed directory and indexes.

Phase III (6 months) consists of: Proofing of final output prior to printed directory; Publishing new directory; Establishing update procedures for continuation of file; Developing cost, description and promotional material regarding data base and available services.

Future Program

The program of activity for the two Federations was developed during discussion in Nov 1971. In 1974, it is expected that the Master File of the machine inventory will be complete with all information located during the course of the project and received direct from the publisher. At that time, it is expected that a copy of the Master File and program tapes developed during the project will be available in both Europe and the United States and that special services will be offered from these two files.

Once the data base has been converted into machine readable form, the NFAIS and FID will make appropriate agreements which will provide for regular updating of the data base, the promotion and marketing of specialized search services at an agreed cost, and any further utilizations or expense. In addition, updated directories will be produced off the file as seems appropriate.

UNISIST Recommendation

A major study was undertaken recently by UNESCO and ICSU on the feasibility of a world science information system. Known under the non-acronym

“UNISIST,” the results of this study were considered at an Inter-governmental Conference held in Oct 1971. This Conference adopted a series of resolutions, the first of which can be related directly to the NFAIS/FID Joint Project (9).

Recommendation 1 of UNISIST reads as follows:

“The basic philosophy of UNISIST makes it mandatory to develop international programmes for sharing the work and products of information transfer at each stage of the process through the voluntary co-operation of all parties concerned. As a step in this direction, UNISIST adherents should be called upon to extend their efforts to survey information services of national, regional, or international scope, and to provide for their step-wise integration into a world referral network.”

As abstracting and indexing services of the world constitute secondary information sources from which can be obtained important information as to publications in narrow or broad subject areas or in different languages, knowledge of these services by subject, language and country is essential for developing national and international information systems and this knowledge should be current.

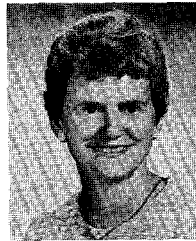
This cooperative program between a relatively young organization (NFAIS) and the 75-year-old FID, conducted over 3,000 miles between the two Federations to survey and make available information on the abstracting and indexing services of the world, fits very properly in the framework of UNISIST.

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- D.C., National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, 1963. OP.
3. *Abstracting Services in Science, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture, Social Sciences, Humanities*. The Hague, Netherlands, Federation Internationale de Documentation, 1965.
 4. *Abstracting Services: Volume 1, Science, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture; Volume 2, Social Sciences and Humanities*. The Hague, Netherlands, Federation Internationale de Documentation, 1969.
 5. Carroll, Kenneth D., ed. / *Survey of Scientific-Technical Tape Services*. New York, American Institute of Physics, 1970 (AIP ID 70-3; ASIS SIG/SDI 2).
 6. *Computer Tape Services in Science and Technology*. Comp. by CSIR Library. Pretoria, South Africa, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 1970 (for FID/TM Committee).
 7. *Inventory of Major Information Systems and Services in Science and Technology*. Paris, OECD, 1971.
 8. Schneider, John H. et al. eds. / *Survey of Commercially Available Computer-Readable Bibliographic Data Bases*. Washington, D.C., American Society for Information Science, Jan 1973. 181p.
 9. *UNISIST; Study Report on the Feasibility of a World Science Information System*. Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions. 1971.

Received for review Jun 20, 1972. Manuscript accepted for publication Jan 4, 1973. Presented Jun 6, 1972, at a Chemistry Division panel discussion, during SLA's 63rd Annual Conference in Boston.



KEENAN



ELLIOTT

Stella Keenan is executive director, National Federation of Abstracting & Indexing Services, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marna Elliott, previously with NFAIS, is a member of the staff of Model Cities Community Information Center, Philadelphia, Pa.



What Tune Is That?

John B. White

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois

■ An index, based on half-steps, is described. It is designed to identify a song or theme when only the tune is known.

HAVE YOU never been haunted by a familiar but unidentifiable tune buzzing in your mind? Almost everyone has. Perhaps we ask a friend or two, but seldom do we pursue the elusive melody very far. Probably most people, including musicians, suppose that such questions are answerable only when someone recognizes the melody we hum or whistle or pick out on the piano.

It is not necessary to wait for someone with a fabulous musical memory to assist us. It is possible for us to identify these tunes for ourselves, almost as easily as looking up a word in a dictionary.

The thematic dictionaries by Harold Barlow and Sam Morgenstern (Crown Publishers) contain alphabetical indexes of the opening notes of themes transposed into the key of C. For hymns, Katharine S. Diehl has provided an identifying index (Scarecrow, 1966) based on sol-fa syllables.

The purpose of this article is to describe another index designed to identify a song or theme when only the tune is known. It is simpler than those mentioned and requires no transposition. The basic idea was described by the writer in *Special Libraries* 39 (no.4): p. 116-118 (Apr 1948). After a long dor-

mancy it has been resumed and refined into what is hoped will be publishable form.

The Index

The rules of the index are very simple. The beginning note of a tune is designated as zero. The tunes are arranged according to each note's distance in half-steps from the beginning note. The minus sign is used for notes lower than the beginning note. Half-steps "up" precede half-steps "down" when the number of half-steps is the same.

To identify a tune, first write out the melodic line. It does not matter what key is used. It takes only a rudimentary knowledge of music to calculate the number of half-steps between the beginning note and each of the subsequent notes. Since the beginning note is always zero, start with the second note, continuing note by note as necessary until the particular melody sought diverges from all others. Time values do not affect the location of the tunes in the index.

Suppose the tune to be identified goes like this:



Look in the index for zero-one (0 1), then 0 1 3, then 0 1 3 3, and so on, until you come to the one that fits. It is likely

to be within six to ten notes. In all probability the seeker will quickly recognize the name or the words the moment he sees them.

The entry gives the name or names of the tune, the opening words of songs if they differ from the name, the composer, and the source from which the index entry was made. If the same tune has been used for different words, they are given. A minor point of interest about the index is the record of the uses to which a given tune has been put. It may prove useful also in dealing with the problem of plagiarism.

In its present form the index entries are on p-slips (3" x 5"), from which photolith reproduction in book form should be the most economical. Originally the opening bar of music was included. While the music would have made the index more interesting and browsable, it had to be abandoned, however reluctantly, if the index was ever to find a publisher. It would have required more than twice the space. The copying and printing would have been time-consuming and costly. Some copyright permissions would have been needed.

To be of greatest use, the index must contain many thousands of tunes. Just as the chances of finding a word are greater in an unabridged dictionary than in an abridged, so the chances of finding the sought-for tune are greater the more entries the index contains.

The growth of the index is rather slow, as the work is done on a hobby basis. The indexer naturally began with his own collection. While at present it contains only a tiny portion of the thousands of tunes that mankind has created, inquiries are welcome. Maybe it can provide the answer to "What Tune Is That?"

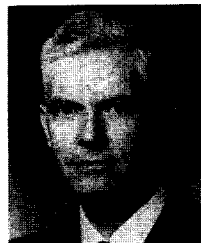
Received for review Aug 19, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication Dec 8, 1971.

John B. White was associate professor, Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill. (retired).

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A Sample of the Indexing

- 0 1 3 3 2 3 8 3 5
While strolling thru' the park one day.
MWS 38
 - 0 1 3 3 3 1 0 -2
Here's to the maiden (chorus)
"Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass"
Old English. MWS 136
 - 0 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 0 5 5 5
The bull-dog on the bank (chorus) MWS 69
 - 0 1 3 3 3 3 5 3 3 3 8 8
Take me back to Col-ler-rad-da fer to stay.
Moran Moore. © 1929 Leo Feist. MWS 24
 - 0 1 3 3 3 3 8 0 1 3 3 5
Billy Boy.
2d verse: "Did she bid you to come in"
3d verse: "Can she make a cherry pie"
MWS 97
 - 0 1 3 3 3 3 8 6 5
Columbia, the gem of the ocean (chorus)
"When borne by the red, white and blue"
Thomas A. Becket. MWS 75
 - 0 1 3 3 3 5 3 0 -2 -4
Darling Nelly Gray.
2d verse. "When the moon had climb'd the
mountain"
B. R. Hanby. MWS 108
 - 0 1 3 3 3 5 3 3 3 12 8 5
Dear Evelina.
"Way down in the meadow" MWS 48
 - 0 1 3 3 3 8 0 1 3 3 5 3
Billy Boy.
"Oh, where have you been, Billy Boy" MWS 97
 - 0 1 3 3 5 3 0 -2 -4 1 3 5
Darling Nelly Gray.
"There's a low green valley"
B. R. Hanby. MWS 108
 - 0 1 3 3 5 3 3 8 8 8 8 7
The quilting party.
"In the sky the bright stars glittered"
MWS 107
 - 0 1 3 -4 -6 0 1 -4 5
Silver threads among the gold (refrain)
"Darling, I am growing old"
H. P. Danks. MWS 98
-



sla news

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Donations Received Jan-Dec 1972

<i>Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>
H. W. Wilson Foundation	\$ 4,000.00	Janet Bogardus	\$ 50.00
Anonymous Trust (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	3,080.21	Heart of America Chapter	50.00
Insurance Division	1,000.00	Mildred H. Brode	25.00
Southern California Chapter	981.00	Aileen V. Ellis	25.00
ICI America Inc.—Atlas Library	250.00	Betty Hensill	25.00
In Memory of Carroll S. Iden (Delco Electronics, Donald Snider, Frank Jaumot, Jr., Indiana Chapter)	246.00	Carolyn Kirby	25.00
New Jersey Chapter	225.00	Frances Rugen	25.00
In Memory of Julia Olt (Dayton Chapter)	117.00	In Memory of Rosalind Dean (Greater St. Louis Chapter)	25.00
E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	100.00	In Memory of Elma Whittemore (Michigan Chapter)	25.00
Pacific Northwest Chapter	100.00	In Memory of Frances Poremba (Pittsburgh Chapter)	25.00
Standard Oil Co. of California	100.00	Margaret Dorfman	20.00
In Memory of Helen Palmer (Texas Chapter)	100.00	Hester Meigs	20.00
John Wiley & Sons	100.00	Betty Nevin	20.00
Indiana Chapter	88.00	Contributions from sales of SLA Insignia	90.00
In Memory of Florence Bradley (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, N.Y., M. Frazer, K. Cook)	54.00	Total Other Contributions— Under \$20.00	<u>958.30</u>
		Total Contributions Jan-Dec 1972	<u><u>\$11,949.51</u></u>



Best wishes to the
H. W. Wilson Company
on their 75th
Anniversary (1898-1973)

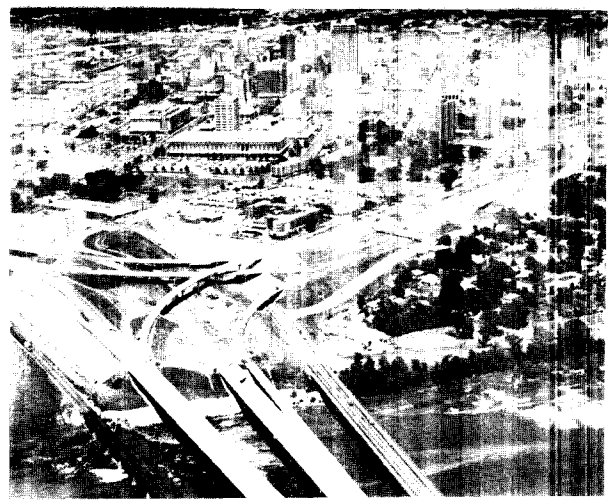


Welcome to the Land of the Sooners

Alas, no oil wells greeted the SLA sojourner to Tulsa, Oklahoma, for SLA's Winter Meetings of the Board of Directors and Advisory Council, Jan 25-27, 1973. Rather, a modern, clean city dotted with massive skyscrapers of concrete and glass and asphalt parking lots awaited.

The weather inside the Fairmont Mayo (the official hotel) was considerably better than that outside—which fact probably contributed in no small way to the success of the meetings. A number of substantive matters were concluded in a pleasantly relaxed atmosphere, in addition to the usual procedural items.

SLA officers and members again exhibited their rational, unemotional approach to real problems and sought practical answers and methods by which to accomplish stated goals. Discussions ranged on such critical topics as photocopying in libraries, South African mem-



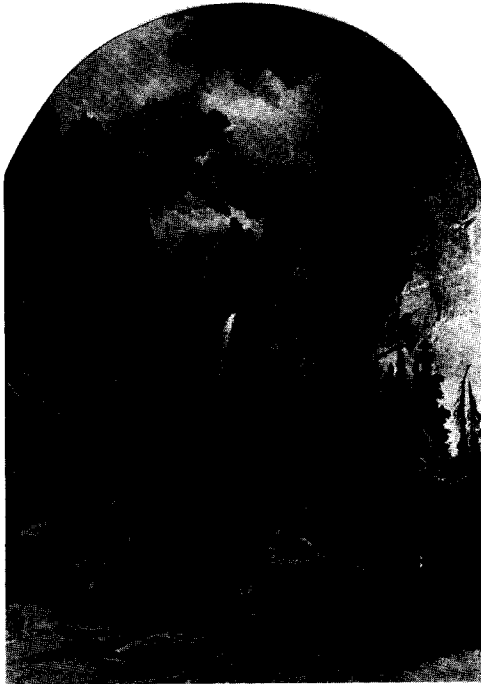
Skyline of Tulsa, Oklahoma

bership in FID, SLA's new Positive Action Program for Minority Groups, and freedom of the press. Decisions were reached after careful examination of the issues. Ultimately, of course, one was impressed with the manner in which issues were judged in light of their effect on and value to the profession.

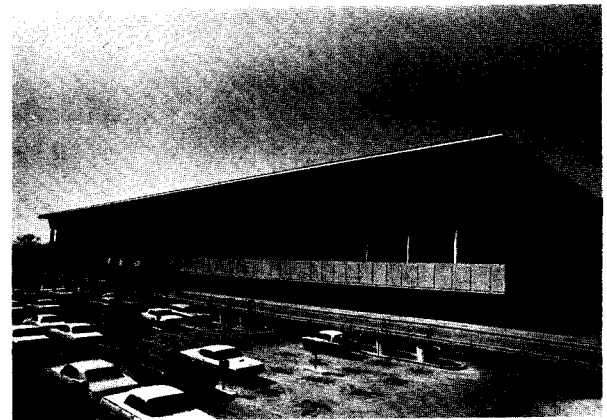
A short interlude of Scottish bagpipers and dancers (yes, Scottish entertainment in Oklahoma) and, of course, the mandatory cowboy *cum* rope tricks provided a pleasant aside from the work at hand.

Appreciation is extended to Lester Meltzer (president of the Oklahoma Chapter) and James Murray (president-elect of the Oklahoma Chapter and local arrangements chairman) as well as the meeting committee and membership of the Oklahoma Chapter whose diligent efforts ensured a successful meeting.

JDB



"Tower Falls"—Water Color by Thomas Moran (Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art)



Tulsa Assembly Center—Part of Tulsa's Civic Center Complex

Actions of the Board and Council Jan 25-27, 1973

The SLA Board of Directors and Advisory Council held their Winter Meetings Jan 25-27, 1973, at the Fairmont Mayo, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Membership—The Association recorded a total of 7,465 members at Dec 31, 1972—a net gain of 9.0% over the total of 6,851 members at Dec 31, 1971. Members are urged to participate in the on-going membership promotion effort. Continuing emphasis on membership promotion will be the responsibility of the Membership Department with the advice of the Membership Committee.

SLA Affiliate Membership in FID—In 1971, Unesco began a review of its recognized international organizations with regard to their policies on non-discrimination, particularly as related to their members in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. Two international library-oriented federations were affected: IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) and FID (Federale Internationale de Documentation).

When IFLA asked its South African Member Association about its apartheid policies, the South African Library Association resigned from IFLA.

FID, on the other hand, has National-Members (representing each country's government); in the case of South Africa, it is a government agency, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. FID, relying on a policy statement of ICSU (International Congress of Scientific Unions) that says, in effect, that science and scientific meetings ipso facto are non-discriminatory, submitted a statement to Unesco that FID did not subscribe to discrimination. FID did not query its South African National-Member.

In October 1972 the SLA Board voted that, in accordance with SLA's longstanding policy on non-discrimination, the Executive Director is authorized to notify FID that SLA's affiliate membership in FID will be suspended until FID's South African National-Member is either withdrawn or represents a government no longer espousing a policy of apartheid.

The October action of the SLA Board was not promulgated at once because both FID and the U.S. National Committee for FID

(the U.S. National-Member) had promised to submit copies of clarifying correspondence. When those copies were received, there was no clarification. As a result of this report to the SLA Board at its January 1973 meeting, the October Board action is to be communicated to FID.

Government Information Services Committee—The Board accepted a proposed statement on the inadequacies of the U.S. Government Printing Office as presented by Ruth S. Smith, chairman of the Government Information Services Committee. The statement, which was sent to Senator Howard W. Cannon, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, appears elsewhere in this issue. Copies were sent to President Nixon, appropriate members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, the Acting Public Printer, the Acting Superintendent of Documents, the Office of Management and Budget, NCLIS, and the ALA Government Documents Round Table.

Copyright Law Revision—The SLA Special Committee on Copyright (J. S. Ellenberger, S. Kirk Cabeen, Philip Rosenstein), with William D. North (SLA Counsel for copyright matters) and SLA's Executive Director, prepared a proposed SLA statement on photocopying concerning the Copyright Revision Draft Bill when the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights resumes consideration in the 93rd Congress. The Board and the Advisory Council discussed the content of the statement. As a result of the Council's agreement with the direction of the statement, the Board approved the statement, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups—The Board approved the definition of the Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups that was established in October. [See *Special Libraries* 63 (no.11): 535-536 (Nov 1972).] The definition appears elsewhere in this issue. Joseph M. Dagnese (Purdue University Libraries, West Lafayette, Ind. 47907) is chairman of the Committee. Emily Mobley (Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202) has been appointed to the Committee; other appointments will be made by President Strable.

Chapter Activity—The petition for the establishment of a Missouri Provisional Chapter was approved. It will cover primarily the center of the state—those portions not in the Heart of America Chapter or Greater St. Louis Chapter. The chairman is Dr. Edward P. Miller, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

The Board approved the Philadelphia Chapter's name change from Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity to Philadelphia Chapter, SLA.

Research Committee—The status of the three state-of-the-art reviews that had been commissioned by SLA in early 1972 with the cooperation of ERIC/CLIS was reported on by Dr. Richard D. Smith, chairman of the Research Committee. Two reviews are now in hand ("The Changing Role of the Special Librarian in Industry, Business and Government" by Janice Ladendorf and "Supportive Staff in Special Libraries" by Elin Christianson), and the third ("Continuing Education Needs of Special Librarians" by Dr. Lawrence Allen) is expected in June.

The Board accepted the Committee's recommendation that the reviews be published as part of a series of SLA state-of-the-art reviews. Prices and further information will be announced at a later date. The Board commended the Committee on its work and accepted its recommendation that it move forward to prepare four more reviews. These will be on the following topics: 1) "The Economics of Special Libraries and Special Library Operations from the Management Point of View"; 2) "The Marketing Approach Applied to Special Libraries"; 3) "The Involvement of Special Libraries with Local, State, and National Library Legislation"; 4) "The Development of Special Libraries on the International Scene."

Division Activity—The DLO presented a recommendation from the Division officers that with the exception of the Annual Business Meeting, other programs be allowed to run concurrently with Conference-wide programs. The Board approved the recommendation, which will become effective with the 1974 Toronto Conference.

Fund for Flood-Damaged Libraries—The Board authorized a contribution of \$100 to the ALA Ad Hoc Committee for Flood-Damaged Libraries. Chapters and Divisions are invited to contribute if they wish. Anyone donating books, periodicals or money is urged to advise the CLO, DLO or the New York Offices of their activities. The address to which to send books is: Gift Book Operations, State Library of Pennsylvania, Box 1601, Harrisburg, Pa. 17126. Monetary contributions may be sent to: ALA Ad Hoc Committee for Flood-Damaged Libraries, Samuel Paley Library, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19122.

Nominating Committee—At the June 1972 Board meeting the Nominating Committee had proposed that because of the problems in obtaining acceptances by good candidates proposed for SLA offices, a role be provided for both candidates for SLA President-Elect: the one receiving more votes to be President-Elect and the one receiving the lesser number of votes to be Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. After discussion by the Chapters and Divisions, the Advisory Council rejected the Nominating Committee's recommendation. The Board therefore terminated further consideration of the proposal.

Future Meetings—The Board accepted the invitation to hold the 1976 Winter Meeting in Hartford, Conn., Jan 29-31, 1976.

Mrs. Shirley F. Harper was appointed Conference Chairman for the 1975 Conference to be held in Chicago, Ill., Jun 8-12, 1975.

SLA Dues—The Board rescinded its Oct 1972 action to increase dues for Members and Associate Members from \$30 to \$40 effective 1974.

The Board's Oct 1972 action to increase Student Member dues from \$5 to \$10 effective 1974 remains. The matter will be voted on at the Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh, Jun 13, 1973.



Committee on Positive Action Program for Minority Groups

Five members appointed for overlapping terms of three years. The functions of the Committee require that members should have a particular interest in minority groups and several should themselves be members of such groups.

The Committee shall plan, direct, and monitor a positive action plan for the Association in accordance with its policy statement for a Positive Action Program. A positive action program is defined as one that commits the Association to a variety of activities that will encourage and assist members of minority groups in entering and ad-

vancing in the field of special librarianship and information service. Examples of activities include public relations, scholarship programs, publishing, recruitment and encouraging membership in the Association. The Committee shall initiate and develop Association-wide programs, and co-ordinate and advise on programs undertaken by groups; it shall undertake particular projects when requested by the Board of Directors, and shall report regularly to the Board. (Headquarters contact is the Executive Director.)

Committee definition approved Jan 30, 1973.

**The Honorable
Howard W. Cannon
Joint Committee on Printing
S. 151
The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510**

Dear Sir:

The Special Libraries Association is concerned about persistent reports from its members that the services of the Government Printing Office are totally inadequate to meet their needs. We would like to bring this situation to the attention of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Acting Public Printer, and the Acting Superintendent of Documents, with a request that corrective action be taken without further delay.

The Association's Government Information Services Committee reports that complaints have been received from individual members across the country regarding GPO delays and errors in handling orders, claims and credits, subscription problems, recent material being out of print, quality of indexing in the *Monthly Catalog*, and the availability of depository libraries as well as bookstore services.

Special Libraries Association is an organization of more than 7,500 professional li-

brarians and information experts. Special libraries serve industry, business, research, educational and technical institutions, government, special departments of public and university libraries, newspapers, museums, and all organizations, both public and private, requiring or providing specialized information. SLA is an association of individuals and organizations who are concerned with the advancement and improvement of the communication, dissemination and ultimate use of information and knowledge for the general welfare and the advancement of mankind.

We strongly recommend that a Public Printer be appointed promptly who can correct the inadequacies of the Government Printing Office. We also recommend that adequate space, money and manpower be provided to solve the problems within the public documents department of the GPO. We further recommend that, as much as feasible, the resources of the information industry be utilized to help this huge, bureaucratic operation in handling its tremendous volume of orders speedily and accurately.

Sincerely yours,

**Edward G. Strable
President
Special Libraries Association**

Proposed SLA Statement on the Copyright Revision Bill

Present §108 of the Revised Copyright Law as proposed (and supported by publishers and authors) would effectively preclude every special library from securing copies of copyrighted works not in their collections unless the special libraries:

1. are willing to expose themselves to lawsuits for infringement and to a defense on grounds of "fair use" (the dimensions of such defenses are not known now or even after Williams & Wilkins); or
2. have entered into specific photocopy agreements with individual publishers of periodicals; or
3. are unable to purchase the photocopies they desire from a publisher source within a reasonable time.

The position taken by ALA and ARL would permit a single copy of a copyrighted work by a not-for-profit library without payment of a royalty, but would not authorize a library which has restricted access or which could be characterized as for-profit or private to make such copies. Hence the ALA/ARL position would be of some value to certain members of SLA, but it would be of no value to a significant number of other members of SLA.

It is too early to predict what position Congress will take with respect to the two alternatives. At present, it would appear that the publishers' position has the initiative, although the ALA/ARL position is strongly supported by very significant elements of the academic and educational communities.

The consequence of the adoption of the publishers' position would inevitably operate to diminish or eliminate access via interlibrary loan in lieu of photocopied material. There is little question that it is an administrative impossibility to secure permissions to permit interlibrary response within any reasonable time.

Moreover, the costs of seeking such permissions and the costs of the resultant accounting would be prohibitive.

At the same time, it is at least possible that if the ALA/ARL position were to prevail, the effect would be to encourage and accelerate dual subscription rate structures. Such arrangements could inevitably cause libraries to forego purchase of subscriptions which they would prefer to have on hand, and would compel further utilization and increased reliance on interlibrary loans in lieu of photocopied material. Such increased

reliance of interlibrary loans in lieu of photocopied material would, of course, have the effect of further burdening the resources of the major libraries and possibly prompt a reaction against the not-for-profit library exemption.

It would appear that a short-range solution to the photocopying problem is not a desirable approach because of the difficulty in amending the copyright law and because of the significant impact which changes in the copyright law can have on library operations and services to their patrons. Accordingly, it would appear that a long-range solution must be sought which will minimize an incentive toward a dual or institutional pricing structure, preserve the utility of interlibrary loans in lieu of photocopied material, and assure access to library resources on reasonable terms. Accordingly, it would seem appropriate for SLA as an organization comprised of both private and public libraries to seek a rational legislative solution to photocopying problems which will reasonably satisfy the needs of libraries and their patrons and which will protect publishers and authors.

As a starting point, one potential solution might be the making of provision for the payment of a per-page royalty on photocopies of copyrighted works. Such an arrangement has precedence already in the proposed Copyright Act in §111 (relating to cable transmissions), §114 (relating to sound recordings), §115 (relating to phono records), and §116 (relating to coin operated phono record players).

A Royalty Tribunal of the type proposed in Chapter 8 of the Copyright Revision Bill, but with a different membership composition could assure that the per-page royalty rate is reasonable.

Further, any legislative proposal of this type should assure that libraries are not required to separately identify and account for each photocopy which they make or to determine the allocation of the royalties or to distribute the royalties for which they are liable among the copyright proprietors.

*Approved by the SLA Board of Directors
Jan 27, 1973.*

[The Board approved the SLA Statement on the Copyright Revision Bill as an advisory position for further development by the Association's legal counsel for copyright matters and the Association's Special Committee on Copyright.]

The 1973 SLA Annual Meeting Jun 13, 1973

As required by Article VI, Section 3 of the Association's Bylaws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Special Libraries Association will be held at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, June 13, 1973, at The Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during the Association's 64th Annual Conference.

* *

As an experiment, and in an attempt to foster greater membership attendance and participation, the 1973 Annual Meeting will be streamlined.

The schedule time period for the meeting has been reduced from the usual three hours to one and one half hours (9:00-10:30 A.M.).

Annual reports of staff, officers, and committees will be kept at a minimum since such reports are published in *Special Libraries*.

Business which requires the attention of the membership, such as the proposed Student membership category dues increase, will be presented for action. The Board may also have areas of concern to bring to the membership for discussion and reaction.

* *

Proposed Change in Dues for Student Members

On October 7, 1972, the Board of Directors approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the dues for Student Members be increased from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per year to be effective January 1974. This action must be approved by two-thirds of the voting members present and voting at the Annual Meeting. (Bylaws Article XII, Section 2).

In turn, the meeting will provide an opportunity for any member, under New Business, to bring to the Association and to the Board areas of concern or activities which they feel need attention. It would be helpful if such resolutions and proposals were sent in writing, to the President, ahead of time so they might be placed on the agenda and duplicated if necessary. But this is *not* a requirement for presenting items under New Business at the Annual Meeting.

In total, the main purpose of the meeting will be to give all members a chance for intercommunication and interaction on Association matters.

Concerned? Propose a Future SLA Officer

The 1973/74 Nominating Committee (for the Spring 1974 election) requests the assistance of concerned members in its search for the best qualified candidates to represent you as future officers and directors. We need your recommendations for those members who are most knowledgeable of all phases of Association activity, who have shown a dedication to the goals of the Association, who are representative of its diversified professional interests and various geographical areas,

and who would be willing and able to accept nomination.

Candidates are needed for the offices of President-Elect, Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council, and two members of the Board of Directors. Please submit your suggested names by letter with a brief note giving qualifications. Letters should be sent prior to the Conference in Pittsburgh, June 10-14, 1973, to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee: Duane M. Helgeson, C. F. Braun & Co., Alhambra, California 91802.

Theodora Andrews
Marilyn Bockman
Lorna M. Daniells
Robert W. Gibson Jr.
Duane M. Helgeson, Chairman

SLA Employment Clearinghouse
at
Conference

The SLA Employment Clearinghouse will be available to SLA members and to employers registered at the Conference in Boston. The Clearinghouse will be open Sun., Jun 10 (1-4 p.m.); Mon., Jun 11 (9 a.m.-5 p.m.); Tue., Jun 12 (9 a.m.-5 p.m.); Wed., Jun 13 (Noon-4:30 p.m.).

Résumé forms for members can be ob-

tained from the Membership Department, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. The completed résumé forms must be returned by May 25. The Clearinghouse will arrange interviews at the Conference.

Employers with vacancies may request a "Job Opening" form from the same address as above; the deadline for their submission is also May 25. Job descriptions for the vacancies will be posted at the Clearinghouse.

In Memoriam

Lucille B. Phinnie, librarian, Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. . . . in Jan 1973. A member of SLA since 1964.

Frances J. Poremba, chief librarian, U.S. Steel Corp. Research Laboratory since 1956 . . . Oct 13, 1972. She was an active member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Metals/Materials Division and ASIS. A member of SLA since 1947.

Florence Bradley

There were a lot of "greats" in the generation of librarians that swung into action in the 1920s and what they all believed in, preached and practiced was professional training for librarians. In public libraries professionals were taking over from the hometown ladies supported by local women's clubs. (I experienced that ferment working in an Ohio public library in the 1930s.) And the special librarians were working to demonstrate the values of professional training to business firms, government offices and all manner of non-library situations. They had to combat the widely-held notion that a smart girl with a photographic memory who "knew the company" could organize and operate a library without special training.

The units that comprise Special Libraries Association were really taking shape during this period. They came into being because special librarians had many common problems and only each other's experience to consult for advice and help. Florence Bradley was heart and soul in the movement and of it. She helped to organize the New York Chapter and served as its president. The Insurance Group (now Division) was formed in 1922 and she was a leading spirit. For her countless contributions to the Association she was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1960.

Miss Bradley began her special library career by assembling a pamphlet library for the National Organization for Public Health Nursing after World War I. This later became part of the National Health Library. In 1923 she took over the library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This was in the days when the Metropolitan was making not only business but social history with its justly famous Health and Welfare Services of which visiting nurse services were an important part.

The Metropolitan Life Library was, as it still is, a large one in special library terms. Miss Bradley achieved a highly professional organization of its collections and services. In later years she used to say that the hardest part of the job was persuading the company officials

that a cataloger must be a professional. True to her beliefs, she provided for the education and orderly progression of her staff members to higher posts. The fact that this library is still functioning effectively is a tribute to her enlightened principles and her skill in implementing them.

She was able to spread the gospel of her professional principles still further after her retirement in 1947. The New York Chapter wanted to establish elementary courses for untrained staff members because the burden of in-service training was so heavy for busy librarians. The Ballard School of the YWCA of the City of New York made its facilities available and Florence Bradley was the ideal teacher to initiate the program. Such training, she thought, should give the people a feeling of working for a profession, not just at another job. The

courses which are still successfully conducted by the School all grew out of her first general course.

Hers was an exceptionally creative and distinguished career. And it might be appropriate to note here that it was in keeping with her heritage. Her mother was a pioneer woman doctor in Atlanta who, as a widow with four children, was one of the first three women to be admitted, in spite of bitter opposition, to Cornell University Medical School.

There must be many of us who will always be grateful, as I am, for sharing her insight into the profession and for down-to-earth advice as well. We cherish the memory of a lovely lady with a gentle wit and true southern charm.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON

Kathryn Genevieve Ford

Genevieve Ford passed away on January 6 at New Brunswick, N.J. at the age of 82. Her friends will be pleased to know that she was on her way to the hairdressers and had just parked her car when the heart attack occurred. She was buried in Hemingford, Nebraska, where she was born.

Miss Ford moved to New Jersey when the Titanium Pigment Division of the National Lead Company was located at Sayreville in 1935. She retired as head of the Titanium Pigment Division Library in 1955.

To those who knew her during her most active years, she was the librarian whom we could count on to strip away nonessentials and get to the basic problem at hand. Because of this she was much sought-after to serve on committees. These assignments she accepted willingly, accepting the work involved but being sure that the other committee members contributed in equal shares. She had pretty ginger-colored hair and a fragile figure. There was a bit of ginger in her direct approach, and she was fast-moving so that you had to catch her where and when you could. She was generally cheerful and optimistic and readily gave a boost to a lagging spirit. But she did not hesitate to point out danger signals when she spotted them.

One of the original petitioners to form the Metals Division, she brought to the new division the broader outlook of a seasoned SLAer. This was a great help and saved it many errors. The Metals/Materials Division honored her in 1969 at Montreal by naming her the recipient of its Honors Award.

Her contributions to SLA included activity as chairman, Convention Committee, Sci-Tech Division (1950); chairman, Public Relations Committee, Sci-Tech Division (1951); chairman, Public Relations Committee (1952/53); president, New Jersey Chapter (1953/55); chairman, Archives Committee (1960); parliamentarian, New Jersey Chapter (1959); and numerous committee offices in the Metals/Materials Division of which she is a charter member.

She was a member of the American Library Association as well as SLA. She served with the New Brunswick chapter of the American Red Cross and was chairman of its volunteer blood program. She was a member and past president of the New Brunswick Business and Professional Womens Club, also serving as State Archivist of the club. She was also a member of the English Speaking Union. Her membership in SLA dated back to 1927.

VIRGINIA B. SEIDEL

Patricia Kelly Peed

Pat Kelly, as many old-time librarians knew her, was active as a special librarian for seventeen years. From 1936 to 1946 she was head librarian of the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica. She established and was in charge of the Numerical Analysis Research Library at UCLA from 1948 to 1953. She also was a consultant on medical records management at St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica.

Pat had a vibrant personality. Her enthusiasm for special libraries was infectious and stimulating. She participated in SLA Chapter events and twice served as hostess at Chapter meetings in her libraries. I first knew Pat when she was a member of the group of librarians acting as an advisory board for the Pacific Aeronautical Library in the early 1940's. She believed in the need for and value of a regional cooperative

library in aeronautical engineering at a time when the aircraft industry was rapidly expanding just prior to the war.

The NAR Library at UCLA supported research at the Institute of Numerical Analysis, sponsored by the Department of Commerce and the Navy. She was responsible for the excellence of its basic journal holdings. This library is now operated as a reading room for the UCLA Department of Mathematics.

In 1929 Pat and her husband operated a flying school in New York. In 1936 she obtained a private pilot's license. In recent years she was active in the National Four Wheeled Drivers Association.

She passed away January 15 and is survived by her husband, a son, and three grandchildren.

JOHANNA E. TALLMAN

Carroll Sam Iden

Carroll Sam Iden died November 7 as the result of an automobile accident near Kokomo.

Sam had been the technical librarian at Delco Electronics, Kokomo, Ind., during the last nine years. Previously he had served in the General Motors Research Library in Warren, Mich., for four years. His earlier experience included work in industrial research and university libraries and the Library of Congress.

Sam was a graduate of the University of Virginia in the class of 1939. He earned a Master's degree from Columbia University in 1949 from its College of Library Science, graduating with honors.

During his tenure at Delco Electronics, he had developed an enviable reputation for service to a growing clientele of industrial scientists and engineers.

His colleagues and friends at Delco Electronics have contributed \$206 as a memorial to Sam, to be applied to the Scholarship Fund of the Special Libraries Association. The scholarship fund has been selected for this memorial because we know Sam had great interest in its development and he had devoted much effort to it.

Through the years Mr. Iden has been most active in behalf of special libraries. He was a motivating spirit in the General Motors Technical Literature Committee. He has participated in committee functions of the Special Libraries Association on both the state and national levels.

I. A. Warheit

Al Warheit died of a heart attack on Friday, Feb 2, 1973. Those of us who worked with or for him during the past thirty years can appreciate the loss the profession will experience as a result of his death. We have benefited from his counsel, his direction and his knowledge and we shall miss him.

For the past fourteen years Al had not worked as a practicing librarian but as an IBM representative to the institutions and people who were interested in doing something about the information problem. This did not make him any less a member of the profession. There is a curious, almost insidious aspect of librarianship which endures through other subsequent professional assignments and continues as a permanent interest. In 1973 Al still considered himself a librarian with professional obligations and responsibilities.

Al joined IBM because the Corporation needed someone who understood the underlying requirements of the indexing principles. In his first assignment he worked with name files which are so important to the insurance industry. He did systems studies for the Walnut project. As libraries became interested and involved in automation Al reentered his element. He wrote the IBM manuals on library automation, serials control and book catalogs, to name just a few.

In his spare time he served as father confessor

Helen Palmer

Helen Palmer, SLA Texas Chapter member, died on Oct 23, 1972. Helen was a Texas Chapter member since 1966, when she joined the library staff at Lone Star Gas Company in Dallas, Texas.

Her experience, knowledgeable counsel, and professional activities were highly respected by her fellow librarians. The Texas Chapter has donated \$100.00 to the SLA Scholarship Fund as a memorial tribute to Ms. Palmer, and to her interest in education for the library profession.

ERNEST PEREZ

During 1970/71, Sam served as president of the Indiana Chapter of SLA. From 1969 until recently he served as liaison from SLA to the Indiana Library Association. During 1972, he was business manager of the Indiana Chapter publication SLANT. He has been a contributor to that periodical for several years.

Sam's untimely death is a grievous loss, not only to his family, but also to his colleagues at Delco. I am sure many people in his profession will also know a sense of loss.

D. M. SNIDER

to the members of the IBM library community and participated in professional organization assignments in SLA, ALA, ASIS, and FID.

Al's contributions to the library profession as an IBM-er were possible only because of his prior experience—as a working librarian, at AEC Headquarters in Washington, Argonne National Laboratory, the AEC Technical Information Service at Oak Ridge and General Motors in Indianapolis. Incidentally, the machine printed author index to *Nuclear Science Abstracts* v.1-4, 1950, one of the earlier applications of punched cards to bibliographic control, was possible only because of his efforts when he was at Oak Ridge.

As important as were his contributions to the library profession, those of us who knew him personally will always remember him for his belief in the importance of the individual, his fundamental kindness and his inveterate optimism.

G. E. RANDALL

We wish to thank those readers who sent copies of 1972 *Special Libraries* in response to our request in the Sep 1972 issue. Our supply is now replenished.

Translation Needs Survey

SLA members are invited to assist in an attempt to determine the current and future needs for translation services in the United States. As part of its program to encourage better training and academic recognition of translators, the American Translators Association is gathering information concerning where, what kind, and how much translation is needed, particularly in the areas of science, technology, and international trade.

A questionnaire on the subject will soon be sent out to the members of the science-technology interest groups of SLA in the hope that there will be sufficient response to report the results at the SLA-Rio Grande Chapter's regional workshop on translation services in April. The following type of information is urgently sought: 1) Who employs in-house translators either full or part

time, or in a position that combines translation with other duties; 2) What is the nature of the translation needed by this employer, e.g. scientific or legal; 3) Is there any indication that this employer's translation needs may increase, decrease, or change with respect to subject matter or languages in the foreseeable future? The names and business affiliations of the translators themselves would be welcomed as a means of making direct contact with them.

Most SLA members will be left out of this mailing due to the lack of funds for a more comprehensive survey. Don't let that inhibit you: if you have any information, please write to the American Translators Association, Translation Needs Survey, P.O. Box 129, Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520.

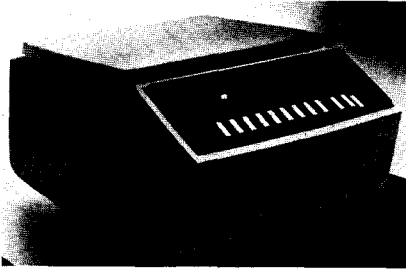


A Library Spans a River

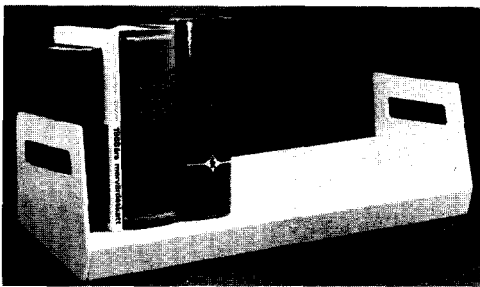
There was no vacant land available in Renton, Washington, when the city was prepared to build a new library. There was the Cedar River, though, so it was suggested that a library be built to bridge the river. The library is one floor and is constructed with a wide walkway in front to provide a crosswalk between Liberty Park and the Municipal Building, on opposite sides of the river.



HAVE YOU SEEN ?

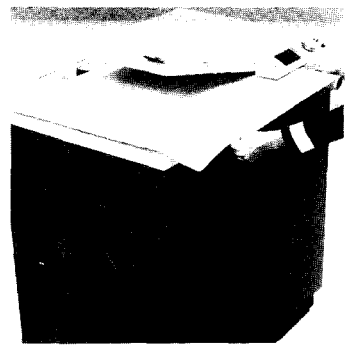


A computing scale is said to provide nearly instantaneous optical display of package charges and a decision-making capability on borderline weights. It can be used with both parcel post and United Parcel Service. The correct charge is computed and displayed by an optical-electronic system and is based on weight, zone, and type of service. The scale accommodates the full 70 lb. parcel post range and 50 lb. UPS range. Available for purchase or lease at Pitney Bowes sales and service offices in the United States. For information contact: Pitney Bowes, Stamford, CN 06904.

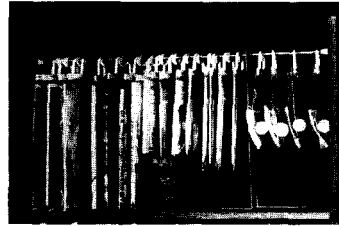


A table book-case features Scandinavian styling and a white polystyrene body for desk-top use. The book-case is 20" wide, 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " deep and 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " high and is available for \$19.00 from Library Bureau, 801 Park Avenue, Herkimer, N.Y.

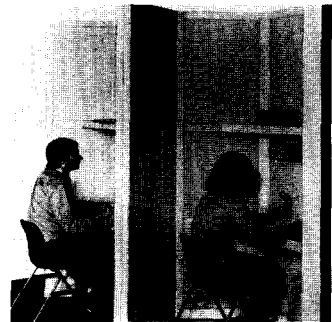
A plain paper copying machine offers quality reproduction of such formerly hard-to-copy items as oversized originals, bound volumes and three dimensional objects. To facilitate the copying of large rolled documents, the IBM Copier II is equipped with a rolled document holder. The holder allows feeding of a rolled document onto a station-



ary flatbed measuring 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 14". For further details, contact: IBM Office Products Division, Parson's Pond Drive, Franklin Lakes, N.J. 07417.



Weston Woods Multimedia Shelving System is designed for shelving various sizes and shapes of educational media. The new HANG UP system consists of various sized, durable polyethylene bags with combination hook/handles, a tension rod, and two on-shelf support stands. For additional information: Weston Woods, Customer Service, Weston, CT 06880.



Noishield Carrels provide a high degree of acoustic isolation. Built in a hexagon shape, the noise-retardant carrels are said to have high sound-absorption and transmission-loss properties. Readily installable, the carrel modules are constructed of 4" thick, 18-gauge, perforated steel face sheets welded to a steel frame. Each module has a center septum to increase sound-transmission loss and is filled with inert, mildew-resistant, verminproof, incombustible sound-absorbing material. The carrels feature a built-in desk counter and shelf. For further information: Industrial Acoustics Company, Inc., 380 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York 10454.

HAVE YOU HEARD ?

ANSI PH5 Moves

The sponsorship/secretariat of the Standards Committee of ANSI PH5 Sectional Committee on Photographic Reproduction of Documents has been transferred to National Microfilm Association. Membership and the basic operation will remain unchanged, but ANSI Subcommittees PH5-1 and PH5-2 will be disbanded.

NCLIS Annual Report

The 1971/72 Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for a cost of \$0.40.

New Doctor of Arts Degree

In September 1973 the Simmons College Library School will inaugurate a program leading to the Doctor of Arts degree, specializing in public or academic library administration or school media center administration. Requirements include an MSLS and another graduate degree. The Doctor of Arts does not require a dissertation; it is designed to meet the needs of practicing administrators at the doctoral level.

Chemist Bibliographies

Bibliographies of Chemists is a new journal published by the Intra-Science Research Foundation (Santa Monica, Calif.) in cooperation with Gordon and Breach Science Publishers (440 Park Ave. So., New York 10016). Subscriptions are \$36.00 per volume. It is planned that each volume will contain 400 pages in four issues.

Search Service

System Development Corp. (2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406) has initiated an on-line Bibliographic Search Service to provide interactive access to several computerized data bases. Now in use are CHEMCON (Chemical Abstracts Condensates), ERIC, and MEDLINE; several more data bases are planned. A brochure is available from SDC describing the service.

Metric Conversion on Microfiche

A free microfiche containing metric conversion tables is available from: GAF Corp., Office Systems Div., Customer Service Dept., 140 W. 51st St., New York 10020.

Help for Census Data Users

The Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data (CLCD) provides support services to those using census data to solve local, regional or national problems. The CLCD also offers training seminars on census data access and use. It is operated by National Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs) for the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, Ill. For information: CLCD, 1601 N. Kent St., Roslyn, Va. 22209.

Special Libraries in Australia

Directory of Special Libraries in Australia, 3rd ed. is now available from Library Association of Australia, P.O. Box 106, Doncaster, Vic. 3108, Australia.

NTIS Information Series

In January NTIS began publishing six new titles in its Weekly Government Abstracts subscription series. These are: Behavior (\$35), Business & Economics (\$28), Biomedical Technology & Engineering (\$28), Industrial Engineering (\$35), Library & Information Sciences (\$20) and Urban Technology (\$35).

Translation Journal

The American Translators Association began publication of *Quarterly*, a journal for its members and others interested in the art of translation. Literary translations and technical books will be reviewed. ATA, 318 W. 101 St., New York 10025.

Scientific Literature

Guide to the Literature of Engineering, Mathematics, and the Physical Sciences, 3rd ed., comp. by Sylvia Weiser, is available free of charge from Donald M. Avery, CLR Distribution Project, The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, 8621 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Computer Fire Protection

The National Fire Protection Association (60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. 02110) has issued a standard for the protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment NFPA No. 75—1972. Its cost is \$1.25.

Career Patterns Studied

The National Agricultural Library and the University of Maryland are jointly studying alternative educational patterns for

career opportunities. Objectives of the project are to develop a model program that would provide job advancement, educational and career opportunities to paraprofessionals and provide continuing education opportunities for all federal library employees.

LARC Publication

Available Data Banks for Library and Information Services is available from The LARC Association (P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, Arizona 85282). The 60 page publication costs \$4.50 (LARC members); \$6.50 (LARC non-members).

Instrumentation Survey

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory was sponsored by NSF to undertake a Survey of Instrumentation for Environmental Monitoring. The report of the survey is in 4 volumes (air, water, radiation, biomedicine) at a cost of \$7.00 each. The Report LBL-1 may be ordered from Technical Information Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Federal Library Resources

Federal Library Resources: A User's Guide to Research Collections has been compiled by Mildred Benton and published by Science Associates/International, Inc. (23 E. 26th St., New York 10010). The volume profiles the holdings of over 160 federal libraries selected as having valid research collections.

Pollution Guidebooks

Industrial Pollution Law Series is a 10-volume series of guidebooks that provides a regional breakdown and analysis of environmental laws and regulations for air and water pollution, noise pollution, radiological contamination, and pesticides. More information on the guidebooks is available from Alain R. Carr, Environment Information Center, Inc., 124 East 39th St., New York 10016.

Natural Resources Journal

Unesco's *Nature and Resources* is a quarterly journal concerned with the latest developments in natural resources research, and is now available on subscription at \$2.50 per year. Order from Unipub, Inc., Box 433, New York 10016.

Water Resources Information

A computer based information center for water resources has been established at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. Known as the Southern Water Resources Scientific Information Center (SWRSIC) it will provide customized searches with citations and abstracts for \$35.00 each. For information: SWRSIC, 2111 D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, P.O. Box 5007, Raleigh, N.C. 27607.

Health Care Library

The Schering Foundation Library of Health Care focuses on research and evaluation on the delivery of health services. The library has produced a bibliography in public health and medical care which is available from August La Rocco, Harvard Center for Community Health and Medical Care, 643 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115.

ASTM Publications

The 1972-73 List of ASTM Publications is available free of charge from American Society of Testing and Minerals, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

Federal Personnel

An information service designed to pinpoint key people in the departments of the U.S. federal government has been developed. The "United States Government Organization Chart Manual" is available on subscription from the Symetics Group, Dept. 34, 5969 Livingston Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43225.

Law Books at LC

Law Book Guide is a monthly bibliography and index to the legal publications cataloged by The Library of Congress in each preceding month. The introductory price is \$95.00 per year for ten issues, with a hard bound annual cumulation for approx. \$45.00. Available from Law Book Guide Press, 475 Fifth Ave., New York 10017.

Automated Library Circulation System

Literature describing a data collection system for libraries is available. The MDS CIRC System (Circulation Input Recording Center) is designed to make routine daily operations in libraries more efficient. For information: Mohawk Data Sciences Corp., Colorado Instruments Division, Broomfield, Colo. 80020.

Population Information

International Directory of Population Information and Library Resources is available for \$7.00 from Technical Information Service, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Published Proceedings

A special edition of *Directory of Published Proceedings*, Series SSH (Social Sciences/Humanities), is a four year (1968/71) cumulative volume covering national and international conference proceedings literature. The volume is priced at \$75.00 to current subscribers of the regular quarterly edition; \$95.00 to non-subscribing libraries. For information: InterDok Corp., P.O. Box 326, Harrison, NY 10528.

Biomedical Engineering Journal

International Journal of Biomedical Engineering began publication Spring 1972 in Japan and the United States. Publication will be in English, German, French and Russian. For information: Midwest Publishers, 611 Church St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

Engineering Abstracts Journal

European Civil Engineering Abstracts began publication January 1972. The journal publishes 120 or more abstracts in English in each bimonthly issue. Subscriptions for the U.S. are \$48.00 per year (air mail) from Construction Industry Translation & Information Services (CITIS), 130 Foxrock Park, Foxrock, Dublin, Ireland.

Horticulture Library Dedicated

The Helen Crocker Russell Library, dedicated to horticulture, was formally opened Sep 12, 1972. The new library is located within the Strybing Arboretum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. In lieu of the traditional ribbon at such openings, a garland was cut across the gateway between

the library courtyard and Arboretum. SLA member Bargara Ingle is librarian. Richard Dillon (Sutro Library, San Francisco), Supervisor Quentin Kopp and Mrs. D. Stephen Coney (President, Strybing Arboretum Society) participated in the opening.



COMING EVENTS

Mar 14-17. American Chemical Society, Division of Chemical Literature (ACS/DCL), winter conference . . . at Fawcett Center for Tomorrow, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210. For information: Judy Davis, Technical Information Center, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 142 Goodyear Blvd., Akron, Ohio 44316.

Mar 29-30. Executive workshop in library management and information services . . . in San Francisco, Calif. For information: Federal Library Committee, Rm. 310, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Mar 30. "Sources for the Seventies," continuing education seminar on current reference materials . . . at Drake Hotel, Chicago. Sponsored by SLA Illinois Chapter. For information: William D. Murphy, Kirkland & Ellis, 2900 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Apr 1-4. Information Industry Association (IIA) . . . at the Penn Center Holiday Inn, Philadelphia. For information: IIA, 904 Montgomery Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20014.

Apr 5-6. Workshop on cataloging and bibliographic access for non-book materials in college and research libraries . . . at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Washington. For information: J. E. Baldi, Office of Continuing Education, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Wash. 98926.

Apr 5-7. Antiquarian Book Festival . . . at Carlton House, New York. Proceeds of preview for New York Public Library. For information: Joe Lane, Babcock & Ijams, 33 E. 61st St., N.Y. 10021.

Apr 6. Symposium on Women in Librarianship . . . at Labor Management Institute, New Brunswick, N.J. For information: Rutgers Library School.

Apr 7. Mid America College Art Association Slide and Photograph Librarians . . . at University of Wisconsin, Madison. For information: Barbara Swanson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Apr 8-13. Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), 23rd national convention . . . in Las Vegas, Ne-

vada. For information: Convention Coordinator, AECT, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Apr 8-14. National Library Week. Theme: "Get Ahead . . . Read." For information or promotion aids: NLW, One Park Ave., N.Y. 10016.

Apr 9-10. Utilization of Computer Based Services, seminar . . . at Drexel Activities Center, Philadelphia, Pa. For information: National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (NFAIS), 3401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Apr 10-13. National Microfilm Association (NMA), 22d National Conference . . . at Cobo Hall, Detroit, Mich. For information: NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Suite 1101, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Apr 11-13. Informatics 1: Structure and Meaning . . . at the University of Durham, England. Conference organized by Aslib Coordinate Indexing Group. For information: Michael Rostron, Esq., Hutton & Rostron, 42 Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey.

Apr 13-14. Federal Documents Regional Workshop . . . at Hotel Muehlebach, in Kansas City, Missouri. Sponsored by ALA Government Documents Round Table, SLA Government Information Services Committee, SLA Heart of America and Greater St. Louis Chapters, Missouri Library Association and others. For information: Bernadine E. Hoduski, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII, 1735 Baltimore—Room 249, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.

Apr 14. 22d annual Alumni-Student Day . . . at Columbia University, New York 10027. Theme: "Library Controversies—1973." For information: Columbia School of Library Service Alumni Association, Inc.

Apr 18. Legal Bibliography Institute . . . at La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, N.M. For information: Isabella Hopkins, Criminal Justice Reference Library, 2500 Red River, Austin, Texas 78705.

Apr 19. "Media Integration in Academic Libraries," Institute of the Library Institute (CUNY) . . . at Statler Hilton Hotel, New York. For information: Betty Seifert, City College Library, 135th St. and Convent Ave., New York 10031.

Apr 23-26. Catholic Library Association (CLA) . . . in Denver, Colo. For information: CLA, 461 W. Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa. 19041.

Apr 26-27. Regional Workshop on Translations in Libraries . . . in Albuquerque, N.M. Sponsored by SLA Rio Grande Chapter. For information: Ann H. Beyer, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, N.M. 87544.

Apr 26-27. 2nd ASIS Mid-Year Regional Conference . . . at Sheraton Motor Inn, Bloomington, Minn. Cosponsored by SLA and ASIS Michigan Chapters. Theme: "Forecast for Information Science." For information: Jack King, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Apr 27. "Fundamentals of Cataloging," hospital library training workshop . . . in Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Regional Medical Library Program. For information: SERMLP, A. W. Calhoun Medical Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. 30322.

Apr 29-May 2. Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing . . . at Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois. Theme: "Cooperative Ventures in Library Applications for Data Processing." For information: Leonard E. Sigler, Division of University Extension, 116 Illini Hall, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Apr 29-May 3. 18th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials . . . in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies. For information: Marietta Daniels Shepard, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Apr 30-May 1. Hospital Librarians' Section, Association of Western Hospitals . . . in San Francisco. For information: AWH, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

May 2-4. IEEE Western Region Conference on Minicomputers and Their Applications . . . at Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii. For information: Dr. Donald J. Grace, Kentron Hawaii, Ltd., 233 Keawe St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

May 3-4. National Information Retrieval Colloquium . . . at Independence Mall Holiday Inn, Philadelphia, Pa. Theme: "Chang-

ing Patterns in Information Retrieval." For information: Susan Nickleach, P.O. Box 15847, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

May 3-4. Third Annual Conference on Library Orientation for Academic Libraries . . . at Eastern Michigan University. For information: Sul H. Lee, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197.

May 10-11. Library of Congress Symposium on the American Revolution. For information: American Revolution Bicentennial Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

May 13-15. 5th Central Regional Conference (ACS/DCL) . . . in Cleveland, Ohio. Chairman: Marcia Parsons, Sears Library, Case Western Reserve University 44106.

May 14-18. Wageningen (Netherlands) International Association of Agricultural Libraries and Documentalists (IAALD). Regional European Symposium: progress and prospects in agricultural librarianship and documentation. For information: A. F. van Hattem, c/o Library of the State Agricultural University, 1A, Gen. Foulkesweg, Wageningen, Netherlands.

May 16-18. First European Congress on Documentation Systems and Networks . . . in Luxembourg. Congress will be preceded by Seminar "The Anatomy of an Operational Documentation System," May 14-15. Organizer: C.C.E.-DG Diffusion des connaissances, 29, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg (attn: Mr. Emringer).

May 17-19. Conference on the Future of Scientific and Technical Journals . . . in New York. Sponsored by the IEEE Group on Professional Communication. For information: John Phillips, Bldg. 2-9, RCA, Camden, N.J.

May 27-31. Medical Library Association (MLA), 72nd Annual Meeting . . . at Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Kan. For information: MLA, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Jun 4-8. National Computer Conference . . . in New York. For information: AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J. 07645.



Jun 10-14. Special Libraries Association, 64th Annual Conference . . . at Pittsburgh Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chairman: Dr. Robert Fidoten, 118 Greyfriar Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15215.



Jun 16-22. Canadian Library Association, 28th Annual Conference . . . at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. For information: CLA, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3.

Jun 24-30. American Library Association . . . in Las Vegas, Nevada. For information: ALA, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Jun 25-30. International Symposium on Information Theory . . . in Ashkelon, Israel. For information: IEEE, Information Theory Group, 345 E. 47th St., New York 10017.

Jun 30-Jul 5. American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) . . . in Seattle, Wash. For information: AALL, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Jul 11-13. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Section of Librarians . . . at University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens. For information: Dr. Albert Jowdy, University of Georgia School of Pharmacy.

Jul 15-27. Library Administrators Development Program . . . at University of Maryland. For information: School of Library & Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742.

Jul 23-27. CODATA Symposium on "Mass-Machine Communication for Scientific Data Handling." For information: CODATA, Westendrasse 19, Frankfurt/Main.

Jul 24-27. 4th Cranfield International Conference on Mechanised Information Storage and Retrieval Systems . . . in Cranfield, England. For information: Cyril Cleverdon, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford, England.

Jul 30-Aug 24. Seventh Annual Archives Institute . . . in Atlanta, Georgia. Cosponsored by Georgia Department of Archives and History, Emory University Division of

Librarianship. For information: Archives Institute, Dept. of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga. 30334.

Aug 25-Sep 1. IFLA, Conference . . . in Grenoble, France. For information: M. Wijnstroon, General Secretary, IFLA, P.O. Box 9128, The Hague, Netherlands.

Aug 26-31. ACS/DCL . . . in Chicago, Ill. **Sep 4-7. VidExpo 73 . . .** at Plaza Hotel, New York. For information: Billboard Publications, Inc., 165 W. 46th St., New York 10036.

Sep 10-11. 8th CODATA General Assembly . . . in Stockholm. For information: CODATA, Westendstrasse 19, Frankfurt/Main.

Sep 23-26. ASLIB, 47th Annual Conference . . . at University of Bath.

Sep 25-28. Society of American Archivists, 37th Annual Meeting . . . at Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. For information: Frank B. Evans, National Archives Bldg., Rm 5-E, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Oct 1-5. "Second Seminar on the Application of Chemical and Physical Methods to the Conservation of Library and Archival Materials" . . . in Boston, Mass. For information: Boston Athenaeum, 101½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

Oct 8-12. Business Equipment Show . . . at New York Coliseum. For information: Prestige Expositions Inc., 60 E. 42nd St., New York 10017.

Oct 21-24. American Records Management Assn. (ARMA) . . . at Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Theme: "Records Management in the Computer Environment." For information: ARMA, P.O. Box 7446, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

Oct 21-25. ASIS, 36th Annual Meeting . . . at Los Angeles Hilton, Los Angeles, Calif. For information: ASIS, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

For Future Meetings of Library Associations, see *Special Libraries* 63 (no.7): p.361 (Jul 1972).

REVIEWS

The Subject Approach to Information, by A. C. Foskett. Second edition revised and enlarged. Hamden, Conn., Linnet Books, 1972. 429p. \$10.00.

This second edition of Foskett's *Subject Approach to Information* does indeed enlarge on the original edition. The first edition had 310 pages and this one has 429 pages. However, the additional material did not appear to change the book significantly.

Mr. Foskett has intended his book to be a "textbook which presents an integrated approach to the problems of retrieval of information about subjects." Also included in the author's preface is the statement that "most textbooks on classification have ignored alphabetical headings and vice versa, and we have had to turn to a further set of texts to study post-coordinate methods. Yet the Cranfield Project showed that many of the intellectual problems were common to all three methods" of indexing (pre-coordinate subjects; post-coordinate uniterms; and classification schemes).

The book defines the problems associated with the assignment of various kinds of subject tags to information carrying documents. The use of classification schemes, pre-coordinated subject headings and post-coordinated uniterms are the three methods available for the purpose of finding documents in a file by subject. The most difficult problem in the field of librarianship lies in the area of subject assignment. There are no good guidelines about what constitutes a good subject definition of a book or document. The subjective nature of the assignment of subject terms of a document have made it very difficult to determine the intrinsic value of a subject term. There is no good way to evaluate any index.

The Cranfield studies were an attempt to evaluate information retrieval systems on the basis of recall and precision ratios. These ratios are of no use at all in providing the value of a single subject term. The searching of an index is related in some way to the effectiveness of an index but it does not tell the indexer what is going wrong when relevant documents are not found. There are certain characteristics of the indexing in printed tools which are different from those used for computer searching. These characteristics are still to be defined.

Mr. Foskett has brought out the problems associated with "the subject approach to information" clearly. His book can be read by all who are seriously interested and involved with subject analysis. I recommend this book without qualification.

Masse Bloomfield
Hughes Aircraft Corporation
Culver City, Calif. 90230

Interface of Technical Libraries with Other Information Systems, by A. M. Rees. In: *Information. Part 2: Reports—Bibliographies* 1(no.1): (Jan–Feb 1972). New York, Science Associates, 1972. 67p.

The report by Mr. Rees is part of the beginning issue of a new journal called *Information: Part 2. Reports—Bibliographies*. The bibliographic definition of the journal seemed confused to me.

The title of the report written by Mr. Rees is somewhat misleading, although not completely. A title such as "the federal special library's relationship to federal Information Analysis Centers (IAC) and federal Indexing and Abstracting Services (InAs)" would perhaps have been better. Mr. Rees defines this relationship as one in which the federal government's top management have downgraded the librarian in contrast to the IAC and InAs managers. Non-librarians have taken over the IAC and the InAs—each of which commands greater prestige, rank and funds than the federal special library.

Rees says "the library was held in low esteem in many government agencies. The evidence indicates that library services were poorly understood, the managerial skill of the librarian was held in low regard; and the librarian was viewed as a person serving *limited* information functions." He goes on to say that filling "an apparent vacuum, persons possessing scientific and technical qualifications aggressively seized the chance to launch extensive and innovative information programs." Rees lumps both the IAC and the InAs into "extra-library information programs," and then asks why librarians have not headed these programs.

Rees has three recommendations to "coordinate and integrate all library and extra-library information programs in the federal government." These are that: 1) a working group of the Federal Library Committee (FLC) and the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) consider how librarians and extra-library information programs may be best integrated; 2) FLC and COSATI study the creation of integrated national library-information networks; and 3) problems of the interface be studied to prevent duplication of functions strengthening the library's administrative position and its staffs. Perhaps these recommendations will indeed provide some impetus to bring action. They could have been stronger and more precise.

The Rees report also includes case studies of seven extra-library information programs. Some are embedded in libraries and others are not.

This report is recommended reading for all librarians. Rees points out our weaknesses as being uncreative, unaggressive and sometimes unresponsive to our environment.

Masse Bloomfield
Hughes Aircraft Corporation
Culver City, Calif. 90230

World Simulation Organization

The WSO (World Simulation Organization) is an auxiliary organization which was recently founded by the Simulations Council Inc. in La Jolla, California.

The purpose of WSO is to encourage and participate in the application of simulation technologies to impart the understanding necessary for the solution of problems of our society.

I attended my first meeting of this organization as SLA's representative in Las Vegas in November 1971. The meeting was devoted exclusively to an informal discussion of WSO accomplishments, current status, and plans for the future. John McLeod briefly outlined objectives and past work for the benefit of newcomers.

Donald Fairburn reported on the work of the Methods & Models Committee and gave a short description of the two models they are developing, one short-term "crisis model" and a more comprehensive long-term model, and told how they plan to proceed. As in the case of all our plans, details will depend upon funding. Currently Don is trying to get support for a working seminar to develop further the models on which his committee is working.

Paul Medow reported on his work as Chairman of the Liaison Committee, in which capacity he has traveled to Japan, Australia, Western Europe, and Russia. Paul's work has been focused on closer cooperation with the United Nations, with the near-term objective of making some contribution to the U.N. Conference on the Environment to be held in Stockholm in June 1972. Paul's longer-range plan is to coalesce the WSO (as representative of technical societies), a consortium of university laboratories he has been working on (as representative of academia), and some other organizations, perhaps including the Institut de la Vie and the society for General Systems Research, into an international organization to be associated with the U.N.

I think that SLA, via a representative, can contribute immeasurably to the success of their projects.

The executive director and one of the members think so too and I quote from the December 4, 1971 letter to me from John McLeod, Executive Director of the Simulation Council Inc.:

"Just received a letter from Dick Karasik with a paragraph that expresses my sentiments so well I won't even comment further at this time, except to suggest as he does that you might become one of the most influential members of our organization: 'I very much appreciated the comments made by the professional librarian at the meeting. A very powerful tool in getting recognition of an organization is getting recognition of its body of knowledge. Librarians would play a key

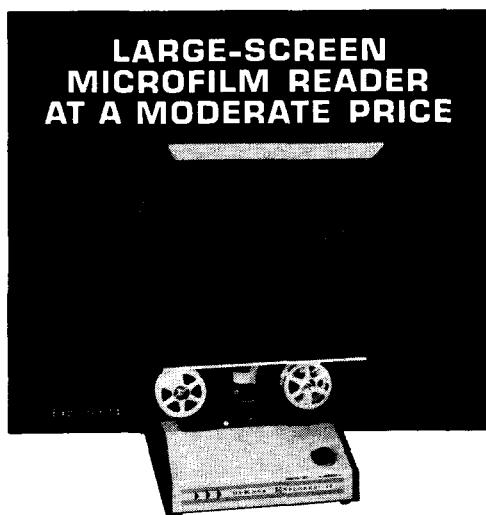
part in getting technical people to realize the true synergy of a simulation discipline.'"

My name was placed in nomination and is currently on the ballot for one of the five Trustee positions. Even if not elected, I feel that to be asked was a great compliment to all members of SLA who I am truly trying to represent. The proper recognition and appreciation of one professional Society's members by another professional society is an important step forward.

The next meetings of the WSO will be in May 1972 at the AFIPS/SJCC in Atlantic City and in June 1972 at headquarters in La Jolla.

JOE ANN CLIFTON

The above annual report (1971/72) of SLA's Representative to the World Simulation Organization was inadvertently left out of the September 1972 issue.



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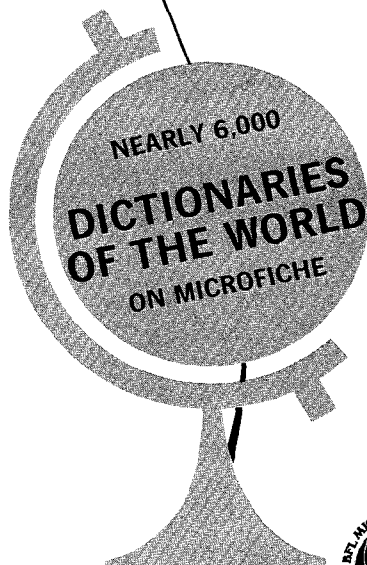
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Experienced librarian—Wants position in Chicago area. Prefers medical/hospital/psychiatric libraries. Box E-195.

Ph.D. (Systematic Botany; Horticulture)—MLS Mar '73, teaching & research experience, publications. Seeks position in special or academic library. Available July 1.

Librarian—MLS, experience in historical research and television libraries. Seeks position in television, publishing or editorial library on West Coast. Write: Johanna D. Guba, 1007 Euclid, Lawton, Oklahoma 73501.

BS (Spanish/French major, library science minor) MA in library science due '74—5 years experience in secondary school. Desire position in special library. S. Staerkel, 1742 Elinor St., Appleton, WI 54911.

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Cardiovascular Research

The contents of the January 1973, Volume 7, No. 1,
issue of this journal are set out below

- Electromagnetic measurement of iliac artery blood flow in the rat: on-line integration of flow:** Randall H. Evans and Alfonso J. Tobia
- Pressure amplitude increase on unmatching the aortic-iliac junction of the dog:** D. L. Newman, R. G. Gosling, N. L. R. Bowden, and D. H. King
- Pattern of blood flow within the heart: a stable system:** D. E. M. Taylor and J. D. Wade
- Effect of stellate ganglion stimulation on myocardial blood flow, oxygen consumption and cardiac efficiency during beta-adrenoceptor blockade:** Winifred G. Nayler and Valerie Carson
- Pulmonary arterial pressure and structure in the patas monkey after prolonged administration of aminorex fumarate:** Paul Smith, Donald Heath, J. M. Kay, J. S. Wright, and C. S. McKendrick
- Morphometric and histochemical investigation on human right atrial and mitral papillary muscle:** P. G. I. Stovin and Joy P. Reed
- Actions of bretylium tosylate on the cardiovascular system of the dog:** D. R. Richmond, J. A. Angus, A. H. Goodman, and L. B. Cobbin
- The second sound in pulmonary embolism: an experimental study:** Aldo A. Luisada, Donald M. MacCanon, Bernell Coleman, Marva Watts, and Larry Feigen
- Haemodynamic effects of low-dose isoproterenol and aminophylline after coronary embolization in dogs:** Raul E. Falicov, Harry Lipp, Leon Resneckov, and Sheila King
- Confinement of premature impulses in functional compartments of regions of the A-V conducting system:** Robert J. Myerburg, Henry Gelband, and Brian F. Hoffman
- Pulmonary capillary blood flow studies in polycythaemia rubra vera:** S. R. Reuben, P. F. M. Wrigley, D. J. Lane, and J. Butler
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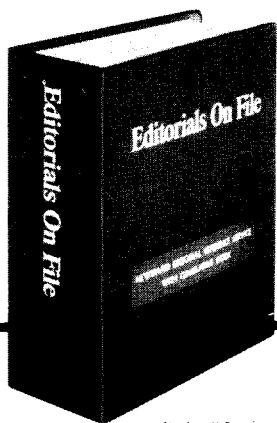
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