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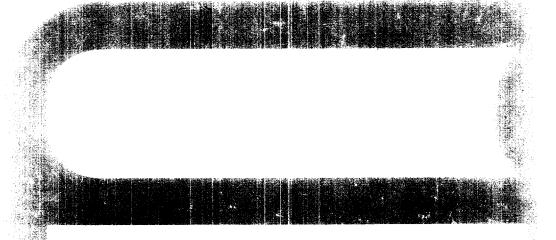
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March 1974, vol. 65, no. 3

- American Art Museum
- □ Who Borrows Maps
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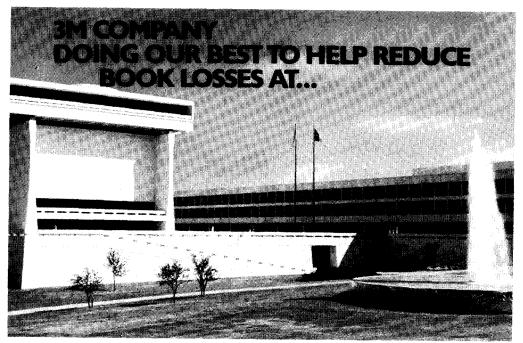
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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

special libraries

March 1974 Volume 65, Number 3

Letters	5a	
A Large Museum Library	99	Frank H. Sommer
Who Borrows Maps From a University Library Map Collection—And Why?	104	Jean M. Ray
Flexible Data Base Management System Expedites Library Planning and Control	110	Jean K. Martin
Use of Televised Role Playing in Special Library Education	116	Pauline M. Vaillancourt Ann E. Prentice Roland Piggford
Cataloging Government Technical Reports	121	Jacqueline R. Kates
Israeli Special Libraries	124	Barbara Foster

SLA News

1974 SLA Annual Meeting Jun 12, 1974	129	65th Conference Program Toronto	138
Chapters & Divisions	154	Members in the News	156

Vistas

Have You Seen?	157	Pubs	160
Have You Heard?	158		
Placement	17a	Index to Advertisers	18a

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LETTERS

A Reply from Commerce

The far ranging comments by Robert J. Richardson on the National Technical Information Service in your October 1973 issue were provocative. It is unfortunate that he "disagrees with the concept that NTIS must operate as a zero-subsidy enterprise," since the concept is basic in the Congressional authorization for NTIS (15 U.S. Code 1151-57).

In her response to Senator Pell's inquiry in behalf of Mr. Richardson, Assistant Secretary Ancker-Johnson said:

"It is a pleasure to respond to such considered comments and suggestions as those from Mr. Richardson. NTIS officials would be pleased to discuss, with him, his particular interests should he visit Washington in the future."

There has been no response from Mr. Richardson, nor have I knowingly talked with him during SLA and other questionand-answer sessions.

The issues are complex, involving a number of public policies which are not always mutually reinforcing. Others of our customers would disagree with Mr. Richardson. I encourage your readers to address me directly on any question, any time.

> William T. Knox U.S. Department of Commerce National Technical Information Service Washington, D.C. 20230

Fight Stupid Title Changes!

As a special librarian who has spent most of his professional life with scientific and technical periodicals and other serial publications, I have long been aware of the irresponsibility of some publishers and editors changing titles without good cause, and, far too often, almost capriciously. The ever-rising cost of catalog maintenance and bibliographic control, not to speak of the hidden costs of research assistance, has forced the attention of many serials and reference librarians to the question of titles and their unwarranted changes, until a genuine sense of outrage produced Librarians United to Fight Costly, Silly, Unnecessary Serial Title Changes. LUFTFCSUSTIC may have started as an elaborate joke, but the members are in deadly earnest about the need for librarians to educate publishers and editors alike to the

Максн 1974

facts that the majority of title changes are indeed unwarranted, and that all of them constitute an ever-increasing tax on the already insufficiently funded libraries of all types. It surely stands to reason that libraries would rather spend their meager budgets on service and reference expenditures, not on "house-keeping" items such as title changes which cost anywhere from \$10 to \$30 per title and library. Even an inevitable title change of a serious, professionally important research journal will cost American libraries between \$20,000-and \$50,000-if only 2,000 libraries subscribe to one copy each! Just figure out the cost of the title changes your own library had to record in 1973, and multiply that figure by 5,000.

A well-organized effort to educate those responsible for any future title changes is indeed in order, and should be pursued with firmness and courtesy in equal measure. If you don't believe the magnitude of the problem, get a copy of *Title Varies*, the juststarted quarterly of the organization with the unpronounceable name. Just send \$2 to *Title Varies*, P.O. Box 197, Okemos, Mich. 48864. You have to see it to believe it. Most of all: the time has come to organize a defense against these indirect raids on the budgets and service capabilities of all libraries.

> John Henry Richter The University of Michigan Library Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

Retrieving Cassette Tapes

With respect to Ms. Jane Port's article "Audiocassette Journals for the Health Professions" in *Special Libraries*, Nov 1973, I, also, realize the need for accessing back issues of cassette tape programs.

One of the audiocassette serials listed in her bibliography is VOICES-12/60 (for pharmacists) published by the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, Washington, D.C. Coincidentally, my presentation "Indexing VOICES-12/60 Cassette Tapes" has been recently narrated on vol.3, no.10, Oct 1973, side 2 of VOICES and will be reprinted in the forthcoming (Dec 1973) Bulletin of the New York City Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

As a pharmacist, I used my training in library science to make hospital pharmacists aware of the necessity of devising a simple indexing system for recalling topics discussed in their audiocassette tapes. As a result, they now can retrieve very quickly current-awareness information on such diverse subjects as antacids, clinical pharmacy, hemodialysis, hyperalimentation, intravenous therapy, transplants, tuberculosis, venereal disease, etc.

Ms. Port stressed in her article the importance of audiocassette journals to the health profession; but, unless retrievability of back issues can be effected, cassette tapes are going to pile up on our shelves or be stored away in drawers and closets without accomplishing the comprehensive purposes originally intended for their use.

> Carmine Varano Jersey City, N.J. 07306

A Bit of Background

In regard to Hilary D. Burton's piece in the December SL, I think it excessively modest of her not to have cited previous descriptions of this system in the literature. There is, of course, her own write-up in the 1969 ASIS Proceedings as well as T. B. Yerke's article about it in the February 1970 Datamation.

> W. R. Eshelman Wilson Library Bulletin New York, N.Y. 10452

A Change in RUIN

Time changes all things, and not the least of these are library plans for desirable projects. I would like to note the following additions to Ms. Miller's article, "RUIN, A Network for Urban and Regional Studies Libraries," in *Special Libraries* 64(no.11): 498-504 (Nov 1973):

1. The Directory of Urban Studies Libraries: Washington, D.C. Area, produced in September 1971 is now sadly out of date. Plans for a further revision have not been made.

2. The Urban Institute now has no plans to subsidize production of the RUIN group's union list of serials.

3. Compilation or revision of a dictionary of urban terms or a vocabulary list is not now underway at the Urban Institute Library. Revision of the Library's internal subject headings is an on-going project, as it is in many libraries; no publication or distribution of these headings is planned.

> Judy H. Fair The Urban Institute 2100 M Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20037

First Love

I read with great interest "The Challenge for Library Schools: An Employment View" in the October 1973 issue of Special Libraries. I feel very strongly that library schools are not preparing students for any type of employment but it is especially difficult for the new graduate to enter into special libraries. Perhaps my experience will be of interest.

When I entered library school, I had a B.S. degree with an art major. I had worked as an illustrator; first, with the National Space and Aeronautics Administration and later with the U.S. Army. This was a total of six years' experience, but I had never worked in a library. The complete concept of pursuing further education in library school was to enter special librarianship and, in particular, art and/or museum librarianship.

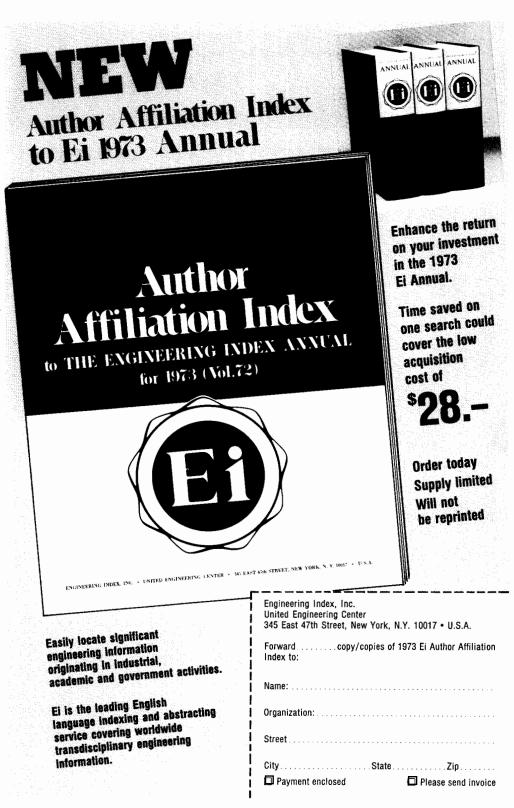
Absolutely no one could give me any information about opportunities in the field or courses which would be of help to me in the situation I wished to enter. There was also no information available as to the number of jobs available in art librarianship or if, indeed, any jobs were available. Finally, I did hear of one position in a museum which required an experienced librarian with knowledge of at least two languages for the salary of \$6,000.00 per year.

To make a long story short, I am in the field of medical librarianship and have been since graduation. That was about seven years ago. I enjoy the field and have been relatively successful in it—but it was not my first choice. I really regret not having gone into art librarianship but I am still so isolated within the area of librarianship that I never hear of any opportunities to change back to my first love.

Congratulations on a very good article and I hope that it will encourage art librarians to make the oportunities of the field available to students.

> Mary Ann Knotts Birmingham, Ala. 35205

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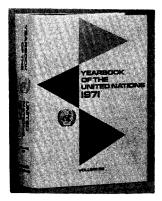
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A Large Museum Library

Frank H. Sommer

The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum Library, Winterthur, Del. 19735

■ Winterthur is a large museum which specializes in the American "material arts" prior to 1913. It is the library's purpose to bridge the gap between the sensual and the intellectual, the visual and the verbal so that the scholar is provided with the proper material for serious research. The philosophy and organization of Winterthur are explained.

ALTHOUGH Winterthur covers a great deal of ground—over 1,000 acres— I had never previously thought of it as belonging to the "major" museums of the United States, since most of them embrace the entire spectrum of art history. Unlike most other large museums Winterthur covers a limited subject, but attempts to explore it in depth.

In an essay called, "An Unexploited Historical Resource," Walter Muir Whitehill* pointed out that the official bulletin of the College Art Association between 1913 and the year of his article (1965) published only fifteen articles or "notes" on the subject of American art. Winterthur's subject matter is American art before 1913 and its European background—with special emphasis on the British part of that background.

The Winterthur Museum is located in the state of Delaware. The museum was established by the late Henry Francis du Pont to house his collection of art made in and/or used by the citizens of what is now the United States between *circa* 1600 and *circa* 1840. The collections stress native, American-made furniture, metalwork, prints, and imported materials such as British prints, ceramics, and textiles. Subsidiary museum collections are those of paintings, sculpture, architectural interiors, drawings, and maps.

The collections of the library at Winterthur consist of holdings in printed books and periodicals, manuscripts and microfilm, slides and photographs. In addition there are two special collections. The first is in the Belknap Library, a research collection of books, manuscripts, prints, drawings and photographs for the study of the history of American painting. The second is the Decorative Arts Photographic Collection. The latter consists, at the present time, of some sixty thousand photographs of American-made works of decorative art (especially furniture and objects of gold and silver).

American Art and Its Origins

Twenty-two years ago, in October 1951, the university's and the museum's trustees decided to establish, in connection with the Winterthur Museum, a program on the graduate level for the study of the arts of early America.

I was asked to draw up a proposal for submission to foundations for possible funding of an M.A. program which was to be a joint project of Winterthur and the University of Delaware.

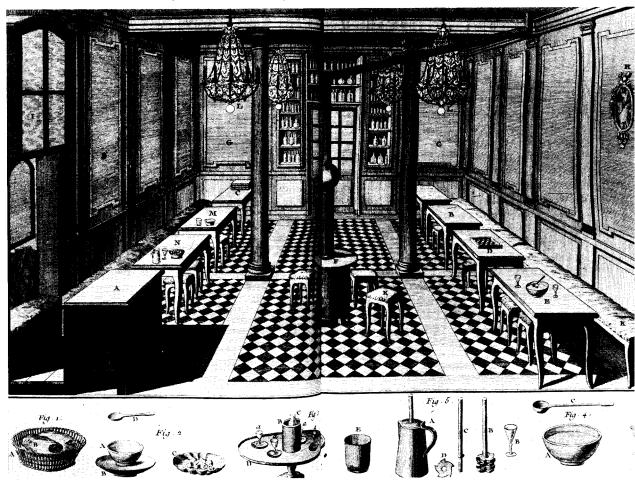
^{*} In: Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia / The Arts in Early American History: Needs and Opportunities for Study, Chapel Hill, N.C., University of North Carolina Press, 1965, p. 3-33.

Since I had recently been a graduate student in the field of the archeology of Roman Britain, the argument I advanced was that our program should set out to do research in and to teach the early history of the art of North America as though we were dealing with the history and archeology of the Roman Empire in Britain, but studying in fact the antiquities of the British Empire in North America. The period after the United States' breaking of British Imperial rule over the new nation seemed to me roughly analogous to the period after which Britain had lost contact with Rome, called "The English Settlements." It had been defined by Myres, the Oxford historian, as "The period of some two centuries which lies between the collapse of Roman government in Britain and the arrival of St. Augustine,"

i.e., the period in which Britannia turned into England. I could see no reason why the concepts and techniques used by Collingwood and Myres in their classic book *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* would not work for the history and art history of the United States.

My major guides in buying research materials for the study of early American culture and its European background have consisted of two books produced by a team of anthropologists under the leadership of my teacher, Professor George P. Murdock of Yale University. They are the Outline of Cultural Materials and its companion volume the Outline of World Cultures. Together, they systematically outline the components of culture and the distribution of cultures around the world. We at

Figure 1. "Boutique de Limonadier," from L'Art du Distillateur Liquoriste, by Jacques-Francois Demachy, in the series Descriptions des Arts et Métiers, Paris, 1775



Winterthur have extracted from the two Outlines the material pertinent to our own subject of early America and its European origins.

A Special Kind of Library

Winterthur is not a conventional art museum, nor is its library one devoted exclusively to "Fine Art." The aim is to study art in the broadest possible sense of the term. The library, therefore, acquires books concerned with architecture, painting, and sculpture. But, because the museum is primarily one of decorative arts, books on all the crafts are also collected. In addition, because of its archeological-anthropological orientation, the library is concerned with what is known as "material culture" in its widest sense. Thus the library not only collects books and manuscripts on pottery but also tries to find material on its technology and its use. Even though the library's first function is to document the museum's collections, an attempt is also made to provide the researcher with material on early American life not represented by the museum's holdings. For example, the museum owns very few pieces of clothing. Yet books, prints, drawings, and photographs covering the history of costume are also

collected. The museum owns a good but small collection of tools. However, 15 years have been spent assembling a complete set of the French Royal Academy of Sciences' great craft encyclopedia, the *Descriptions des Arts et Métiers*—the most important work on eighteenth century manufacturing. Reproduced is a plate from one of its volumes which deals with the manufacture of liqueurs, soft drinks, and ices in the 1770's (Figure 1).

Illustrated books and prints are used in the library as documents for the study of early American history. The enormous gap between our own times and the early days of our country can be seen in the library's holdings which make it possible to distinguish between the "learned" architecture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Figure 2) and our own post *beaux arts* theory and practice. Girard College's Greek Revival architecture is completely divorced from the deliberately unlearned architecture of Paul Rudolph and Miës van der Rohe.

Other topics treated are the reconstruction of the horse-drawn society, the nature of early agriculture, eighteenth century heating and lighting, etiquette, the dance, illness, insanity, the prison, the nature of childhood, and early soft-

Figure 2. Philadelphia from Girard College, 1850. Lithograph by J. W. Hill and B. F. Smith, Philadelphia, 1850

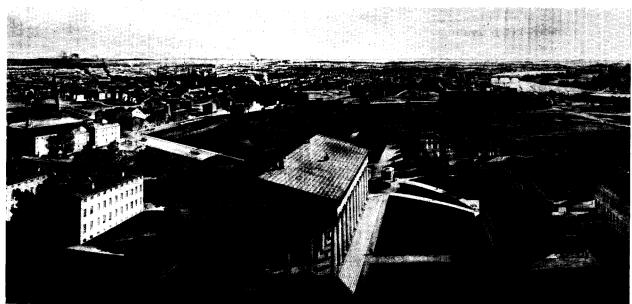




Figure 3. Four of Hearts: "Sea Quadrant" from a set of playing cards by Thomas Tuttell, London, ca. 1701

sell advertising (Figure 3). The illustration shows one of a set of playing cards distributed by Thomas Tuttell, a manufacturer of scientific instruments who supplied Samuel Pepys. Thanks to the guidance provided by Professor Murdock, it is possible to find visual documentation as well as verbal for the history of all those topics (and a great many more) in our holdings.

Cataloging the Collection

We have found that the Yale system can be reconciled with the cataloging and indexing methods previously used here. For printed books we use the methods of the Library of Congress. Manuscripts (and microfilmed manuscripts) are indexed using a system developed by Mrs. E. I. Wood which employs an opticcoincidence method described in her book *Report on Project History Re*trieval, Wilmington, 1966. The photographs in the Decorative Arts Photographic Collection are indexed in depth so that they can be retrieved by maker, place of origin, date, or form. So far as I know, it is the most sophisticated index for material objects as yet devised.

We are attempting to index the content of our visual files (photographs, book illustrations, prints, and drawings) using the Yale *Outlines* as our guide and hope to have in the future not only an important pictorial collection, but also one cataloged and classified in such a way that the researcher will be able readily to retrieve information.

The Place of the Museum Library

Today the advanced collector, the historian, and the graduate student can come to Winterthur and find, under one roof, a very large part of the material needed for research in the history of the English Empire in the United States; they also can study the material culture produced or used in our country from after the Revolution up to our cut-off date of 1913. Our library staff consists of 26, so we cannot provide service for a large group of people. Although primarily intended as a service organization for the curatorial staff of the museum and students enrolled in the Winterthur Program, the library is open to any graduate student and all serious scholars of British and American art.

The collections of the library at Winterthur, for the most part, are housed in a building now slightly over four years old called the "Crowninshield Research Building." The physical facilities of the library are programmed to fill our physical needs for the next twenty-one years. We have planned space for 150,000 bound volumes, 200,000 slides, and 1,000,000 photographs (in $8'' \times 10''$ size).

The basic problem of the large museum, in my opinion, is that it is an educational institution; and, like a good university, it may be said that a museum is as good as its library. Museums are more than a place of storage or display; they are also places for education and scholarship in the study of the objects housed in their walls. The large museum

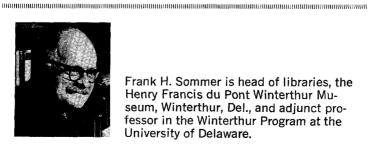
must be prepared for an audience of undergraduate and graduate status. It must also provide for the intellectual needs not only of the professional scholar but also the unprofessional, and even the untrained adult. The museum library, moreover, has to provide not only for the education and research needs of the public but also the research needs and continued education of its staff.

Since few universities have museums which compare at all adequately to their libraries, it is up to the librarians of the art museums to attempt to bridge the gap between the visual scholar and the verbal scholar. In the creation of the library of the Warburg Institute, Aby Warburg made a successful attempt to close the gap between the historian of the Renaissance and the art historian. Warburg was able to do this by using intellectual history to interpret the work of art. The model provided by Dr. Warburg's activity as a scholar, collector, and a librarian is one which every librarian of an art museum could well attempt to follow-though he by no means need confine himself to the study of iconography. He can go on, as we have tried to do at Winterthur, to build further bridges between history and art history by using the models provided by such disciplines as economics, technological research, sociology, anthropology, and archeology. The conventional approach to art history and to the museum is narrow and intellectually sterile. But art

history and the museum need not be sterile. Through its library the museum can become an institution for interdisciplinary research and teaching.

If the goals of a museum are primarily esthetic, the needs of its library are slight. If, on the other hand, its goals are serious research and education in art history and connoisseurship, then the intensive development of the library is of the first importance. The American museum today hovers between the two goals of being a place of popular entertainment and providing for serious education and research. Hopefully, in the future, the American museum and museum library will move strongly in the direction of the latter alternative, stressing the education both of the mind and the senses. In this way, esthetic experience can be intensified and strengthened. There is more to art than merely sensuous beauty. As Aby Warburg would have been free to admit, art is both sensuous and intellectual. Its intellectual values can be made fully accessible only through the facilities of the museum library.

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BURNING INVESTIGATION INVESTIGAT

Who Borrows Maps from a University Library Map Collection—And Why?

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■ During summer and fall quarters, 1972, Southern Illinois University Library Map Room circulated 2,721 maps and aerial photos to 223 borrowers. Undergraduates constituted 44% of borrowers, graduate students, 32%; faculty, 19%. However, 72% of items loaned were taken by graduate students, 16% by undergraduates, and 10% by faculty. Borrowers were scattered in many university

SOUTHERN Illinois University (SIU) is a former teacher-training institution that grew very rapidly during a period of some 20 years into a large university of 20,000 students. It is located in an area of coal mining and farming, particularly fruit-growing, with some shift to tourism as population and economic productivity decline. During its burgeoning period SIU aided in the creation of a daughter university in Edwardsville, about 115 miles northwest, now completely separate except for having the same board of trustees.

The university library of course shared in the rapid growth of the 1950s and 1960s, increasing from 124,000 volumes in 1951 to 1,600,000 this year, with annual additions reaching about 100,000 volumes until the present budget cuts. A strong policy of centralization of library resources has so far kept almost departments, with small concentrations in forestry, geology, education, zoology, geography, and history. The stated purpose of 60% of the loans was research, followed by class use, theses and dissertations, travel, and recreation. Items loaned tallied by form: aerial photos, 60%; topographical maps, 23%; by geographical area: Southern Illinois, 66%; United States, 16%.

the entire collection within the main library building; the chief exception is a small branch at the two-year Vocational-Technical Institute some ten miles away. Book collections and reference service in Morris Library are organized into four subject divisions on the upper floors: humanities, social studies, education, and science-with a newly established undergraduate library on the first floor. The entire collection is open stack, with books and study spaces adjacent. The professional staff totals 60; there are 65 civil service workers and normally about 200–235 student assistants. SIU Library is the only large research library within a radius of a hundred miles.

The Map Library has always been a part of the Science Division, and its librarian spends one-third of her time on science reference duties. The map collection is located on the fifth floor along

with the Science reference collection, reference office, and the Science periodical collection, partitioned off from them only by its own map cases. The total map area is about 2,000 square feet, but only about 1,550 square feet are usable because corridors must be maintained for access to adjacent elevators, rest rooms, stairway, etc. There are spaces for 35 chairs at seven tables; two tables are ordinarily used as a staff work area. The Map Room is open for use and borrowing during all the hours that the main library is open (94 hours per week during the academic year, 84 hours during summer term, and 56 hours during vacation periods). Three or four student assistants (two in summer) are regularly assigned to the Map Room; each works 10 to 15 hours per week. When neither map librarian nor map room students are available limited map service is given by science librarians or science student assistants.

The Map Collection

The origins of the map collection at SIU date back to Army Map Service donations in the late 1940s, but its organization and cataloging were delayed until the 1950s. Maps, aerial photos, etc., are arranged by LC classification and are now cataloged on special form cards. The Map Library is a depository for Geological Survey, National Ocean Survey, Lake Survey, and Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center materials, and usually has been generously funded for purchases. During the period of this study, accession figures reached 150,000. including some 42,000 aerial photos of Southern Illinois and contiguous counties of neighboring states. The emphasis of the collection is on Southern Illinois during the past 40 years; there are comparatively few older maps, except for a small gift collection of rare early maps of mostly the Mississippi Valley region. The Map Room's atlas collection (general and national atlases, but not historical or economic, which are in the Social Studies Division) as well as cartography and map reference books are classified in Dewey decimal classification. The rest of the library is also classified under Dewey, except for the Undergraduate Library, which uses LC. In addition to full cataloging in the central catalog, Map Room Dewey material also has one entry in the Map Room catalog under place or subject.

Circulation

Map Room loan policies are quite liberal. Almost all maps and aerial photos may be charged out on McBee-Keysort cards which were designed for general circulation before the adoption of machine-charging for books. Ordinarily, circulation of library resources is restricted to current university personnel and some area teachers, business firms, alumni, etc., who are able to secure "courtesy cards" permitting library borrowing privileges. Normally call number, brief title, student's name, local address, and identification number are recorded; faculty are identified by department. During summer and fall terms, as well as intervening vacation periods of June 19-December 31, 1972, borrowers were regularly asked to give status, department, and purpose for which the map was borrowed. Because of the number of people who occasionally charged out maps, especially late evenings and weekends, there were some failures to obtain the additional data. It was possible, however, to determine year and major for all students through printouts maintained in the library's general circulation department.

It should, perhaps, be emphasized at this point that the statistics to be presented do not in any way include either substantial use of map materials in the Map Room area, within the building, or reproductions made on the nearby copying machine. Circulation of Map Room atlases and books on cartography is handled at the general library circulation desk and is also entirely omitted from this study. The regular loan period for maps is two weeks; renewals have not been included in the count. If, however, a borrower withdraws the same map at a

Number of Maps Borrowed by Each Category of Southern Illinois University Map Library Borrowers, Jun-Dec 1972

Academic Level	Number of Bor- rowers	Per- centage	Number of Items Borrowed	Per- centage
Freshman	10	4	26	1
Sophomore	12	5	50	2
Junior	29	13	174	6
Senior	48	22	183	7
Graduate	72	32	1970	72
Faculty	42	19	279	10
Other	10	4	39	1
Total	223		2721	

Table 2. Academic Disciplines Represented

Department and Broad Division of Southern Illinois University Map Library Borrowers, Jun–Dec 1972

Departments with 10 or More Borrowers	Number of Borrowers	Percentage
Forestry	23	10
Geology	17	8
Zoology	13	6
Geography	12	5
History	11	5
Government	10	4
Major Divisions		
Social studies	58	26
Sciences	52	23
Applied sciences	37	17
Education	24	11
Humanities	22	10
General and other	30	13
Total	223	
	• •	

later date, it has been counted again as a new loan.

In order to analyze the data collected, 46 variables were established for the holes in the margin of the McBee-Keysort card. Each card was punched for status, department, purpose, area, subject, and form. There were minor difficulties caused by overlapping use categories, students whose status changed during the study, or maps extending into two or more areas, which had to be resolved somewhat arbitrarily.

Findings

What were the findings? Who borrowed maps from SIU Map Room? Table 1 shows that nearly one-third of the borrowers during 1972 summer and fall quarters were graduate students, somewhat over one-third upperclassmen, another one-fifth were faculty, and the freshmen and sophomores trail with under 10%. There is also a miscellaneous category labelled "other" which includes civil service workers, an unknown student whose charge card was mysteriously missing, a representative of a local engineering firm, and even three interlibrary loans of maps to public libraries in Illinois.

The statistics showing the number of items borrowed during this period are somewhat abnormal because a single graduate student in zoology involved in a wildlife research project borrowed a total of 1,403 items, chiefly aerial photos of various Southern Illinois counties. The results of this massive borrowing show up in a skewing in all tables in favor of graduate students, research, Southern Illinois, and aerial photo categories. However, it can be seen that graduate student borrowing without this one student's contribution at all would be 567, some 43% of the total, and still significantly higher than that of any other group. Because this use was exceptional, alternative figures excluding borrowings for this special project will also be presented for each subsequent table, along with the complete circulation pattern.

As to academic discipline represented among borrowers, the most significant finding of Table 2 is that borrowers are widely scattered in approximately 40 departments, and that the largest category, Forestry, represents only 23 individuals, or 10%. Moreover, 13 of these are juniors and seniors who are required to take cartography class which generates а heavy Map Room use. Since the Geology Department maintains its own small collection of topographic quadrangles and geological maps and the Geography Department possesses a considerable number of large wall maps, use of the Library's Map Room by personnel of these two units is undoubtedly reduced. Combining borrowers into broader groups shows 58 from social studies or 26%; 52 from the sciences, 23%; 37 from the ap-

Table 3. Purpose of Loan

Number and Percentage of Maps Borrowed from Southern Illinois University Map Library According to Purpose of Loan, Jun-Dec 1972

Purpose	Number of Items Borrowed	Percentage
Research	1644	60
Class use	318	12
Theses and		
dissertations	238	9
Travel	212	8
Recreation	190	7

Percentage of Maps Borrowed by Each Category of Southern Illinois University Map Library Borrowers According to Purpose of Loan, Jun-Dec 1972

				Borrow		
Purpose	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate	Faculty
Research					76	49
Class use Theses and	35	14	50	46	5	11
dissertations					12	
Travel	15	52	23	14	3	20
Recreation	42	28	19	20	2	15

plied sciences (including Forestry), 17%; 24 from education, 11%; and 22 or 10% from the humanities. It is interesting to note that the largest faculty category numbering ten was from Morris Library and associated Learning Resources Service, which may be accounted for by the location of these people. They are in the same building with the maps and appreciate the usefulness of road maps and topographic quadrangles for travel and recreation.

Table 3 shows the stated purpose for which maps were withdrawn. Some distinctions here are a little blurred, for example, research projects which also collected data for thesis or dissertation or for subsequent class use, or the interrelation of travel and recreation. Noteworthy in the total for class use were 56 maps borrowed for the cartography course already mentioned, and 94 maps loaned out to seniors and graduate students for class presentations in a physiography course. Class use, recreation, and travel are most important for undergraduates, with class use about one-half of all borrowings of upperclassmen. Graduate student use is overwhelmingly (76%) for research, 12% for theses and dissertations. If the 1,380 aerial photos borrowed by the previously mentioned student are deducted, research for this group drops to 19%, and other percentages change to: theses and dissertations, 40%; class use, 17%; travel, 9%; recreation, 8%. Research also bulks large (49%) in faculty borrowing, with class use, travel, and recreation each between 10% and 20%. Some of the more interesting use stories were those of the former interior design major (female) who borrowed aerial photos to locate houses for a garbage collection route, the chemistry major who took out the aerial photos that showed his fiancee's family's farm, and the graduate student in art who used topographical and plastic relief maps to seek out natural gas sources for pottery-making in West Virginia. But maps were also borrowed to aid in preparing grant proposals, to be used as illustrations in a book, to locate Indian flint quarries, and for study of future job sites.

Map borrowing at Southern Illinois University is distinctly provincial. As pointed out in Table 4, two-thirds of the maps loaned are of areas in the 34 southern counties, roughly bounded on the north by the 39th parallel. The rest of Illinois was the area of only 65 or 2% of borrowings, with nearby states (Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, which are all contiguous, plus Arkansas and Tennessee) standing at 253 loans or 9%, and United States (except for Illinois and nearby states) 430 or 16%. Latin America and Canada combine at only 3%, as do the four Eastern Hemisphere continents together. Again, if the 1,380 aerial photos used by the wildlife research project are excluded, Southern Illinois is decreased to 32%, the rest of Illinois rises to 5%, nearby states 19%, United States also 32%, Canada and Latin America 6%, Eastern Hemisphere 5%.

MARCH 1974

Table 4. Geographical Area

Number and Percentage of Maps Borrowed from
Southern Illinois University Map Library
According to Geographical Area,
Jun-Dec 1972

Region	Number of Items Borrowed	Percentage
Southern Illinois (34 counties) Illinois (central	1804	66
and northern)	65	2
Nearby states (5 contiguous, plus Arkansas and Tennessee)	253	9
United States (except Illinois and nearby states)	430	16
Canada, Latin America	77	3
Eastern Hemisphere	70	3

Table 5. Subject and Form

Number and Percentage of Maps Borrowed from Southern Illinois University Map Library According to Subject and Form, Jun-Dec 1972

Туре	Number of Items Borrowed	Percentage
Aerial photos	1641	60
Topographic	639	23
General	91	3
Road	87	3
Plastic relief	83	3
Outline and base	50	2
Geologic	39	1
Forestry and recreation	22	1
Plat books	21	1

The last table, number 5, attempts to show demand for certain thematic maps and map forms. Aerial photos (1,524 of Southern Illinois counties and 117 of nearby counties in contiguous states) are overwhelmingly ahead; followed by topographic maps, chiefly the Geological Survey 15-minute and 7.5-minute series. In fact the most popular map of all appears to have been the Carbondale 7.5minute topographic quadrangle, copies of which were borrowed 22 times. Circulation amounts to only 4% of the total for subject maps, even though 39 geology maps were withdrawn; forestry and recreation maps total only 22, and thus fall far behind. However, if the aerial photo total is reduced by the 1,380 borrowed for the wildlife project, this category falls to 19%; the topographic maps rise to 42%; general, 7%; road and plastic relief each 6%; and geologic is now almost 3%.

It is a bit disheartening to compare potential users with the number of those who actually borrowed maps. The enrollment on the Carbondale campus during the summer term of 1972 was 9,732, during fall, 20,349 (a drop, incidentally, of some 3,500 from the peak figure of 23,843 in fall 1970). The faculty numbered 1,591 during the summer, 1,795 during fall term; staff averaged 1,875 during the period. This gives a total university community of more than 24,000, not to mention spouses and children or area residents with courtesy cards. Actual borrowers during the two terms were only 223, less than 1% of potential population. Even among graduate students less than 3% of the fall enrollment are represented. This suggests a need, as do most university library use studies, for more effective public relations and perhaps especially for improved liaison with the faculty.

Other Use Studies

It is interesting to note that a somewhat similar study of map library use by department was carried out at UCLA covering the years 1967–1969 (1). Some 1,565 borrowers filled out registration cards during the period, and the group has been analyzed on the basis of department or major. For nearly one-half (46%) the field was undetermined or undecided; of the remainder the largest number came from the social sciences. However, the Map Library actually served a fairly representative cross section of campus departments, as at SIU. At both UCLA and SIU the physical scientists make little use of maps; the same is true of life science people at UCLA, but not at SIU where botanists and zoologists are frequent borrowers. At both universities librarians in general are active map users, though UCLA found that library school students borrow few maps. UCLA serves substantially more users from business and industry than does SIU, in a city with little industry. On the other hand, forestry students and faculty, who have the highest department total in the SIU study, are not represented in the UCLA study at all. This latter study also made no real attempt to establish specific purposes for map withdrawal, and gives no consideration to borrowing of maps for recreational uses.

The only other map use study located was carried out at the University of Oregon Library Map Room during the spring of 1948, and apparently dealt only with use of maps within the library. Requests for maps came predominantly from upperclass and graduate students, the largest number were geography majors, mostly for use in class assignments (2). In conclusion, this study of Map Room circulation during summer and fall terms 1972 has demonstrated a widespread distribution of map borrowers throughout the university, with heaviest use of map materials by graduate students for research purposes. The geographical emphasis is on the local area, and aerial photos and topographic maps are the most popular types.

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Flexible Data Base Management System Expedites Library Planning and Control

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■ Application of a generalized data base management system enabled the new Physics-Mathematics-Astronomy (PMA) Library at The University of Texas at Austin to couple the immediate needs of moving and integrating two libraries with long-term capabilities such as provision of easier access to the journal collection and modification, retrieval, and updating the data base.

THE APPLICATION of a generalized data base management system is described. This system enabled the new Physics-Mathematics-Astronomy (PMA) Library at The University of Texas at Austin to more easily move and integrate the collections of two libraries, while at the same time establish a basic core of information pertaining to that library's journals. It was felt that the system selected should be flexible and provide continued control and management indexes for decision-making. SYS-TEM 2000* was chosen, since it features a user-oriented language enabling nonprogrammers to easily establish, access, and update their data bases. The system is available on the University Computation Center's CDC 6600 computer.

With the capabilities of the data base, the library staff can provide users with an index to a shelving arrangement compatible with literature citations, as well as information for each journal, such as date and volume numbers, completeness, foreign language information, and cross-references.

General Background

The Physics-Mathematics-Astronomy (PMA) Library journal project evolved in the fall of 1971 after determination that there was a need to establish a data base of information that could be easily manipulated to provide computer printouts in a variety of formats for numerous purposes.

Two key reasons for the establishment of this data base were: 1) Quicker user access to journals could be provided, eliminating the necessity of using the card catalog for location information. 2) A consolidated move was anticipated in a few months and having journal information in such a form would eliminate possible problems which could arise. A manual file would have required a similar expenditure of time, yet could not have been manipulated to serve multiple purposes.

Prior to the summer of 1972 the Physics-Astronomy and the Mathematics Library materials were housed in separate buildings, under the supervision of the author; both were arranged in call number order with journals and books interfiled. Space was at such a premium that shifting the collections to another arrangement prior to the move was not feasible. The librarian believed that having books and journals shelved separately in the new library with journals arranged alphabetically by title (according to citation in the literature) would provide a more easily accessible collection.

^{*} SYSTEM 2000 is a proprietary product of MRI Systems Corp., Austin, Texas.

It was felt that the system chosen should be one which could be readily utilized by the library staff in creating the data base, preparing programs for the computer, and updating. The general purpose data base management system, SYSTEM 2000, was the only system available through the University's Computation Center which seemed to meet these requirements. In addition, budgetary restrictions necessitated use of facilities available on campus.

Planning for Library Needs

In organizing information to be included in the data base for each journal, the author analyzed both the immediate and long-range needs of the library. A first priority would be a list arranged alphabetically in the order by which the journals were to be shelved, containing cross-references (from the official LC form of entry and also from other titles which library users might check). Former and superseded titles would be provided where applicable; also, translation information. (If the journal is in a foreign language and PMA has the English translation, the title of the latter is given. If the journal is a translation of a foreign language publication, the title of the original foreign language journal is given, also, the name of the foreign language.) An indication should be given if the journal is an index or abstract. Each title would have beginning volume and date, as applicable, and if noncurrent, ending volume and date. Status, completeness, and shelving location if outside PMA Library are the remaining parameters desirable for patron usage in the immediate future.

The call number (or the word "unclassified") should be entered in the data base, but not printed on the final printout, since it would not be necessary for patron use. Each journal should be assigned a unique four-digit number, to be used for internal management (making corrections, additions, etc.). In addition, space should be allocated for future needs, such as holdings statement, abbreviated title, and CODEN.

Figure 1. Data Base for PMA Journals

- 1* TITLE CITED (NAME X(5)):
- 2* FORMER TITLES (RG):
- 3* FORMER TITLE (NON-KEY NAME X(10) IN 2):
- 4* SUPERSEDED TITLES (RG):
 - 5* TITLES (NON-KEY NAME X(10) IN 4):
- 6* TITLE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 7* FOREIGN LANGUAGE NAME (NAME X(5)):
- 8* TITLE OF TRANSLATION JOURNAL (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 9* BEGINNING VOLUME (NAME X(5)):
- 10* ENDING VOLUME (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 11* BEGINNING DATE (NAME X(5)):
- 12* ENDING DATE (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 13* HOLDINGS STATEMENT (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 14* STATUS (NAME X(7)):
- 15* COMPLETE//INCOMPLETE (NAME X(10)):
- 16* INDEX//ABSTRACT (NAME X(5)):
- 17* CALL NUMBER (NON-KEY NAME X(14)):
- 18* UNCLASSIFIED (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 19* LOCATION OF BOUND VOLUMES OUTSIDE PMA (RG): 20* VOLUME SPECIFICATION (NON-KEY NAME X(5) IN 19): 21* LOCATION (NAME X(5) IN 19):
- 22* NUMBER (KEY INTEGER 9(4)):
- 23* LC TITLE (NAME X(5)):
- 24* OTHER TITLE REFERENCE FROM (NAME X(5)):
- 25* ABBREVIATED TITLE (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):
- 26* CODEN (NON-KEY NAME X(5)):

It was felt that in preparation for the move into the new library a printout providing the following would be helpful: title cited according to new shelving arrangement, call number, and unique journal number, with space to record an estimate of linear footage of shelf space needed.

Structuring the Data Base

In order to structure the data within the parameters of the data base management system to insure that all needed information would be obtained, a data base was defined (Figure 1). Each of the 21 items listed is referred to as a "component" (abbreviated as "C").† The data base defined by the author contains two of the four types of compo-

[†] An expanded description of the component names given in Figure 1 may be requested from the author.

nents available within SYSTEM 2000: elements and repeating groups. "Elements" are actually names or labels which are assigned to the data which is represented (e.g., in Cl, the element is "TITLE CITED"). In Figure 1 all components are elements except C2, C4, and C19; these three are "Repeating Groups" (designated by "RG" in parentheses). Repeating groups allow for the presence of multiple occurrences for a single data set. For example, a journal, such as Physics Letters, which split into two parts, could have two occurrences of C5: Physics Letters. A. Physics Letters. B.

Évery component declaration must have a basic format containing the following, illustrated by Cl of the author's data base:

Com- ponent Number	System Sepa- rator	Com- ponent Name	Com- ponent Descrip- tion	Colon
1	*	TITLE CITED	(NAME X(5))	:

The component description tells the system the type of component and the hierarchical relationship of the component to the data base. Below are the four parts of the component description used in the author's data base:

Designation	Data Type	Picture	Repeating Group Membership
Key or	Name	X[numeral]	IN[numeral]
Non-key	Integer	9[numeral]	

The designation "non-key" is used for components which will not be needed as access criteria; for items which will be used as access keys, the term "key" may be used; if no term is used, "key" is chosen by default. An index is built by the system for all values of "key" items. Of six data types available in the system,[‡] the author used only "Name" and "Integer." "Name" is used for any alphanumeric data; when more than one consecutive blank is present in the data, the computer discards it. "Integer" is used for a string of numerals without a decimal point. The next part of the component description is referred to as the 'picture designation," used to specify length of the field reserved for data entered for that particular component. The symbol "X" is used for picture designations of alphanumeric characters (data type "Name"); the symbol "9" is used for numeric characters (data type "Integer"). The symbol "X" or "9" must be followed by the numeral (enclosed in parentheses) designating field length which the system is to allow.§ The user is not restricted to the number of characters designated in parentheses, since there is an automatic overflow for type "Name" if the field length is at least five; however, retrieval and update activities are slowed because the overflow is held in a separate file. Since rapid access was not a requisite, the author selected small numerals ("5" in most cases) for field length in instances in which the data to be input to the system would necessarily overflow because of excessive length, rather than waste space in the system's direct access storage by designating a longer field length to accommodate most titles. When a maximum length of components was known (e.g., in C15 the maximum number of characters to be used is 10), that maximum was given as field length specification.

If the user plans to use repeating groups in setting up his data base (as in the author's components 2, 4, and 19), he formats the relationship as indicated in Figure 1. The designation "RG" must be indicated in parentheses after the component name. Indented under the component name are the component number, name, and description of data for which there may be more than one occurrence. The hierarchical relationship of the group which is repeated must be specified within the description of that

[‡] Name, text, date, integer, decimal number and money number.

[§] If the user so desires, he may eliminate the entire picture designation, and the system will by default select "7" as the field specification for all data.

component as "IN" followed by the repeating group component number.

The data to be input to SYSTEM 2000 was formulated as follows for singly occurring components:

<component number>*<data value>* e.g.,

> 1* MATHEMATICS OF COMPUTATION*

and as follows for multiply occurring components:

 $<\!\!RG$ number>* $<\!\!component$

number>*<data value>*

e.g.,

4*5* PHYSICAL REVIEW. A*

The data referring to a single title (referred to as a logical entry) is followed by

END*

and thence by the data for the next logical entry. The data values may occur in any order except that all multiply occurring data values must follow all singly occurring data values within a logical entry.

Data Preparation and Submission

In fall 1971 the library staff in both the Mathematics and the Physics-Astronomy Libraries prepared lists of titles of current journal subscriptions, in alphabetical order, according to the Library of Congress form of entry. The lists were merged into one which gave the title, cross-references, and call numbers; this list would serve as a foundation for preparation of data creating the journal file.

The library staff in spring 1972 began gathering additional data from journal check-in records and the shelf lists of the Physics-Astronomy and Mathematics Libraries, compiling pertinent information for current and noncurrent titles.

Since the library was working against a deadline of June 1 for moving into the new building, components requiring time-consuming checking and those less essential to the immediate needs of library patrons and staff were omitted. These components were the holdings statement (C13), abbreviated title (C25) Figure 2. Sample Logical Entry 1* SPECTROCHIMICA ACTA*

9* 1*

- 10* 22*
- 11* 1941*
- 12* 1966*
- 14* SPLIT*
- 15* COMPLETE*

17* 544.605/SP38/COP.2*

22* 0556*

4*5* SPECTROCHIMICA ACTA. A*

4*5* SPECTROCHIMICA ACTA. B*

END*

and CODEN (C26). A minimum logical entry for a journal consisted of the title cited (C1), status (C14), and number (C22). Figure 2 shows a sample logical entry.

It was determined that the easiest and least expensive method of inputting the journal information into the system was for the library staff to keypunch standard Hollerith cards. As each batch of about 200 titles was completely keypunched, computer listings were made, proofread, and corrections keypunched. The listings were also used to record estimates of linear footage of shelf space required for each title (plus annual growth of current titles).

A total of about 12,000 cards were keypunched, representing information on about 1,115 titles (current and noncurrent).

Several days before beginning the move into the new building, a computer program was written to produce several copies of a computer printout of the journal file, arranged alphabetically by title as it was to be shelved (Figure 3) and including call number and unique journal number, with titles numbered sequentially. Using SYSTEM 2000 such

Figure 3. Printout of Journal	File Used	During Move
-------------------------------	-----------	-------------

	JOURNAL MANE	CALL NUMBER	-JOHR. NO
101	ANNALS OF THE INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL MATHEMATICS, TORYOM		3100*
102	ANNALS OF THE ORSERVATORY OF LUND.	520.6/L9724.	0753+
103	ANNALS OF THE SOLAR PHYSICS ORSERVATORY OF CARBRINGES	522.19/01444*	0780+
104	ANNALS OF THE TOKYO ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.	520.6/75734/SER.	0848*
105	ANNUAL REPORT, SPECILA VATICANA, CASTEL GANUOLFI+ ITALY+	520+6/C276RE*	0076*
106	ANNUAL REVIEW IN ALTOMATIC PROGRAMMING.	510.78085/AN78/C	1038+
107	ANNUAL RÉVIEW OF FLUID WECHANICS*	532/AN78+	0020+
108	APPLICARLE ANALYSIS*		1039*
109	APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.	510+5/AP58*	0021+
110	APPLIEN MECHANICS REVIEWS+	620.105/AP1.	6487 a
111	APPLIEN OPTICS*	535.05/AP\$A+	0022+
112	APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS.+	530.5/AP58+	0023•
113	APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.	605/AP58/C+3*	0025*
114	APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. AN	605/AP58/SER.A/C	0567+
115	APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, R.	605/AP58/SER.8/C	0568*
116	APPLIED SOLID STATE SCIENCE*		0026+
117	APPLIED SPECTROSCOPY+	544 = 675/AP5R*	0027*
118	APPLIED STATISTICS+	310.5/AP58+	1040.
119	ARCHIV BER MATHEMATIK*	510.5/AR25*	1041-
120	ARCHIV FUR ELEKTROTECHNIK+	537.05/AR25+	0024+
121	ARCHIV FUR MATHEWATISCHE LOGTK HND GRUNDLAGENFORSCHUNG.]64=05/AR25*	1042*
122	ANCHIVE FOR HISTORY OF EXACT SCIENCES+	509+05/AR28+	0029+
123	ARCHIVE FOR HATTONAL MECHANICS AND ANALYSIS*	510,5/4828+	1043+

•

a printout can be obtained, with appropriate column headings, by the following command: End Product-Users' Guide to Journals

SYSTEM 2000 is a relatively easy system to program for retrieval of data such

LIST/TITLE	L(70)	[28 blanks]	JOURNAL NAME	-,
L(40)	[8 blanks]	CALL	NUMBER,	
L(11)-JOU	R. NO/C1,0	C17,C22, ORDER	ED BY CI WHERE CI E	xists.

The estimated linear footage of shelf space needed for each title was transferred from the computer listings prepared earlier to the appropriate titles of the new complete printout. Total linear footage was calculated, as well as total linear footage of shelving available in the new library. Working charts were drawn up to determine where every title would be shelved, and shelves were appropriately labeled.

During the move, journals were retained in call number order, but separated from books. After transporting to the new library, each title was located on the computer printout, marked with shelving location, and later delivered to the proper shelf. After the move, additions and corrections were made to the data file. as the journal information for the PMA Library, and the author had planned to write the program for the patron printout. However, the author's requirement that the computer interalphabetize components 1, 23, and 24 necessitated a FORTRAN program which directly accessed the SYSTEM 2000 data base. Therefore, the author planned the format and Professor Ronald Parsons, then the Physics Library Committee Chairman, wrote the program.

The printout which was obtained for patron and library staff use is illustrated in Figure 4. Information is self-explanatory except for the column to the far right, which is for internal use in making corrections; the numbers correspond to C22; a zero is printed when the title is a cross-reference. Figure 4. Printout of Users' Guide to Library Journals

GENERAL RADIO EXPERIMENTER VOL. 4 - 34 1929-1960 Statusi status unknown Incomplete The following volumes are shelved in collections deposit library, ask at deski all	491
GENERAL RELATIVITY AND GRAVITATION VOL. 1 - 1970- Statusi current Complete	126
GENERAL TOPOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS VOL, 1 - 1971- STATUSI CURRENT COMPLETE	1093
GENEVA. OBSERVATOIRE. PUBLICATIONS. SERIES A. ASTRONOMIE. CHRONOMIETRIE. GEOPHYSIGUE Seei publications de l'observatoime de geneve, serie a	0
GEOPHYSICAL JOHRNAL OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY Vol, 1 - 1958- Statusi current Complete	127
GEOPHYSICS Vol, 1 =20 1936-1955 Status: Cratus Unknown Complete Former Title: Journal of the Society of Petroleum Geophysicists	55 8

Cost Factors

By far the largest proportion of the cost was that of manpower, with the library staff spending about 300 manhours during regular work schedules doing keypunching, converting records, proofreading, etc. Material costs were negligible, as was that of computer time, which amounted to less than five percent of the manpower cost. Annual updating requires about fifteen hours' staff time, plus computer costs. To manually prepare such records as are presently available would require a far greater expenditure of funds than the system adopted.

Conclusion

Users of the PMA Library find the journal printout convenient and selfexplanatory, and the arrangement of the library is such that they need not consult the printout if they feel the title is available in the library. However, copies are easily available for quick consultation.

A journal data base, such as that described in this paper is relatively easy to establish, using a general-purpose data management system, such as SYSTEM

March 1974

2000. Such a system can be learned with a few hours of study by one who has had no previous programming training.

Acknowledgment

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Use of Televised Role Playing in Special Library Education

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■ The effectiveness of videotaped role playing as a teaching technique compared to traditional methods is being studied at SUNY/Albany. The study also enables the students to have exi-?rience in utilizing television as a com-

TELEVISION for teaching as well as to inform? Can television be used as a classroom tool for the presentation of concepts and relationships? Are there things which can be done in the classroom with TV which cannot be done with other types of instructional media? To answer these questions and to gain insight into the possibilities of television in classroom instruction, students in three administration classes participated in an experiment. The experiment sought to determine the relative effectiveness of TV role playing compared to lecture/ discussion methodology, and to determine student reaction to TV role playing as compared to lecture/discussion, discussion or non-televised role-playing techniques.

Prior to the experiment a class profile questionnaire was administered to the munication medium. Several different classes, including one in medical librarianship, were used. One class functioned as the control. At the conclusion of the study the classes involved were evaluated.

members of each class. Because it was not possible to assign students to specific classes to assure similarity of class composition, the profile was administered to determine the actual composition of the classes, how they differed, and to what degree they were representative of the student body as a whole.

Class Profile

The individual class profiles which emerged indicated that the great majority of the students in each class were full-time students and had had some experience in working in libraries. In terms of age, courses in administration previously taken, experience in administration, and interest in library administration as a career goal, all three groups were essentially similar. Case studies have been used in schools of librarianship (1, 2), but the use of role-playing cases coupled with video-tape has been reported in only one previous instance (3).

Two case studies in personnel administration plus required readings were given to each of the three classes. Two classes approached them through the role-playing method and their presentation was videotaped for class viewing. The third class served as a control. For the latter group, the instructor's lecture would cover relevant aspects of the case and the case would serve as a basis for class discussion.

Videotaping

The next step in the experiment was the actual videotaping of the role-playing situations. In each of the experimental classes, students were assigned roles by the instructor and were given approximately one week to prepare for their roles. Preparation included assigned readings in personnel administration and discussion with other class members who were assigned to "their cast." The students then went before the television cameras and presented the case under consideration. Two, three, or four different casts were used with each videotape session so that each student had an opportunity to participate in each taping session.

Approximately one week after taping, the tapes were played back to the class during the regularly scheduled classtime. The tapes, typically ten to fifteen minutes in length, were played through for continuity and understanding of how each particular cast of students approached and solved a problem. They were then replayed, stopping action whenever a student wished to comment on the manner in which the role players approached their problems. Class discussions tended to be lively and a useful extension of the role-playing situation. During the week that the videotape sessions were reviewed, the control group received a lecture/discussion presentation of the same concepts in personnel administration as were covered in the role-playing format.

Retention Test Given

Three weeks after the first videotape playback to the class, a retention test was administered to all three classes listing the concepts introduced in the case study. Each student was asked to check each of those concepts he recognized in the form of presentation in which he participated. Four concepts were involved:

- 1. staff relationships,
- 2. professional/nonprofessional relationships,
- 3. workload,
- 4. relationships between organization of physical facilities and efficiency.

When tested, all groups recognized the first two concepts. The third concept was recognized by the experimental groups and the final concept was almost wholly missed by each group.

A second case study, again dealing with personnel administration, was presented several weeks after the first. Students in the experimental group again were assigned roles and again presented them on videotape for class viewing. The control group again participated in a lecture discussion presentation. A second retention test, covering the concepts of the second case, was administered immediately after the discussion and playback. Five concepts, four of which actually appeared in the case, were listed. The fifth concept was introduced to determine if students were carefully considering the concepts they checked. Again, the groups in general responded similarly to the concepts, in that recognition was about equal regardless of the format of instruction.

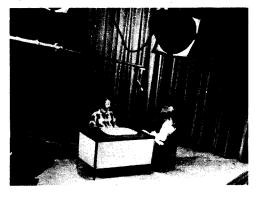
Experiment Repeated

To add further information as to the actual retention of concepts, the experiment was repeated the following term. Students in both the experimental and

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



the control groups were given an essay question on their mid-term examination dealing with the concepts presented in the case. Students in all groups responded to the essay question in some detail. Those who had been involved in the televised role playing tended be oriented toward human relato tions considerations while those in the control group tended to be more concerned with the concepts underlying the case-study problem. Students both in the experimental and control groups indicated in their responses that they had an understanding of the subject matter. The difference was in the approach.

A second aspect of the videotape roleplaying experiment was to determine student reaction to this form of instruction in comparison with 1) the lecture, 2) lecture/discussion, 3) discussion, 4) role playing and videotaped role playing. Initially more than half of the students in the experimental groups were apprehensive about using videotape. After a first exposure to the medium, the number of students apprehensive about its use halved. Reasons for this were that they felt more self confident about the medium and realized that this medium could be very effective in teaching. After the second taping, most of the students in the experimental group found it both an enjoyable experience and a real learning experience. Those in the control group who had not been exposed to this medium prior to or during the experiment, rated it last in their preference while rating lecture/discussion first.

All of the groups rated whichever form of instruction they had received as best. Students in the experimental group were asked on what they had concentrated during the taping sessions—their personal image, their role image, or the case problem. More than half reported that in both case studies they concentrated most on the case problem and only secondarily on role image or personal image. From observation, however, it was noted that the personal image projected back to the student, who saw himself in living black and white on TV in the first case, did have an effect on him in the case two role. The student whose hair hid most of her face in the case one role, appeared in class-as well as in the second case role-with hair neatly groomed. The student with a heavy accent recognized the communication barrier after hearing himself on the videotape and consciously attempted to modify his accent. Other personal mannerisms also seemed to change after students "saw themselves as others see them." This in itself was a valuable peripheral result of the television use and could have implications in a variety of interpersonal situations.

The role-playing method alone does not allow the student to step back and view his own performance. Taping the role-playing session and then playing it back allows the student to see how he actually acted, reacted, and interacted with others in a situation. The opportunity such a technique offers is that it allows the student to view and modify his own performance, and this is probably one of the most valuable reasons for using videotape in classroom situations. Students' performances in their roles tended to reflect daily actions, and several students were quite upset when they saw themselves dominating the situation, acting subservient in a role, or exhibiting other types of behavior which they did not expect to see themselves perform.

Student Reaction

When asked what they considered to be the most valuable aspect of the TV role-playing method, the students in the experimental groups overwhelmingly said that its value was in the possibilities it presented for a visual review of the case, and that there was a more realistic and reasonable discussion of concepts than was usually achieved in the lecture or discussion method. Enjoying the medium and the method spurred the students to more discussion of and thinking about the problems raised in the cases on personnel administration. Use of videotape was enjoyed once the students lost their initial apprehensiveness and most indicated that they would like to work with this instructional medium to a greater degree.

Although role playing is of interest as a teaching mechanism, we believe that the artificiality of role playing by a small group of students in the presence of their peers places a certain constraint upon the students who are role playing because they often feel inhibited in the presence of others who are watching them (3, p.86; 4).

In the televised modality this feeling of being watched is not as acute because the members of the television crew are professionals or students of the television arts, not members of the students' peer group. Accordingly they are extremely objective in their approach. The natural time lag between the videotaping and the replay in the classroom enables the students to comment on their own acting in a more objective manner (3, p.88, 5).

Conclusions

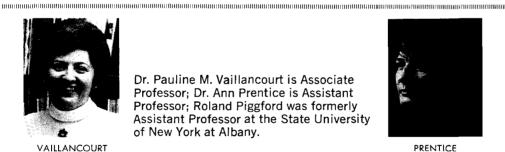
In using this method of teaching, one should be aware that it is neither the only nor the best method of teaching all aspects of administration. For the presentation and discussion of concepts it is about on a par with the lecture/discussion method. Where its greatest value lies is in the exploration of interpersonal relationships as presented in the acting out of case roles, or what Ramey calls a "crisis situation" (3, p.93). Students become aware of how people in a situation relate to one another. They see how assuming a role may include assuming a particular personality, e.g., the dominant administrator, the subservient clerk, and they get a feeling for what it means to be the department head or the newest clerk. An added element is that students see their own performance on tape and as a result may modify their own appearance and/or performance.

As a means of presenting concepts, this technique has a good rating. As a means of exploring interpersonal relationships in administrative situations (and in other situations as well), it is excellent.

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PRENTICE

This Works For Us

Cataloging Government Technical Reports

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■ An original plan for cataloging over 300 NTIS reports in paper and microfiche collected by Instrumentation Laboratory, Inc., is described. The system is based on a call number taken from the *COSATI Subject Category List* with an accession (GTR) number, based on order of receipt of material, immediately following. Microfiche reports have an

INSTRUMENTATION Laboratory, Inc., does no government contract work but rather manufactures products to sell to its own medical and scientific markets. Thus it is not on the mailing lists for the many excellent government publications which list technical reports available to DoD contractors. However, for several years, the library has been subscribing to the Fast Announcements. In the spring of 1971 the Government Reports Topical Announcements* in Biotechnology and Medical Engineering, Biological and Medical Sciences, and Chemistry were added. At a total of under \$100 per year for the four publications, this is a most economical source of information. The library also subscribes to NASA Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR), although this is not used as much as a source as perhaps it should be. The material mentioned is circulated "M" preceding the call number. A manual system was devised because computer time is not available.

Catalog cards are also made for this material. The advantage to this system is that like material is filed together by numerical category to make browsing convenient.

to the Library Committee and the Executive Committee, on the theory that if someone is not particularly interested in an item he sees, he would call it to the attention of someone who is. This has been working out well, primarily, I believe, because the company is still relatively small.

Acquisition

Before subscribing to the *Topical Announcements*, the acquisition rate for the technical reports was at about 50 per year. The current rate is about 275 per year. In April 1970 we purchased a microfiche reader for the library, and whenever possible, the reports are ordered on microfiche. There has been some reader resistance toward this trend, but it is an absolute necessity for storage, and paper copies are ordered only if the report is over 100 pages long, or if the person ordering really has a good reason, other than convenience, for a paper copy.

^{*} Now Weekly Government Abstracts.

In the library collection at present, there are approximately 250 reports on paper and 55 on film; while we urgently request their return to the library, this is not done freely. They have been roughly sorted according to very general basic topics. I have used two methods for assigning numbers to them; in this way, with the proper cross indexing in the catalog, they are easily retrievable, and also sorted for browsability.

Cataloging System

First, a COSATI subject guide number is assigned; this is a two-part decimal number to show broad subject and more specific subject. The numbers are listed in the Index of the COSATI Subject Category List⁺ which certainly seems to be inclusive enough for our needs. The COSATI subject number is the top number in the upper left-hand corner of the card. Below this is a GTR (government technical report) accession number, which is assigned in order of receipt of material.

A typical catalog card for these reports has the following, in addition to the call number at the top left of the card: Author, title, issuing agency or corporation, and location (when given), date, AD, PB, or other NTIS accessioning number, original contract number, number of pages, key words in the title as tracings, plus the overall general subject, in the few instances this is not indicated by key words.

The cards are typed according to the following scheme. The author card is the main entry card. For reports where there is no author, the issuing agency heads the main entry card. Assuming an author card has been made, there are unit cards with headings for the issuing agency, the title, key words as listed in Figure 1.

05.02 GTR-001	
	Defense Documentation Center. COSATI subject category list (DoD— modified).
	Defense Documentation Center, Defense Supply Agency, October, 1965, 69p.
	AD 624 000 (Space for Contract No.)
	cataloging technical reports
	subject headings

Figure 2.

13.02 GTR-002		
	Molzon, Arnold E Encapsulation plastics, a review	of electronic parts in
		l Evaluation Center, l, Dover, New Jersey. 60p.
	AD 648 420	PLASTEC Report 29
1	electronic parts	plastics
	encapsulation	

the tracings, and overall general subject. There will also be cards made, headed, and filed by NTIS accession number. The shelf list, kept in the librarian's office, is filed by Instrumentation Laboratory call number. Since we do no government contract work, it is not necessary to file cards by contract number.

Filing

The cards are filed in the card catalog, in dictionary order, except for those with numerical headings, which have their own section. In order to distinguish the cards for these reports from the other material in the catalog, cellophane covers have been put over them. The microfiche cards are distinguished in cataloging by the letter "M" before the COSATI number. Because of the differences in the materials, the microfiche reports, of necessity, are filed separately. However, for filing of both paper and film, the COSATI numbers are used as a

⁺ U.S. Federal Council on Science and Technology. Committee on Scientific and Technical Information / COSATI Subject Category List (DoD—Modified). Springfield, Va., Clearinghouse for Scientific and Technical Information, October, 1965, p.35-67.

guide, so that reports on similar subjects are filed together, although obviously not with consecutive numbers.

Samples

One sample is the COSATI Subject Category List (DoD-Modified) which has been cataloged according to the system just described. The number 05.02. GTR-001 was assigned. There will be catalog cards for the following:

- Defense Documentation Center (main entry card, in absence of an author card),
- COSATI Subject Category List (DoD-Modified),
- Cataloging,
- Technical reports,
- Subject headings,
- AD 624 000,
- Shelf list card, 05.02. GTR-001.

The card will look like the sample, Figure 1. Figure 2 represents the cataloging

for a more technical and less libraryoriented report.

The set of cards for this report would be made out as already described.

Admittedly, cards of this kind are not going to be the same as those that would be prepared if the reports were included in one of the standard cataloging systems (Dewey or LC). However, this system serves the purpose for which it is intended—all the necessary information is on the card, and there are enough cross references in the catalog to make any report in the library on any subject easily available. If the volume of reports increases heavily, these cards will be filed in a separate section of their own, but at present, this is not necessary.

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Overseas Report

Israeli Special Libraries

Barbara Foster

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■ Israel is sprinkled with a noteworthy representation of special libraries which run the gamut from modest kibbutz efforts to highly technical scientific and humanities libraries. A few significant examples are discussed here. They include: the Americans for Music Libraries

IN ADDITION to a well developed complex of public and university libraries, Israel is sprinkled with a noteworthy representation of special libraries. The Jewish people, long known as "children of the book," devotedly maintain this tradition in present-day Israel by establishing first-rate libraries. These collections run the gamut from modest kibbutz efforts to those specializing in the sciences and humanities.

While in Israel, I visited a sampling of these research centers to investigate their particular functions and organizations. Since 1967 the special library concept has actively flourished and a considerable network of facilities spread the length and breadth of Israel. Sometimes these special libraries are supported by state funds; however, a significant representation are funded by individual or group contributions. in Israel in Haifa, the Arab-Jewish Central Community Library in Haifa, the Pontifical Biblical Institute Library in Jerusalem, the Timna Copper Workers Library in Eilat, Ealot Kibbutz Library in the Sinai desert.

A Music Library

My first visit was to the AMLI (Americans for Music Libraries in Israel), in Haifa, a bustling city in northern Israel. The AMLI began operations in 1959 under the patronage of American donors from Chicago, who supply the majority of their book and nonbook materials. In spite of the generous Chicago contributions, the librarian regularly purchases germane items from book dealers in Israel and abroad.

The collection — numbering 7,000 scores, 2,000 records, plus abundant reference books on all aspects of music is freely available to music teachers, scholars and students. A researcher registers a modest deposit which enables him to borrow four items per visit. AMLI's hours are from 10:00 AM-2:00 PM daily (except Saturday). The books and scores are cataloged by a variant of the Library of Congress system, specifically adapted for Israeli special libraries; AMLI's card catalog provides access by author and subject in both English and Hebrew. AMLI regularly subscribes to thirty music periodicals in four languages, while they are painstakingly accumulating definitive holdings of back issues.

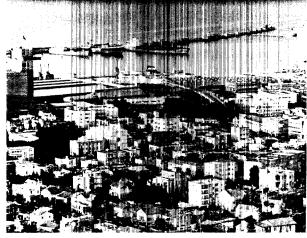
The three member staff, aside from day-to-day library operation, is engaged in related scholarly pursuits. One of these is the publication of *TATZIL* (*The Chord*), a periodical music bibliography. In addition, they are original publishers of selected books and monographs on music.

Currently, the staff is concentrating on enlarging, acquiring and cataloging Jewish music; books referring to music and musical instruments mentioned in the Bible are especially valued. Recently AMLI has begun purchasing books on Arabic music in order to facilitate research in this virtually unstudied eastern art form.

AMLI has a sister museum next door which mounts historical exhibitions of musical instruments from all over the world. The museum and library share staff and resources to assure the production of well documented exhibits and projects. Each month either a new exhibition or a relevant lecture is presented for the benefit of Haifa's musical devotees.

An Unusual Community Library

Beit Hageffen, the Arab-Jewish Central Community Library, also in Haifa, serves an entirely different community from AMLI. Beit Hageffen acts as a meeting ground where Arab and Jewish students socialize, pursue research and exchange ideas; five days a week Beit Hageffen's library—open from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM (no Fridays or Saturdays) hums with students preparing school assignments or indulging personal reading predilections. Despite the vicissitudes of Arab-Israeli relations, Beit Hageffen has operated continuously since 1960. In



The Port City of Haifa

fact, Beit Hageffen's long-range sociocultural purpose stretches beyond bibliographical boundaries, to energetically reach out and narrow the distance between Haifa's nationality groups. The library is an integral part of an active social center which schedules sports events, lectures, exhibitions, conferences, etc.—all designed to unite Arab and Jew.

Since most of Beit's library users are high schoolers, they are young and malleable enough to modify their previous prejudices when directed to proper reading matter. A concerted attempt is made, by the library administration, to purchase unbiased items to enlighten Beit's youth. At present the collection numbers about 10,300 volumes; but considerable expansion is projected. For example, in 1971 Beit purchased 2,000 books, while each year the additions continue. Magazine and newspaper holdings are minimal, but in 1973 this section was considerably bolstered. No reading fee is charged so that students will be encouraged to take advantage of the library's facilities.

The library is supervised by an Arab librarian and his student assistant, both of whom cheerfully provide reference service and reader's guidance. The collection is cataloged by Dewey and can be approached by card catalogs in Arabic and Hebrew. Each student may borrow three books, which he can keep from four days to two weeks depending on demand. The librarian has statistically established that, on the average, forty-

March 1974



One of the Modern Libraries of Israel, the Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem

five students use the library daily, the breakdown: 60% Arab to 40% Jewish.

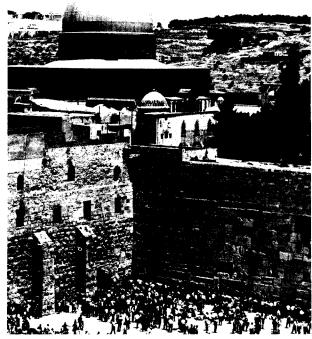
Beit has advanced the cause of women's liberation in Haifa: many alert females can be seen busily pursuing research in order to obtain a modern education. Both male and female students tend to request Arabic or Hebrew books instead of the English language items which are so popular at the public library.

The librarian envisions a collection oriented toward the social sciences, with a heavy emphasis on materials that deal with Mideast social questions. The funding for Beit is supplied by the municipality and the Ministry of Education, plus generous assistance from local benefactors. In about three years the library is to be housed in a separate building, which will be set up on an open shelf system with a wide assortment of books, journals, and records.

The Pontifical Biblical Institute

Traveling to the holiest of holies, Jerusalem, I toured the Pontifical Biblical Institute Library; this Institute is a branch of the main center located in Rome, and like its parent, specializes in biblical archaeology. The library in Jerusalem concentrates heavily on Orientalia and Judaica, and is set up to facilitate the research of theological students and those planning to teach Bible related subjects.

The collection is set up by open shelf arrangement and is accessible from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 4:00 PM to 6:30 PM (except Sunday). The library is supervised by a theologian who is assisted by



The Western Wall of the Old Temple and the Mosque, the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem

volunteer student help. Mainly the library is patronized by resident students, though qualified outside scholars are welcome. Catering to such a specialized public in a live-in situation, an involved circulation system is not necessary. However, the students occasionally take books to their rooms, on an honor system, though most often books are consulted in the library.

The library has currently one hundred fifty periodical titles; however, they are not seriously accumulating back issues in any depth. All the Institute students are tri-lingual in English, French, and German, while most are conversant also with Arabic and Biblical Hebrew.

Since the subject matter is so concentrated, the library, for the present, is not arranged under the rubric of a standard classification system; instead, the librarian has deemed it sufficient to arrange the books in the room alphabetically by subject. According to the librarian, patrons find the subject arrangement workable.

The 1970s have ushered in changes at the Pontifical Institute which have af-

fected the library. Recently admission policies have been modified to accommodate non-Christian students at the Institute: Buddhists from Japan, Hindus from India and even a smattering of females are found at library carrels.

Desert Libraries

The Sinai desert is not only "blooming" agriculturally but with libraries, as well. As Eilat, the main city in the south, expands commercially, its cultural growth is not far behind. One way this intellectual flowering is demonstrated is the rapid growth of libraries in this inhospitable desert soil. A case in point is the special library for the Timna copper workers, set up in 1972 to provide a research center for mechanical engineers and technicians of Timna mine (on the outskirts of Eilat). An attractive restaurant and social center adjoins the library, which is used by mine workers in leisure hours.

Apart from its mining specialty, library policy mandates the setting up of a library for Timna's children. So far the holdings encompass childhood dictionaries, atlases, encyclopedias, and a sampling of nonfiction items. The children's section will eventually include books and magazines relevant to school assignments. Even though the Public Library in Eilat has a noteworthy children's section, more materials of a specialized nature are called for here.

The Timna library occupies a large room with carrels judiciously placed for reader comfort. Since the collection is not yet cataloged or even systematically

Mountains Near Eilat





A Desert Kibbutz

arranged, borrowing privileges have not yet been extended. However, the library is open from 9:00 AM to 7:00 PM (daily, except Saturday), and reference service is provided by a librarian who is on duty during peak hours. The librarian is in the process of setting up a card catalog by author and subject, ordering appropriate technical journals and making general policy projections. Since the main languages of Timna's workers are Hebrew, English, and French, the collection naturally reflects this linguistic concentration.

The 1972–1973 book budget of 1,000 Israeli pounds (4 If to a U.S. dollar) has proved woefully inadequate for the purchase of expensive technical items, in spite of the generous assistance of Histradut, the Israeli labor organization. The librarian is presently tapping local and national financial sources to obtain necessary funds for this promising special library.

A Kibbutz Library

Even though kibbutz life style is not chosen by most Israelis, still this cooperative mystique profoundly permeates Israeli culture. A kibbutz can function as a miniscule agricultural unit in a rural area, or operate an intricate urban factory complex with a diversified output. No matter the size, each kibbutz generally devotes time and attention to the establishment of a proper library. Of course, the library's quality varies depending on the kibbutz's size, motivation of the members, and its proximity to an urban area. Of all the kibbutzim I visited, none employed professional librarians; rather, they relied on volunteer help. Moreover, library facilities take on added importance since most kibbutzim operate schools for the children of members.

One representative kibbutz is Ealot, located in the Sinai about thirty kilometers from Eilat. Ealot has one hundred thirty adults and thirty children, all native Sabras (born in Israel), whose livelihood depends on dairying. Ealot's book collection numbers about four hundred volumes, which is supplemented by monthly contributions from the Public Library in Eilat.

The kibbutznicks at Ealot show marked catholicity in reading preferences; for example, books in English, education, history, poetry are very popular. As well, practical items on agriculture and dairying are mainstays of Ealot's library. Younger members often prefer mysteries, science fiction and Israeli items. The library is manned by a volunteer who maintains hours from 9:30 PM to 11:00 PM each evening.

A large part of the volunteer librarian's time is spent maintaining current circulation records on index cards. The lending period extends from one to three months, unless the book is requested by another member. On the average, each member borrows from five to six books per visit, though a few members maintain their own personal libraries. The library is housed in a large building in close proximity to the living area; a gift from a Jewish organization in Canada will **expe**dite construction of a new library shortly.

Requests from the members regulate which books are purchased. Sometimes the librarian buys items from book stores in Haifa and Tel-Aviv; more often he deals with a book agency catering mainly to kibbutzim. Also, sizable book donations are contributed by members, guests, memorials, and charitable foundations. In 1971 the kibbutz directorate set aside a 1,000 If budget, which was spent within a few months. In 1972 part of the budget was devoted to the building of respectable record and magazine holdings. Ealot, aside from the adult library, operates an ambitious children's library with all the latest in educational materials.

In all areas of library art—public, university and special—Israel is making marvelous innovations; the western observer is overwhelmed by the Israeli genius for library creativity. The unapproachable, European-style library is not a part of modern Israel; instead, libraries are bright and ultra-modern, enticing the specialist or student to sample their wares. To be sure, their special libraries are modeled on American prototypes. In spite of limited funds, these special libraries are becoming dynamic research centers—a credit to modern Israel.

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Barbara Foster is Seek liaison at the Hunter College Library, New York, N.Y.

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The 1974 SLA Annual Meeting

Jun 12, 1974

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, Jun 12, 1974, at the Four Seasons-Sheraton Hotel, Toronto, Ont., Canada, during the Association's 65th Annual Conference. Included on the agenda is a proposed revision of the Bylaws.

The proposed changes in the Bylaws are presented here as formal notification to the membership that these changes will be submitted for approval at the Annual Meeting in Toronto. If these proposed changes are approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, they will then be submitted to the entire membership for mail ballot according to the procedures stated in the existing Bylaws (Article XV, Sections 2 and 3):

Article XV: Amendments

SECTION 2. Amendments may be proposed by the Board of Directors, the Bylaws Committee or 25 voting members of the Association. Proposals originating in the Board of Directors or in the Bylaws Committee shall be approved by a twothirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

SECTION 3. Notice containing the text of any proposal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before the annual meeting at which it is to be discussed. If approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, the proposal shall be submitted to the entire voting membership for mail ballot and final decision. A proposal not approved at the annual meeting may be referred to the Bylaws Committee for review.

Proposed Revision of the Association's Bylaws

Attached is the proposed revision of the Association's Bylaws. There are essentially four major reasons for the revision as submitted:

1. The last total revision of the Bylaws occurred in 1962. Since that time there have been a number of amendments which have, in the course of time, gradually become inconsistent. As a result (particularly in Article II relating to the privileges of the different member categories), some privileges are stated positively and others are stated negatively, while others are implied. As a result,

Максн 1974

there have been continuing problems in understanding or in interpretation;

- 2. In 1972 the Association was successful in obtaining a reclassification from the Internal Revenue Service as a Section 501(c)(3) organization in place of its former 501 (c)(6) status. The Association's attorney wants our Bylaws (as in Articles I, III & XV) to contain exactly the wording of the amended Certificate of Incorporation, plus references to appropriate sections of the IRS Code and of the New York Notfor-Profit Corporation Law;
- 3. To include the concept of the proposed Restructure of the Advisory Council (Articles V, VI, III & IV); and
- 4. A general clarification of the wording in the entire document.

The proposed revision (attached) has received the approval of the Association's legal counsel.

> SLA Bylaws Committee Anne C. Roess William D. Murphy George H. Ginader Lorraine Ciboch William S. Budington, Chairman

The Board of Directors recommends to the members that they approve the proposed changes in the Bylaws.

Article I: Name and Objectives

SECTION 1. The name of this <u>Association, a</u> membership [not-for-profit] corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, shall be [The] Special Libraries Association [, Inc., herein referred to as the "Association."]

SECTION 2. The objectives of this Association shall be to [provide an association of individuals and organizations having a professional, scientific or technical interest in library and information science, especially as these are applied in the recording, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge and information in areas such as the physical, biological, technical and social sciences and the humanities; and to promote and improve the communication, dissemination and use of such information and knowledge for the benefit of libraries or other educational organizations, and no part of the property, assets, profits or net income shall inure to the benefit of any director, officer or member or to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended.] encourage and promote the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization and dissemination of information, to develop the usefulness and efficiency of special libraries or information centers; to stimulate research in the field of information services, to promote high professional standards; to facilitate communications among its members; and to cooperate - with organizations - that have similar or allied interests.

[SECTION 3. As a not-for-profit corporation, which is exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, no part of the property, assets or net income of the Association shall inure to the benefit of any director, officer, member, or other private person except that the Association shall be authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the objectives set forth in Article I, Section 2 of these Bylaws. No substantial part of the activities of the Association shall be devoted to propaganda or to attempt to influence legislation. The Association shall not participate or intervene in any political campaign for public office, nor shall it carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Code).]

SECTION 3-[4]. Should dissolution of this [the] Association become necessary, its property shall be distributed to an organization or organizations having similar objectives. [the Association shall be dissolved pursuant to the relevant provisions of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. After paying or adequately providing for the payment of its liabilities the remaining assets of the Association shall be distributed to one or more domestic or foreign corporations or other organizations engaged in activities substantially similar to those of the Association pursuant to a plan of distribution adopted as provided in the relevant sections of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law.]

[SECTION 5. The Association will not, without first obtaining appropriate approvals as required by New York law, engage in any of the activities referred to in the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, Sections 404(b) through (o), or the New York Social Services Law, Section 35, or the corresponding provisions of any future revisions of these laws.]

Article II: Membership

SECTION 1. There shall be [Membership in the Association shall consist of:] Members, Associate Members, Student Members, Retired Members, Sustaining Members and Honorary Members. Eligibility for and privileges of each class shall be [as stated herein.] within the provisions of these Bylaws. The Association Committee concerned with membership shall be the authority on the eligibility of membership applicants. Within the terms of this Article, a special library is defined as:

(a) A library or information center maintained by an individual, corporation, association, government agency or any other group; or

(b) A specialized or departmental collection within a library;

for the organization and dissemination of information, and primarily offering service to a specialized clientele through the use of varied media and methods.

SECTION 2. Member. Member status shall be granted to an applicant who fulfills any one of the following requirements:

(a) Has a graduate degree in library or information science; [or]

(b) Has a bachelor's degree or higher degree and has three or more years of professional experience in a special library [or information center; or]

(c) Has at least seven years experience in a special library [or information center,] determined by the Association Committee concerned with membership to be professional experience. (One year of undergraduate college credit equals one year of professional experience); [or]

(d) Has a teaching position in a university or college and is engaged in educating students in one or more disciplines related to the professional aspects of special librarianship or information science; [or]

(e) Has a bachelor's degree or higher degree and has or has had general administrative responsibility for one or more special divisions or subject areas in an academic or public library. A Member shall have the right to vote, to hold [any] Association, Chapter and [or] Division [elective] office [or appointive position], to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment [payment of additional fee], and to receive the official journal free.

SECTION 3. Associate Member. Associate Member status shall be granted to an applicant who has a serious interest in the objectives of the Association. An Associate Member shall have all-the rights and privileges of a Member except the right to hold elective office in the Association or to be a Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman Elect: [the right to vote, to hold any appointive Association position, to hold any elective office or appointive position in a Chapter or a Division; but not to hold any elective Association office;] to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment [of additional fee], and to receive the official journal free. Upon qualification for-membership an Associate Member shall become-a Member [be granted Member status.]

SECTION 4. A Student Member shall be an individual. [status shall be granted to an applienrolled at least part-time in a curcant] riculum of library or information science [at least part time.] and may hold this status for no more than three years. This category of membership shall be available only to those joining the Association for the first time [and may be held for no more than three years.] A Student Member shall have the right [to vote, to hold any Association, Chapter or Division appointive position; but not to hold any elective Association, Chapter or Division office; | to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without [payment of additional] fee, and to receive the official journal free.

SECTION -6[5]. Status as a Retired Member [status shall be granted, upon request, to a] may be requested by a Member who has reached age 60 and who has retired. In this connection "retirement" shall be defined by the Board of Directors with the advice of the Association Committee concerned with membership. A Retired Member shall have all the rights and privileges of a Member except the right to hold elective office in the Association [the right to vote, to hold any appointive Association position, to hold any elective office or appointive position in a Chapter or a Division; but not to hold any elective Association office;] or to be a Chapter-President or President Elect-or Division Chairman or Chairman-Elect. [to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without payment of additional fee, and to receive the official journal free.]

SECTION 5[6]. A Sustaining Member [status] shall be [granted to] a firm, organization or individual desiring to support the objectives and programs of the Association. A Sustaining Member shall not have the right to vote or to hold office. With these exceptions, the privileges and [The] benefits of this class of membership shall be determined by the Board. of Directors.

SECTION 7. An Honorary Member shall be an individual elected to this honor by the Association membership [members.] At the time of his election, a candidate shall not belong to the Special Libraries Association. Nominations shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors and may be proposed by one or more Association members. Upon endorsement by a two-thirds vote of the Board, the nomination shall be submitted by the Board to the membership [members] for election at an [the next] Annual [Business] Meeting. The total number of Honorary Members shall not exceed 15 at any one time and not more than two may be elected in any one year. An Honorary Member shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Member except the right to vote and to hold office-[have the right to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division, and to receive the official journal free.]

Article III: Board of Directors

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Directors [, herein referred to as the "Board,"] that shall have power and authority to manage the Association's property and to regulate and govern its affairs. The Board shall determine policies and changes therein within the limits of the Gertificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the Association, [and] shall take such actions as it considers necessary to carry out the objectives of the Association. and shall perform such other functions as the membership may direct.

SECTION 2. The Board shall consist of: 12 Directors elected by the membership: the President and President-Elect of the Association, the Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Advisory-Gouncil- [Chapter Cabinet, the Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Division Cabinet], the Treasurer, six Directors and the most recent Past-President [and six elected Directors]. At its [the] first [regular] meeting [held after the Annual Business Meeting] the Board shall elect one of its members to serve as Secretary. for one year.

SECTION 3. The chairmen of the committees responsible for Chapter and Division liaison with the Board of Directors shall be entitled to attend and participate, without the right to vote, in meetings of the Board except executive sessions. They shall represent Chapter and Division interests in relationships with the Board and shall inform Chapters and Divisions of decisions and policies affecting their interests. SECTION -4[3]. The Board shall hold at least four [regular] meetings annually [per year on such dates and at such places as shall be fixed by the Board] and may hold additional [special] meetings upon call of the President or upon written request of any three members of the Board. [There shall be a regular meeting of the Board no later than one week after the Annual Business Meeting of the Association.] Meetings of the Board, except Executive Sessions, shall be open to members of the Association and by invitation of the President to nonmembers. Seven [Eight] members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5[4]. [In the event that a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board, a replacement shall be elected by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board to serve until a new member is elected by the membership of the Association under the procedures in Article XI.] A vacancy in the membership of the Board of Directors by reason of resignation, death or otherwise shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board. This appointee shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the earliest annual election permitting orderly nominations.

SECTION 6[5]. The term of office of President, President Elect and Past President of the Association, Chairman and Chairman Elect of the Advisory Council shall be one year. The term of office of Treasurer and Director shall be three years. All members of the Board of Directors shall serve until their successors are elected and assume their duties. The term [terms] of office [and the "Association Year"] shall commence at the adjournment of the Annual [Business] Meeting on July 1 following the election.

[SECTION 6. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, to consist of the President (who shall be chairman of the Executive Committee), President-Elect and Treasurer, with all the authority of the Board to act between meetings of the Board, except with respect to the following matters which are prohibited by the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, Section 712:

(a) The submission to Association members of any action requiring Association members' approval under the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law;

(b) The filling of vacancies in the Board or in any Committee;

(c) The fixing of compensation of the Directors for serving on the Board or on any Committee:

(d) The amendment or repeal of the Bylaws or the adoption of new Bylaws;

(e) The amendment or repeal of any resolution of the Board unless so authorized by the Board.]

Article IV: Officers

SECTION 1. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and, subject to the Board of Directors, shall have general supervision and control over its affairs. He shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board. He shall recommend to the Board such measures as he considers desirable to further the objectives and broaden the effectiveness of the Association. At the Annual [Business] Meeting he shall report for the Board on the general state of the Association and shall present for information or consideration any matters of policy or program that he or the Board desire to bring to the attention of the members. He shall be a member ex officio, without vote, of all Association Committees except the Nominating Committee. [In the event of disability, absence or withdrawal of the President, the title and all duties and obligations shall be assumed by the President-Elect. Should further succession to the office become necessary, the title, duties and obligations shall be assumed by the most recent Past President. A vacancy in the Board created by such succession shall be filled as a Director.]

SECTION 2. The President-Elect shall perform such duties as the President may assign. In the event of temporary disability, absence or with drawal of the President, all his duties and obligations shall be assumed by the President-Elect.

SECTION 3. The Chairman of the Advisory Council [Chapter Cabinet] shall preside at all meetings of the Council [Chapter Cabinet] and shall direct and coordinate its activities. [He shall represent Chapter interests in relationships with the Board] of Directors [and shall inform Chapters of decisions and policies affecting their interests.] He shall communicate to the Board of Directors and to the Council [Chapter Cabinet] such matters and suggestions as may, in his opinion, increase the usefulness of the Council [Chapter Cabinet].

SECTION 4. The Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Gouncil [Chapter Cabinet] shall perform such duties as the Chairman may assign. In the event of temporary disability, absence or withdrawal of the Chairman, all his [title,] duties and obligations shall be assumed by the Chairman-Elect. [A vacancy in the Board created by such succession shall be filled as a Director.]

[SECTION 5. The Chairman of the Division Cabinet shall preside at all meetings of the Division Cabinet and shall direct and coordinate its activities. He shall represent Division interests in relationships with the Board and shall inform Divisions of decisions and policies affecting their interests. He shall communicate to the Board and to the Division Cabinet such matters and suggestions as may, in his opinion, increase the usefulness of the Division Cabinet.]

[SECTION 6. The Chairman-Elect of the Division Cabinet shall perform such duties as the Chairman may assign. In the event of disability, absence or withdrawal of the Chairman, his title, duties and obligations shall be assumed by the Chairman-Elect. A vacancy in the Board created by such succession shall be filled as a Director.]

SECTION 5[7]. The Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of the office and those assigned by the Board of Directors. At the Annual [Business] Meeting he shall report to the membership [members] on the financial status of the Association.

SECTION 6[8]. The Secretary shall perform the usual duties of the office and those assigned by the Board. of Directors.

[SECTION 9. The terms of office of President, President-Elect and Past President of the Association, Secretary, Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Chapter Cabinet, Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Division Cabinet shall be one year. The terms of office of Treasurer and Director shall be three years. All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and assume their duties. The term of office shall commence at the adjournment of the Annual Business Meeting or, if there is no Annual Business Meeting, on July 1 following the election.]

Article V: Advisory Council

SECTION 1. There shall be an Advisory Council that shall advise the Board of Directors on matters pertaining to the general-policies and programs of the Association and that may initiate proposals for consideration by the Board. The Council shall receive and may request reports from its members and shall consider matters referred to it by the Board of Directors, the President or the administrator of Association Headquarters.

SECTION 2. The Advisory Council shall consist of each Chapter President and President-Elect and Division Chairman and Chairman Elect. If unable to attend a meeting of the Council, the Chapter President or Division Chairman shall designate a Member of his respective Chapter or Division to represent the Member unable to attend. Members of the Advisory Council shall be Members of the Association.

SECTION 3. The Advisory Council-shall hold at least two meetings annually, one of which shall be held during the annual convention. Additional meetings may be held-upon call of the Chairman or upon written request of 20 mcm bers of the Council. Meetings of the Advisory Council shall be open to all Association members.

[Article V: Chapter Cabinet

SECTION 1. There shall be a Chapter Cabinet whose major areas of interest and functions shall be assigned by the Board. The Cabinet may request and receive reports from its members, shall advise the Board on matters pertaining to its assigned interests and may initiate proposals for consideration by the Board. It shall consider matters referred to it by the Board, the President or the administrator of the Association Office.

SECTION 2. The Chapter Cabinet shall consist of each Chapter President and President-Elect. If either is unable to attend a meeting of the Cabinet, the Chapter President shall designate an eligible member of his Chapter to represent the Chapter Cabinet member unable to attend.

SECTION 3. The Chapter Cabinet shall hold two regular meetings annually at the call of its Chairman, one of which shall be held during the annual Association Conference. Special meetings may be held upon call of the Chairman or upon written request of 15 members of the Chapter Cabinet. Joint sessions with the Division Cabinet may be requested by the Chapter Cabinet Chairman or the Association President. Meetings of the Chapter Cabinet shall be open to all Association members.]

[Article VI: Division Cabinet

SECTION 1. There shall be a Division Cabinet whose major areas of interest and functions shall be assigned by the Board. The Cabinet may request and receive reports from its members, shall advise the Board on matters pertaining to its assigned interests and may initiate proposals for consideration by the Board. It shall consider matters referred to it by the Board, the President or the administrator of the Association Office.

SECTION 2. The Division Cabinet shall consist of each Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect. If either is unable to attend a meeting of the Cabinet, the Division Chairman shall designate an eligible member of his Division to represent the Division Cabinet member unable to attend.

SECTION 3. The Division Cabinet shall hold two regular meetings annually at the call of its Chairman, one of which shall be held during the annual Association Conference. Special meetings may be held upon call of the Chairman or upon written request of 8 members of the Cabinet. Joint sessions with the Chapter Cabinet may be requested by the Division Cabinet Chairman for the Association President. Meetings of the Division Cabinet shall be open to all Association members.]

Article ¥+ [VII]: Association Meetings

SECTION 1. An annual meeting [of the members (herein referred to as the "Annual Business Meeting")] shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors determines.

SECTION 2. Special [Business] Meetings may be called by the Board. of Directors. Notice of a Special [Business] Meeting shall specify the business to be transacted, and no business other than that stated in the notice shall be considered.

SECTION 3. Notices [Notice] of meetings in writing or printed in the official journal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before a meeting [all Association meetings].

SECTION 4. A quorum for the transaction of business shall be 100 voting members in good standing [entitled to vote].

SECTION 5. When not in conflict with these Bylaws Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern all deliberations.

SECTION 6. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, a question arises that should be put to a vote of the entire membership or [and] cannot await the Annual [Business] Meeting, the Board may submit the question for vote by proxy or by mail unless otherwise required in these Bylaws. The closing date for the return of proxies and mail votes shall be established by the Board. The question presented shall be resolved by a two-thirds vote provided at least 40 per cent of the voting members have voted [that, of the total members eligible to vote, at least 40 per cent shall have voted].

Article VII [VIII]: Chapters

SECTION 1. Chapters may be established by the Board of Directors upon written petition of 25 or more voting members of the Association who reside or work in the geographic area defined in the petition.

SECTION 2. Membership eligibility in Chapters shall be in accordance with Bylaw [Article] II. An eligible member may affiliate with more than one Chapter upon payment of a fee [an additional fee for each additional Chapter as] determined by the Board of Directors and approved at an Annual [Business] Meeting.

SECTION 3. Bylaws for its own government shall be adopted by each Chapter. These [Chapter] Bylaws shall not be in conflict with those of the Association [, in particular Article I, Sections 3, 4 and 5,] and shall be submitted to the Association Bylaws Committee [Committee concerned with Bylaws] for review [approval].

SECTION 4. Groups within a Chapter may be established by the Chapter. [A Chapter shall provide needed operating funds for its Groups, if any. A Group shall submit an annual report to the Chapter including an annual financial statement.] Groups shall request needed-operating funds from the Chapter and shall submit to the Chapter an annual report including a financial statement. Upon dissolution of a Group its assets shall revert to the Chapter.

SECTION 5. Each Chapter shall submit an annual report on its activities and a financial statement to the chairman of the committee on Chapter liaison [incoming Chairman of the Chapter Cabinet].

SECTION 6. Funds for the operating expenses of a Chapter shall be provided by allotment of a share of the Annual Association dues paid by its members. Each year eligibility to receive an allotment shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Chapter's financial statement for the previous year. Requests for additional funds or loans may be submitted to the Board of Directors and may be granted by the Board at its discretion. All funds received by a Chapter shall be used [exclusively] for purposes incident to fulfillment of the Association's objectives.

SECTION 7. Dissolution of a Chapter, when its usefulness has ceased, may be authorized by the Board of Directors. All assets of the Chapter [and its Groups, if any,] shall revert to the Association.

[SECTION 8. The Board may authorize Provisional Chapters subject to such requirements as the Board may determine.]

Article **VIII** [IX]: Divisions

SECTION 1. Divisions relating to areas of interest actively represented among the members may be established by the Board of Directors upon written petition of 100 voting members of the Association who desire to participate in the activities of the proposed Division.

SECTION 2. Membership cligibility in the Divisions shall be in accordance with Bylaw [Article] II. An eligible member may affiliate with more than one Division upon payment of a fee [an additional fee for each additional Division as] determined by the Board of Directors and approved at an Annual [Business] Meeting.

SECTION 3. Bylaws for its own government shall be adopted by each Division. These [Division]

Bylaws shall not be in conflict with those of the Association [, in particular Article I: Sections 3, 4 and 5,] and shall be submitted to the Association Bylaws Committee [Committee concerned with Bylaws] for review [approval].

SECTION 4. Sections relating to definite areas of interest within a Division may be established by the Division. [A Division shall provide needed operating funds for its Sections, if any. A Section shall submit an annual report to the Division including an annual financial statement.] Sections shall request needed operating funds from the Division and shall submit to the Division an Annual report including a financial statement. Upon dissolution of a Section its assets shall revert to the Division.

SECTION 5. Each Division shall submit an annual report on its activities and a financial statement to the chairman of the committee on Division liaison [incoming Chairman of the Division Cabinet].

SECTION 6. Funds for the operating expenses of a Division shall be provided by allotment of a share of the annual Association dues paid by its members. Each year eligibility to receive an allotment shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Division's financial statement for the previous year. Requests for additional funds or loans may be submitted to the Board of Directors and may be granted by the Board at its discretion. All funds received by a Division shall be used [exclusively] for purposes incident to fulfillment of the Association's objectives.

SECTION 7. Dissolution of a Division, when its usefulness has ceased, may be authorized by the Board. of Directors. All assets of the Division [and its Sections, if any,] shall revert to the Association.

[SECTION 8. The Board may authorize Provisional Divisions subject to such requirements as the Board may determine.]

Article IX [X]: Committees

SECTION 1. Standing [Committees] and Special Committees of the Association and Special Committees of the Board of Directors shall be established by the Board. These Committees shall be responsible to the Board which will delegate such powers and functions to them as the Board finds desirable for the conduct of its business and for carrying out the objectives of the Association.

SECTION 2. The President shall appoint the members and designate the chairman of all Committees except the Nominating Committee. Appointments to Standing Committees shall be made to provide continuity of membership.

MARCH 1974

No member may serve [on any one Committee] in excess of six consecutive years.

SECTION 3. Each Committee shall submit to the Board of Directors a written [annual] report of its activities throughout the Association year, together with [which shall contain] any recommendations considered necessary or advisable. Additional reports may be submitted by [at the option of] a Committee or [as] requested by the Board or the President.

SECTION 4. Funds for Committee expenses are [shall be] authorized by the Board of Directors [through an annual allotment or] upon submission of an estimated budget.

SECTION 5. Standing [Committees] and Special Committees may establish subcommittees to assist in their work. Subcommittees may include nonmembers of the Association.

Article ¥ [XI]: Nominations and Elections

SECTION 1. A Nominating Committee for each election of Members to the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board at least one year before the closing date established for the Committee's report. This Committee shall be composed of five members, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board. The senior two of the six Directors shall present [to the Board] the names of [five] candidates for election to the Nominating Committee [, one of whom shall have been the chairman of the Nominating Committee in the immediately preceding year, and the two senior Directors shall also designate the candidate to be chairman of the Committee.] and shall designate the chairman.

SECTION 2. Nominations for membership on the Board of Directors shall be presented as follows: The Nominating Committee shall present each year two candidates [each] for President-Elect of the Association, for Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Gouncil [Chapter Cabinet, and for Chairman-Elect of the Division Cabinet], and [four candidates for] two Directors, and every three years two candidates for Treasurer. The names of nominees and their written acceptances shall be presented to the Board of Directors not later than October 15 and subsequently [their names shall be] printed in the official journal [at least five months prior to the Annual Business Meeting]. Further nominations, accompanied by written acceptance of the nominee, may be entered by petition of 25 voting members and shall be filed with the administrator of [the] Association Headquarters [Office] at least four months prior to the Annual [Business] Meeting.

SECTION 3. Election shall be by secret ballot mailed to each voting member at least six

weeks prior to the Annual [Business] Meeting. The candidate who receives the largest number of votes for an office shall be elected [, except that of the four candidates for Director the two receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected]. In event of a tie, election shall be by a majority vote [of voting members present and voting] at the Annual [Business] Meeting.

SECTION 4. [A] Tellers [Committee] shall be appointed annually by the President to count the [mail] ballots and [votes at the Annual Business Meeting, and to] report the election results. These tellers shall also count and report the results of other mail votes of the membership.

Article XI [XII]: Publications

SECTION 1. The Association shall publish an official journal and such other publications as the Board of Directors may authorize. Control of all Association publications shall be vested in the Board.

SECTION 2. The Association shall not be responsible for statements or opinions advanced in its publications or in papers or discussions at meetings of the Association or at meetings of Chapters and Divisions and their subunits, or for statements by any of its members, officers or staff, except those authorized by the Board of Directors or those reflecting duly established policies of the Association.

Article XIII [XIII]: Dues and Fees

SECTION 1. Dues shall be payable [annually] in advance. and annually, except that a Member may elect to pay at one time the sum prescribed for life dues. An Honorary Member shall be exempt from payment of dues.

SECTION 2. Dues for Association membership and fees for additional Chapter and Division affiliations shall be determined by the Board of Directors subject to approval by two-thirds of the voting members present and voting at an Annual [Business] Meeting, provided that written notice shall be [have been] given to all voting members at least 60 days in advance of the meeting. Initial dues may be prorated as determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. Membership shall cease when dues are one month [three months] in arrears. Reinstatement is possible only within the following eleven [nine] months and upon payment of dues for the entire year. [twelve month period.] After one year, [If reinstatement is not accomplished within the above nine month period,] reapplication for membership is required.

Article XIII [XIV]: Association Headquarters [Office]

SECTION 1. The location of [the] Association Headquarters [Office] shall be determined by the Board. of Directors.

SECTION 2. The administration and management of [the] Association Headquarters [Office] shall be the responsibility of a salaried staff administrator who shall direct the functions and activities of the headquarters [Office] and shall perform such other duties as the President or the Board may assign. He shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall have such title as the Board determines.

Article XIV [XV]: Association Affiliation and Representation

SECTION 1. The Association may have as an affiliate or become an affiliate of any society having objectives allied to those of Special Libraries Association [an organization whose objectives are consistent with those of the Association and whose activities are not in conflict with Article I: Sections 3, 4 and 5 of these Bylaws.] If [continued] affiliation becomes undesirable, it may be cancelled. Affiliation or disaffiliation may [shall] be authorized by the Board. of Directors.

[SECTION 2. A Chapter may affiliate or disaffiliate with a local common interest organization in accordance with the provisions of its own Bylaws, and a Division may affiliate or disaffiliate with a common interest organization in accordance with the provisions of its own Bylaws, provided that in either event:

- The objectives of such organization are consistent with those of the Association; and
- 2) The activities of such organization are not in conflict with Article I: Sections 3, 4 and 5 of these Bylaws;

any affiliation including that with a national or international organization, must be approved by the Board. Notices of affiliations and disaffiliations are to be reported to the administrator of the Association Office.]

SECTION 2[3]. [Establishment of] Association Representatives [to other organizations and] to Joint Boards [and] Joint Committees and meetings of other societies shall be [authorized by the Board and] appointed by the President. and [The Representatives] are [shall be] responsible to the Board of Directors [which will delegate such powers and functions to them as the Board finds desirable for the conduct of its business and for carrying out the objectives of the Association.] At least once during the Association year Each [Association] Representative shall submit to the Board a written [annual] report [of his activities and of the body to which he is an Association Representative,] which may [shall] include recommendations [considered necessary or advisable. Additional reports may be submitted at the option of a Representative or as requested by the Board or President].

[SECTION 4. The President may appoint Representatives of the Association to meetings of other organizations or to special events in response to invitations.]

Article XV [XVI]: Amendments

SECTION 2[1]. Amendments may be proposed by the Board of Directors, the Bylaws [Association] Committee [concerned with Bylaws] or 25 voting members of the Association. Proposals originating in the Board of Directors or in the Bylaws [Association] Committee [concerned with Bylaws] shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

SECTION 3[2]. Notice containing the text of any proposal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before the Annual [Business] Meeting at which it is to be discussed. If approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, the proposal shall be submitted to the entire voting membership for [final decision by] mail ballot, and final decision. A proposal not approved at the Annual [Business] Meeting may be referred to the Bylaws Committee [Association Committee concerned with Bylaws.] for review.

SECTION +[3]. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the returned mail ballots sent to the entire voting membership [provided that, of the total members eligible to vote, at least 40 per cent shall have voted].

Concerned? Propose a Future SLA Officer

The 1974/75 Nominating Committee (for the Spring 1975 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 Toronto, June 9–13, 1974, to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee: Floyd L. Henderson, Control Data Corp., Box 1249, HQM 250, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

> Sara Aull S. K. Cabeen Duane M. Helgeson Doris B. Marshall Floyd L. Henderson, Chairman



65th SLA Conference Program

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PROBLEM SOLVING IN LIBRARIES IN THE '70s

June 9-13, 1974

11

Four Seasons-Sheraton Hotel

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Registration /

 Member
 Advance Registration
 \$35.00

 At Conference
 \$45.00

 Daily
 \$20.00

 Nonmember
 Advance Registration \$

 At Conference
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The advance registration rate closes with mail postmarked May 17.

At the Conference, registration and ticket desks will be open:

Saturday, June 🖇 🖗	1–6 p.m.	Tuesday, June 🎦 🦾	8 a.m.—4 p.m.
Sunday, June 🎗 🖉	10 a.m6 p.m.	Wednesday, June 12//	8 a.m.–2 p.m.
Monday, June 101	8 a.m.–4 p.m.	Thursday, June 13 👔 🤉	8—10 a.m.

SLA Employment Clearing House

Sunday, June Ø	1–4 p.m.	Tuesday, June 112	9 a.m.–5 p.m.
Monday, June 10	9 a.m.–5 p.m.	Wednesday, June 1 2 77	Noon–5 p.m.
138		Spec	CIAL LIBRARIES

SATURDAY, JUNE 8 ____

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1:00-6:00 p.m. * REGISTRATION

SUNDAY, JUNE 9 _

2 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. *** REGISTRATION**

2:00-7:00 p.m. * EXHIBITS

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Continuing Education Seminars

Sponsored by SLA Education Committee. Four concurrent seminars for which advance registration is required. The fee of \$45 (\$55 for non-Conference registrants) includes instruction, luncheon, and coffee breaks. Registration in Seminars 1, 2, and 3 limited to 50; in Seminar 4 to 60.

3 Seminar 1

Non-Federal Documents

Toward unraveling the mysteries of nonfederal government documents (i.e., state, provincial, county, local, and other levels) locating, acquiring, organizing.

4 Seminar 2

Documents from Emerging Nations Problems, pitfalls, and headaches in obtaining documents from newly developing nations---a brainstorming session.

5 Seminar 3

Reference Update

Social Sciences, humanities, science and engineering. Discussion of recent tools, including computer-based services.

6 Seminar 4

A new feature of this year's program will be a series of seminars organized by the Newspaper Division and sponsored jointly by the Education Committee and the Newspaper Division. While aimed primarily at persons working in newspaper libraries, registration is open to all who are interested. NB: These seminars are scheduled so that a person can participate in two Groups in the morning session and afternoon session. Select two from among 4-A, 4-B, 4-C, and 4-D; also select two from among 4-E, 4-F, 4-G, and 4-H.

Morning: 4-A. How to Start a Library from Scratch

- 4-B. How to Reorganize a Library
- 4-C. Clippings—Technical Processing
- 4-D. Special Problems of the Small Library

- Classification 4-F. Administration of Small Libraries
- 4-G. Photos, Cuts, Veloxes, Negatives—Technical Processing
- 4-H. Special Problems of the Small Library
- 1:30-4:30 p.m.
- 7 Chapter Officers and Bulletin Editors Presiding: JEAN DEUSS Chapter Liaison Officer Federal Reserve Bank of New York
 - 1:30-4:30 p.m.

8 Division Officers and Bulletin Editors Presiding: SHIRLEY ECHELMAN Division Liaison Officer Chemical Bank New York

4:30-5:30 p.m.

9 Division Officers Division Program Planning for Conferences

5:00–7:00 p.m.

10 * CONFERENCE-WIDE RECEPTION

9:00 p.m.

- 14 Public Utilities Division WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION (Division Members Only) Host: Ontario Hydro
- 9:00 p.m.
 15 OPEN HOUSE
 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division

10:00 p.m. OPEN HOUSES

- 16 Advertising and Marketing Division
- 17 Aerospace Division
- **17 Documentation Division**
- **18 Insurance Division**
- 19 Metals/Materials Division
- 20 Nuclear Science Division
- 21 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Division
- 22 Picture Division
- 23 Science-Technology Division
- 24 Social Science Division

8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. * REGISTRATION

8:00-11:30 a.m.

36 Nuclear Science Division BUSINESS MEETING and PROGRAM

9:00-10:30 a.m.

37 • GENERAL SESSION I

Presiding: GILLES FRAPPIER, President Special Libraries Association Library of Parliament Ottawa, Canada

Welcome from Toronto Chapter DONNA M. IVEY, President Toronto Chapter Consumers' Gas Company Library Toronto, Canada

Introductions by Conference Chairman BARBARA WEATHERHEAD Conference Chairman Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs Toronto, Ont.

CREATIVITY AND NEW IDEAS—Lateral Thinking, A Problem Solving Method EDWARD de BONO Department of Investigative Medicine Cambridge University Cambridge, England

10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. **※ EXHIBITS**

9:00-11:30 a.m.

38 Newspaper Division Photo Composition (Cold-Type) and the Library

Moderator: BERNICE SULLIVAN Lincoln Journal-Star Lincoln, Nebr.

Panelists: EDWARD CHABOT Raleigh News and Observer Raleigh, N.C.

> HELEN EVERTS Lancaster Newspapers Lancaster, Pa.

SANDRA VANCE Springfield Illinois Journal and Register Springfield, Ill.

BESS WHITWORTH Norfolk Virginian–Pilot and Ledger-Star Norfolk, Va. 9:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon

- **39 Geography and Map Division** BUSINESS MEETING
 - 10:15 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- 40 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division (Limited to 75, Division Members Preference) FIELD TRIP to the Royal Ontario Museum, with visits to its Lee Collection and the Chinese Galleries.

Mr. HICKI-SZABO Curator, European Department Royal Ontario Museum

10:30 a.m.-12:00

41 • GENERAL SESSION II

Three concurrent sessions will provide a choice of speakers after the keynote speech, dealing with the conference theme:

Force Field Analysis (a type of problem solving method, e.g., brainstorming) Flow Charting Operations Research

12:00-2:30 p.m.

45 Advertising and Marketing Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING Walker Inn, Franz Josef Room (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00-4:00 p.m.

46 Chemistry Division Metals/Materials Division Natural Resources Division Nuclear Sciences Division Public Utilities Division Transportation Division JOINT LUNCHEON and PROGRAM (Advance registration required for luncheon) Resources—Shortage, Recovery and Safe Use Resources—Present and Future Outlook (includes minerals, metals, plastics) (to be announced)

The Energy Crunch (all types of energy) and Its Effect on Our Companies and on Our Life Styles

Hon. W. DARCY McKEOUGH Minister of Energy Toronto

Nuclear Energy—Pros and Cons, and Its Role in Solving Our Energy Shortage (to be announced)

Recycling and Solid Waste Management L. BIELICKI Vice President, Americology (a resource recycling division of American Can Company)

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Treatment of Industrial Chemical Wastes to Meet the 1972 Law—An Overview with Case Studies

Dr. PETER LEDERMAN Director, Edison Water Quality Research Laboratory Edison, N.J. (EPA)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

47 Documentation Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00 p.m.-

48 Food Librarians Division LUNCHEON, PROGRAM, and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

49 Geography and Map Division LUNCHEON and SPEAKER (Advance registration required for luncheon) People's Guide to the Toronto Waterfront Prof. H. ROY MERRENS

Geography Department York University Toronto, Ont.

12:00-2:00 p.m.

50 Insurance Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM (Division Members Only) Host: CNA Assurance Company (Advance registration required for luncheon)

Canadian Association of Accident and Sickness Insurers

R. F. GILMORE, President CNA Assurance Company, and Vice-President, CAAS1

1:00-2:30 p.m.

51 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division LUNCHEON (Hyatt House Hotel) (Advance registration required, limited to 75)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

52 Newspaper Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

53 Petroleum Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

- 54 Pharmaceutical Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING Quality Control of Pharmaceuticals (Advance registration required for luncheon) 12:00-2:00 p.m.
- 55 Picture Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

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MARCH 1974

12:00-2:00 p.m.

- 56 Publishing Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)
 - 12:00-2:00 p.m.
- 57 Social Science Division Education Section LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

- 58 Social Science Division Urban Affairs Section LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon) 2:00-4:00 p.m.
- 63 Business and Finance Division Banking Libraries Circle Public Libraries Circle

2:00-4:30 p.m.

64 Geography and Map Division Historical Cartography Moderator: RICHARD W. STEPHENSON Geography and Map Division Library of Congress Washington, D.C.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library: Progress and Prospect (illustrated with slides) **ROBERT KARROW** Newberry Library Chicago, Ill.

Nature and Value of Cartographic Records in Archives

RALPH E. EHRENBERG Cartographic Archives Division National Archives Washington, D.C.

- A Brief History of Portolan Charts WILLIAM W. EASTON Illinois State University Normal, Ill.
- Map Microfilming Feasibility Study **RAY C. OMAN** Cartographic Archives Division National Archives Washington, D.C.

2:30-4:00 p.m.

65 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division Paper Conservation as Applied to Library Materials and Museum Objects, and the Responsibilities of the Institute Dr. N. STOLOW Director, Canadian Conservation Institute

2:30-5:00 p.m.

66 Newspaper Division Library Files—Open or Closed to Users

- Moderator: JOSEPH F. McCARTHY New York Daily News New York
- GEOFFREY FINGLAND Panelists: Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass.

ERNEST PEREZ Houston Chronicle Houston, Tex.

LOU THOMAS Baton Rouge State Times and Morning Advocate Baton Rouge, La.

2:30-5:00 p.m.

67 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division** American Institute of Physics (AIP) Searchable Physics

Information Notices (SPIN) Tape Presentation

2:30-3:45 p.m.

68 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division**

ROUNDTABLE of panelists presenting experiences of librarian user, physicist and producing institute, followed by question and answer session.

Librarian:	JEAN MARTIN University of Texas
DI	Austin, Texas
Physicist:	To be announced

Physicist:

AIP Representative:

To be announced

4:00-5:00 p.m.

69 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division** Bibliography and Research in the History

of Mathematics Prof. KENNETH O. MAY

University of Toronto Toronto, Ont.

or

Presentation of the American Mathematical Society. Bibliographic Data Project BARBARA BEETON American Mathematical Society Providence, R.I.

2:30-5:00 p.m.

70 Picture Division FIELD TRIP to Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Gallery, Royal Ontario Museum, and Design Canada Centre

2:30-4:30 p.m.

Publishing Division Discussion of Division Projects **Division Suite**

2:30-5:00 p.m.

71 Social Science Division Education Section Who Are We? Where Are We Goina? (Open session about projects, procedures and programs)

4:00-5:00 p.m.

75 Chapter and Division Bulletin Editors Workshop

5:00-6:30 p.m.

72 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division (Division Members Only) **RECEPTION**, Ming Tomb Garden of the Royal Ontario Museum (Fresco Gallery if inclement weather). Dr. WALTER TOVELL, Director Welcome: Royal Ontario Museum

5:00-6:00 p.m.

73 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division** SHERRY and CHEESE PARTY (Advance registration required)

5:00-6:30 p.m.

74 Social Science Division Social Welfare Section BUSINESS MEETING

6:00-8:00 p.m.

76 SLA Past Presidents Dinner

8:00 p.m.

77 * SLA SCHOLARSHIP EVENT A theatre outing at Toronto's famous

O'Keefe Centre, within easy walking distance of the Four Seasons-Sheraton Hotel.

(Advance registration required; limited to 900)

10:00 p.m.-OPEN HOUSES

- 80 Advertising & Marketing Division
- 81 Engineering Division

84 Social Science Division

- 82 Natural Resources Division
- 83 Picture Division



SPECIAL LIBRARIES

7:00 a.m.

- 98 Engineering Division BREAKFAST and BUSINESS MEETING
- 8:00–11:45 a.m.
 99 Aerospace Division
 BREAKFAST, BUSINESS MEETING, and PROGRAM of winning contest papers

8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. *** REGISTRATION**

- 9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon
- 100 Business and Finance Division Business Libraries Circle College and University Libraries Circle

9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

101 Geography and Map Division PANEL on Cartographic Journal Publishing Whose Journal Is It—Members' or Editor's?

Panelists: STANLEY D. STEVENS Editor, Western Association of Map Libraries

> LYNN S. MULLINS Editor, Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin

Representative of Editor, Canadian Cartographer Representative of Editor, American Cartographer

9:00--11:00 a.m.

102 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division BUSINESS MEETING

9:00-11:30 a.m.

- 103 Newspaper Division Picture Division FIELD TRIP to Toronto Globe and Mail
 - 9:00-11:30 a.m.

104 Petroleum Division Sources of Statistics on the Canadian Petroleum Industry

NANCY J. WOOD Energy Statistical Analyst Imperial Oil Ltd.

M. I. CAVANAUGH, Head Electricity and Coal Unit Energy and Minerals Section Statistics Canada

9:00-11:30 a.m.

105 Social Science Division Education Section

PROGRAM and FIELD TRIP The Ontario Institute for the Study of Education and Education in Canada (program also at OISE)

Максн 1974

Assistant Director

Dr FARQUAHAR

• GENERAL SESSION III

Three overlapping panels timed to provide an opportunity to attend different sessions and get a little from each, or to attend one entire panel

9:30–11:30 a.m.

106 PANEL A

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Cooperation and Resource-Sharing The well-known issues of information overload, insufficient and expensive space and manpower and decentralization of policies are forcing the information buisness to search out more effective methods of networking in order to control information. The panel will use some of de Bono's methods of creative thinking.

University of Toronto Toronto, Ont.

Panelists: SUSAN KLEMENT Free-lance Librarian Toronto, Ont.

> JAMES DODD Coordinator of Services to Business and Industry Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta, Ga.

EDWARD G. STRABLE Chairman, Planning and Program Committee Illinois Regional Library Council

J. Walter Thompson Chicago, III.

RALPH STIERWALT Director, Office of Library Coordination Council of Ontario Universities

Followed by two concurrent informal sessions on Large Systems and Small Systems

Contributed Papers

107 The Small Industrial Library Can and Should Be an Efficient Service Organization

> VIRGINIA C. FRANK Applied Research Laboratory Pennsylvania State University State College, Pa.

108 Free-Float Circulation for Acquisitions Problem Solving

Dr. GORDON SPRINGER Dr. EDWARD MILLER University of Missouri Columbia, Mo.

- 109 The Challenge of Interdisciplinary Studies MIRIAM A. DRAKE Libraries and Audio-Visual Center Purdue University West Lafayette, Ind.
- 110 Sharing Journal Collections—A Union List Is Only a Beginning MICHLEAN J. AMIR ROBERT R. KEPPLE Applied Physics Laboratory Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, Md.
- 111 Functional Centralization as a Tool for Distribution of Resources in a Network of Special Libraries

Dr. MARTIN DILLON School of Library Science and Department of Computer Science University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, N.C.

112 Networking: Will It Work for State Education Libraries?

GLADYS H. MILLS Coordinator, Resource Center Education Commission of the States Denver, Colo.

PATSY ANN TUPPER Department Library Minnesota Department of Education St. Paul, Minn.

- 113 Referral Services Ten Years After MARVIN W. McFARLAND Science and Technology Division Library of Congress Washington, D.C.
- 114 The Potential Role of the Library as a Real-time Information Exchange Among People

Prof. MURRAY TUROFF Department of Computer Sciences Newark College of Engineering Newark, N.J.

10:00-11:30 a.m.

115 PANEL B

Problem Solving by the Professional Within the Organization

All professionals experience some conflict with the organization which employs them, but this may be particularly acute for professionals who are not central to the functioning of their organization and whose role is not clearly understood or accepted by others in the organization. Special librarians will benefit from the experience of other professionals who must deal with professional/organizational conflict. The panel, to be moderated by a librarian, will consist of a social worker, an economist, and a city planner.

Contributed Papers

116 Serving Two Masters: The Information Professional in the Large Organization EUGENE B. JACKSON Graduate School of Library Science University of Texas Austin, Tex.

- 117 Needed: Some Old-Fashioned Librarians C. HENRY DEPEW Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Technical Assistance, Bureau of Planning and Research Tallahassee, Fla.
- **118** Perspectives of the Professional in Problem Solving: Role of the Professional in Large Institutions
 - MARGARET BECKMAN NANCY ANN BROWN McLaughlin Library University of Guelph
- 119 The Role of the Professional in Large Organizations: Influencing Change JOSEPH M. DAGNESE MICHAEL K. BUCKLAND MARTHA J. BAILEY Libraries and Audio-Visual Center Purdue University West Lafayette, Ind.
- 120 Executive Problem Solving Dr. EDWARD P. MILLER Department of Library and Information Science University of Missouri Columbia. Mo.
- 121 A Cyclic AMP Bibliography—And How It Grew
 - HELEN Y. ZIMMERBERG CLAUDIA K. LITTLE NICK S. SEMENUK E. R. Squibb and Sons, Inc. Princeton, N.J.
 - 10:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon
- 122 PANEL C

The Multi-dimensional Aspects of the Problems of Space

Moderator: STEPHEN LANGMEAD School of Library and Information Science

University of Western Ontario

The panel will consist of a psychologist who will speak about the influence of space on people performing various tasks, an interior decorator who will suggest ways to achieve a particular psychological "mind-set," an office planner speaking about space in terms of the needs of the parent organization, and a storage expert who will talk about various ways to store hard-to-handle materials.

Contributed Paper

123 User Effort in Document Retrieval: A Technique for Analysis

Special Libraries

and Problem Solving PAULINE ATHERTON School of Library Science Syracuse University Syracuse, N.Y.

10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. *** EXHIBITS**

10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. 124 Chemistry Division PROGRAM, LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

> Future Trends in International Chemical Documentation Morning program (10:00–11:30 a.m.)—3 speakers; luncheon and business meeting (12:00–2:00 p.m.); afternoon program (2:30–4:30 p.m.)—3 speakers

Trends Toward Standardization in International Chemical Documentation and UNISIST Keynote Speaker:

Dr. FRED W. MATTHEWS School of Library Science Dalhousie University

International Aspects of Abstracting and Indexing Services as Illustrated by CAS RALPH E. O'DETTE Chemical Abstracts Service Columbus, Ohio

International Trends in Chemical Nomenclature

Dr. KURT L. LOENING Chemical Abstracts Service Columbus, Ohio

ICIREPAT and International Developments in Patent Information Retrieval PATRICIA McDONNELL U.S. Patent Office Washington, D.C.

The Numerical Data of Science and Technology

Dr. YERAM S. TOULOUKIAN Thermodynamic Properties Research Center Purdue University Lafayette, Ind.

Numerical Data Resources for the Chemist

Dr. EDWARD P. BARTKUS E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Wilmington, Del.

The "Assassin" Program C. R. CLOUGH Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. London, England

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon 125 Natural Resources Division Social Science Division Urban Affairs Section JOINT PROGRAM Land Use Management

Максн 1974

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

126 Social Science Division Urban Affairs Section See Natural Resources Division

11:15 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

127 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division FIELD TRIP and LUNCH By bus to Kleinburg, Ontario, with luncheon at the Doctor's House Restaurant, followed by a visit to the McMichael Canadian Collection including the adleries and Tom Thompson's Shack

12:00–3:30 p.m.

135 Advertising and Marketing Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM

> Advertising in Canada—The Recent Changes and Current Trends in the Industry

Prof. DOUGLAS JAY Director, School of Theology University of Toronto Toronto, Ont.

ROBERT McALEAR Vice-President, Baker, Lovick, Ltd.

ROBERT OLIVER President, Canadian Advertising Advisory Board

12:00-2:00 p.m.

136 Biological Sciences Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon)

12:00–4:00 p.m. 137 Business and Finance Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

12:00–2:30 p.m.

138 Engineering Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM

12:00–2:00 p.m. 139 Geography and Map Division

LUNCHEON and PROGRAM

Maps—Ink or Digits M. H. MacLEOD Ministry of Transportation and Communications

12:00-3:00 p.m. Insurance Division

140 LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING (Advance registration required for luncheon; business meeting location: Canada Life Assurance Company, 330 University Avenue)

12:00-2:00 p.m.

141 Newspaper Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM (Division Members Only, advance registration required) Host: Toronto Globe and Mail

Speaker: RICHARD J. DOYLE Editor, Toronto Globe and Mail Toronto, Ont.

12:00-2:00 p.m.

142 Petroleum Division RECEPTION and LUNCHEON Honoring speakers from morning and afternoon sessions

12:00-2:00 p.m.

143 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Provisional Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING

12:00-2:00 p.m.

- 144 Picture Division LUNCHEON
 - 12:00-2:00 p.m.
- 145 Public Utilities Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING Host: Consumers' Gas Company
 - Welcome: J. C. McCARTHY, President A. ROSS MacKENZIE, Vice President-Personnel Consumers' Gas Company

Demonstration by Home Service Department

12:00-2:00 p.m.

146 Publishing Division BOOK and AUTHOR LUNCHEON MARGARET ATWOOD

Canadian poet, novelist and critic; author of 5 volumes of poetry including, most recently, <u>Power</u> <u>Politics</u>; 2 novels, <u>The Edible</u> Woman and <u>Surfacing</u>; and a critical study of Canadian literature, <u>Survival</u>.

12:00-2:00 p.m.

- 147 Science-Technology Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
- 12:00–2:00 p.m. 148 Social Science Division LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING
 - 12:00-2:00 p.m.
- 149 Transportation Division LUNCHEON, PROGRAM and BUSINESS MEETING

1:00-5:00 p.m.

155 Natural Resources Division Nuclear Science Division

JOINT PROGRAM

Computer-based Systems in Special Libraries: Current Problems, Possible Solutions, Future Rewards

- Moderator: FRANK GAGNE International Nickel Company Sheridan Park, Ont., Canada
- Participants: MORTON H. FRIEDMAN National Environmental Research Center U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Cincinnati, Ohio HILLIS L. GRIFFIN Argonne National Laboratory Argonne, Ill.

GEORG MAUERHOFF National Science Library National Research Council Ottawa, Ont., Canada

JOHN H. WILSON U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Washington, D.C.

2:00 p.m.

156 Biological Sciences Division PROGRAM

2:00-4:30 p.m.

- 157 Geography and Map Division From Remote Sensing to Fantasy Maps
 - Remote Sensing Products of Use to Geography and Map Librarians M. LEONARD BRYAN Environmental Research Institute of Michigan

Researcher's Dilemma: The New York City Master Plan MICHAEL O. SHANNON

City University of New York Herbert H. Lehman College Bronx, N.Y.

Sabbatical Safari—India to New Zealand MARGARET ROSS Wayne State University Detroit, Mich.

Cartographic Fantasy: or, How I, with the Judicious Use of Bull, Converted My Personal Hobby into an Academic Study JEREMIAH POST Free Library of Philadelphia Philadelphia, Pa.

2:00–4:30 p.m. 158 Publishing Division PANEL on Publishing in Canada

2:30-5:00 p.m.

159 Aerospace Division Documentation Division Pharmaceutical Division Science-Technology Division ASIS SIG/SDI Alternate Means of Access to Data Bases for SDI and On-Line Services Moderator: VIRGINIA T. RAYNES McDonnell Douglas Corporation St. Louis, Mo.

Panelists:

- Canadian Treatment of Data Bases Dr. JACK BROWN National Science Library Ottawa, Ont.
- The Non-Profit Service Bureau MARTHA WILLIAMS University of Illinois Urbana, III.
- The Commercial Service Bureau CARLOS A. CUADRA Systems Development Corporation Santa Monica, Calif.
- The Data Base Producer MELVIN WEINSTOCK Institute for Scientific Information Philadelphia, Pa.
- The Special Librarian and His Choices **ROBERT A. KENNEDY** Bell Telephone Laboratories Murray Hill, N.J.
- 2:30-3:30 p.m.
- 160 Metals/Materials Division BUSINESS MEETING
- 2:30-5:00 p.m.
- 161 Newspaper Division PANEL Library Personnel Moderator: JOSEPHINE JOHNSON
 - Louisville Courier-Journal and Times Louisville, Ky.
 - Panelists: JOHN F. BEEGAN Hartford Courant Hartford, Conn.

SANDY HALL Tucson Arizona Daily Star

ALBERTHA JACOB Indianapolis Star and News Indianapolis, Ind.

MARY LOU LATHROP Bell & Howell Newspaper Index

2:30-5:00 p.m.

- 162 Petroleum Division
 Arctic Seminar
 The Land, Its People, Its Fauna and
 Flowers
 Gas Pipeline Research in the Arctic
 Environment
 Exploring and Drilling in the North
 Conservation and Ecology in the North
 - 2:30-5:00 p.m.
- 163 Picture Division PROGRAM
 - **MARCH 1974**

Picture Professionalism RENATA V. SHAW Library of Congress Washington, D.C. 2:30-4:30 p.m. 164 Public Utilities Division FIELD TRIP and PROGRAM Consumers' Victoria Park Centre to view CNG filling station, total energy plant, "open land-scape" offices, library. Twenty-minute film, "Change," depicting the construction of the natural gas pipeline to fuel the Hearn Generating Station. The Uniterm Index System used to store and retrieve vertical file material DONNA M. IVEY Consumers Gas Co. Toronto, Ont. 2:30-5:00 p.m. **Publishing Division** Canadian Publishing: Problems and Perspectives Moderator: JUNE CALLWOOD Free-lance writer and journalist Etobicoke, Ont. MARIAN ENGEL Authory Novelist Toronto, Ont. Critic: VAN CLERY Literary critic Canadian Broadcasting Co., Globe & Mail, Quill & Quire, formerly editor, Books in Canada Toronto, Ont. LORNE WILKINSON Publisher-General Manager Oxford Univ. Press (formerly of McGraw-Hill-Ryerson) 2:30-5:00 p.m. 165 Social Science Division and Social Welfare Section The Community Information Centre of Metropolitan Toronto Guide: Dr. L. SPEL (Talk in hotel followed by informal tours) 3:00-5:00 p.m. 166 Engineering Division CONTRIBUTED PAPER SESSION 3:00-4:30 p.m. 167 Insurance Division FIELD TRIP to Canada Life Assurance Company Library 3:00-4:00 p.m. 168 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division** SHOW at McLaughlin Planetarium 4:30-5:30 p.m. 169 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics **Provisional Division PROGRAM** on Astronomical Topics

5:00-6:30 p.m.

170 Social Science Division DIVISION and SECTIONS CABINET MEETING

7:00-8:00 p.m.

171 Natural Resources Division BUSINESS MEETING

8:00-10:00 p.m.

172 Advisory Council OPEN MEETING Presiding: MARY McNIERNEY GRANT Choirman, Advisory Council Price Waterhouse & Co. New York, N.Y. 8:00 p.m.

173 OPÉN HOUSE Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Provisional Division

9:00 p.m. 174 OPEN HOUSE Museums, Arts and Humanities Division

10:00 p.m. OPEN HOUSES

- 175 Documentation Division
- 176 Picture Division
- 175 Science-Technology Division
- 177 Social Science Division

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12 ____

7:00-8:30 a.m.

195 Insurance Division

BREAKFAST and PROGRAM

Host: The Country Companies O Say Can You See (based on the 3D communication exercise) MARK SHERMAN Director of Organization Planning

The Country Companies

7:00-8:30 a.m.

- 196 Picture Division
- SHOW AND TELL

GEORGE S. HOBART Library of Congress Washington, D.C.

7:30-9:00 a.m.

197 Business and Finance Division COMMERCIAL BANKING BREAKFAST

> 8:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. * REGISTRATION

9:00-11:00 a.m.

198 • ANNUAL MEETING

Presiding: GILLES FRAPPIER, President Special Libraries Association Library of Parliament

Ottawa, Ont.

11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 来 EXHIBITS

11:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon Free Time for Exhibits

The exhibits are an important and integral part of the Conference. Take this opportunity to visit those booths which you have not already seen and become acquainted with new equipment, publications and suppliers. This will be the last opportunity to see the displays. EXHIBITS CLOSE AT 5:00 P.M.

12:00-1:00 p.m.

199 * CONFERENCE-WIDE RECEPTION

1:00-2:30 p.m.

200 * AWARDS LUNCHEON

Presentation of Association Awards and SLA Scholarships

12:00-2:00 p.m.

201 Newspaper Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM (Division Members Only, advance registration required) Host: Toronto Star

> Speaker: MARK HARRISON Executive Editor, Toronto Star Toronto, Ont.

2:30-5:00 p.m.

202 Newspaper Division FIELD TRIP of Toronto Star BUSINESS MEETING

> 2:00–4:00 p.m. Research Committee Business and Finance Division

JOINT PROGRAM 2:00 p.m. The Research Committee: Its Present and

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Future Projects

Dr. RICHARD D. SMITH, chairman Research Committee

2:10 p.m.

State-of-the-Art Reviews

Moderators: Dr. EDWARD P. MILLER School of Library & Information Science University of Missouri Columbia, Mo.

> SARAH M. THOMAS Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.

The Economics of Special Libraries and Special Library Operations from the Management Point of View DANIEL L. GOTHIE

Graduate School of Business Administration University of Virginia Charlottesville, Va.

The Marketing Approach Applied to Special Libraries

MARYDE F. KING Whitney Library G.E. Research & Development Center Schenectady, N.Y.

Special Libraries on the International Scene

JOHN VAN HALM Documentary Information Verenigde Machinefabrieken N.V. Amsterdam, Netherlands

3:30 p.m.

The Research Grants-in-Aid Fund: A Presentation

> ROBERT V. WILLIAMS Ford Foundation New York, N.Y.

Dr. RICHARD D. SMITH School of Librarianship University of Washington Seattle, Wash.

3:00-5:00 p.m.

204 American Society for Information Science Session in cooperation with Canadian Association for Information Science International Resource Sharing in Information Science—Selected Canadian Experiences

The session will be chaired jointly by the presidents of the two societies. The speaker roster will include experts from the International Development Research Centre, the National Research Council, the Arctic Institute, and the International Labour Organization. 3:30-5:30 p.m.

205 Government Information Services Committee Aerospace Division Documentation Division Military Librarians Division JOINT MEETING Trends and Perspectives in Public Documents Programs WELLINGTON H. LEWIS Assistant Public Printer

U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C.

NEVILLE HOBBS First Secretary, Information High Commissioner's Office for Australia (in Canada) Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable J. C. MUNRO Minister of Labour Ottawa, Ont.

(To be announced)

4:00-7:00 p.m.

206 Biological Sciences Division Natural Resources Division FILM FESTIVAL

Documentary Films on Biological and Natural Resources Subjects

4:00–8:00 p.m. Chemistry Division

"Conversazione at the Center" FIELD TRIP to Ontario Science Center Members arrange own transportation by local bus or taxi; snack at the center of own selection; introduction and brief tour by Director General Douglas Omand; coffee rap session of members

4:00-5:00 p.m.

207 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division Techniques of Paper Preservation (illustrated slide presentation) DAVID DUDLEY

Conservator, Royal Ontario Museum

4:00-6:00 p.m.

208 Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics Provisional Division

ROUNDTABLE of representatives from some leading commercial publishers in physics, astronomy and mathematics, followed by question and answer session Participants: GERALD CURTISS

D. Reidel

B. SCHRAGER

American Elsevier

E. H. IMMERGUT Gordon and Breach SHIRLEY SARRIS John Wiley & Sons

A. VON HAGAN Springer-Verlag

MARCH 1974

4:00 p.m.

209 Publisher Relations Committee Publishing Division Joint Meeting

An informal dialogue between librarians and publishers

4:00-5:00 p.m.

210 Science-Technology Division PANEL DISCUSSION **Problems of Library School Students** (open to all students and other interested attendees) Moderator: MINA A. BREES Austin, Texas Panelists: Three library school students and

4:00 p.m.

211 Transportation Division PANEL

"Multi-Modal and Multi-Disciplinary

one active member of SLA

8:00-10:00 a.m. ***** REGISTRATION

9:30-4:30 p.m. 230 Advertising and Marketing Division

> 9:30--11:30 a.m. FIELD TRIP to Maclean-Hunter, Ltd.

11:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. LUNCHEON and FIELD TRIP of the McMichael Conservation collection of art

9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

231 Aerospace Division FIELD TRIP to DeHavilland Aircraft with program; lunch at the Doctor's House Restaurant, and a tour of the McMichael Galleries at Kleinburg

9:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m.

232 Biological Sciences Division Natural Resources Division

JOINT FIELD TRIP to Canada Center of Inland Waters, with choice of Dundern Castle or McMaster University Medical Center

9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. 233 Business and Finance Division

9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon PANEL Metropolitan Toronto Library Board

12:00 Noon-1:30 p.m. Business and Finance Division LUNCHEON

Approaches to Solving Transportation Information Problems"

5:00-7:30 p.m.

212 Chemistry Division

5:30-7:00 p.m.

213 Advertising and Marketing Division RECEPTION

7:00-9:00 p.m.

214 Food Librarians Provisional Division WINE and CHEESE RECEPTION

> 9:00 p.m. OPEN HOUSE

215 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division

10:00 p.m. OPEN HOUSE 216 Social Science Division

THURSDAY, JUNE 13_

1:30-3:00 p.m. **Business and Finance Division** PROGRAM Toronto Stock Exchange and LEASCO

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

236 Chemistry Division Metals/Materials Division JOINT FIELD TRIP and LUNCHEON Stelco Research Centre, Burlington; M+T Products

of Canada, Ltd.; Dundurn Castle, Hamilton (luncheon); Sheridan Park; International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Research Laboratory; Ontario Research Council Library, followed by a sherry party

9:00-11:30 a.m.

237 Documentation Division

Tutorial-Minicomputers-What, Why and How

VIRGINIA RAYNES Moderator: McDonnell Douglass Corp. St. Louis, Mo.

AUDREY GROSCH University of Minnesota Libraries Minneapolis, Minn.

GLENN BRUDVIG University of Minnesota Libraries Minneapolis, Minn.

BOB DENNEY University of Minnesota **Bio-Med Library** Minneapolis, Minn.

8:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon 238 Engineering Division FIELD TRIP

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

239 Geography and Map Division

FIELD TRIP of local area

9:00-10:30 a.m.

240 Insurance Division

Solving Problems in Moving a Library

Manufacturers Life Head Office Panelists: MARGUERITE EGELSTON State Farm Insurance Bloomington, Ill.

> RUTH NIELANDER Kemper Insurance Long Grove, III.

TERA WHITE North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield Durham, N.C.

10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

241 Insurance Division MIX and MEET Host: CNA Assurance Company (Division Members Only)

> Informal gathering at CNA Assurance Company, 160 Bloor Street, East, for a CNA slide presentation, "How to succeed in business with a little bit of trying OR I'd walk a mile for a library," followed by cocktails.

12:30-1:30 p.m.

242 Insurance Division

LUNCHEON

(Division Members Only)

Manulife Centre

Host: Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Following the luncheon, members are free to tour the Centre's many attractions.

9:15 a.m.-12:00 Midnight

243 Museums, Arts and Humanities Division FIELD TRIP

Thomas Fisher Rare Books Library, and J. P. Robarts Research Library for the Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Toronto

Bus (5:45 p.m.) to the Shaw Festival (1¼ hour trip, box supper served en route), tour of Niagara-on-the-Lake, performance of "The Devil's Disciple," and coffee and cookies preceding the return trip.

232 Natural Resources Division See Biological Sciences Division

9:00-11:30 a.m.

244 Newspaper Division

PROGRAM and PANEL on Subject Headings An Alternative System of Subject Classification for Media Libraries

Максн 1974

HARISH TRIVEDI Journal Herald Dayton, Ohio

- Subject Heading Revision Moderator: ANN SAUSEDO Evening Star Washington, D.C.
- Panelists: JOHN FRANKLAND Milwaukee Journal and Sentinel Milwaukee, Wis.

LESLIE McSHANE Denver Post

GAYLE THOMPSON Miami News Miami, Fla.

12:00–2:00 p.m. 245 Newspaper Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM

> Ragen MRS-90 Total Graphic Commmunication System ALEX CAPPIELLO Ragen Precision Industries

2:30-5:00 p.m.

246 Newspaper Division PROGRAM and ROUNDTABLE on Microfilm to Replace Clippings? Update on Miracode ALLISON OPPEDAHL Detroit Free Press

Computer Access Systems

Computer Output Microfilm

Summary and Forecast

8:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon

247 Nuclear Science Division Public Utilities Division (Division Members Only) Host: Ontario Hydro JOINT FIELD TRIP

> Pickering Nuclear Power Plant (20 miles east of Toronto). Guests will be greeted by speaker who will discuss features of the plant, and a film will be shown. The group will then be divided into small groups to be escorted around the plant.

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

248 Petroleum Division FIELD TRIP and LUNCHEON, Kleinburg, Ontario

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

249 Pharmaceutical Division FIELD TRIP

Addiction Research Foundation, the University of Toronto Pharmacy Library and other campus libraries 9:00-11:30 a.m.

- 250 Picture Division
 - FIELD TRIP

McMichael Conservation Collection, Kleinburg

- 12:00-2:00 p.m. 251 Picture Division LUNCHEON
 - 2:30-5:00 p.m.
- 252 Picture Division FIELD TRIP Royal Ontario Museum Far Eastern Collection and other treasures
- 8:30 a.m.–12:00 Noon 247 Public Utilities Division See Nuclear Science Division

1:00-3:30 p.m.

253 Public Utilities Division LUNCHEON and PROGRAM Host: Bell Canada (Limited to 30 Division Members Only) Lunch at Bell Canada "Communications Seminar" quarters. Presentation in the theater and tour by the Computer Communications group demonstrating the present and future of telecommunications

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 254 Publishing Division

FIELD TRIP University of Toronto Press (Limited to 25 persons)

LUNCHEON FIELD TRIP The Coach House Press (Limited to 25 persons)

9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. 255 Social Science Division

FIELD TRIP Metropolitan Toronto Guide: Dr. L. SPEL

10:00 a.m.

256 Transportation Division CRUISE of Toronto Harbour

_ FRIDAY, JUNE 14 __

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

265 BOARD OF DIRECTORS Presiding: EDYTHE MOORE President 1974/75 Special Libraries Association Aerospace Corporation Los Angeles, Calif.

SLA EMPLOYMENT CLEARING HOUSE EXTENDS SERVICES

Through EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNI-TIES, a monthly listing of "Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted," the services of the Employment Clearing House are now available to SLA members and interested employers on a year-round basis. The first issue of EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES will be published by the Association Office on April 1, 1974. Copies are available without charge to all categories of SLA members but only on receipt of written request. Names and addresses of recipients of EMPLOYMENT **OPPORTUNITIES** are maintained for six issues only. To continue to receive EM-PLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES for a second period of six issues, a member must submit a specific written request.

Listings of "Positions Open" are accepted from employers in accordance with Association policies and the guidelines established by the Board of Directors for advertisement of "Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" in **Special Libraries.** Positions offering salaries less than \$9,000 are listed in EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES as "sub-professional." To cover the cost of typing, printing, distribution, and list maintenance, a fee of \$2.00 per line (\$8.00 minimum) is charged for each "Positions Open" listing (approximately 10 words per line). Sustaining Members, Patrons, and Sponsors of the Association receive a 50% discount.

Unemployed members or members who wish to change employment can request a listing in the "Positions Wanted" section of EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. Listings in this section are limited to five lines (approximately 10 words per line), including name and address or box number and are repeated for six issues unless a request to discontinue is received. To extend a "Positions Wanted" listing for a second period of six issues, a member must submit a specific written request. There is no charge for "Positions Wanted" listings. (This service is not available to nonmembers.)

The deadline for receipt of copy for "Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" listings is the 20th of the month preceding the month of publication.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES is a service of Special Libraries Association, membership in which is open to all persons with a serious interest in the objectives of the Association. For membership information or further information on the services of the Employment Clearing House, contact:

> Special Libraries Association Membership Department 235 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003

SLA Employment Clearing House at Conference

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

Résumé forms for members can be obtained 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 31. The Clearing House 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 31. Job descriptions for the vacancies will be posted at the Clearing House.

Максн 1974

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Boston—A walking tour of Back Bay Libraries made a rewarding day in October. The group assembled at the Christian Science Church Center and proceeded to the *Christian Science Monitor* library. After that the members split into three groups and continued to either the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library; the Boston Architectural Center Library; or the New England Conservatory of Music at which the new audio library was viewed, under construction, and the Harriet Spaulding Library was inspected.

Colorado—On Nov 15 the five libraries at the Federal Center, Denver, were visited by 68 SLA members. The largest library was the U.S. Geological Survey Library. The oldest collection, developed in 1945, was the one at the Bureau of Reclamation Engineering and Research Center.

A business meeting was held Jan 10 followed by a tour of Information Handling Services, a publisher of technical data.

The February meeting was held at the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship on the 12th. Case studies of small special libraries in the area were presented.

Connecticut Valley—A Government Documents Update Workshop was held at Middletown Library Service Center on Nov 8.

The Chapter held a joint meeting with the Capitol Region Library Council Jan 17. The theme was "Library Line—Past, Present, Future."

Greater St. Louis—The Oct 13 meeting was a seminar, "Food and the Consumer—Basics and Sources."

On Feb 9, Earl Voelz, Education Division, Union Electric, spoke on communications. The session concluded with a tour of the St. Louis County Law Library conducted by May Dahm.

Illinois—The annual holiday party was held Dec 11 at the Fortnightly of Chicago.

Indiana—A membership meeting was held Dec 4 at the Indianapolis Press Club. Albertha Jacob, *Star-News* librarian, addressed the assembly.

Long Island—The fall meeting was held at the Conklin House, headquarters of the Huntington Historical Society. SLA President-Elect Moore led a dialog on local needs.

The winter meeting was held Jan 24 and was addressed by Peter Draz, former chief of the Bureau of Education Reference, Time, Inc.

Louisiana—The new year activities were initiated at the Jan 12 meeting in Baton Rouge at which Joshua I. Smith, new executive director, American Society for Information Science, spoke. Dr. David W. Smith, of the LSU Department of Experimental Statistics, addressed the meeting on "Statistics for Special Libraries."

Michigan—Government documents were discussed at the Nov 9 meeting. Tom Haggerty discussed the publications of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Ms. Aronson of NTIS explained what happened to the 1972 Government Reports Announcements Cumulative Index and spoke about NTIS computer products. The meeting was also addressed by Norman Barbee, Public Documents Librarian, GPO, and John Beil, CIS.

Minnesota—A joint meeting "Un-Christmas" party was held Jan 23 with the local ASIS chapter.

Montreal—A panel presented the aims of various library associations Nov 22. The joint meeting was held with the Quebec Library Association, the Montreal Chapter of the Canadian Library Association for Information Science, the Association Canadienne des Bibliothecaires de Langue Française, and the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services.

The January and February meetings were full day sessions spent on an education workshop, "From Naming to Networks: Identification to Distribution."

New York, Geography and Map—A discussion of the role of New York City's libraries in the bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution was held at the Dec 6 meeting. Projects and activities for the group were suggested. Dr. Ronald Gaudreau, executive vice president, New York City Bicentennial Corporation spoke at the Graduate Center, City University.

New York, Picture Group—A joint meeting with the American Society of Picture Professionals was held Nov 29 at the Carnegie Endowment Center. A panel of picture librarians explained how they serve the picture researcher.

New York, Publishing—At a joint meeting held with the Museums, Arts, and Humanities group at the Grolier Club Feb 26, Rollo Silver, noted authority on rare books and printing, spoke to the assembly.

New York, Technical Sciences—A dialog was held Jan 24 at the United Engineering Center. Journals and serials were discussed, specifically, subscription related problems, standardization and format, editorial aspects of selection, and the future of serials and journal publishing.

Oregon Provisional—A program presented by Dan Schausten, assistant to the administrator, Bonneville Power Administration, considered "Dimensions of the Northwest Power Situation" on Jan 19.

Pacific Northwest—On Jan 25 representatives of special libraries in the Seattle area talked to library students on the problems and rewards of being a librarian.

Philadelphia—On Jan 15 "Networking" as suggested by NTIS was discussed by a panel of three at the Faculty Club, University of Pennsylvania.

On Feb 21 the topic of the meeting was the "Bicentennial Focus."

Princeton-Trenton—On Nov 13 Melvin Weinstock, Institute for Scientific Information discussed citation indexing, Trenton State College Library.

A workshop was sponsored Nov 16 by the Princeton-Trenton and New Jersey Chapters along with the Professional Development Program of Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service. Theme: Problem Solving in the Area of Technical Reports.

A meeting was held Jan 16 at which Robert S. Powell, Princeton Borough Councilman, addressed the group on cable TV and its applications for libraries.

Rio Grande—Nov 25 and 26 were the dates of the first Arizona meeting. The business meeting was held at the Plaza International Hotel on Friday. Meetings were held the following day at the University of Arizona.

San Diego—A pre-conference workshop was held Jan 29-30 on computer-based information services. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together those who would expand the scope and quality of library reference service by judicious use of the computer.

Southern California—Two tours were ofered to the membership. On Jan 16, a tour of the California Institute of the Arts library was followed by a luncheon at the cafeteria. On Jan 24 the Technical Information Center of the Union Oil Research Center was visited.

A series of area luncheons have been scheduled during January and February.

Texas—In cooperation with North Texas State University, the continuing education committee conducted a three-day workshop on human resources management Nov 29– Dec I. Among the various topics covered were personnel budgeting, personnel selection and training, and personnel evaluation and salary management.

A continuing education program is being sponsored by the Texas Chapter. It is a tenweek series on new reference materials entitled "Reference Now-Direction Since 1970."

Toronto—In an evening devoted to business literature, the Chapter joined with the business literature class of the School of Library Science, University of Toronto, for an informative session. Seventeen publishers/service companies displayed their wares and held a panel discussion at this Nov 22 meeting.

The Jan 24 program centered upon Dr. Kenneth Plate, Associate Professor of Library Science at the University of Toronto. The topic: Special Library Education.

Washington, D.C.—The Jan 17 meeting was held in conjunction with the American Society for Information Science, Potomac Chapter. The speakers, Joel Goldhor and Larry Livingston, expressed their views on innovations, information, and library science.

Washington, D.C., Documentation—Feb 19 Wellington H. Lewis spoke about the operations at the GPO. He emphasized the areas of automation and micropublication.

Wisconsin—A meeting was held at the Charles Allis Art Library, Milwaukee, on Dec 11. The speaker, Rosalind Meyer, retired art professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, showed slides and detailed her work during the restoration of libraries following the floods in Florence, Italy.

MARCH 1974

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Christine Bain . . . has joined Jack Weigel as consultant member to the International Astronomical Union Commission 5 on Documentation

Annette Corth, supervisor of Central Information Service, Crompton & Knowles Corporation, Fair Lawn, N.J. . . . named librarian for Biological Sciences Resources, Library of Science and Medicine, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

Elizabeth A. Cropper . . . named librarian, Staff College Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Mary C. Dunnigan, Architecture and Reference Librarian, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Library . . . now librarian. Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Donald Foos, director, School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge ... named dean of School of Library Science.

Joseph L. Fuchs, director of Professional Services, Xerox BiblioGraphics, Cheverly, Md. . . now chief, Technical Services, Department of State Library, Washington, D.C.

Peter Hiatt . . . appointed professor and director of the School of Librarianship, University of Washington, Seattle.

John T. Hopkins . . . named chief of Public Service, State Library, Boston, Mass.

Virginia Jones . . . presented Melvil Dewey Medal "for recent creative professional achievement of a high order. . . ."

Mary Ellis Kahler . . . named chief, Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Roy T. King, head reference department, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. . . . retired Feb 1 after 31 years.

J. Michael Lach, Simmons College School of Librarianship . . . now periodical cataloger, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville.

Richard A. Miller, director Tompkins-McCan Library, Medical College of Virginia . . . presently director, Winchester Public Library system.

Gail Neddermeyer, head of Government Publications Section of Reference Services . . . pro-



moted to associate librarian, University of California, Riverside campus.

George E. Pettengill . . . has been named Librarian Emeritus, American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C. He will assume responsibilities as archivist and historian.

Jaime Pontigo, Centro de Servicios de Informacion y Documentacion, Del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Mexico City . . . completed the Unesco program for managers of information services in developing countries.

Carolyn Rizzetta, Library of Congress . . . named head, Serials Section, Cataloging Department, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Betty Rosenberg . . . has been promoted to Senior Lecturer, Graduate School of Library Service, University of California, Los Angeles.

Hubert E. Sauter, action administrator, Defense Documentation Center . . . named administrator

Mayra Scarborough . . . presented an Award of Honor by the Clark Historical Society for bringing to the society a greater knowledge of many historical markers in Union County.

Peter Steckl . . . appointed Government Libraries Liaison Officer, National Library, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Jacqueline Stymfal . . . appointed Assistant Dewey Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Barbara L. Wagner . . . appointed Wildlife Reference Service Librarian, Denver Public Library.

Rita C. Warpeha . . . appointed director of ACTION Library, Washington, D.C.

Herbert S. White . . . appointed executive vice president, Stechert Macmillan, Inc.



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A new lockable TV table is available in three heights. The top shelf has a five degree slant to reduce glare. The units are mobile and have a 24 in. \times 28 in. top shelf. Write: H. Wilson Corporation, 555 West Taft Drive, South Holland, Ill. 60473.



A flexible plastic ruler 7-in. long is marked with a metric scale as well as one in inches. Free. For information: Equipto, Aurora, Ill. 60507.



Filmstrip Projector with push button advance has a 3 in., f 2.5 lens system. An accessory push button cord allows you to

advance the projector by remote control. Rewinds filmstrips automatically. Contact: Du-Kane Corporation, Audiovisual Division, 2900 DuKane Drive, St. Charles, Ill.



Vantage High Magnification Viewers (HMV) incorporate a high power lens and modified fiche carrier. Magnification range of a standard HMV is $98 \times -125 \times$. Extension screen models are available with a $115 \times -142 \times$ range. Additional lenses allow machine to meet any microform viewing need. Contact: Microform Products Division, Realist, Inc., Megal Dr., Menomonee Falls, Wis. 53051.



Mita Copystar A-2 reproduces 17 in. \times 24 in. newspaper-sized copies. This copier occupies 4 square feet of desk top space. Proofs cost about \$0.08 per copy. The Copystar can reproduce three-dimensional objects, paste-ups, and diazo masters. For information: Mita-Copystar America, Inc., 158 River Road, Clifton, N.J. 07014. On the West Coast: 17831 Sky Park Circle #12D, Irvine, Calif. 92707.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

New Law Book Review

Glenville Publishers, Inc. will begin publishing a quarterly, Law Books in Review, this spring. Each review of about 200 words will be written by a leading member of the profession. Current publications in law and related fields will be covered. For more information contact: Helen Mecs, Glgnville Publishers, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522.

On Site

A publication of SITE, Inc., a nonprofit organization concerned with the quality of the urban visual environment, has as its purpose the exchange of information among professionals involved with the urban and environmental arts, planning, architecture, sociology, and education. Write: SITE, Inc., 60 Greene Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.

The Message Is the Medium

In order to get her message across, one practicing librarian has turned to illustrations. To provide information on library services, "Library Guide" was developed. Copies are available from Erika M. Hansen, Medical Library, Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital, 1322 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027.

A New Form

Architecture Plus, an international magazine, will begin bimonthly publication with the Jan/Feb issue. For more information contact: G. R. Wolff, Architecture Plus, 1345 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Indexed

Lincoln Laboratory Library has compiled a 23-page authors and titles index to Flügge Handbuch der Physik published through 1973. Copies are available on request, together with \$.30 in postage stamps and a self-addressed mailing sticker. Write: Loyd Rathbun, M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

Literature Survey

Industrial Information Services, a library research and industrial information center, has published *Proteins from Petroleum and Industrial Wastes*. Available for \$50 from Industrial Information Services, Room 119, Science Information Center, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275.

Abstracts

Syllabus, Inc., is publishing a monthly guide surveying all major U.S. plastics publications. *Plastracts* is available from B. Levy, Syllabus, Inc., 10–64 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

Indiana Union List

Purdue University has just published a four volume *Indiana Union List of Serials*. Sixty-four libraries are included in the list. Work on a supplement to update the present list has already begun.

New Publication from EI

Engineering Index has a new monthly publication, *Bioengineering Abstracts*. Free copies of the January issue are available from the Marketing Division, Engineering Index, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Summer Semester

Louisiana State University Graduate School of Library Science is offering two courses in health sciences librarianship this summer. They are "Information Resources of the Health Sciences" and "Health Sciences Librarianship." For information: Dr. D. D. Foos, Dean, Graduate School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803.

Computer-Based Data Service

Information Dynamics Corporation has introduced a centralized computer-based bibliographic data service for libraries. The cataloging data base has more than 1.2 million Library of Congress and contributed entries. Known as BIBNET it is available from IDC, 80 Main St., Reading, Mass. 01867.

NMA Publishes Supplement

The National Microfilm Association has the second supplement to *Guide to Mi*croreproduction Equipment available. It includes material introduced since mid-1972. Write: NMA, Publications Sales, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Ph.D. Program Announced

Drexel University Graduate School of Library Science now has a Ph.D. program which will concentrate on three areas. They are Information Resources Management Administration, Communication of Scientific and Technical Information, and Information Systems Design and Evaluation. Inquiries should be mailed to the Chairman, Doctoral Committee, Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Mechanical Engineering Bulletin

A bulletin of titles and explanations is presently offered by Information Service in Mechanical Engineering. It is available in the western hemisphere from The Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Image Retrieval

Boeing will manufacture and market to the government sector the first image storage and retrieval system to offer reasonable response times and costs. The license was awarded by Xynetics, Inc.

2 New Studies

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science announces the publication of two papers in its Occasional Papers series. They are "U.S. Prison Library Services and Their Theoretical Bases," by Joyce Rubin, and "United States Information Service Libraries," by Jody Sussman. Available from the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 331 Main Library, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

Microfiche from Switzerland

Inter Documentation Company has Microfiche publications available in 43 subject areas. Subject catalogs and sample microfiche are free on request from IDC, Poststrasse 14, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Bumper Stickers

The sticker reads "There's more to libraries than meets the eye." The promotional material is supported by the San Francisco Public Library and the CLA Public Relations Committee. Write: Karl J. Reeh, PR Committee, c/o San Mateo Public Library, San Mateo, Calif. 94402.

An Energy Data Bank

The Energy Research Corporation has begun publishing the bimonthly *Energy Review* which presents a picture of energy resources and alternatives. All comments, inquiries, and items of interest are welcomed. Write: *ER* Publications Office, 6 East Valerio St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101.

Conference Listed

InterDok Corporation announces a specialized directory of Conference Proceedings. First issue to be available in March. Write: InterDok Corp., P.O. Box 326, Harrison, N.Y. 10528.

Bibliographic Studies

Syracuse University School of Library Science has published Art and Museum Librarianship, by A. B. Lemke. This volume should be of interest to library schools, art librarians, and museum staff. Write: Syracuse University, School of Library Science, 113 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

PUBS

(74-021) Map Librarianship. Post, J. B., ed. Drexel Library Quarterly 9(no.4):1-90(Oct 1973). \$3.00

Aimed at the beginning map librarian, this broad overview includes articles on selection, classification, cataloging, preservation, and administration.

(74-022) American Library Laws, 4th ed. Ladenson, Alex, ed. Chicago, Amer. Libr. Assn., 1973. viii,1992p. \$35.00 LC 73-14863 ISBN 0-8389-0158-1

Laws in effect as of 31 Dec 1972. Arranged by state with separate section for Federal laws. Subject index.

(74-023) How to Select a Microfrom Reader or Reader-Printer. Silver Spring, Md., Natl. Microfilm Assn., 1974. 19p. \$2.00.

An illustrated introduction to microforms and accompanying hardware. Does not evaluate specific products.

(74-024) Management Problems in Serials Work. Spyers-Duran, Peter and Daniel Gore, eds. Westport, Conn., Greenwood, 1973. ix,145p. \$8.95 LC 73-10755 ISBN 0-8371-7050-8

A collection of papers from a conference at Fla. Atlantic Univ. in Mar 1973. Topics include reducing binding expenses, periodical banks, interlibrary loans, claims, library-jobber-publisher relations and the National Serials Data Program.

(74-025) Museum Media: A Biennial Directory and Index of Publications and Audiovisuals Available from U.S. and Canadian Institutions, 1st ed. Wasserman, Paul, ed. Detroit, Gale, 1973. viii,455p. \$48.00 LC 73-16335 ISBN 0-8103-0385-X

Coverage of 732 institutions with subject, title and keyword indexes to the educational and recreational materials included. (74-026) Information Quarterly 1(no.1):(Oct 1972). New York, Foundation Center, 1972- . \$7.50/yr.

A supplement to The Foundation Directory (4th ed., New York, Foundation Center, 1971); it also includes other features such as current contents of periodicals relating to philanthropy and lists of grants in specific fields.

(74-027) A Manual on Medical Literature for Law Librarians: A Handbook and Annotated Bibliography. Mersky, Roy M., et al., ed. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana, 1973. xiii,158p. \$15.00 LC 73-7475 ISBN 0-87802-101-9

Includes reference works, medical indexes, a representative core library. Chapters on terminology, citation style, and cataloging and indexing tools.

(74-028) New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication after Dec 31, 1949; 1959-1970 Cumulative. Washington, DC, Library of Congress, and New York, Bowker, 1973. 4v., \$190.00 LC 53-60021 ISBN 0-8352-0556-8 ISSN 0028-6680 (Order: Bowker)

Supersedes New Serial Titles vols. 1950–1960, 1961–1965, 1966–1969 and quarterly issues for 1970. Arranged by title with complete bibliographic entries with holdings in 800 U.S. and Canadian libraries.

(74-029) Computerized Serials Systems Series 1 (no.1): (1973) Tempe, Ariz., LARC Assn., 1973– Apply. bi-monthly.

Each issue on a specific individual system.

(74-030) Government Publications Review: An International Journal 1(no.1):(Fall 1973). Elmsford, N.Y., SEBD Publs., an affiliate of Microforms Intl. Marketing Corp., 1973- . \$35/yr. quarterly.

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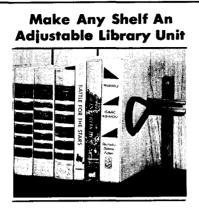
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Librarian-MLS, BA (Art History). Recent grad, Indexing, academic and specialized library ex-perience. Wendy Wiederhorn, 63–84 Fitchett St., Rego Park, N.Y. 11374.

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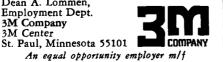
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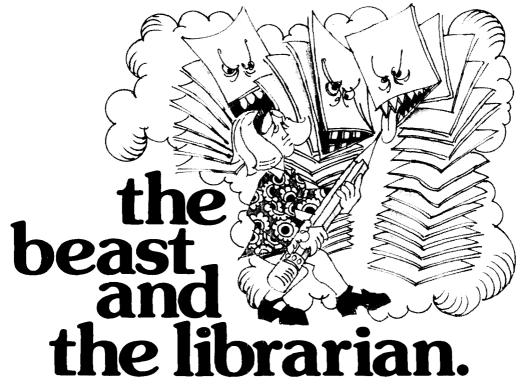
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