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Special Libraries Association

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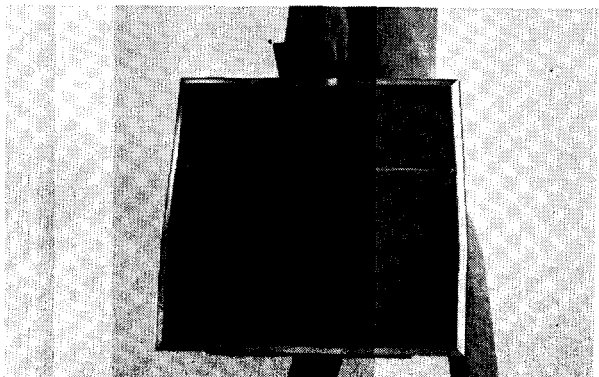
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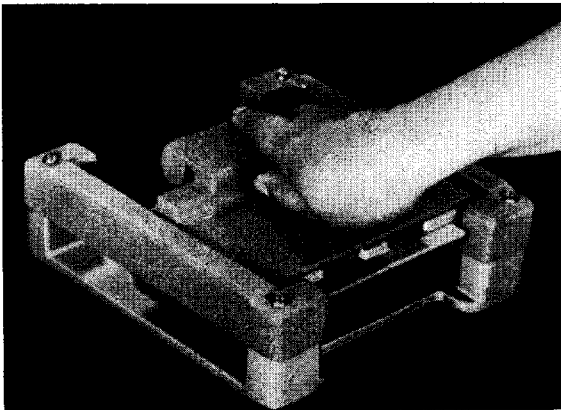
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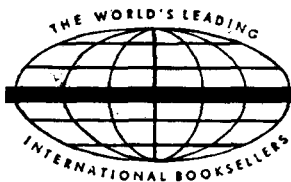
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Official Journal
Special Libraries Association

Volume 54, No. 4

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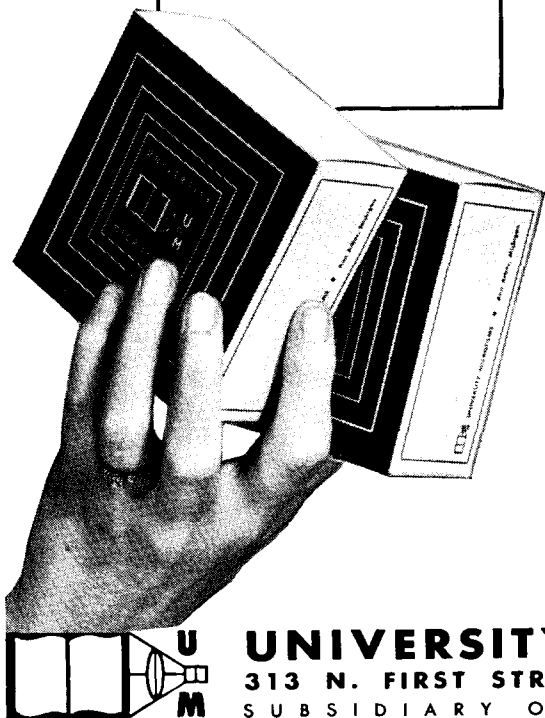
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Questions and Answers on the Proposed Dues Increase

INTRODUCTION

IT BECAME APPARENT during the midwinter Advisory Council session in Cleveland that many Association members were interested in learning further details of the proposed dues increase. Based upon questions raised by Chapter Presidents at this session, it was felt that it might be helpful to members if the Finance Committee were to explain as clearly as possible some of the important reasons for the increase and the expected implications of it. The questions and answers will be brief. For more details the reader is referred to the series of one-page articles written by members of the Board of Directors, which have appeared monthly in *Special Libraries* from October 1962 through March 1963.

Question 1 When were the Association's dues last increased?

Answer: Dues of Active members were increased in 1958 from \$10 to \$15 a year.

Question 2 Was there a drop in membership at that time following the dues increase?

Answer: Yes. Following this 1958 dues increase, the Association lost about 100 Active and 200 Associate members. But this was made up during the rush the following year for members to rejoin before the new Bylaws were put into effect.

Question 3 What is expected to happen to the total number of members if the dues increase is approved?

Answer: The Association might possibly lose 600 members. This estimate is based upon the results of the last increase. But if previous experience holds true again, these members will seek reinstatement soon afterwards.

Question 4 How much extra income is anticipated on the basis of this dues increase?

Answer: Annual income would be expected to rise approximately \$25,000. This figure takes into account an anticipated loss of 600 members.

Question 5 How will this sum be used?

Answer: The Finance Committee anticipates that the money would be used generally to improve and to expand the Association's program. Increases in allocations to Divisions, Chapters, and Committees would become possible. Approximately one-third of the increase would be earmarked for use in providing a retirement program for Association employees.

Question 6 Why does SLA need a dues increase?

Answer: Several important reasons make it necessary. Perhaps the most crucial is that unless the Association grows and improves its services and its activities, it cannot continue to be the dynamic organization it has been up to now. The mounting pressures upon the Board for financial support of Division, Chapter, and Committee efforts and the continuing demands by members for increased and improved central services require that more resources be made available. The Association has operated under a deficit budget during several recent years. Unless further income is provided it will not be possible to continue to offer appropriate support for the activities now offered directly and indirectly to members.

Question 7 What about the retirement program? Why a retirement program?

Answer: Virtually every one of us in his own organization participates in prepaid re-

irement plans. This has not been true of our own employees—Association Headquarters staff. Simply in the interest of fair and equitable personnel policy and as a measure to ensure the maintenance and retention of an adequate professional and clerical staff, this measure seems long overdue.

Question 8 How will Chapters and Divisions benefit from the dues increase?

Answer: While no specific determination has been made about where or how the additional dollars would be allocated in the event of a dues increase, the need for increased sums to Association units has been an important factor, which influenced the proposal for such an increase. There is no question but that Divisions require increased operating budgets if they are to do their jobs effectively. The same can be said for Chapter and Committee activities. With an increase in dues, the Finance Committee anticipates the recommendation of increased amounts to the Board of Directors for each type of activity.

Question 9 Why is more staff always needed at Association Headquarters? Why not let Chapters and volunteers do the Association's work?

Answer: The distinguishing characteristic of an advancing professional society is the centralization and professional management of its affairs. If we were to delegate more activities to Chapters, to Divisions or to volunteers, less would be done and only sporadic attention would be paid to the Association's affairs. Frequently Association Headquarters does things by default, only after they have not been done by Committees, Chapters, or Divisions. To ensure professional management and to prevent unevenness of activities, it is clear that more and more assignments must inevitably be placed in the hands of the central secretariat. This is particularly true as we find more and more of our own employers seeking to divest themselves of the responsibility for provision of services and facilities to outside interests.

Question 10 Why has Association Headquarters staff been continually growing?

Answer: The growth in staff has reflected the continued growth and acceleration of Association activities. The Association now maintains a greatly increased publication program, including such new recent additions as the business management of *Unlisted Drugs* and the preparation and distribution of *Scientific Meetings*. The public relations activity of the Association is now a professional Association function and is carried on by a professional staff member. The Executive Secretary has increased his liaison activities between SLA and the various interests in society, which relate to the special libraries movement. For these and countless other reasons it has been necessary to add people to the secretariat to keep pace with the constantly growing workload.

Question 11 What does Association Headquarters actually do?

Answer: A two-sentence description would be inadequate to the task of describing the whole range of functions that the Association staff performs for the membership. A better answer would be to suggest that each individual who seriously seeks the details of the Association's program write to Association Headquarters for the descriptive brochure on Association activities. In it will be described exactly what the Association does for members and for subunits of the Association.

Question 12 Why don't we use the General Reserve Fund if we are short of money?

Answer: The General Reserve Fund is exactly what the name implies. It is designed to serve only in the event of emergency and contingency needs. Such a fund is an operating characteristic of almost any kind of business and professional organization. If the funds in the reserve account are exhausted there will be no cushion the Association can hope to apply to emergency contingencies, and this would be extremely unsound financial management.

Question 13 What has been the Association's recent financial condition?

Answer: The Association has run deficit budgets during the last three years of operation—1959, 1960, and 1961. It is clear that such deficit financing cannot be perpetuated or else the Association (just as we would individually if we as individuals continued on such a spending program) would run into serious financial difficulties.

Question 14 Was there a deficit in 1961-62?

Answer: No, there was not. The reason was that revenues received at the Washington, D. C. meeting were higher than at any other convention in the Association's history. In addition, a notice announcing an increase in subscription rates resulted in many more earlier renewals than is generally the case.

Question 15 Who controls the Association's finances?

Answer: The Association's finances are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the Association. The Finance Committee is an appointed body that serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. It reviews financial affairs of the Association, considers the financial and budgetary needs of the Association units and subunits, and makes recommendations to the Board. The Treasurer of the Association is the elected representative of the membership, is a member of the Board of Directors and has the official responsibility for passing on all Association expenditures.

Question 16 When would the proposed dues increase take effect?

Answer: It would begin with calendar year 1964.

Question 17 When will the vote on the increase be taken?

Answer: The vote will be held at the Annual Business Meeting in Denver. In order for the dues increase to be approved, it is required that two-thirds of the voting members in attendance at the Annual Business Meeting vote affirmatively for the increase.

Question 18 Why is it recommended that Associate member dues be raised from \$10 to \$20? Why are no other increases recommended for other classes of membership?

Answer: Associate members enjoy virtually all the benefits of Active members except that of holding certain posts—Chapter President, Division Chairman, or Association-wide elective office. It is felt that since they enjoy almost the same prerogative as Active members and since a number of Associate members have become "permanent Associate members" even though they are eligible for Active membership, it would be wise to maintain the same rate for both classes. The other classes of membership—Student, Emeritus, Sustaining, and Affiliate—would not tend to generate more revenue if rates were modified. The student rate is an incentive to attract those still undergoing educational instruction. Emeritus is a special rate for retired members. A Sustaining membership at \$100 is a relatively high sum, and we have not been particularly successful in attracting a large number of Sustaining members. Affiliate membership includes those who are not actually working in a special library but who have a general interest in the activities and publications of the Association. They are members simply because they are interested in what is being done and they are primarily active in other organizations. They retain membership in SLA primarily to keep up and to be helpful to the Association. It was felt that it would not be advisable to raise the rate for this group.

Question 19 How does the proposed dues scale compare with the ALA scale?

Answer: Using data from the 1959 *SLA Personnel Survey*, the average SLA member would pay ALA dues of \$22 a year. We can assume that average salaries are higher in 1963 than they were in 1959, but even using 1959 figures, the ALA rate would have been \$2 more for the average member than the proposed new rate recommended to take effect in 1964.

Question 20 Why don't we try to get more revenue by increasing the number of Sustaining members?

Answer: This is a very sound idea. But getting more Sustaining members is a job for the total membership, and during the several years that this class of membership has been priced at \$100, the Association has been able to generate only 125 Sustaining members. This is a class in which the membership base should be improved and must be improved over time. But in the last four years it has not resulted in any important financial benefits for the Association so as to make the dues increase unnecessary.

Question 21 Has anything else been done to increase income to the Association?

Answer: During recent months such measures as the following have been implemented: subscription rates have been increased; the charge for use of addressing service of the Association has been increased; advertising rates have been increased; the price policy for Association publications has been revised upward; and exhibit space charges have been increased. The only remaining possibility for further increasing Association revenue is to increase dues.

Question 22 What percentage of the proposed increase in Association revenue will be used to pay the expenses of the suggested retirement plan for Association Headquarters personnel?

Answer: Roughly one-third of the revenue will be earmarked for a retirement plan for Association employees. This will provide some coverage for earlier service with the payments to be paid over a period of several years to the insuring agency and will provide a minimum kind of insurance retirement provision.

Question 23 What does the SLA member get for his \$15, and what more will he get if the raise to \$20 takes effect?

Answer: In any rational discussion of dues it is never possible to translate every dollar for dollar into benefit received. The Association member receives a wide variety of services and facilities, including publications, placement, public relations, etc. A member of a professional society has a responsibility to support its services and additionally to serve the Association. It may be just as appropriate to ask each member whether or not he is making a contribution to the Association commensurate with the Association's direct and indirect contribution to his personal benefit and welfare and to the interests of the organization in which he serves.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Eleanor B. Allen, Jean E. Flegal, Ralph Phelps, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Usher, and
Dr. Paul Wasserman, Chairman

PRECONVENTION HOMEWORK ON EDUCATION

Working papers based on the theme of continuing education for special librarianship have been distributed to members as part of their Pre-Convention kits. These papers are: "The Role of the Accrediting Association in Library Education," Sarah Reed, ALA; "Library Schools and Education for Special Librarianship," George S. Bonn, New York Public Library; "Gresham's Law and Librarians," Samuel Sass, General Electric Company; and "A New Philosophy for Special Librarianship," Winifred Sewell, National Library of Medicine. A fifth working paper, "Is the Special Librarian Obsolete?" by Grieg Aspnes, Cargill, Inc., and a supplement to Mr. Bonn's paper were not ready in time for distribution but are presently available from Association Headquarters. For those who desire further education information, the American Library Association has a list of courses given in 33 accredited library schools in special librarianship, documentation, and literature of the subject files.

Accession Numbers: Pro and Con

THERE are probably few words or phrases in the lexicon of librarianship that evoke such an assortment of reactions as "accession numbers." Just bring up the subject! You will detect disbelief that anyone would want to talk about the matter, or you might be assured that there can be no real difference of opinion, for who can operate without accession numbers? The phrase is anathema to some and quite obviously represents something important to others.

The literature seems not to have been much concerned with accession numbers *per se* over the past several years. However, one can see a change in attitude about the use of such numbers by whatever name they are called. This seems to stem primarily from the increasing use of machines in library operations. One might now wonder if the phrase "antiquated and old-fashioned," as indirectly applied to accession numbers not long ago, is entirely appropriate, at least in some contexts.

The papers given here demonstrate considerable variety in terms of type and size of library represented and, more important, in the manner in which the subject, "Accession Numbers: Pro and Con," is developed. The intent is not to draw conclusions but rather to present divergent points of view. Every library is unique, and the applicability of accession numbers must be judged with that thought in mind.

J. ARTHUR FREED, Moderator
Librarian, Main Library, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory

Accession Numbers—No

MRS. ELAINE EICH, Director, Technical Library
Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, New Mexico

MILITARY LIBRARIES are chronically understaffed so clerical processes have to be cut to a minimum. Also regulations say the library is not accountable for anything paperbound, regardless of cost, so we have eliminated as many records for them as possible.

The amount of paperwork connected with the ordering and processing of books and periodicals is mountainous without adding an accession record and withdrawal record.

Perhaps a brief run down of our process is in order here:

1. We submit a purchase request in duplicate to Purchasing and Contracting (hereafter called P&C in truly military style!) and maintain a third copy in suspense.
2. After the contract has been awarded to the low bidder, we receive from P&C a numbered purchase order. This number is entered in the books when they arrive, forming somewhat of an accession list in that, depending on the size of the purchase order, the same number could be used in from one to one hundred books.
3. We send a receiving report with a voucher

Papers presented at a panel during the Fall Meeting of the Rio Grande Chapter at Las Cruces, New Mexico, November 16, 1962, and reprinted from the Rio Grande Chapter *Bulletin*, vol. 6, no. 3, January 1963.

number determined from our schedule when any publications are received. There are two types of RRs. If all books on the order have been received, the purchase order itself becomes the RR, and one copy is sent to P&C, which in turn informs Finance of the transaction. If, however, just some of the books on the order are received at one time, a separate form is made out, with two copies to Finance, one to P&C and one for the library.

4. The voucher number assigned to either of the RRs is then entered on the voucher register. This record is maintained with no erasures. If an error is made, it must be

struck through so as to enable the auditor to read the erroneous entry. With the assigned number is given the number of publications with which it deals. This voucher register also contains notations of all lost or withdrawn publications. It also carries a running total of all accountable publications in the library.

As can be seen, all this paperwork is typically governmental. We feel that the running inventory we keep on the voucher suffices and any further paperwork would add an unnecessary burden.

Accession Numbers in a University Library

PAUL B. CORS, Catalog Librarian

New Mexico State University Library, University Park, New Mexico

ACCESSION NUMBERS have been used at New Mexico State University Library since its establishment, and there is no indication that serious consideration has ever been given to the possibility of discontinuing this practice. Originally an accession book was also kept, but this practice ceased some years ago, and there is little likelihood of its revival, if only because the cost—it would require another staff member in the Catalog Department—would be excessive in terms of possible benefits.

Not all materials processed by the Catalog Department receive accession numbers. In general, any printed material of a monographic nature, whether in hard or soft cover, is accessioned as are hardbound volumes of serials. Practice in respect to unbound serials varies. Those that are ultimately to be bound (primarily periodicals, bulletin series of societies and institutions, and a few annuals) do not have accession numbers given to individual issues but only to the bound volumes. Other unbound serials (mainly annual reports, most yearbooks, and a few other special items), which it is not library policy

to collate and bind, do have accession numbers given to individual issues.

Policy in this respect is not wholly consistent and is somewhat subjective, but once a decision has been made concerning a particular serial, this decision is noted on the shelflist card to insure future consistency. (Occasionally this decision is later altered, and it may happen that several separately accessioned items are bound together; the fact that one physical volume may thus bear several accession numbers may cause some minor confusion but is not a serious problem.)

Accession numbers are not given to non-book materials (i.e., records, films and filmstrips, and microforms), although in the case of, for example, a filmstrip accompanied by a teacher's manual, the manual would receive an accession number even if the filmstrip itself would not. No accession numbers are used on items handled by other departments of the Library; this includes such materials as depository documents, uncataloged pamphlets, maps, and the collection of college and university catalogs. In the past cer-

tain other arbitrary exclusions were made. Paperbound books of fewer than one hundred pages were not accessioned, nor were more than four copies of any given title. Both of these limitations on the use of accession numbers have now been abandoned.

Vacated accession numbers are not reused; when a book is withdrawn the accession number dies with it.

A typist stamps the accession number on the page following the title page of the book, as the first step in the mechanical processing after the book has been turned over to her by the cataloger. She also stamps the number on a tablet kept at her desk; this tablet is not intended as any sort of a permanent record but is used only to make immediately available to anyone who needs to know, the current level of accessions. The accession number must also be typed on the shelflist card, and if the book is in the circulating collection, on the book card and pocket. The present circulation system, essentially a modification of the Detroit self-charging system, requires an individual book card for each circulating book in the collection.

The cataloger, as part of his revision of the typist's work, must verify that the number has been correctly transcribed in these various locations. He also, as a part of the Department's monthly statistical summary, records the first accession number used each month. No attempt has been made to determine the number of man-hours per month that these processes require of typist and cataloger, but it would be safe to say that it does not amount to any substantial percentage of total man-hours output in the Department.

Having thus briefly considered present practice, it remains to weigh some of the pros and cons of the use of accession numbers and suggest some possible future developments.

The principal advantage generally cited by advocates of accession numbers is their use for identification as an absolute means for rapidly distinguishing every individual piece of material in the collection from every other piece. It is also true, at least in the New Mexico State University Library, that no

two cataloged items in the collection have exactly the same call number (in the case of multiple copies of a single title, a copy number is included in the call number), so that it serves as an equally discrete identifying symbol. The accession number, however, is unquestionably the more convenient of the two, since it consists of at most six numerals and no letters, on one line, while the call number includes both numerals and letters (sometimes a good many of both), distributed over at least two and at times as many as six or eight lines.

The primary use of the accession number as a quick, accurate means of identification is made in the Circulation Department. It serves to verify, while books are being discharged, that the right card is being put back into the right book and it is also checked by the shelvees as a second verification of correct carding, before the book is returned to the stacks. It is certainly possible, as the experience of other libraries proves, to card books accurately with no use of accession numbers, but the use of the accession number is so convenient, such an aid to both speed and accuracy, that this use is undoubtedly the strongest argument for the retention of accession numbers at New Mexico State University. Of course a change to a different system of charging might alter the situation significantly.

The second principal use of accession numbers is to provide a quantitative (and only quantitative) measure of the library collection. It is true that the last number stamped on the tablet on the typist's desk will always provide a quick estimate of the size of the collection; it is also true that the practice of recording the first accession number used each month gives a quick way of approximating the Catalog Department's monthly output. Beyond this, little more can be said; the exclusions from accessioning that have already been noted, the more extensive exclusions of the past, and the fact that vacated numbers are not reused, combine to make it obvious that the accession number must be treated as no more than a rough estimate. The Department's monthly statistical summary includes a precise count of every item

processed and constitutes the most accurate record of the Library's growth. The accession number has only the advantage of being immediately available, without the need to take time for any arithmetical computation, but this advantage alone does not appear to be a strong enough argument for its retention.

A third occasional use of the accession number is that it is possible, by correlating it with the monthly summary, to determine when a particular book was cataloged or a periodical volume bound. In practice, the need for such information arises very infrequently, and it can also be obtained, though probably less quickly, through the records of the Acquisitions and Serials Departments, respectively.

The time factor must also be considered. No great amount of time is actually consumed in the Catalog Department by the processes involving the accession number, and this time is probably more than balanced by the time saved in the Circulation Department. However, it is conceivable that at some future date, when increased book bud-

ets bring heavier work loads to the Catalog Department, that time might become a critical factor. Every possibility for streamlining operations and for eliminating non-essential processes would have to be considered and elimination of accessioning might become mandatory. At present the Department is not carrying such a heavy work load that it intends to campaign for the abolition of accessioning.

In summary, at present there is a definite weighting of the balance in favor of the retention of accession numbers and no genuinely compelling argument against them. In the future, however, the probability of a different circulation system not requiring individual book cards, plus the near certainty of constantly increasing work loads in the Catalog Department, may combine to swing the balance in the opposite direction; then use of accession numbers may be determined to have become obsolete. For at least the immediate future, though, the use of accession numbers will continue in the New Mexico State University Library.

The Use of Accession Numbers in Library Machine Systems

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,* Reference Librarian
Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico

THERE MAY BE many librarians who think that the practice of using accession numbers is an ancient custom that has outlived its purpose and usefulness. Actually a survey taken by the editor of *Library Journal* in September 1958, and reported in the April 1, 1959 issue, shows that less than half of the libraries reporting still keep an accession book.¹ However, a great majority put accession information, including accession number, on the shelflist or on the order records. One of the compilers reported that "the most in-

teresting feature of these responses, however, is the fact that a large majority of those who continue to use an accession record are either looking for support in discontinuing it, or readily admit that the same function can be performed by other records." He concluded with the remark that "more and more the accession number and record are being recognized as something which probably served a good purpose at one point in the development of present library philosophy, as did the coil and magneto in older cars, but which could well be eliminated in time."

This trend will, I think, eventually be reversed—particularly in the case of special libraries. The reason for this is that more and

* Since giving this paper, Mr. Richardson has become Librarian of the Engineering Research Library, Allison Division, General Motors Corporation, Indianapolis.

more special libraries are employing machine systems, either for information retrieval alone or for an integrated library system. The salient fact is that an accession or serial number is the most economical means of identifying a particular punched card or a particular position on a magnetic tape. For example, in a circulation system using punched cards, a serial transaction number is used for each withdrawal. If an item is renewed, the card representing that withdrawal is found by the transaction number and reproduced with the new due date. And likewise, when using a computer for retrieving information on a subject from a tape of documents, the computer finds the required information by using the serial number for the location of that information on the tape.

I made a survey of the information systems listed in the National Science Foundation's *Nonconventional Technical Information Systems in Current Use* and its supplement.² The majority of these retrieval systems are used for relatively small specialized collections of documents. Twenty-three out of 35 used an accession or serial number. These systems are all based on the Uniterm or descriptor method. The systems that do not use accession numbers either use a document number for a location device or employ edge-punched cards. The systems in the list ranged from small files manipulated by hand to large collections of material in which searching is done by computer.

Another type of information system that uses a serial or accession number as a location device is the central reporting agency. The Armed Services Technical Information Agency uses AD numbers in its *Technical Abstract Bulletin* and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency uses N-year serial numbers in its *Technical Publication Announcement*. Both of these agencies publish serial number indexes to their publications by use of machines.

The third type of system that makes use of accession numbers is the system wherein a library puts the majority of its operations on machineable records. I call it an integrated library machine system. Some libraries use machines for their ordering operation, some for their circulation operation, and some for

information retrieval. In an integrated system these and other operations are dovetailed so that information put into the system from ordering and cataloging can be stored and used for other purposes.

One of the pioneers in integrated systems is the Decatur (Illinois) Public Library. Decatur started using machines in budgeting controls, patron registration, and circulation statistics. Then the use of machines was extended to ordering, shelf list and printed catalog, and to circulation control. Decatur has just started to use punched cards for information retrieval in special collections.³ Throughout the system the accession number is used for control.

Sandia Laboratory—Livermore has started to put its catalog on punched cards and will produce its announcement bulletin from the cards. It also uses a machine system to route periodicals. It will be possible to include other operations in the system later.

Sandia Corporation Library has had its circulation system on punched cards for four years, its journal routing system on electronic data processing for two years, and its announcement of Sandia reports on electronic data processing for one year. From these experiences the library staff could see that the next logical step was to an integrated system, so a feasibility study of an integrated system on an IBM 7090 computer was authorized and is nearly completed.⁴

To use accession numbers for control in an integrated system, we had to modify our present numbers. We had been using serial accession numbers for seven different kinds of materials, so the possibility of duplicate accession numbers was very high. Accordingly, we decided to prefix each kind of accession number with a letter representing the type of material. Therefore, maps will have an M prefix, motion picture film an F prefix, periodical titles P, books a B, unclassified documents a D, classified (but not accountable) documents an X, and classified accountable documents no letter.

To simplify input, we decided that each title would be represented by an accession number. The copy number will be added to the accession number to make a complete control number. The immediate reaction to

this was that we had lost a means of verifying the identity of a particular item, but our system will be capable of printing an error list if it finds two control numbers are the same. It can also include as much of the bibliographical information about each item as will be needed in the error list.

To summarize, I have listed three types of systems that use accession numbers and detailed the way accession numbers will be used in one integrated system. I think the use of accession numbers will not die out but will rise again. Save your accession numbers!

CITATIONS

1. THOMPSON, Earle C. et al. Lj's Survey of Accession and Inventory Practices, *Library Journal*, vol. 84, April 1, 1959, p. 1048-52.
2. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Office of Scientific Information. *Nonconventional Technical Information Systems in Current Use*, No. 2, September 1959 (NSF-59-49), Supplement, March 1960 (NSF-60-14).
3. HOWE, Mary T. and WEIDNER, Mary K. Mechanization in Public Libraries: The Data Processing Department in the Decatur Public Library, USA. *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, November-December 1961, p. 317-21.
4. DEAN, Crowell. Integrating a Library Machine System. In Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Technical Information Extension, Conference on the Literature of Nuclear Science: Its Management and Use, Session IIB, Mechanization of Library Operations (TID-7647). Oak Ridge, Tenn.: 1962, p. 165-7.

Accession Numbers: Identification of Ownership in a Combined Library

MRS. NINA B. DUNCAN, Librarian

Bernalillo County Medical Society Library, Albuquerque, New Mexico

PERHAPS a word to explain what is meant by the term "combined library" is in order. The Bernalillo County Medical Society Library is supported by an assessment paid by the physicians who are members of the county medical association. It is housed in the Bernalillo County Indian Hospital. The hospital pays part of the salary of the librarian, provides office supplies, and pays for some books and journals and their binding. These books and journals remain the property of the hospital. We also operate a branch library in Presbyterian Hospital. Books and some journals bought and bound for the branch from money supplied by the Presbyterian Hospital are its property. This type of cooperative arrangement is rather common in medical libraries. The Texas Medical Center Library in Houston, which has five participating institutions, uses sep-

arate accession books for the various groups.

In case of dissolution, the items belonging to the various organizations must be easily identifiable. We have chosen to do this by assigning blocks of 1,000 accession numbers. In addition, we preface the numbers by CI or P as the case may be. We still use an accession book, so it is possible to show quickly what the collections of the three organizations are.

Accession numbers in our library serve also as a means of identification for individual items, and this is particularly useful in a collection, three quarters of which are unclassified bound journals. Errors in discharging these are minimized by accession numbers, and speed is increased. For books that circulate before processing, as ours often do, the accession number is an absolute identification.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Comments on these papers or further development of the discussion on the use of accession numbers in various types of libraries will be welcome as "Letters to the Editor." It would be particularly interesting to learn how libraries utilizing electronic data processing techniques and equipment use or do not use accession numbers.

The concept of an accession record seems to be grasped by an untrained person more easily than a shelflist. Since hospitals are frequently aided by untrained volunteers, this is important. Certainly it is a record that is not as easily lost or misplaced as a shelflist card.

We use our accession book for statistical reports of various kinds. We also use it to confirm gifts from individual physicians, which are claimed as income tax deductions. Books bought as memorials are easily identified. In many ways the accession book serves as a permanent historical record, which is particularly valuable for a special library. A microfilmed copy of the accession record is acceptable for insurance valuation and is probably the best record a library can have.

In *Library Journal* (vol. 84, April 1, 1959, p. 1048-52) appeared a Survey of Accession and Inventory Practices. In colleges and universities, the use of accession books has practically vanished, but accession numbers are used by a large majority. The most important reason given is that of identification, particularly in discharging books and between multiple copies of the same book. The *Encyclopedia of Librarianship* states that "the process of accessioning has been so adapted by each library to its own particular circumstances that no method is in general use." We can probably all agree with that statement. Perhaps we can also agree that it is desirable to have some official record of what is and has been in a library. For us, the Accession Record satisfies that need and identifies our separate collections.

March Caption Correction

Captions for figures 2 and 6 in the article, "A Machine-Produced Book Catalog: Why, How and What Next?" by W. A. Wilkinson, which appeared in the March 1963 issue of *Special Libraries*, were inadvertently transposed. On page 138, the caption for figure 2 should read: "Format of the Library Bulletin"; on page 142, the caption for figure 6 should read: "Format of the Book Catalog."

U. S. Senator Salutes SLA Publications

Miss Mary L. Allison
Publications Director
Special Libraries Association

Dear Miss Allison:

I was delighted to receive your excellent report on the achievements of the Special Libraries Association in publishing the *Dictionary of Report Series Codes*. This was certainly a monumental undertaking and will prove invaluable to documentalists in our own country and abroad. Mrs. Redman has every reason to feel proud of her and Mrs. Godfrey's great work. Her article in the December 1962 issue of *Special Libraries* was also extremely helpful.

I will certainly be happy to cite SLA's latest endeavors in the course of my future public statements. *Special Libraries* is itself so useful that I would appreciate having the Subcommittee placed on the mailing list. We could, moreover, use a set of back copies for the last year or so, if that would not be an imposition.

Sincerely,

H. H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman
Subcommittee on Reorganization and
International Organizations

February 25, 1963

Dear Miss Allison:

Thanks so much for sending the back issues of your excellent journal. We are already putting them to work. I have asked our Subcommittee staff to be in closest contact with SLA.

Let me know how we can be of service.

Sincerely,

H. H. Humphrey

March 11, 1963

State Manual Procurement Guide

DONALD O. HOTALING, Librarian
Newsweek, New York City

ALL OF THE 50 United States except Montana issue a publication intended primarily for the use of the members of their legislative bodies, variously known as manuals, blue books, rosters, or directories. In some cases they are exceedingly brief, merely a listing of state, county, and federal officials, while others run to several hundred pages and contain extensive state information such as codes of laws, rules of the state houses, historical data, biographical sketches, surveys of commissions and institutions, and pictorial material.

Although *The Book of the States* used to include a listing of state manuals, its information was often incorrect, misleading, or incomplete. The 1948-49 edition was the last to contain such information, and no other periodic listing has appeared since that time. The July-August 1948 issue of *Special Libraries* contained a guide by this author, which was updated in the July-August 1953 issue. Those interested in earlier and historical data are referred to them.

The following material has been checked in each case with either the issuing agency or the Secretary of State of each state and contains the exact title, the frequency and date of publication, the issuing agent or agency and its address, the price, if any, and in some cases explanatory data.

ALABAMA: The *Alabama Official and Statistical Register* is issued quadrennially in odd-numbered years (in the recent past in 1951, 1955, and 1959) during no specially designated month. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Department of Archives and History, State of Alabama, Montgomery 5, Alabama. Peter A. Brannon, Director of the Department, states that although the next edition will be dated 1963, it will actually not be issued until some time after the spring of 1964, as funds for publication are not necessarily certified on the title-page date.

ALASKA: The *Directory of State Officials* is issued on an average of twice a year during no special months. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Alaska Legislative Council, Box 2199, Juneau, Alaska. Should considerable change make interim issuance advisable, extra editions may be published by the office of the Secretary of State. These, too, are available free; such editions should be requested individually from the Secretary of State of the State of Alaska, Box 971, Juneau, Alaska.

ARIZONA: *Bill Turnbow's* (date, i.e. 1962) *Arizona Political Almanac* is issued annually in February. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona, State House, Phoenix, Arizona. (No state-published manual has been issued since 1933, and there are no plans for publication.)

ARKANSAS: The *Historical Report of the Secretary of State* was published in 1958, the first

such report issued since 1926 and the latest now available. At that time the Secretary of State recommended that it be issued biennially as the state's official legislative manual. It is available at \$6 and may be secured from Mrs. C. G. Hall, Arkansas Secretary of State, Little Rock, Arkansas. The previous *Arkansas Handbook* has not been issued since the 1949-50 edition, and the commercially-printed *Arkansas Almanac* has not been issued since the 1958-59 edition.

CALIFORNIA: The *California Official Roster* is issued annually during no specially designated month. Single copies are available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of California, Sacramento 14, California. Additional copies can be purchased from the Documents and Publications Section of the State Printing Division, North Seventh Street and Richards Boulevard, Sacramento, California. The price varies from year to year but is generally \$1.

COLORADO: The *Colorado Year Book* was issued annually through 1932 and biennially through 1950. However, only three books were published in the past decade, the 1951-1955, the 1956-1958, and the 1959-1961 editions. About half of each issue is distributed free to government officials, Colorado libraries, administrative agencies and institutions, newspapers, television and radio stations, and to public and quasi-public organizations. The remainder is sold at \$5 a copy; each edition should be ordered from the Colorado State Planning Division, 712 State Service Building, Denver 3, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT: The *Connecticut Register and Manual* is issued annually during the month of November. It is available at \$2.50; each edition should be ordered from the Secretary of State of the State of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut.

DELAWARE: The *Delaware State Manual* is issued annually in March. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, Delaware Department of State, Dover, Delaware.

FLORIDA: The *Report of the Secretary of State of the State of Florida* is issued biennially in April of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Florida, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA: The *Georgia Official and Statistical Register* is issued biennially during no specially designated month of odd-numbered years. The latest now available is dated 1959-60 and is priced at \$11.59. The 1961-62 edition is now in process of compilation, and a price has not as yet been set. Although a permanent file of names is maintained for notification of publication, no automatic mailings take place. Each edition should be ordered from the Director of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree Street N.W., Atlanta 9.

HAWAII: The *Guide to Government in Hawaii* is issued biennially during no specially designated month. It is available at \$1.25; each edition should be ordered from the Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14.

IDAHO: The *Biennial Report of the Secretary of State of Idaho* is issued biennially in December of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Idaho, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS: The *Illinois Blue Book* is issued biennially in September of even-numbered years. It is available free; it is possible to be placed on a permanent mailing list by writing the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois. In addition to this comprehensive manual, there are also the *Handbook, Illinois Legislature* (by the Clerk of the House of Representatives in April of odd-numbered years) and the *Official List of State and County Officers of Illinois* (by the Secretary of State in December of even-numbered years), both smaller, pocket-size manuals for quick reference, available free either on individual request or by having one's name placed on a permanent mailing list.

INDIANA: The *Roster of State and Local Officials of the State of Indiana* is issued annually about July 1. It is available free from the Indiana State Board of Accounts, 912 State Office Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana, either on individual request or by having the name of a department or an individual firm placed on a permanent mailing list. (There has been no publication of the

Yearbook of the State of Indiana since the 1950 edition and no word of further publication.)

IOWA: The *Iowa Official Register* is issued biennially, usually in early September of odd-numbered years. It is available free from the State Printing Board of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, which maintains a mailing list of state officials, libraries, newspapers of Iowa, and superintendents of schools.

KANSAS: The *Kansas Directory* (successor to *Directory and Interesting Facts of Kansas*, last issued in 1960) is issued biennially in September of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Kansas.

KENTUCKY: The *Kentucky Government Directory* is usually published about December of odd-numbered years, and other editions may be published if sufficient changes occur in the staffing of state government. It may be requested either from the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission, Frankfurt, Kentucky, or from the publishers, the Kentucky Utilities Company, 120 South Lime, Lexington, Kentucky. (The former *Kentucky Directory* discontinued publication with the 1954 edition.)

LOUISIANA: The *State of Louisiana, Roster of Officials* is issued biennially in February of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge 4.

MAINE: Maine does not issue a manual similar to those published by other states. However, two brief directories are issued: *State of Maine: State and County Officers* and *The (number, i.e. One-Hundredth) Maine Legislature: Official List of State Senators and Representatives to the Legislature of the State of Maine, Elected (date)*. These are issued biennially in January of odd-numbered years. They are available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Maine, Maine Department of State, Augusta, Maine. A commercially printed manual, *The Maine Register*, priced at \$20, is published annually in September by the Fred L. Tower Companies, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine.

MARYLAND: The *Maryland Manual* is issued biennially, usually in January, of even-numbered years. Individual editions may be ordered from the Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, Maryland, at \$3.50 for the paperbound and \$4.50 for the clothbound editions. A limited number of copies of the 1963 *Supplement* to the 1961-62 *Manual* are now available at \$1 per copy. Maryland residents must include the 3 per cent sales tax with their orders.

MASSACHUSETTS: *A Manual for the Use of the General Court* is issued biennially during no

specially designated month of odd-numbered years. It is sold at cost, each price determined after publication, and although a permanent file of names is maintained for notification of publication, no standing orders may be placed. Each edition should be ordered from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Public Document Division, State House, Boston.

MICHIGAN: The *Michigan Manual* is issued biennially between January and March of even-numbered years. The price is based on actual cost and varies (usually \$4). Although a permanent file is maintained of names for notification of publication, each edition should be ordered from the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, Lansing 18, Michigan.

MINNESOTA: The *State of Minnesota, Legislative Manual* is issued biennially in August of odd-numbered years. It is available free (25 cents postage charge); each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI: The *Mississippi Official and Statistical Register* is issued quadrennially in December of even-numbered years, the two most recent dated 1956-1960 and 1960-64. The next edition will be for the period 1964-68 and will be published on or before December 1964. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State, Jackson, Mississippi.

MISSOURI: The *State of Missouri, Official Manual* is issued biennially in March of even-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.

MONTANA: Montana does not issue a legislative manual, blue book, or directory.

NEBRASKA: The *Nebraska Blue Book* is issued biennially in February of odd-numbered years. A limited number of copies is available at \$2.50 a copy; each edition should be ordered from the Nebraska Legislative Council, State House, Lincoln 9, Nebraska.

NEVADA: The *Handbook of the Nevada Legislature* is issued biennially in odd-numbered years and is usually available by March 1. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Legislative Council Bureau, Capitol Building, Carson City, Nevada. The *Report of the Nevada Secretary of State*, containing an extensive list of state officials, boards, and commissions, together with general information is also issued biennially, as soon as possible or convenient after June 30 of even-numbered years. This is available free from the Secretary of State of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The *State of New Hampshire Manual for the General Court* is issued biennially, usually in January of odd-numbered

years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, New Hampshire. A commercially printed manual, similar to that issued for the state of Maine, is also published by the Fred L. Tower Companies, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine: *The State Year Book and Legislative Manual of New Hampshire*, \$15.

NEW JERSEY: The *Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey (Fitzgerald's New Jersey Legislative Manual)* is issued annually in late February or March. It is available at \$4; each edition may be ordered individually or standing orders placed with the New Jersey Legislative Manual, 589 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton 8, New Jersey. This manual is published privately by authority of the New Jersey Legislature, this authority having been held since 1879 by the Fitzgerald family. The present editor and publisher is J. Joseph Gribbins.

NEW MEXICO: The *Roster of State of New Mexico* is issued biennially in January of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of New Mexico, Department of State, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

NEW YORK: The *New York State Legislative Manual (Manual for the Use of the Legislature of the State of New York)* is issued annually and usually distributed in October. It is priced at \$2.50 (although, according to the Secretary of State, "exemption of fee is accorded the use of libraries and for official reference"). Each edition should be ordered from the Secretary of State of the State of New York, Bureau of Publications, Albany, New York. A somewhat similar book, *The New York Red Book*, which is commercially printed and especially valuable because of the number of biographical sketches it contains, is issued annually in November by the Williams Press, Inc., 99-129 North Broadway, Albany, New York. It is priced at \$4, and each edition should be ordered individually.

NORTH CAROLINA: The *North Carolina Manual* is issued biennially during the session of the General Assembly, which convenes in February of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, North Carolina Department of State, Raleigh, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA: The *North Dakota Blue Book* is issued erratically by authority of the state legislature. The latest one issued to date is the 1961 edition, available on order from the Secretary of State of the State of North Dakota, North Dakota Department of State, Bismarck, North Dakota, at the price of \$5. Also issued periodically (usually early in each year) is the *State of North Dakota, Directory of Officials, Boards and Institutions*, a brief printed leaflet. This is available free; request each edition from the Secretary of State.

OHIO: *The State of Ohio, Official Roster, Federal, State, and County Officers and Departmental Information* is issued biennially during no specially designated month of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, Columbus 15, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA: The *Directory of the State of Oklahoma* is issued biennially in December of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the State Election Board, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. *Roster, State and County Officers*, a briefer listing in pamphlet form, is also issued biennially in December of even-numbered years and is available from the State Election Board.

OREGON: The *Oregon Blue Book* is issued biennially, usually in January of odd-numbered years. It is available at \$1; each edition should be ordered from the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA: *The Pennsylvania Manual* is issued biennially during no specially designated month of even-numbered years. The price varies (the latest edition, 1959-60, was \$3); each edition should be ordered from the Bureau of Publications of the Department of Property and Supplies, Tenth and Market Streets, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND: *The Manual with Rules and Orders for the Use of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island* (The Rhode Island Manual) is issued biennially late in odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island, Rhode Island Department of State, Providence, Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The *South Carolina Legislative Manual* is issued annually in March. It is available free to a limited group; each edition should be requested from the Clerk of the House, House of Representatives, State House, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA: The *South Dakota Legislative Manual* has in the past been issued biennially in July of odd-numbered years. However, in the 1962 General Election a constitutional amendment was adopted providing for annual sessions. Because of this, the proposed plan of the legislature is to publish the manual once every ten years with a yearly supplement. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of South Dakota, Pierre.

TENNESSEE: The *Tennessee Blue Book* is issued biennially, usually in September of odd-numbered years. It is available free; it is possible to have one's name placed on a permanent mailing list by writing the Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS: The *Texas Legislative Manual* is issued biennially, usually in June of odd-numbered years.

It is available free (though in very limited supply); each edition should be requested from the Assistant to the President, The University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. This publication contains only the state constitution, the senate rules of the state legislature, and the names of the members of that legislature. Recommended in its stead is *The Texas Almanac*, issued biennially, usually in October or November of odd-numbered years, by the *Dallas News*, Dallas, Texas. The price varies from year to year. The 1964-65 edition will be available after November 15, 1963, and is priced at \$2.09 paperbound and \$2.60 clothbound.

UTAH: The *Utah Official Roster* is issued biennially, usually in May or June of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT: The Vermont Legislative Directory is issued biennially in June or July of even-numbered years. It is available free; it is possible to have one's name placed on a permanent mailing list by writing the Vermont State Librarian, State Library, Montpelier, Vermont.

VIRGINIA: *The Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia* is issued annually in November. It is available free only to libraries and priced at \$2.50 for out-of-state individuals, companies, or corporations. Each edition should be requested from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond 12, Virginia.

WASHINGTON: The *Washington State Legislative Manual* is issued biennially in February of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition may be requested from either the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the State Senate, Olympia, Washington. It is possible to be placed on a permanent mailing list by writing Mrs. Alta M. Grim, Assistant Librarian, State Library, Olympia, Washington. The responsibility for compiling the manual alternates biennially between the two state houses; the Secretary of the Senate is responsible for the current edition.

WEST VIRGINIA: The *West Virginia Blue Book* is issued annually in January. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Clerk of the Senate, State Capitol, Charleston.

WISCONSIN: The *Wisconsin Blue Book* is issued biennially in July of even-numbered years. It is priced at \$1; each edition should be ordered from the Department of Administration, Document Section, State Office Building, Madison 2.

WYOMING: The *Wyoming Official Directory* is issued biennially in late spring of odd-numbered years. It is available free; each edition should be requested from the Secretary of State of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Company Professional Librarian or What's the Difference

LOYD R. RATHBUN, Librarian, Lincoln Laboratory
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"WE DON'T NEED A LIBRARIAN. The V.P.'s secretary can look after the books when necessary."

It's a rare librarian who hasn't known of some remark, opinion, or situation like this. It's an even rarer librarian who can quickly summon up arguments to counter such an attitude.

This article describes the choices available to management, illustrates how a real librarian may contribute to a company, is written in such a fashion that it could be given directly to anyone who might pose the question, "What's the difference?"

WHEN ONE OF THE "blue-sky" boys wants "everything that has been written on artificial stimulation of rain," he will not get it from *Webster's Dictionary*, the *World Almanac*, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, or even the yellow pages of the phone book. Where and how will such far-out information be found when even specialists in natural rain are scarce? The answer is as close as the company professional librarian, an expert, not in rainmaking, but in finding out about rainmaking or anything else.

Management is becoming increasingly aware of the great value of information. Much has been written on the establishment of a company library to furnish a readily accessible source of information, but the key to efficient, dynamic, and productive operation of the library, the librarian himself, has often been only casually or perfunctorily mentioned. The result is that the graduate librarian, a real expert, is frequently considered an unnecessary luxury.

Whether the library has grown by expanding a small collection of books in an office or whether it has been ideally established with the help of professional consultants, the selection of the person to be in charge will be up to personnel and management. Often they try to choose between transferring a girl from the secretarial ranks, transplanting a

"specialist" in the company's business whose services are not needed elsewhere, or hiring a graduate librarian. To assure an effective library, the position must go to the librarian; to assign it to anyone without library training is as illogical as promoting just anyone to the position of chief accountant.

To put it another way, a minimum starting cost of a small company library may be \$5,000. (Depending on the subject field, books alone average from \$5 each up to over \$10 for technical and engineering volumes; to this add magazine subscriptions and backfiles and library furniture.) If a company spent \$5,000 for a business machine, what executive would reason thus: "This new machine is a beauty, but it has already cost enough. The people who need such equipment know a little arithmetic and how to flip switches. They can run it themselves. We'll put a girl in charge to keep it dusted and to show them which switch is which." Probably no manager would ever think of such an alternative. There is little doubt but that he would employ a skilled operator.

Effective Use of Indexes

The expert at operating a library is the graduate librarian. The library is the storehouse of information. The library may be accessible to anyone; the information is ac-

cessible only to those who can find it. In a library of books and periodicals, difficulties in finding information arise from the countless ways it may be indexed when it is presented in combination with other ideas and in the limitless ways that human thought expresses its information requirements when searching. Both patrons and librarians become impatient at indexes. They point to the simplified indexing now done by machine for ASTIA documents, *Chemical Abstracts*, and others. They conveniently forget the narrow limits of subject matter in a report or a single magazine article. A book indexed in a similar fashion might have entries comparable to hundreds of reports. At present the librarian's tools and techniques alone can retrieve this type of information contained in a variety of published sources.

Even the most basic tool requires the knowledge and skill of the librarian to handle it efficiently. You will remember the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, which you sometimes used in school to locate magazine articles on an assigned subject. Even with the *Guide* it wasn't easy. There are at least 50 indexes like this guide, covering special fields such as agriculture, art, business, chemistry, education, engineering, and science and technology. The librarian knows what these are, how to use them, and where to find the articles that are cited.

To the untrained person, indexes often seem not to mention the subject searched for. A recently developed electronic circuit may be called many things by its users—an arbitrary name, an acronym, a composite word representing the elements going into it, a name telling its direct function, its circuitry, or the end result of its use. Some of the terms may be generally accepted, but others may only be what the "local boys" call it.

For instance, a person looking for material on a parametric amplifier will find it also referred to as an up-converter, negative reactance amplifier, mavar, ferromagnetic microwave amplifier, semiconductor varactor, or junction diode amplifier. The person who writes the indexes may cross-reference the most common of these terms, but he may not even know of all the names that are used. Even the subject specialist may give up the

search when he doesn't locate the name he is sure "is correct, because there is one in the laboratory right down the hall." For the librarian this is a common problem to which he brings his training and experience. He knows in which reference books and dictionaries the terms may be discovered, and he has the patience born of this knowledge and experience to search out all of them.

The special librarian, technical or industrial, has entered the profession because of certain talents and interests, among which is a natural curiosity about many widely scattered subjects. This gives him the broad background from which to begin looking for any kind of information. The librarian in an electronics library is not even perturbed by requests for specialized material on oceanography, soil mechanics, electrobiogenesis (the phenomena of electric eels and fishes), astronomy, bionics, "was Schickelgruber really Hitler's name," and "does a cow digest the cellulose in the hay she eats or is it merely bulk?" The radio-electronics "subject-specialist" would find his specialty a bit inadequate if he were asked to answer such questions. Of course, no one would even ask them of a promoted secretary. Yet today no research can be expected to stay within a clearly defined subject area. The librarian information expert working for more than one researcher must be a subject "generalist."

Occasionally the librarian is called upon to find a certain article the patron remembers, vaguely: "It appeared sometime since 1947 in either the *Journal of Applied Mechanics* or *Journal of Applied Physics*. The author was Mindlin, and it was about the coupling of spurious modes in piezoelectric crystals." (Similarly vague remembrances take place in insurance, newspaper, motion picture, social science, petroleum, and other company libraries.) To the untrained, only one solution is apparent—read, or at least look at, every one of the 300 or more monthly issues since 1947. But there is a faster way. The librarian knows of one of the special indexes that lists articles by author. This reduces the possibilities to 18 issues, of which the titles automatically eliminate six more. The titles on the 12 remaining papers are of no help, so each article must be scanned individually.

Frustratingly enough, the phrase "coupling of spurious modes" does not appear. These were the terms in the researcher's mind; the article uses other words entirely. The "librarian-detective" successfully fills this kind of request only by using initiative, imagination, ingenuity, patience, and the tools and techniques of his trade.

So far, this has been a discussion of recovery of information by humans. At present, automated recovery is much sought after. Retrieval of business records and data is quite successfully performed by machine. Indexing of technical reports with large expensive equipment is becoming commonplace. But storing and retrieving personal complex ideas of infinite variation is much more difficult. Still, it is a problem of indexing that is again a matter of communication, but this time it is communication between man and machine. That the problem will be solved is a foregone conclusion; that a small company library will soon be able to perform such operations is highly unlikely. Storage equipment, whether it be magnetic, punched card, or microphotographic, is too costly for any but the largest companies. If a firm needs a library now, it needs a human librarian to operate it. (Humans are more friendly, anyway.)

Other Services of Trained Librarians

There are libraries with a "let-the-patron-do-it-himself" policy instituted by the company. It is assumed that the patrons are completely adequate and self-sufficient, having learned to use libraries in college. A few men may be, but some Ph.D.s come into the special library with little or no knowledge of what to do. They should be given superficial instruction so that they can find their way from the card catalog to the desired books on the shelves, but when they need specific information on a special subject, why should they be expected to do the actual searching? Their time as specialists should be devoted directly to their specialties. The librarian is the specialist in searching and is the one who can find printed information much more rapidly than they, many times discovering important data that the researchers did not even know existed. In this age of specialists,

this is efficient use of both the library and the researchers; this is the contribution of a professional librarian to the company's success.

Book selection is another bit of library work that can best be done by a librarian. A subject specialist understandably chooses books well within the interests of the company, but the trained librarian also knows the fringe areas about which information is often urgently wanted. The librarian can be more objective about buying for present and future interests. In addition, he brings to the job a discrimination based on knowledge of publishers' policies, publishers' author selection, editing, advertising, and selling. He knows how to obtain odd items such as government publications, reports, documents, or catalogs. Furthermore, he brings invaluable knowledge of current and out-of-print books and magazines, acquired through his training, experience, and professional activities.

Professional activities of the graduate librarian contribute to his performance in the same way as those of other professions. However, a direct benefit to the company comes from his acquaintance with persons and organizations having materials he does not have in his collection of books and periodicals. He is able to borrow these through interlibrary loan, a standardized procedure between libraries all over the United States. His contacts and professional journals keep him informed of new services and efficient techniques that can benefit a company. He shares the resources of a vast service profession whose 53-year-old Special Libraries Association proudly lives up to its pithy motto "Putting Knowledge to Work."

The emphasis in this discussion has been on those library skills unique to the trained librarian. Other writings about the company library mention other services, such as local newsletters, abstract bulletins of material directly oriented to the company's business, and preservation of company historical records. Even these services the librarian will be able to handle better than a person without his experience. The many small tasks seen by the casual public library patron, things like charging books in and out, shelving them, and taking care of the magazines, are the chores given to clerical and secretarial



News and Notes

April 1963, No. 2

Published quarterly by Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3

The Midwinter Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on February 14-16, at the Pick Carter Hotel in Cleveland, while the Advisory Council met during the afternoons of February 14 and 15. Approximately 70 Division Chairmen, Chapter Presidents, Committee Chairmen, and other officers from out-of-town attended. Division Chairmen and Chapter Presidents met separately for dinner and discussion on Thursday evening, and on Friday the entire group had dinner with the Cleveland Chapter. Eloise E. Grant, Cleveland Chapter President, presided at this meeting in the Cleveland Engineering Center, at which James F. Connors, Assistant to the Director, Lewis Research Center, NASA, spoke on problems of the space age and showed several films. The Executive Committee of the Science-Technology Division and a number of Association Committees held meetings during the same period, and on the following Monday the Translations Activities Committee met in Chicago at the Translations Center. Many reports were submitted, the most important of which are summarized below.

The Advisory Council, Chairman Robert W. Gibson, Jr., presiding, held a particularly thoughtful and intelligent discussion on the proposed dues increase. A panel composed of President Ethel S. Klahre, Dr. Paul Wasserman, Ralph Phelps, and Eugene B. Jackson introduced the general discussion with short background presentations, and representatives of several Chapters declared that their members approved membership raising dues while a couple of other Chapters disapproved. Winifred Sewell summarized the Association's Goals for 1970, which have been formulated during the past two years by the Goals Committee. The report, published in the April *Special Libraries*, was approved by the Board of Directors.

A petition for the organization of a new Chapter in Dayton, Ohio, was favorably received by the Board of Directors. It has now been verified that all 28 signers of the petition are Association members in good standing, and the proposed Bylaws have been approved by the Association's Bylaws Committee. A formal inauguration of the Dayton Chapter, SLA's thirty-third regional unit, is planned for the near future, but meanwhile officers elected at an organizational meeting on January 17 have already begun to function. John L. Cook, Librarian, U. S. Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, who was one of the prime movers in the formation of the new Chapter, is the first President. Richard Myers, Librarian, Technical Library, National Cash Register Company, is the President-Elect; Mrs. Helen M. Rolfe, Assistant Librarian, National Cash Register Company, is Secretary; Donald Nims, Librarian, Standard Register Company, is Treasurer; and Miss Ilo Fisher, Librarian, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, is a Director.

Seven John Cotton Dana Lectures in Special Librarianship have been arranged for 1963 by the Recruitment Committee Chairman, Herbert S. White. Dr. Charles K. Bauer delivered his talk, "Special Librarianship and Its Application to Automation in Information Retrieval," to the library students and faculty of Florida State University on February 8. During May, Bernard L. Foy is scheduled to speak at the George Peabody College for Teachers, Thelma Hoffman at the University of California at Berkeley, and Edward G. Strable at the University of Illinois. Dates have not yet been set for lectures

to be given by Robert W. Gibson, Jr. at the University of North Carolina, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Owens at the University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Paul Wasserman at the University of Wisconsin.

Another recruitment activity is the development of a poster by a Committee member, Mrs. Mary Lee Tsuffis. It features an advertisement for special librarians, set against a background of classified ads, and a large red swirl draws the eye from the ad to the brochure "What Is a Special Librarian." This 17 x 22 inch poster has been printed on heavy cover stock, and one or two copies are available without charge from Association Headquarters. Three to ten copies may be ordered for 20¢ each, while 11 or more are 15¢ each. "Putting Knowledge to Work" is now out of print, but the Recruitment Committee is working on a completely new brochure.

Janet Bogardus, Chairman of the International Management Congress Committee, reported on the progress made in preparing a bibliography, "Literature of Executive Management," a workshop session, and a demonstration library for the Congress scheduled for September in New York.

A second international affair in which SLA expects to participate is the New York World's Fair to be held during the summers of 1964 and 1965. The government would like to have an American Reference Center in the Federal Pavilion and will provide space and some facilities for the Center, which will be co-sponsored by SLA, ALA, and other associations. SLA is particularly interested in helping to secure staff for the Center. It is planned that each staff member will receive two weeks of specialized training at a library school in the New York area and then serve for four weeks at the Center. \$1,000 scholarships will be sought to underwrite the costs of educating and maintaining each staff member selected. Elizabeth Ferguson has been appointed SLA's representative on an Advisory Committee that is working out plans for the project.

Division and Chapter officers responsible for membership records will receive membership changes and additions about the 15th of each month instead of every two weeks.

The theme for the 1964 Convention in St. Louis—"The Special Librarian as a Creative Catalyst"—was approved by the Board. Efren W. Gonzalez, Chairman of the Convention Program Committee, reported that new horizons in technology, psychology, and public relations, as they affect libraries, will be explored in two general sessions and that special emphasis will be given to one-man libraries throughout the Convention program. Convention invitations extended by the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Chapters will not be considered until the 1964 Midwinter Meeting, since the ad hoc committee studying convention planning recommended that Convention sites be determined only ten years in advance.

Alice Ball, Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee, told the Board that the *United Nations Documents Index* plans to discontinue indexing the publications of specialized agencies. Many librarians are concerned because the *Index* is frequently the only source of information about these publications, and the Board agreed that the decision was an unfortunate one. The Committee will frame a resolution protesting the action and will forward it to the proper authority. Miss Ball also presented a statement of the duties of her Committee to serve as a watchdog on legislative matters affecting libraries, to inform the membership, to conduct research and inquiries, and to take action if necessary.

The name of the Photographic Reproduction Committee has been changed to Document Reproduction Committee to more accurately describe its changing func-

tion. The Committee's Chairman, Loretta J. Kiersky, also recommended that SLA appoint a special representative to the National Microfilm Association, and the Board concurred.

Another name change was also approved—the SLA Loan Collection of Classification Schemes and Subject Heading Lists will hereafter be called the SLA Special Classifications Center.

The Science-Technology Division has generously sent a check for \$1,200 to the Association's Scholarship and Student Loan Fund. Other recent large donations have been received from Time, Inc., Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., the Picture Division in memory of Franziska Gay Schacht, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, and the Connecticut Valley, Puget Sound, and San Francisco Bay Region Chapters. As of March 8, 203 members have contributed a total of \$582 to the Dollars for Scholars campaign. Those who have not yet returned their envelopes with a check are urged to do so.

Grieg Aspnes has accepted appointment as the Association's representative on the ALA Commission on a National Plan for Library Education.

The Museum Division is conducting a membership drive and has prepared an amusing yet informative four-page flyer featuring Gloria the hippopotamus and describing the advantages of Division and Association membership. Although intended to attract museum librarians, the piece could easily be adapted to promote membership in other Divisions.

The Association's own basic promotional item, "Activities and Organization," has been revised and up-dated, and an entirely new piece, "Special Libraries Association—a Résumé," has been prepared to give a quick over-view of the Association's structure and services. A brochure on *Technical Book Review Index* has been added to the series describing in detail SLA activities. Copies of all these promotional publications are available without charge from Association Headquarters.

The *Directory of Business and Financial Services* was published by the Association in March and may be ordered for \$6.50. Formerly entitled *Handbook of Commercial, Financial and Information Services*, this new enlarged sixth edition was edited by Mary A. McNierney, Librarian, Bache & Co., New York City, with the aid of a committee of Business and Finance Division members. It describes the coverage, scope, frequency of publication, format, and price of approximately 1,050 services issued periodically with supplements by about 500 publishers in the business, economic, or financial fields.

The fall meeting of the Council of National Library Associations was held in New York on December 3, 1962. A number of continuing projects relating to public relations, plans for a permanent CNLA secretariat, the protection of cultural resources, library education, support of a National Center for Visiting Foreign Librarians, and the Z-39 Committee were discussed. Donald H. Lunt, Library Career Consultant at the Drexel Institute School of Library Science, was appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career. At the suggestion of Bill M. Woods, it was voted to establish a CNLA Placement Committee to recommend what CNLA should be doing about the problems of library placement. Mr. Woods is chairing the new committee, which held its first meeting during the ALA Midwinter Conference.

The fourth yearly meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Denver on June 9, 1963. The Advisory Council will meet on June 10, and the new Board will hold its first meeting on June 14. The Fall Board Meeting will be held at the Belmont Plaza in New York City, September 26-27, and plans are being made for a Midwinter Meeting in Baltimore in February 1964.

SLA Sustaining Members

The following organizations are supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1963.

This list includes all applicants processed through March 8, 1963.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIBRARY
AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION
AETNA STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
ALLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
AMPEX CORPORATION
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
ARMED SERVICES TECHNICAL INFORMATION AGENCY
ATLAS CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.
BELL & HOWELL RESEARCH CENTER
BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
BOEING COMPANY
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY
CARRIER CORPORATION
CHEMCELL LIMITED
CHIVERS BOOKBINDING COMPANY
CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INC.
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK
CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
CORNING GLASS WORKS
CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY
DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
DOW CHEMICAL LIBRARY
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
Lavoisier Library
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
Technical Library
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ESSO RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMPANY
F. W. FAXON COMPANY, INC.
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
FORD FOUNDATION
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
Public Relations Library
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
Research Laboratories
GLICK BOOKBINDING CORPORATION
B. F. GOODRICH RESEARCH CENTER
HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION
IBM, THOMAS J. WATSON RESEARCH CENTER
IDAHO STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY
INTERCONTINENTAL MEDICAL BOOK
CORPORATION
JOHNS-MANVILLE RESEARCH & ENGINEERING
CENTER
WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.
KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
LIBRARY AFL 5643-62-119, APO 238, NEW
YORK

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY
MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
MARATHON OIL COMPANY
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MAXWELL SCIENTIFIC INTERNATIONAL
MELLON NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR
COMPANY
MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING
COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
NEW YORK TIMES
PACIFIC LIBRARY BINDING COMPANY
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
(Chemical Division, Barberton, Ohio)
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
(New Martinsville, West Virginia)
PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY
PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY
PURE OIL COMPANY
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA LABORATORIES
RAND CORPORATION
REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION
ROCKEFELLER OFFICE LIBRARY
ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES, INC.
SQUIBB INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
J. W. STACEY, INCORPORATED
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey)
STECHELT-HAFNER, INC.
STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM
SUN OIL COMPANY
TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
TIME INCORPORATED
UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY
UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
UNITED COMMUNITY FUNDS & COUNCILS OF
AMERICA, INC.
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
UPJOHN COMPANY
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
H. W. WILSON COMPANY
WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
WYETH LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED

workers. Anyone can learn these easily. They are important, and in a one-man library, as a majority of private libraries are, these routine jobs must be carried out by the librarian. But his and the library's real contribution to a company is the expert supplying of information.

Qualities of a Professional Librarian

What is a professional librarian? Today he or she is a person who has completed not only the regular four years of undergraduate college work but a minimum of one graduate year in acquiring the tools and techniques of library service and who holds a degree of Master of Library Science from a library school of recognized standing. With at least five years of college background, he is on an

educational and intellectual par with company leaders, inspiring the confidence necessary for a really productive library operation. By training and inclination he uniquely provides the services described here as well as many others of the same sort. In relation to his educational achievement his salary level is low. Even if it were much higher, the professional librarian would still be one of the biggest bargains in quality personnel available to any company.

What's the difference? It is the difference between an untrained caretaker of library books, justifiably charged to unproductive overhead, and a quality librarian who not only maintains a dynamic collection of materials but whose active services contribute significantly to a company's success.

Compiling a Business and Financial Services Directory

MARY A. McNIERNEY, Librarian

Bache & Co., New York City

Editor, "Directory of Business and Financial Services," Sixth Edition



IN OCTOBER 1960, two urgent telegrams were sent simultaneously to SLA Headquarters and to me from the president of a California firm, placing an order for the *Handbook of Commercial, Financial and Information Services*. Although the 1956 edition had been out-of-print for two years, the client was delighted to secure a well-worn copy. This request reflects one of the more dramatic orders received for an Association publication now in its thirty-ninth year of use.

The revised sixth edition of the *Handbook*, published by the Association with the new title *Directory of Business and Financial Services* in March 1963 (\$6.50), is the work of a committee selected from members of the Business and Financial Division. Librarians and researchers working outside the fields of business and finance may require a

definition of the term "service." The committee has defined a service as:

Information distributed by individuals or companies which make a business of compiling and publishing for general distribution, data and statistics on given subjects, kept up to date by regularly revised and supplemental data.

The new edition of the *Directory of Business and Financial Services* is a selected list of business, economic, and financial publications that are printed periodically with regular supplements. It has been completely revised with the intent of providing wide coverage of little-known but frequently-sought publications, in addition to the better ones. The committee worked on the project from March 1960 through April 1962, screening, selecting, editing, and preparing copy based on questionnaires and samples received from publishers.

Numerous factors needed to be considered in surveying the field. The peculiar nature of the services business is characterized by a constant state of flux. For example:

1. Fifty per cent of the publishers listed in the previous edition failed to respond to a series of three letters. A large proportion of this group were no longer in business.
2. A high ratio of investment advisory letters are prepared by individuals formerly affiliated with services or investment advisory concerns. When initial capitalization is insufficient to span the publication's first years, the service is likely to fail.
3. Periods of business recession often result in drastic subscription cancellations.

History of Directory

Originated in 1924 as the *Handbook of Commercial Information Services*, the guide was compiled by a committee under the chairmanship of Herbert O. Brigham. It proved so valuable that a similar tool was published again in 1931 as *Handbook of Commercial and Financial Services*.

The second edition of the *Handbook* and its 1932 supplement were edited by Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Librarian of Standard Statistics Company, now Standard & Poor's Corporation. The 1931 volume represented 183 publishers with a supplement of 30 associations and organizations. This edition was a selective guide, particularly functional in that an introductory summary and classification of the field was presented as an aid to evaluating services fitting a particular need such as advertising expenditures, media rates and circulation, market statistics, commodities, legislation, taxation, insurance, and financial information.

The 1939 edition, compiled by a Financial Group committee with Dorothy Avery, Librarian, New York Telephone Company, as chairman, broadened the coverage to include not only the best publications in the field but as many services as possible. The many changes in business and finance from 1931 to 1938, particularly the increased scope of government regulation, were reflected in the existing services and in the establishment of many new ones. New serv-

ices digested and interpreted regulations covering labor, social security, and such regulatory bodies as the Securities Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

Walter Hausdorfer, Librarian of the Columbia University School of Business and later of Temple University, edited the 1944 and 1956 editions. He inaugurated a supplementary list of "Services No Longer Published" in the 1944 edition. This feature has since been dropped because of the high mortality rate in the field.

Growth of the Publication

A few statistics may be of interest to users of the *Directory*.

	PUBLISHERS	TITLES	DROPPED
1924	Not Available	—	—
1931	183	—	—
	30 supplement	—	—
1939	263	—	—
1944	577	—	311 organizations
1956	776	1548	—
1963	497	1050	328 organizations 248 titles

Items in the current edition were dropped because 1) titles were no longer being published; 2) no reply was received; or 3) titles were omitted after an item-by-item scrutiny by the entire committee for content and suitability or because they did not illustrate standards required for full identification.

The committee did not depend entirely upon response to questionnaires as the basis for inclusion in the *Directory*. If information could be obtained independently, every effort was made to include details on a service. The committee considers the following figures a telling factor in considering the need for a constantly revised edition. The list of approximately 55 titles added to the Addendum were located from May 1962 through January 1963. Since the advertising and mailing lists of most services are restricted to highly specialized journals and associations, many publications described are unknown to the general public through any other compilation.

It is hoped that users of the volume will find it as useful a guide as have been the previous editions.

Goals for 1970

The basic responsibility of the Special Libraries Association is set forth in its objectives. Changes that will affect the philosophy of special librarianship and thus the goals of the Association are discussed in a working paper of the Goals Committee for the Denver Convention. It is the intent of this goals statement to distill what the Committee considers to be the most important objectives of the Association. The suggestions of ways and means for accomplishing these aims are planned as guidelines for administrators within the Association in determining how best their resources can be spent.

While statements have been and will be made on the organization of the Association, the Goals Committee has concentrated on ends rather than means. As the Association pursues its goals, it will undoubtedly find ways in addition to those suggested to increase its resources and make most effective use of them.

The goals the Association should work to accomplish by 1970 are:

1) At least 30,000 well-trained special librarians-information specialists should be working in the field. Means for accomplishing this end are:

a) Recruitment of intelligent young people and competent people from other professions to special librarianship and to the Special Libraries Association. Work of the Recruitment and Membership Committees must be even more carefully integrated than it is today with the work of the Association at all levels.

b) An extensive program of education, both initial and continuing, at all levels of Association activity. Such a program requires close cooperation with library schools, other professional organizations, and the programming of independent seminars and short courses.

c) All meetings and conventions of the Association should have as their purpose the continuing education of the special librarian.

d) Standards for special libraries should serve as a guide to the type of education

needed and the type of library organization desirable.

2) Special librarianship must be much better known and understood by 1970 than it is at present. Particular groups that must be made fully aware of the Association and its activities are research management organizations, information scientists, first year college students and potential recruits to the profession in other professional organizations, and public figures interested in research and disseminating information. Public relations programs must be directed to these groups. The primary effort of Chapters should be toward recruitment of young people plus management public relations, particularly through our consultant program. Divisions should be responsible for coordination with other professional organizations within their fields both in recruitment to the information profession and in creating increased awareness of the information profession as a partner in research. The Association Publications and Public Relations Director and Public Relations Committee have the responsibility of coordinating Chapter and Division public relations efforts and initiating each year a unified public relations program directed to the audiences already specified.

The Goals Committee recognizes that the best public relations is "a good job well done" and suggests that the most effective use of our resources can be made by publicizing our important activities. One of the basic questions in any effective public relations program is that of selecting which of the many methods available should be used. We suggest that all public relations efforts be analyzed as to audience approach and net results in terms of effort expended.

3) The Special Libraries Association should continue to insure the existence and improvement of all needed secondary bibliographic publications and services such as the Translations Center and to identify and participate actively in encouraging the establishment of essential information centers, services, and publications. Our Division and Section struc-

ture is naturally suited to monitoring and promoting such services. Although it seems probable that in the future Association members will be able to participate less in actual publication, they can perform a valuable function in an advisory capacity and in providing feedback from the consumer to the producer of such services. As stated in the working paper for the Denver Convention, one of the key areas for future contribution by the special librarian is in selecting and evaluating the best way to secure the most effective service for the individual in research.

4) By 1970, the Special Libraries Association must have set in motion an active research program. The most important area of needed research is in evaluating possible choices in techniques of organizing and disseminating information as new methods become available. Particular study should be given to the needs of the individual research

worker and the manner in which he can use information most effectively.

Responsibility for initiating such programs rests largely with Divisions, Sections, and Committees, but they can be assisted in their programs through work with the Foundations Grants Committee. Research and experimentation can and should also be carried on at the Chapter level, particularly in such areas as cooperative cataloging, streamlined union catalogs and lists of serials, and cooperation with local public and university libraries in establishing integrated sources for materials.

GOALS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Louise Field

Sara M. Price

Mary Ellen Padin

Edith C. Stone

Winifred Sewell, *Chairman*

February 1963 (Report considered by the Advisory Council on February 15, 1963 and accepted by the Board of Directors on February 16, 1963).

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

As required by Article VI, Section 3 of the Bylaws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Special Libraries Association will be held Tuesday morning 9:00 a.m., June 11, 1963 at the Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver, Colorado, during the Annual Convention of the Association. Included on the agenda are two proposals concerning dues and fees of the Association.

The Board of Directors at the May 27, 1962 meeting approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee "that beginning January 1, 1964, dues for Active membership be increased from \$15 to \$20 a year and Associate membership from \$10 to \$20 a year." No change in the dues rate for Affiliate, Student, Sustaining, or Emeritus members is recommended. This proposal will be presented for vote at the June 11 Annual Meeting and is subject to approval by two-thirds of the voting members present. (Article XII, Section 2)

The second change to be voted upon at the June 11 meeting was made necessary by the Bylaws adopted in August 1962.

The Board of Directors at the September 27, 1962 meeting approved the recommendation made by the Executive Secretary.

"That eligible (Active, Associate, Affiliate, Emeritus) members be allowed to affiliate with more than one Chapter and/or Division upon payment for each such additional affiliation of a sum equal to 20 per cent of the dues paid by an Active member, that this be an interim Association policy, and that it be submitted to the membership for approval at the annual meeting in Denver in June 1963."

This proposal continues past policies concerned with extra Division affiliations and allows the same procedures and fees for extra Chapter affiliations. To make this interim action Association policy requires approval by two-thirds of the voting members present at the Annual Meeting.

Special Libraries Association 54th Annual Convention Program

Denver Hilton Hotel
Denver, Colorado
June 9-13, 1963



Santa Fe Railway

SUNDAY, JUNE 9

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING: 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
REGISTRATION: 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Morning

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION, Executive Committee: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

Afternoon

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Committee on Government Information Services:
3:00 p.m. (Open meeting)
Executive Committee: 3:30 p.m.

Evening

RECEPTION AND OPENING OF EXHIBITS: 6:00-8:00 p.m.

OPEN HOUSES: 8:00 p.m. Division Suites

Advertising, Biological Sciences, Business and Finance, Insurance, Museum, Newspaper, Picture, Publishing, Science-Technology (Petroleum Section, sponsored by Taylor-Carlisle Bookstore, Inc., 9:00 p.m., Section members only), Social Science

MONDAY, JUNE 10

Breakfast

METALS DIVISION, Executive Committee: 7:30-9:30 a.m.

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 7:30-9:30 a.m. Roscoe C. Eads, Librarian, Cincinnati *Enquirer*,
Results of the Survey of Newspaper Libraries

PICTURE DIVISION: 8:00-9:30 a.m. Forrest Alter, Head, Art, Music and Drama Department, Flint (Michigan) Public Library, Presiding, *Shop Talk*

Morning

Opening Session: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

Presiding: Ethel S. Klahre, President, Special Libraries Association; Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

Invocation:

Welcome: The Honorable Richard Y. Batterton, Mayor of the City and County of Denver; Mrs. Maxine B. Beaton, President, Colorado Chapter, SLA; Medical Library and School of Nursing Library, Presbyterian Hospital, Denver

Introduction of Convention Committee Chairmen and Announcements: Phoebe F. Hayes, Convention Chairman; Bibliographical Center for Research, Inc., Rocky Mountain Region, Denver

Summary of Exhibits: Jane Gould, Chairman, Exhibits Committee; Mary Reed Library, University of Denver

Keynote Address: Dr. Estelle Brodman, Librarian and Associate Professor of Medical History, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, *The Pierian Spring*

Luncheon 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.

ADVERTISING DIVISION: 12:30-2:30 p.m. Business Meeting, Cherry Creek Inn

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: 12:00-3:00 p.m. Business Meeting

MUSEUM DIVISION: P. William Filby, Assistant Director, Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, *Calligraphy in America and Britain* (An Illustrated Lecture)

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 1:00 p.m. (continuing as a panel meeting to 4:30 p.m.)

Jack K. Burness, Librarian, Washington (D. C.) *Post and Times-Herald*, *Primary Functions of a Newspaper Library*; Florina Conklin, Librarian, *Seattle Times*, *Sources of Unusual Pictures*; Evelyn E. Smith, Librarian, Journalism Library, Syracuse University, *A College Workshop for Small Newspaper Libraries*; H. William Axford, Assistant Director, University of Denver Libraries, *The Education of Librarians: Application to the Newspaper Field*

PICTURE DIVISION: See Museum Division

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Chemistry Section: John F. Stearns, Chief, National Referral Center for Science and Technology, The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., *The National Referral Center for Science and Technology*

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION: Business Meeting and Luncheon in Division Suite

Afternoon

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: 3:00 p.m. Informal meeting with Allan Swallow, Publisher. Publishing Division Suite (Division members only)

BUSINESS AND FINANCE, SOCIAL SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: Panel, *The Common Market*. Moderator to be announced. Speakers: Dr. Joe R. Wilkinson, Professor in International Relations, Social Science Foundation, University of Denver; John A. Duffy, Foreign Trade Specialist, Denver Field Office, U. S. Department of Commerce; Others to be announced

CHAPTER AND BULLETIN EDITORS: 4:30 p.m.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Business Meeting. Speakers: Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, Chief, National Atlas Project, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., *Report on the National Atlas of the United States*; Mary M. Murphy, Assistant Chief, Book and Periodical Branch, U.S. Army Map Service Library, Washington, D. C., *Will Information Retrieval Work with Maps?*

METALS DIVISION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Panel: *The Metals Librarian: How Did He Get Here? Where Is He Going?* Moderator: Donald A. Redmond, Science Librarian, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Speakers: William N. Miner, Staff Member, University of California, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, *The Librarian's Material—A Case Study: Plutonium—The Development of Its Literature*; Dr. LeRoy H. Linder, Manager, Technical Information Services, Aeronautics, Division of Ford Motor Company, Newport Beach, California, *The Librarian's Training: Education of Metals Librarian*; Dr. J. D. Lubahn, Professor of Metallurgy, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, *The Librarian's Clientele: Current Trends in Engineering Education*

MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: 2:00-5:00 p.m. Speaker: Fred Mazzulla, Denver Attorney and Private Collector, *Ghost Towns, Gun-fighters and Frail Sisters: A Pan-*

oramic View of Early Days in Denver and the Colorado Mining Camps (Illustrated). Followed by a panel discussion, *Fair Use of Historical-Documentary Pictures*. Panelists to be announced

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION: 2:00-5:00 p.m. Panel: *Is Library Education Meeting the Challenges of a Changing World?* Moderator: Sarah Rebecca Reed, Executive Secretary, Library Education Division, American Library Association. Speakers: Mrs. Doris H. Banks, Librarian, Ground Systems Group Library, Hughes Aircraft Company, Fullerton, California, *The Educational Needs of the Technical Librarian*; Eugene B. Jackson, Librarian, Research Laboratories, General Motors Corporation, Warren, Michigan, *Are Library Schools Currently Meeting These Needs?*; Mrs. Gretchen S. Koriagin, Supervisor, Missiles and Space Division Library, Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Santa Monica, California, *The Education of the Library Staff and Users for Mechanization*; Neal Harlow, Dean, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, *How the Library School Is Meeting the Challenge*

Dinner

ASSOCIATION PAST-PRESIDENTS: 6:00-8:00 p.m.
INCOMING CHAPTER PRESIDENTS: 6:00-8:00 p.m.
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Petroleum Section: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Roundtable on Indexing: Durand S. Dudley, Librarian, Marathon Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio, *Petroleum Literature Index*; Dorothy A. Knowles, Librarian, National Energy Board (Canada) Ottawa, *Petroleum Abstracts*; Maryann Duggan, Supervisor, Technical Library, Field Research Laboratory, Socony-Mobil Oil Company, Dallas, and Beverly M. Knower, Technical Librarian, Research and Development Library, Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, *API Index Cards*. Petroleum Club

Pharmaceutical Section: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Sponsored by Read More Publications, Inc. (Section members or by invitation only)

Evening

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING: 8:00-9:30 p.m.
NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 6:30-8:00 p.m. Business Meeting. Standards Committee Report, Chester W. Sanger, Librarian, *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston)
OPEN HOUSES: 9:30 p.m.
Advertising and Military Librarians Divisions

TUESDAY, JUNE 11

Breakfast

DOCUMENTATION DIVISION: 7:00-9:00 a.m. Business Meeting
NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 7:30-9:00 a.m. Panel: *Methods*. Moderator to be announced. Speakers: Rex M. Schaeffer, Librarian, Rochester (New York) *Times-Union*, *A Newspaper Filing Manual*; Vivian Harris, Librarian, Atlanta *Journal and Constitution*, *Methods of Filing Subject Clippings*
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Chemistry Section: 8:00 a.m. Business Meeting
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION, Planning, Building and Housing Section: 7:00-9:00 a.m. Business Meeting

Morning

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon

Luncheon

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE, NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHING, AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Speaker: Stephen E. Furth, Manager, Information Retrieval, Data Processing Division, International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, *Punched Cards—Their Use in Information Retrieval for Vertical File Operations*
- GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Speaker: Hal Shelton, Cartographer, Golden, Colorado, *The Cartography of Mountains: Topography and Relief Representation*
- INSURANCE DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Speaker to be announced. Film: *This Is Lloyd's*
- METALS DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Business Meeting
- MUSEUM DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Business Meeting
- PICTURE DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Business Meeting

Afternoon

- GENERAL SESSION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Panel: *Library Education: A License to Learn*. Moderator: Grieg Aspnes, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Chairman, SLA Education Committee. Speakers: Dr. Robert Hayes, Advanced Information Systems, Inc., *From Librarian to Documentalist*; Mrs. Claire Schultz, Institute for Advanced Medical Communication, *Things They Can't Teach You in Library School*; Ruth Warncke, School of Library Service, Western Reserve University, *Is the Traditional Library School Program Meeting the Needs of the Profession?*; Dr. Stuart Baillie, Director, Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, *The Folklore of Special Library Education*. Discussants: Elizabeth Ferguson, Librarian, Institute of Life Insurance, New York City; John Sherrod, Chief, Science and Technology Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Herbert S. White, Manager, Technical Information Center, International Business Machines Corporation, Poughkeepsie, New York; one more to be appointed

Evening

CONVENTION-WIDE DUTCH TREAT COCKTAIL PARTY: 6:30-7:30 p.m.

Annual Banquet: 7:30 p.m.

Toastmaster: Theodore D. Phillips, Librarian, Research Library, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri

SLA Awards

Entertainment: Max Morath, National Educational Television Network

METALS DIVISION: Open House, 10:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12

Breakfast

INCOMING DIVISION OFFICERS: 7:00-9:00 a.m.

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 7:30-9:00 a.m.

Morning

ADVERTISING DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Workshop and Display: *Information Resources of Associations and Bureaus in the Communications Industry*. Moderator: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hutchins, Assistant Librarian, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York City. Participants: Mrs. Louise K. Aldrich, Librarian, National Association of Broad-

casters, Washington, D. C.; Catherine Heinz, Librarian, Television Information Office, New York City; Marilyn Modern, Librarian, American Association of Advertising Agencies, New York City; Katheryn Powers, Librarian, Magazine Advertising Bureau, New York City; Richard J. Shepherd, Director, Information Center, Public Relations Society of America, New York City; Edith Simon, Librarian, Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Inc., Chicago

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Workshop: *Continuing Education for the Life Sciences Librarian*. Moderator: Dr. Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder. Leaders: Sherry Terzian, Librarian, The Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of California Medical Center, Los Angeles, *Training Programs for Library Personnel Without Formal Library Training*; (To be announced) *Formal Education Exclusive of Library School for the Life Science Librarian*; Diane Keenan, Librarian, Palmer-Davis Library, School of Nursing, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, *Formal Education—Special Courses Now Offered By Accredited Library Schools and Possible Curriculum Changes*; (To be announced). *Informal Continuing Education for Life Sciences Librarians*

BUSINESS AND FINANCE DIVISION: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Speaker: Ruth Fine, Librarian, U.S. Bureau of the Budget Library, Washington, D. C., *Operating Statistics of Special Libraries*

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP AND METALS DIVISIONS: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon. Tour of Arthur B. Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines, Golden

INSURANCE DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Workshop, Committee on Indexing Insurance Periodicals

MUSEUM DIVISION: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Tour of Chappell House Museum of Indian and Native Arts (Denver Art Museum)

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 9:00-11:00 a.m. Tour of the Martin Company, DATAC Research Library, Titan Missile Assembly Line and Test Sites (Limited to 40 persons; Division members given preference)

PICTURE DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Visits to Denver Public Library Picture Collections in Children's Library, Art and Music Department; Western History Department; Denver Art Museum Living Arts Center; Colorado State Historical Museum

PUBLISHING DIVISION: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon. Business Meeting

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Engineering Section: 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Tour of the Martin Company DATAC Research Library, Titan Missile Assembly Line and Test Sites (Section Members only; tour limited to 80 persons)

Petroleum Section: 9:00-11:30 a.m. Roundtable on Methods. Moderator to be announced. Speakers: Dr. Jolan M. Fertig, Librarian, Research Laboratories Library, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, *Administration*; Maryann Duggan, Supervisor, Technical Library, Field Research Laboratory, Socony-Mobil Oil Company, Dallas, *Processing*; Mrs. Carrie W. Eagon, Research Librarian, Jersey Production Research Company, Tulsa, *Retrieval Methods*. Followed by a tour of the Research Center Library, Marathon Oil Company, Littleton

Public Utilities Section: 9:30 a.m.-12 noon. Business Meeting

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Panel: *Information Retrieval*. Moderator to be announced. Speakers: Earl Farley, Project Director, *Kansas Slavic Index*, University of Kansas, Lawrence, *A New Permuted Title Index in the Social Sciences and the Humanities*; other speakers to be announced

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Panel: *Denver Transportation Dynamics: An Intergovernmental Approach*. Moderator and speakers to be announced

Luncheon

ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, MUSEUM, NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHING, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISIONS: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Book and Author Luncheon. Sponsored by the Publishing Division. Speaker: Marshall Sprague, author of *Newport in the Rockies; A Sidelong Look at Little London*

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP AND METALS DIVISIONS: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Holland House, Golden
MILITARY LIBRARIANS DIVISION: 12:00-2:00 p.m. (Speaker to be announced) *What a Researcher Expects of the Library*

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Chemistry Section: 12:15-2:00 p.m. Speaker: Julius Frome, Deputy Director for Science and Technology, ASTIA, Arlington, Virginia, *Aspects of Handling Chemistry Literature*

Engineering Section: 12:15-1:30 p.m. Luncheon as guests of the Martin Company

Paper and Textile Section: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Business Meeting

Petroleum Section: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Business Meeting. Luncheon as guests of the Marathon Oil Company

Pharmaceutical Section: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Speaker: Dr. Curtis H. Waldon, Dean, School of Pharmacy, University of Colorado, Boulder, *New Drug Regulations*

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION: *See also Advertising Division*

Planning, Building and Housing Section: 12:00-2:00 p.m. Speaker: Phil E. Berg, Executive Vice President, Denver Board of Realtors, *Downtown Denver: Plans for Dynamic Urban Renewal*

Afternoon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Roundtable: *Information Retrieval in Advertising Libraries: A First Look*. Demonstration: Edward G. Strable, Librarian, J. Walter Thompson Co., Chicago, *How to Tell Your Management and Clientele about Information Retrieval*. Discussion: *What Are the Potential Applications of Information Retrieval in Advertising Libraries?*

BUSINESS AND FINANCE DIVISION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Business Meeting

CHAPTER EMPLOYMENT CHAIRMEN: 4:30 p.m.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Tour of Topographic Division Map-Making Facilities and Library, Denver Branch, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center

INSURANCE DIVISION: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Business Meeting

METALS DIVISION: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Tour of Colorado School of Mines Experimental Mine, Idaho Springs

MILITARY LIBRARIANS DIVISION: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Business Meeting

MUSEUM DIVISION: 3:00-4:30 p.m. Tour of Denver Museum of Natural History

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Tour of the *Denver Post*. Followed by reception, courtesy of the *Denver Post*, 5:30 p.m. (Members only)

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Engineering Section: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Panel: *NASA Programs and Documentation and Education*. Moderator: Helen F. Redman, Chairman, Engineering Section, and Librarian, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico. Speakers: Melvin S. Day, Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C., *The NASA Aero and Space Programs*; Hubert E. Sauter, NASA, Washington, D. C., *The NASA Documentation Problem and the Solutions That Have Been Developed*; Mr. Watson, NASA, Washington,

D. C., *The Specifics of This Solution with Some Highlights on the Availability of NASA Literature to Those Who Need It*

Paper and Textile Section: 2:00-4:00 p.m. Roundtable: *Your Library Problems*.
Leader: David R. Weiser, Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton, Oregon

Petroleum Section: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Demonstration by the American Petroleum Institute. Speaker: Dr. Bruno J. Zwolinski, Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, *The Nature, Scope, and Importance of the Tables and Special Catalogs of the API Research Project 44 and Catalogs of the Manufacturing Chemists Association Research Project*. Marathon Oil Company Research Center, Littleton

Pharmaceutical Section: 2:00-4:00 p.m. Business Meeting

Public Utilities Section: 2:00-4:30 p.m. Roundtable: *How to Manage Your Day in the Library More Efficiently*. Leader: Mrs. Betty H. Solon, Librarian, Toledo Edison Company. Speakers: William J. Seika, Librarian, Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co., Chicago; Mildred E. Stone, Librarian, Ebasco Service, Inc., New York City. Followed by tour of Public Service Company of Colorado Building and Library

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION

Planning, Building and Housing Section: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Tour of Recent Building and Redevelopment in Downtown Denver

Social Welfare Section: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Business Meeting, Colorado State Department of Welfare Library

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COMMITTEE: 4:30 p.m.

Dinner

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: 6:00-9:00 p.m. Social Hour and Dinner. Panel: *Combining Forces Against Air Pollution*. Moderator: Robert Novick, Regional Program Director, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Denver. Speakers: Joseph Polumbo, Industrial Hygienist, Colorado Department of Public Health, Denver, *Measurement of Air Pollution*; Dr. Gardner Middlebrook, Director, Division of Research and Laboratories, National Jewish Hospital and Associate Professor of Microbiology, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, *The Behavior of Particulates*; Col. Joseph Hawkins, Chief, Pulmonary Disease Service, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Aurora, Colorado, *Physiological Effects*; Forrest J. Jensen, District Sales Manager, Symons Manufacturing Co., Denver, *The Economic Effects in the Community*

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 8:00-9:30 p.m. Showing of U.S. Geological Survey films

MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Lorraine Pearce, author of *The White House, an Historic Guide*; *Pictorial Research for The White House, an Historic Guide*

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Speaker: John T. Eastlick, Librarian, Public Library of the City and County of Denver, *The Denver Public Library's Conservation Center Collection*

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Engineering Section: 6:00-8:30 p.m. Business Meeting

Evening

CONVENTION-WIDE RECEPTION: 9:30-11:00 p.m. PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

METALS DIVISION, Executive Committee: 8:00-9:30 p.m.

OPEN HOUSE: 8:00-10:00 p.m.

Science-Technology Division

THURSDAY, JUNE 13

Breakfast

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 7:30-9:00 a.m.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Advisory Committee: 8:00-9:00 a.m.

Morning

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Tour of Alexander Film Company, Colorado Springs (Members only)

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Tours of Penrose Hospital Cancer Research Center and Medical Library and Lasdon Foundation Institute of Chemotherapy, Colorado Springs

BUSINESS AND FINANCE AND INSURANCE DIVISIONS: 10:30-11:30 a.m. Tour of Shepard's Citations, Colorado Springs

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: 9:30-11:00 a.m. Tour of Jeppesen and Company, manufacturers and publishers of aerial navigation aids

MILITARY LIBRARIANS DIVISION: 10:00-11:30 a.m. Briefing Session at Headquarters of North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs (Limited to 60 persons; Security Clearance required)

MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Tour of Taylor Museum, Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, and Pioneers Museum, Colorado Springs

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Panel. Moderator to be announced. Speakers: Elwin S. Greene, Librarian, Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram*, *Personnel Problems*; Marian Orgain, Librarian, Houston *Chronicle*, *Newspaper Budgeting*; David A. Rhydwen, Librarian, Toronto (Ont.) *Globe and Mail*, *Microfilming of Newspaper Clippings*; Beatrice DuBois, Librarian, American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York City, *ANPA Newspaper Information Services*

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon. Business Meeting

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION: 9:00-10:00 am. Business Meeting

Luncheon

ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, MUSEUM, PICTURE, AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: 12:00-2:00 p.m. The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, BUSINESS AND FINANCE, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP, METALS, MILITARY LIBRARIANS, TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: 12:00-1:00 p.m. Officers' Club, United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs

Afternoon

CONVENTION-WIDE TOUR: 1:00-4:30 p.m. UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY AND LIBRARY, COLORADO SPRINGS

Tours will be conducted beginning at 1:00 p.m. and run at intervals during the afternoon

Evening

CONVENTION-WIDE CHUCKWAGON SUPPER, RODEO AND ENTERTAINMENT: 5:00-9:00 p.m.

Flying-W Ranch, Colorado Springs. Sponsored by Metals Division for the benefit of the SLA Scholarship and Student Loan Fund

FRIDAY, JUNE 14

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING: 9:30 a.m.-12:00 noon; 2:00-5:00 p.m.

CURRENT CONCENTRATES

Of The Library World

The Profession of Librarianship

ROY LEWIS and Angus Maude in their book *Professional People* provide a formulation of six attributes which mark off the life of a corporate group of persons as "professional" in character. The first is a *body of knowledge (science) or of art (skill) held as a common possession and extended by united effort.*

In our calling as librarians, the body of knowledge in books is our basic stock-in-trade, and the art of displaying and deploying them for the maximum benefit of readers is our particular skill. . . . I would remind you that the mark of a profession includes *united effort.* At this stage in our affairs, that is the one commodity above all others needed to knit us together into an effective professional force.

The next attribute of a profession . . . *a standard of conduct based on courtesy, honour and ethics, which guides the practitioner in his relations with clients, colleagues and the public.* Attainment of such a standard will set the seal on our public acceptance as a body of professional people.

The third mark of a profession is *an educational process based on the body of knowledge and art, in ordering which the professional group has a recognized responsibility.* . . . The syllabus comprises a basic core of study common to all branches of librarianship, plus a wide range of alternative subjects covering all the main types of specialist library techniques and subject interests. The examination regulations have been drawn up to encourage preparation by means of full-time courses of study at schools of librarianship. . . .

The fourth attribute of a profession is a *standard of professional qualifications for admission to the professional group, based on character, training and proved competence.* Professional competence in the arts of li-

brarianship depends first on a liberal basic education. . . . The wider the educational attainments of librarians, the better equipped are they to cater for the educational needs of their readers through books. . . . Training and proved competence are the third side of the triangle of standards. The nearest we have got is to stipulate a period of practical experience in a library as a condition of registration. . . .

Professional attribute number five is *recognition of status by one's colleagues or by the State as a basis of good standing.* . . . I am certain that the only effective way, and certainly the professional way to gain recognition is to earn it by the quality of our work, by the obvious importance of our contribution as a profession to the social and intellectual well-being of the nation. . . .

The sixth and final mark of a profession is the *organization of the professional group devoted to its common advancement and its social duty rather than the maintenance of an economic monopoly.* . . . A professional association does not mean one turned in upon itself, preoccupied only with the narrow well-being and financial advancement of its own members. We are a professional association, not a trade union. The status of our members is our concern, but not our only, not even our main concern. Status and recognition will come as a by-product of our professional standing, not as an end sought of themselves. . . . Our aim is to bring *all librarians together within our membership.* . . . Once a year all librarians, or at least a representative number of all types of librarians, should meet together in one place to share common problems, learn one from the other, establish a basic library ethos. . . .

Extracted from "Presidential Address: The Profession of Librarianship" by William B. Paton in *Library Association Record*, vol. 64, no. 10, October 1962.

This Works For Us . . .

Coordinating the Map and Book Collections

When the map collection in the Menlo Park, California Section of the U. S. Geological Survey Library became large enough to show a pattern of development, a system was devised to coordinate the map and book collections by means of notation and cataloging.

The classification scheme used for many years in the Geological Survey Library provides for two types of arrangement: 1) geographic, using numbers in parentheses and 2) subject, using a decimal system. The former is generally used for serials that are grouped into types by means of letter pre-

MAP CATALOGING WORK SHEET		x New ____ Revised
Call number	M(200)2 2-3 copies.____ set of maps x series of maps Un3gq & vUn3gq	____ single map ____ analytic of series
Main entry	U. S. Geological Survey.	
Title (include authors and editions if necessary)	Geologic quadrangle maps of the United States. Map GQ 1-	
Imprint	Washington, 1949-	
Scale	Various scales.	
Collation (number of sheets, size, color, etc.)	____ col. maps, various sizes, in folios.	
Series		
Notes (see other side for tracing) X Serials record card	Explanatory text on one sheet of folio. Some folios folded in envelopes.	
Parts received:	no.1 1949 2 c. no.2 1949 2 c. v etc.	

fixes, e.g. geological serials other than those of official agencies are indicated by the letter G preceding the geographical number. The subject classes may be subdivided geographically by means of numbers in parentheses.

For the map collection the geographical numbers are used with the letter M as a prefix. To subdivide the maps of a particular area, numbers from the subject classification scheme are used as suffixes. Thus an outline map of the United States would be classed *M(200)*; a geological map, *M(200)2*; a map showing the oil fields of the country, *M(200)467*; a topographic map, *M(200)54*. Author numbers taken from Cutter Tables are added, giving a full notation. To distinguish maps that, because of size or format, are not stored in map cases, small letters are placed before the author number: *r* for rolled maps kept in racks; *v* for folded maps kept in vertical file cabinets. Thus the call number for maps in the Geological Survey's "Geologic Quadrangle Maps of the United States" series is either *M(200)2 Un3gq* or *M(200)2 vUn3gq* to show that any specific number is a "flat" copy or a folded one. As with any serial, the call number for maps issued in series would also include the number assigned to the individual sheet by the publisher. The large sets of topographic maps produced by the Geological Survey are arranged by quadrangle name within their appropriate classifications.

In cataloging maps, rules for author entry, added entries, and subject headings, all Library of Congress, conform to our usage in book cataloging. For collating maps, rules were selected from S. W. Boggs and D. C. Lewis' *The Cataloging and Classification of Maps and Atlases*, published by Special Libraries Association in 1945. Library of Congress card format is used for both book and map cataloging, and cards for both are filed together in the catalog. A shelflist record is maintained for maps, and cards for map series are filed in the library's serials records. Important sets of maps are analyzed in the catalog.

To facilitate the cataloging operation, a work sheet was devised, which, when properly filled in and with assigned subject headings and added entries listed on the back,

provides trained typists with the information necessary to produce a set of catalog cards, shelflist, and, if appropriate, serials record cards. Pending the production of the cards, a temporary card is placed in the shelflist, and the map is stored in its proper place. If the map is of sufficient current interest, a temporary card is also made for the catalog so that the map may be listed in the library's "Monthly List of Acquisitions."

This system of handling maps has provided a notation related mnemonically to that used for the book collection, as well as a key to the physical location of the map. It has also broadened the sources of information that may be reached through the catalog, which enhances its value as a research tool.

ELEANORE E. WILKINS, Librarian
U. S. Geological Survey
Menlo Park, California

Publication authorized by the Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

Call for Candidates

The Nominating Committee for 1963-64 invites all SLA members to forward their suggestions and names of capable people who might be considered as candidates for Association office.

Although the Committee members represent different areas and subject interests, it is impossible to have personal knowledge of the many outstanding contributions made by individuals at the Division and Chapter levels.

Your advice and comments will be most helpful to the work of this Committee, whose members are:

Forrest H. Alter, Head
Art and Music Department
Public Library
Flint, Michigan

J. Heston Heald, Chief
Document Processing Division
ASTIA, Arlington Hall
Arlington 12, Virginia

Florine A. Oltman, Chief
Bibliographic Assistance Branch
Air University Library
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

Mrs. Margaret H. Fuller, Librarian
American Iron and Steel Institute
150 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Chairman, Mary C. Dunnigan, Librarian
U.S. Brewers Association, Inc.
535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

SLA Hall of Fame 1963

PRESIDENT ETHEL S. KLAHRE has announced that five special librarians who have made outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Special Libraries Association over a period of years have been named to the SLA Hall of Fame in 1963. Miss Klahre reported: "The new Hall of Fame members have all devoted their time and energies to furthering the objectives of the Association at the national, Chapter, and Division levels and to encouraging promising young men and women to pursue careers as special librarians. ELIZABETH JOY COLE has held important offices and worked on committees of the Association and New Jersey Chapter for almost 30 years, but even this distinguished record does not reflect the help and advice she has given others responsible for carrying out the Association's work. JOSEPHINE I. GREENWOOD is particularly esteemed by members of the New York Chapter and Public Utilities Section with whom she has cooperated most closely, and many of these librarians are personally grateful for the inspiration and assistance she offered when they were beginning their careers. MRS. LUCILE L. KECK, a past-President, editor of a manual of library practice, and an active recruiter for the profession, has consistently taken a broad view of library affairs and in making decisions has considered the best interests of the Association as a whole. MRS. KATHLEEN B. STEBBINS is honored posthumously for the guidance and leadership she gave the Association during her 13 years as its Executive Secretary and for her tireless promotion of libraries and training for librarianship. ROSE L. VORMELKER's many contributions to the professional literature, her courses and lectures on special libraries, and the knowledge she brought to her many Association offices, including the Presidency, earned for her the SLA Professional Award in 1953 and ten years later this present honor of election to the SLA Hall of Fame."



BETTY JOY COLE has been Librarian of the Organic Chemicals Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey, since 1930. Three years later she became a member of Special Libraries Association and shortly thereafter was influential in organizing the New Jersey Chapter, of which she is a Charter member. She was the Chapter's President during 1939-41, having previously, 1938-39, served as Chairman of the Science-Technology Division. Following a three-year term as Association Director and a stint as Chairman of the Publications Governing Board, she was elected Association President for 1946-47. For ten years, 1946-56, she was SLA's Representative to the Council of National Library Associations, during which period she served on numerous CNLA committees. Miss Cole also represented the Association on the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials and the American Documentation Institute. A chemist by training, she received her B.A. from Sweet Briar College and her M.A. from Columbia University. She taught chemistry for two years at Winthrop College in South Carolina before becoming a research chemist and later librarian at American Cyanamid Company, from which she retired in March of this year.

JOSEPHINE I. GREENWOOD has been an enthusiastic SLA member for 40 years, and since her retirement in December 1962 she has donated hours of her free time to working on the Archives at Association Headquarters. She began her library career as a teen-ager when she was a special student at the Columbia University Library and for six years served her apprenticeship under Isadore Mudge. In 1917 she became assistant librarian at the Consolidated Edison Company in New York City and a year later was appointed Librarian, a position she held until her retirement. During that time she never ceased promoting library services within her own company, on radio and TV programs, as a consultant to other organizations, and as a teacher and helper to young and beginning librarians. In Special Libraries Association Miss Greenwood was particularly active in the New York Chapter and the Public Utilities Section of the Sci-Tech Division. In the former she has held office as Secretary-Treasurer, 1926-27, President, 1932-33, and Director, 1947-48; in the latter she was Section Chairman during 1949-51. She also served the Association as a member of the Executive Board, 1933-34, and as Treasurer, 1939-41. The author and co-author of numerous articles and book lists, her Armstrong Cork Company Library Survey, conducted in 1947, has become a standard reference for technical libraries of this type.



MRS. LUCILE LIEBERMANN KECK received an A.B. and certificate from the Library School of the University of Wisconsin and subsequently was employed as an indexer for the H. W. Wilson Company, research librarian in the book department of Marshall Field & Company, and librarian of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Northwestern University. In 1932 she organized the Joint Reference Library, Public Administration Clearing House, which later became the Joint Reference Library of Public Administration Service in Chicago. Under her leadership the Library grew to one of the major collections of its kind and provided service to many public administration organizations. Since her retirement in January of this year, Mrs. Keck has been writing a history of the Joint Reference Library, and earlier she co-edited two editions of *Public Administration Libraries: A Manual of Practice*. A member of SLA since 1932, she served as Association President during 1953-54. Other offices include First Vice-President, 1937-38, Group Liaison Officer, 1943-44, member of the Committee to Study SLA-ALA Affiliation, 1946, and Director, 1951-52. In the Illinois Chapter Mrs. Keck served two terms as President in 1935-37 and was Chairman of the Social Science Group, 1933-35. She has lectured at summer sessions of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School and has encouraged qualified young people to become special librarians.



MRS. KATHLEEN BROWN STEBBINS devoted 13 years of her professional career to increasing the membership, organizational efficiency, financial stability, and prestige of Special Libraries Association when she served as Executive Secretary from 1940 to 1953. After becoming Personnel Director of the Detroit Public Library, a position she held until her death in July 1962, she continued her efforts to improve special librarianship and contributed to the Association by serving on the Recruitment and Nominating Committees of the Michigan Chapter and the SLA



Personnel Committee. After graduating from Smith College, Mrs. Stebbins did newspaper work for several years before returning to school to earn her B.S. in L.S. from Columbia University in 1936. She was Librarian at the Grolier Society and a promotional writer for the Crowell Collier Publishing Company before assuming the duties of SLA's Executive Secretary. In 1953 she acquired a Master's degree in guidance and personnel administration from New York University. An accomplished writer, she contributed many articles to library periodicals, especially on recruitment, education, and personnel problems, and wrote *Personnel Administration in Libraries*, published by Scarecrow Press in 1958. Mrs. Stebbins was also active in ALA and served as President of the Library Education Division and Chairman of the International Relations Round Table.



ROSE L. VORMELKER's many achievements were recognized by the Association in 1953 when she was honored with the SLA Professional Award for her work in editing two volumes of *Special Library Resources*. An SLA member since 1924, she has served the Association in many capacities, the most important including Association President, 1948-49, Secretary, 1928-29, Secretary-Treasurer, 1926-27, Business Division Chairman, 1946-47, and Cleveland Chapter President, 1935-36 and 1945-46. Miss Vormelker's career has centered around her native city of Cleveland, especially the Cleveland Public Library where she organized and administered the Business Information Bureau from 1929 to 1955, except for a year of leave when she was Chief of Publicity and Exhibits, U. S. Information Service. In 1955-56 she was Assistant Director of the Library, and from September 1956 until her retirement in July 1962, she was Library Director of the Forest City Publishing Company in Cleveland. A graduate of Western Reserve School of Library Science, Miss Vormelker has taught a course in special libraries at her alma mater since 1945 and has also lectured to library school students at Kent University and the University of Michigan. She has written dozens of articles and papers, and more than 30,000 copies of her pamphlet, *The Company Library—What It Is and Does*, have received wide distribution.

Have You Heard . . .

Information Science M.A.

A program leading to a master of science degree in information science has been initiated this semester for the first time anywhere in the United States by the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel Institute of Technology. The Colleges of Engineering and Business Administration and the English department will cooperate in providing the curriculum and faculty. Emphasis is on research, and students will receive on-the-job experience at information centers. Subject areas include instrumentation and computers, science bibliography, publication, management, and science; and a thesis is required.

Candidates for admission must have a B.A. degree, a science or technology major, and a B academic average. For further information write Mrs. Beatrice Davis, Director of Students at the school, Philadelphia 4.

Scientific Referral Center Opens

On March 4, 1963, the National Referral Center for Science and Technology at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. began operation within a limited phase of its intended scope. The Center serves the scientific community by providing assistance on individual requests and a publications program listing information resources. On page

45 of the January 1963 issue of *Special Librarians* is an article explaining the Center, written by John F. Stearns, its new Chief.

Advisory Committee for Scientific Publications

A 14-man advisory committee has been established by the Public Health Service to review and evaluate applications submitted to the Service for publications support. The committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Richard R. Willey and functioning under the auspices of the National Library of Medicine, selects proceedings of scientific symposia, scientific reviews, books, and technical monographs for publication. SLA members on the committee include: Gertrude L. Annan, Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine; G. Miles Conrad, Director, Biological Abstracts; Louise Darling, Librarian, Bio-Medical Library, University of California; and Eleanor Johnson, Bio-Medical Librarian, University of Chicago.

Law Librarianship Course

A new course in law librarianship will be offered for the first time during the 1963 summer session, June 10-July 19, at the University of North Carolina's School of Library Science, Chapel Hill. The course, which carries three hours of credit, will include the types of law libraries in the United States, their services and problems in acquisition and organization of materials, and law librarianship as a profession. Students must have or be taking a graduate course in librarianship at an accredited school or be admitted as a special student. Tuition for North Carolina residents is \$47 and for out-of-staters, \$117. Applications, which must be submitted by May 1, may be obtained from Jean Freeman, Assistant to the Dean.

International Micrographic Congress

Plans for the establishment of an International Micrographic Congress, with the support of the National Microfilm Association, are underway. An organizational meeting, with NMA as host, is scheduled during the 12th Annual NMA convention in San Francisco, April 30-May 2. Invitations to join and assist in the planning have been sent to

societies interested in microreproduction and reproduction all over the world. Eugene B. Power is the first President of the newly incorporated Congress.

Coming Events

Information retrieval programs and undergraduate and graduate training for engineers will be discussed at the Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION in Philadelphia, June 17-21, 1963. Session discussions will include "Indexing," "The Engineer and Information," and "Information and Retrieval Programs for the Engineering Profession." Meeting hosts are Swarthmore College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Drexel Institute of Technology. For further information write to J. P. McGowan, Director of the Library, The Franklin Institute, 20th and Parkway, Philadelphia 3.

The University of Wisconsin's Luso-Brazilian Center and the Memorial Library will co-sponsor the EIGHTH SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS, July 11-13, 1963, in Madison. In addition to reviewing recommendations of previous seminars, sessions will be devoted to the problems of acquiring library materials from Brazil and official publications of the Latin American countries. Details may be obtained from Dr. William V. Jackson, Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

The MILITARY LIBRARIANS WORKSHOP will be held October 2-4 at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in White Oak, Maryland. The theme this year will be "Procurement and Reference: Meeting the Challenge."

"Innovation: Key to Marketing Progress" is the theme of the 46th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION, which will be held June 17-19 at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. Four industrial and four marketing management, four consumer marketing sessions, six sessions on the newest marketing research techniques, and six general sessions complete the program. For further information, write AMA, 26 East Monroe Street, Chicago 3.

Member in the News

MRS. CLARA E. LE GEAR, retired Head of the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Library of Congress' Map Division and presently the Library's Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography, recently received L.C.'s Distinguished Service Award. The award was made in recognition of her varied contributions to map librarianship.

In Memoriam

JOHN A. MACWATT, Librarian at Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, for 17 years, died February 23rd.

FREDERIC G. MELCHER, Chairman of the Board of R. R. Bowker Company and publisher of *Publishers' Weekly*, died March 9. Mr. Melcher was a noted bookman and a member of many library organizations with which he shared his interests and enthusiasm for libraries and books.

HELEN A. SWEENEY, Librarian at Doyle Dane Bernbach, Inc. and editor of the SLA Advertising Division's *What's New in Advertising and Marketing* since 1960, died suddenly last month.

Hand-Operated Book Charger

Bro-Dart Industries, Newark, New Jersey, has updated its hand-operated library book charging machine, the "Dickman 500," which is based on the operating principle of a department store charge-account plate machine. The new book charger eliminates hand dating of both book and date cards and the manual counting of daily circulation. In operation, the borrower's card and the book card are inserted, the charger arm is struck against the book card, and the date, which has been preset, and the borrower's registration number are imprinted on the card. The charger costs \$150, and borrowers' cards are approximately five cents each.

Revised Rules for Filing Catalog Cards

A new edition of *ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards* is being prepared by a subcommittee appointed by the American Library Association's Editorial Committee and Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division. The Subcommittee will determine what revisions are necessary for the new edition and also

decide on whether to prepare a simplified version for small and medium-sized libraries. One of the first steps the Subcommittee is taking is to seek suggestions for the new edition on 1) patterns of arrangement (whether to have a single or single and alternate set of rules, published together or separately); 2) a topical or alphabetical arrangement of the rules; 3) filing problems not covered in the existing 1942 edition; and 4) specific entries that present problems. Comments should be sent to Pauline A. Seely, Subcommittee on ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver 3.

Letters to the Editor

PROFESSIONAL DUES AND THE EMPLOYER

The Midwinter Meeting's various official and off-the-record discussions regarding increasing SLA dues and the related need for more Sustaining members caused some of us to wonder if it might not be wise to investigate industrial policies in subsidizing professional society dues payments for employees. Perhaps this could be done by sampling some of "Fortune's 500 Companies." Also, it is believed the American Management Association or the National Industrial Conference Board already has studied the matter.

We know, for example, that one company's stated policy provides payment of necessary, work-related dues only *after* the employee has paid, personally, dues for two associations most important to his work (in keeping with his professional standing and as indication of his continuing desire to keep abreast of state-of-the-art advancements in his field). Another company pays membership if: 1) the employee holds national office in the society; 2) a specific employee is considered a company's official representative in the group; and 3) membership is prerequisite to the employee's performance of his work. In the third reason we see that the employer recognizes potential corporate advantages in professional society connections. But *how many companies*, especially that large per cent with one-man libraries, will rush to SLA with \$100 checks if they feel \$15 or \$20 will give them an ear and a voice in the Association?

As for the many companies who still glorify an unorganized collection of literature with the title of "library" or who grudgingly permit part-time secretarial help to do library "housekeeping," more Sustaining memberships in this category eventually would foster more and better special libraries as well as more individual SLA members.

Recent issues of *Special Libraries* have emphasized the value of professionalism. But how many SLA members actually are guilty of nonprofessional attitudes by encouraging or permitting employers to subsidize their memberships, thus losing Sustaining memberships to the Association? A tax-deductible \$15 or \$20 in our personal budgets probably is comparable to \$100 in the corporate

budget. By our own willingness to support the Association that does so much for us, can we not promote a larger total Sustaining membership?

The participants in at least one recent unofficial discussion earnestly suggest it would be worthwhile to answer these questions before the Denver Meeting and before the International Management Conference at which SLA will have a captive audience for subtly promoting the value of Sustaining membership in the Association.

ELIZABETH M. WALKEY, Manager
Library Services, Bell & Howell Research Center
Pasadena, California

TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS REAFFIRMED

I would be the first person to agree with Mr. Wilson (see Letters to the Editor, *Special Libraries*, vol. 53, no. 3, March 1963, p. 173) that it would be desirable for all the English speaking world to have common terminology in the field of information science, or should we say documentation, or perhaps science librarianship, etc. With specific regard to his objection to our definition of "information scientist," I am afraid that we can no more secure universal acceptance and use of either his or our usage than we have had in securing universal use and acceptance of librarian, information officer, documentalist, etc. Certainly these words, as used in the U.K. and the U.S.A., have little resemblance to one another in meaning. Frankly, I am not greatly disturbed at what we may call this particular kind of science information specialist. My concern is that we provide the educational opportunities for the nurture and development of persons with his capabilities.

No definition can be expected to receive universal agreement, especially in an area as young and as fluid as "information science." I can appreciate Mr. Wilson's and Aslib's concern over the conflict of our definition of information scientist and their usage, which, as Mr. Wilson pointed out in his letter, corresponds to our term "technical literature analyst." The fact remains, however, that Aslib's use of "information science" seems to come perilously close to the use of science in such misnamed "sciences" as library science, political science, social science, etc.

Throughout our study for the National Science Foundation, and especially during the April 1962 Conference, we made a continuing effort to formulate definitions which were logical in terms of meaning, usage, and acceptability. Our definitions were literally hammered out by the Georgia Tech Committee with the aid and counsel of many outstanding scientists and librarians. It is our considered opinion that our use and definition of "information scientist" means what it states—"one who studies and develops the science of information storage and retrieval, who devises new approaches to the information problem, who is interested in information in and of itself."

MRS. DOROTHY M. CROSLAND
Director of Libraries
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta



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April 21-27, 1963

Is Your Slip Showing?

IF YOU HAVEN'T begun your preparations for National Library Week **You Have Slipped!** National Library Week needs you to put the emphasis on special libraries and special librarianship. To see how well you are doing, consider the checklist below. If you can answer "Yes" to each of the questions, you are doing a superb job for your library, your company, and for National Library Week. What's more, you rate high in public relations value.

1. Are you planning a program for National Library Week, whereby your management and associates will know more about you, what you do, and how you do it?
2. Does National Library Week mean an added opportunity for you to tell others about special librarianship?
3. Are you planning to enter your project for the NLW Publicity Award competition sponsored by SLA and Procter & Gamble Company? Remember—All entries should be mailed to Mary Allison, Public Relations Director of SLA, by May 10, 1963.

ELIZABETH M. HUTCHINS
SLA Representative, National Book Committee

Off the Press . . .

Book Reviews

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE BARRIER IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. A study based upon three investigations carried out in the Research Department by Moira Phillips. *A. W. Hanson*. London: Aslib, 1962. 57p. 12s.

This small volume reports results of three studies undertaken by the Aslib Research Department as a contribution to the fulfillment of a need for quantitative data on the translations problem. This need had been expressed at the Conference on Technical Translation: Cooperative Action, sponsored by Aslib in 1960. The studies concerned 1) teaching scientists to read Russian, 2) cover-to-cover translations, and 3) indexes and pools of translations.

An introductory chapter points out that at least half of the world's scientific literature is in languages that more than half the world's scientists cannot read. Solutions to the language problem, like the adoption of an international scientific language and mechanical translation, were mentioned but were not included in the studies.

The investigation on teaching scientists to read Russian was conducted by means of questionnaires, which were sent to three groups of scientists. One group had taken an intensive, full-time, residential course at Birmingham University. They had received a total of 45 hours of instruction. The second group had received 180 hours of instruction, the third 240 hours. The key question the scientists were asked was, "Can you make sense of a Russian paper?" The ability to make sense was admitted by the author to be a low standard of achievement, not equivalent to "knowing Russian." The fact that only 45 hours of intensive instruction can result in this level of achievement is interesting. However, the more practical figure of 180 hours, spread over two years, was used by the author to show the feasibility of using adult language teaching of Russian on a national scale to reduce the language barrier in science.

The aim of the study on cover-to-cover translations was to determine to what extent such translations met the need for the translation of individual articles. Entries in the *Commonwealth Index of Unpublished Scientific and Technical Translations* were examined to determine the journals from which most individual translations had been made in the ten-year period from 1950-59. A list of 319 "most translated journals" was identified for comparison with the 59 journals that were being translated cover-to-cover at the time of the study. Several interesting facts emerge from the study. One fact bears out the author's contention that the cover-to-cover translating pro-

gram was undertaken primarily to overcome ignorance of foreign scientific literature rather than to meet a known need for specific information. Several of the cover-to-cover journals were not represented by a single ad hoc translation prior to their cover-to-cover translation. (Ad hoc is the term used by Dr. D. V. Urquhart, Director, National Lending Library, for translations of individual articles prepared to meet a specific demand.)

A second interesting fact is that while all cover-to-cover journals are of Russian origin, Russian by no means led as the language of origin in the "most translated" group. German led with 134 journals, Russian followed with 88. Although the reasons for the restriction of the cover-to-cover program to Russian journals are rather obvious, there does seem to be some case for cover-to-cover translations from other languages.

Of the 88 (or 89, both numbers are given) Russian journals in the "most translated" list, 57 were being translated cover-to-cover. It would seem that the existence of a translated version of a journal would eliminate the need for the translation of individual articles. Table seven presents some extremely interesting figures. This table lists the 59 cover-to-cover journals and gives the average number of translated articles per issue both before and after publication of the cover-to-cover versions started. In most cases, as would be expected, there were fewer ad hoc translations after the cover-to-cover versions were begun. But in the case of 23 journals, the number of ad hoc translations remained about the same or increased. The author advises caution in interpreting these figures, but offers as possible, but not too probable, reasons the following: 1) people requiring translations may not know of the existence of the cover-to-cover journal; 2) the quality of some cover-to-cover translations is said to be poor; and 3) the cost of cover-to-cover translations may be a deterrent to subscribing to them. The most likely cause of duplication is the time lag in the cover-to-cover versions, which at the time of the study ranged from four to 39 months.

The third study examined the use made of the *Commonwealth Index of Unpublished Scientific and Technical Translations*. The *Commonwealth Index* is a cooperative venture whereby organizations having translations they are willing to share send the translation or particulars about it to a central agency. Organizations requiring translations address their inquiries to the *Index*. A significant set of figures concerned the numbers of organizations contributing translations (88) during a 17-month period versus the number of organizations benefiting from the *Index* but not contributing (156). (Officials of the SLA Translations Center estimate that four times as many organiza-

tions benefit from the Center as contribute to it.)

Another group of figures concerned the "success rate" or the number of inquiries versus the number of "finds." The *Index* receives roughly 500 inquiries a month. During 1959 about 12½ per cent of the inquiries were answered in the affirmative, but before the investigation was completed, the percentage had risen to over 25 per cent. Even assuming that not all inquiries that receive negative replies would result in new translations (a small follow-up study showed only 38 per cent of translations unsuccessfully searched in the *Index* were later made by the inquirers), the amount of duplication prevented by the *Index* makes its continued existence financially worthwhile to the community. The time saved by having a needed translation already available could be even more important than the saving in money.

This report contains sufficient quantitative information on two aspects of the translation effort to be worthwhile reading for anyone administering a translation program or concerned with any aspect of it. The evidence gained in the study on the teaching of Russian to scientists would be of value to those using that method in attempting to remove the language barrier.

MARGARET L. PFLUEGER, Chief
Information Section, Reference Branch
Division of Technical Information Extension
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Insurance Division Publishing Activities

The first installment of a combined index of 17 insurance periodicals appeared as a new feature in the magazine *Insurance News Week*, February 23, 1963. On March 9, 1963, this became *Insurance* when it combined with *Eastern Underwriter*. The index is scheduled to be a regular section of the last issue of every month, each to cover the magazines of the previous month. It runs about one page in length and may be detached to use as a file.

The publication of this index is the result of several years' study by the Insurance Division of ways and means of indexing a trade press not adequately covered by published indexes.

It is prepared under the direction of Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chairman of the Insurance Periodical Indexing Committee. Committee members who share the actual indexing are: Margery Barkdull, Employers Mutuals of Wasau; Virginia Bersagel, Institute of Life Insurance; Mary Braman, Travelers Insurance Company; Miriam Fitts, National Life Insurance Company; Marjorie Holt, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; Richard W. Luce, Continental Companies; Eleanor Magee, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; Mona Martin, Great-West Life Assurance Company; Carol Nichols, State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America; Ruth Nielander, Lumbermens Casualty Company;

Jeanne Wood, Employers Reinsurance Corporation. The indexers follow a uniform subject heading list and, for the present, cover principally feature articles. There is the possibility of expanded coverage, however, as the project develops.

The February 1963 issue of *Insurance Literature*, the monthly bulletin published by the Insurance Division, brings with it the first annual author and title index. This finding guide covers all the publications listed in the 1962 issues of the bulletin. *Insurance Literature* is a record of current publications in all branches of insurance as well as gerontology and social insurance. These sections are contributed by insurance librarians in the different fields. It covers not only books but also pamphlets, reprints, and other inexpensive material, and it lists statistical annuals and association proceedings as they appear throughout the year as well as articles on insurance from non-insurance magazines. Subscriptions in the amount of \$3.50 per year are payable to Mrs. Jean French, Librarian, Nationwide Insurance Companies, 246 North High Street, Columbus 6, Ohio.

Boston Chapter Union List

The fourth edition of the *Union List of Serial Holdings* was recently published by the Science-Technology Group of the SLA Boston Chapter. The 194-page list is a compilation of about 2,200 journals available in 41 contributing libraries in the Boston area and gives the names of the libraries and the extent of their holdings for each title. Information received was keypunched into IBM cards, and the IBM 870 Document Writing System produced the Multilith stencils. Copies may be purchased at \$15 each from Alice G. Anderson, Raytheon Company, Boston Post Road, Wayland, Massachusetts. Checks should be made payable to Sci-Tech Division of SLA, Boston Group.

New Serials

NUCLEAR INFORMATION has been published by the Greater St. Louis Citizens' Committee for Nuclear Information, 6504 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 30, Missouri since 1958 but has not heretofore been widely publicized. It contains, in comprehensive terms understandable to laymen and students, information on nuclear energy pertaining to fallout, radiation, civil defense, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. No political position is taken. The journal is issued ten times a year. Annual subscription rate is \$5.

ON RECORD, published by Keynote Publications, Inc., New York, presents background, chronology, commentary, and statistics on world problems and events. Volume one is entitled "Cuban Crisis," and future issues will report on the Congo, NATO, Vietnam, and others. The journal, which will appear ten times a year, is intended for library and school use as a reference and information source. Subscriptions may be obtained from the publisher at \$12.50 for educational institutions

and public libraries; \$15, regular; and \$1.50 for single copies, prepaid.

SLA Authors

BONN, George S. Science-Technology Periodicals. *Library Journal*, vol. 88, no. 5, March 1, 1963, p. 954-8.

———. Technical Books of 1962. *Library Journal*, vol. 88, no. 5, March 1, 1963, p. 933-9.

ORLOV, Vladimir N. Report on Soviet Libraries: A Review. *Library Journal*, vol. 88, no. 4, February 15, 1963, p. 724-7.

PONT, Paul T. Economic Integration in Europe. *Business Literature*, vol. 35, nos. 4-5, December 1962-January 1963, p. 7-10.

RISTOW, Walter W. Early American Atlases. *Surveying and Mapping*, vol. 22, no. 4, December 1962, p. 569-74.

SELLERS, Rose Z. If You Like Being a Librarian, Say So! *PLA Bulletin*, February 1963.

SHARP, Harold S., et al. Five Weeks to D-Day. *Library Journal*, vol. 88, no. 6, March 15, 1963, p. 1101-8.

MIT Periodical Holdings

Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently published its sixth edition of *Current Serials & Journals in the M.I.T. Libraries*. The 320-page edition, reproduced from IBM punched cards by photo offset, lists approximately 5,300 titles, including over 500 new entries. Copies are \$15, available from Richard L. Snyder, Associate Director of Libraries, Room 14-E210, MIT, Cambridge 39.

RECENT REFERENCES

Librarianship

DE GROLIER, Eric. *A Study of General Categories Applicable to Classification and Coding in Documentation*, trans. by National Science Foundation and Anthony Thompson. Paris: Unesco, 1962. 248 p. pap. \$3. (Distr. by International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27.)

Based on a report presented at the International Conference on Scientific Information at Washington, D. C. in November 1958. Includes Universal Decimal Classification, Colon Classification, and specialized systems in various countries. Also, studies in natural and artificial languages.

KREHBIEL, Mary Lou. *The Expansible Code System*. 1962. 11 p. pap. Gratis. (Distributed by the author, 422 Attica Street, Vandalia, Ohio.)

A code system using numerals and alphabets, which can easily be updated by insertions and can also be used for machine coding. Includes hypothetical case using the code and part of the hypothetical classification.

LANDAU, Thomas, comp. *Library Furniture and Equipment*. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son Ltd., 1963. 81 p. 25s.

Illustrated catalog of many types of library fur-

niture and equipment currently available from British firms. Index and list of manufacturers and addresses.

MURRA, Kathrine O., comp. *International Scientific Organizations: A Guide to Their Library, Documentation, and Information Services*. Washington, D. C.: General Reference and Bibliography Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1962. xi, 794 p. \$3.25 (L.C. 62-64648) (Sold by Government Printing Office.)

Describes the services, purpose, structure, administration, and membership of 449 scientific, technological, agricultural, and medical organizations. Over 3,100 bibliographical references. General index and list of acronyms.

OKO, Dorothy K. and DOWNEY, Bernard F., comps. *Library Service to Labor*. New York: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1963. 313 p. \$6.50 (L.C. 63-7453)

Case studies and selections from articles on various library services to labor. Reading list and author index.

RUGGLES, Melville J. and SWANK, Raynard C. *Soviet Libraries and Librarianship*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1962. x, 147 p. pap. Apply. (L.C. 62-21564)

Report of the visit of the delegation of U.S. librarians to the Soviet Union, May-June 1961. Appendices. Bibliography.

STROUT, Donald E., ed. *The Impact of the Library Services Act: Progress and Potential*. Champaign, Ill.: Allerton Park Institute, 1962. vii, 120 p. pap. \$2. (Distr. by The Illini Union Bookstore, Champaign, Ill.)

Papers presented at an Allerton Park Institute conducted jointly by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and the Library Services Branch, U. S. Office of Education, November 5-8, 1961.

WEBER, Olga S., ed. *Literary and Library Prizes*, 5th rev. ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1963. vi, 280 p. \$8.50. (L.C. 59-11370)

Background of American, British and Canadian prizes and the winners since their inception. Major international prizes and winners given. Index.

Bibliographic Tools

FARISH, Margaret K., comp. *Preliminary Manuscript of Violin Music in Print*. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1963. xxlv, 470 p. pap. \$5. (L.C. 63-12080)

Basis for a proposed expansion into "String Music in Print." Compilation of current catalogs, list of publishers, study material, and technical books and treatises on violin playing. About 7,000 titles for one, two, three, and four violins, accompanied or unaccompanied.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Science and Technology Division, Reference Department. *Japanese Scientific*

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress. Washington, D. C.: 1962. v, 247 p. pap. \$1.50. (L.C. 62-60085) (Sold by Government Printing Office.)

Part I lists serials in Western languages, mainly English; Part II includes serials in Japanese. Majority of titles, which cover science, technology, medicine, agriculture, and abstracting and indexing services, are published in Japan; the remainder in Korea, Manchuria, Okinawa, Formosa, and other parts of the world. Title indexes for Parts I and II.

SPANGLER, Marshall. *General Bibliography on Information Storage and Retrieval*, rev. ed. (General Electric Computer Department Technical Information Series, R62CD2 T.I.S.). Phoenix, Ariz.: 1962. iv, 390 p. pap. Apply.

Areas include mechanical translation, character and pattern recognition, linguistics, speech analysis and synthesis, artificial intelligence, and self-organizing systems. Secondary author, source, chronological, significant-word-in-context, and permuted-word indexes. Punched card compilation and computer reproduction.

Systems Engineering (Reading List 62-1). (Whippany, N. J.): Technical Information Libraries, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., 1962. 16 p. pap. Gratis. (Available from L. F. Wagner, Librarian.)

Reading list including titles covering theory and practice of systems engineering for the non-specialist in the field.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Positions open and wanted—50 cents per line; minimum charge \$1.50. Other classifieds—75 cents a line; \$2.25 minimum. Copy must be received by tenth of month preceding month of publication.

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ALBION COLLEGE is seeking a Head Librarian. Position open as of April 1, 1963. Albion, a co-educational, liberal arts college related to The Methodist Church, is a charter member of the 12 member Great Lakes Colleges Association. Located in Albion, Michigan, a city of 12,700 population, 90 miles west of Detroit and 55 miles west of Ann Arbor. Nearby lake recreational areas. Student body of over 1,400. Faculty of 100. Library collec-

tion of 110,000. College and library at the beginning of a 10 year period of expansion. Head librarian to assist in planning of new addition to present library. Library budget will have doubled between fiscal 1960 and fiscal 1964. Staff of ten plus student library assistants. Academic requirements: Master's degree in a subject field, M.A.L.S. from A.L.A. accredited school. Salary open depending on training, experience, and academic qualifications. T.I.A.A., Blue Cross-Blue Shield, social security, faculty rank, 4 weeks' vacation, time for professional meetings. Send complete resume to Dr. Herbert H. Wood, Academic Dean, Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

BIO-MEDICAL LITERATURE ABSTRACTORS AND EDITORS—Must have minimum of bachelor's degree in biology, or at least one year of medical school completed. No previous literature experience required. Knowledge of foreign languages helpful. Interesting positions involving analysis of recent medical literature. Excellent opportunity for career persons. Opportunity for overtime and additional earnings. Permanent position on East Coast. Write Box B 107.

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CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE has an opening for young man or woman with degree in Library Science and with a good scientific background or experience in a science library. Duties include cataloging of new chemical serials and nonserials, supervision of circulation and interlibrary loan activities. Ability to read scientific Russian and to select Soviet serials and nonserials for abstracting is highly desirable. Excellent opportunity in a fast growing library in a stable organization. Located on university campus. Salary commensurate with experience. An equal-opportunity employer. Write: E. H. Heilman, Chemical Abstracts Service, The Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for science-minded traveling representatives; call on libraries, industrial and government establishments, educational institutions on behalf of major scientific book and periodical publisher. Salary and/or commission plus expenses. Send complete resume to Box B 110.

HEAD TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN—Opportunity to initiate and develop technical library services for large progressive corporation with diversified interests. New Jersey, near N.Y.C. MLS, substantial technical library experience required. Salary \$8-9,000 per year, depending on background. Send full résumé to Box B 108.

LIBRARIAN—(Reference, Physical Science and Engineering). Responsible for expanding reference

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LITERATURE CHEMIST—Our Information Services Department has an attractive opening for someone with technical library experience plus a degree in chemistry. Responsibilities will include abstracting of technical information, literature searching, translating and editorial work. Familiarity with a foreign language helpful. Write to Employment Administrator, General Foods Corporation, Technical Center, 250 North Street, White Plains, New York. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN—Opportunity to participate in initiation and development of service for large progressive corporation with diversified interests. New Jersey, near N.Y.C. MLS, some background in science-technology or science-technology libraries required. Salary \$6-7,000. Send full résumé to Box B 109.

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LIBRARIAN—B.A., M.S.L.S. Now assistant, special business library, seeks position Los Angeles area. Interest in collection containing Spanish and French. Write Box B 96.

LIBRARIAN—University teaching and industrial scientific research experience, presently department head. Post-graduate degree, 3 languages, M.L.S. Prefer East or Midwest metropolitan area. Box B 100.

MALE—Ph.D. Experience in graduate teaching and research. Seeks SL experience, social science area. Interested in documentation, information retrieval, reference. Prefer West Coast. Write Box B 111.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN—retiring under pension provision. Graduate chemist solicits active continuing career utilizing medical and chemical literature skills. Twenty years experience. Languages. Write Box B 106.

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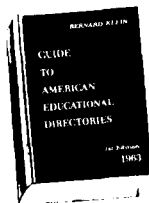
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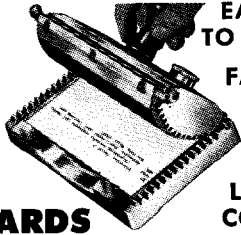
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