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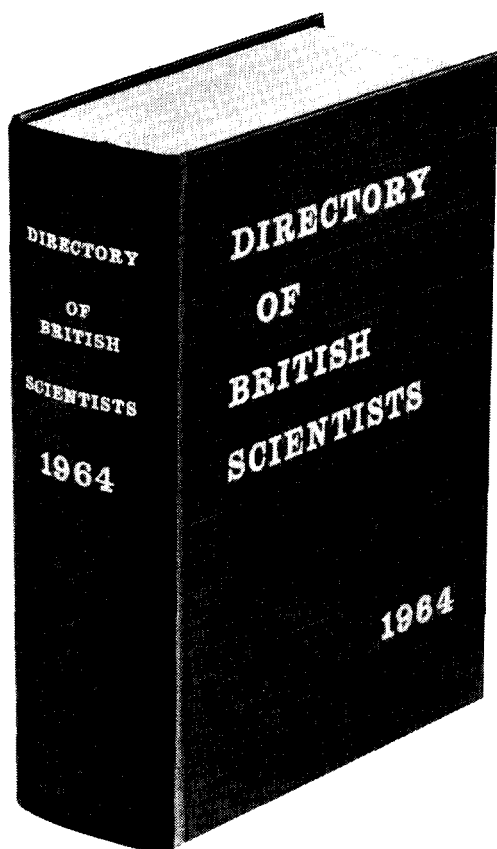
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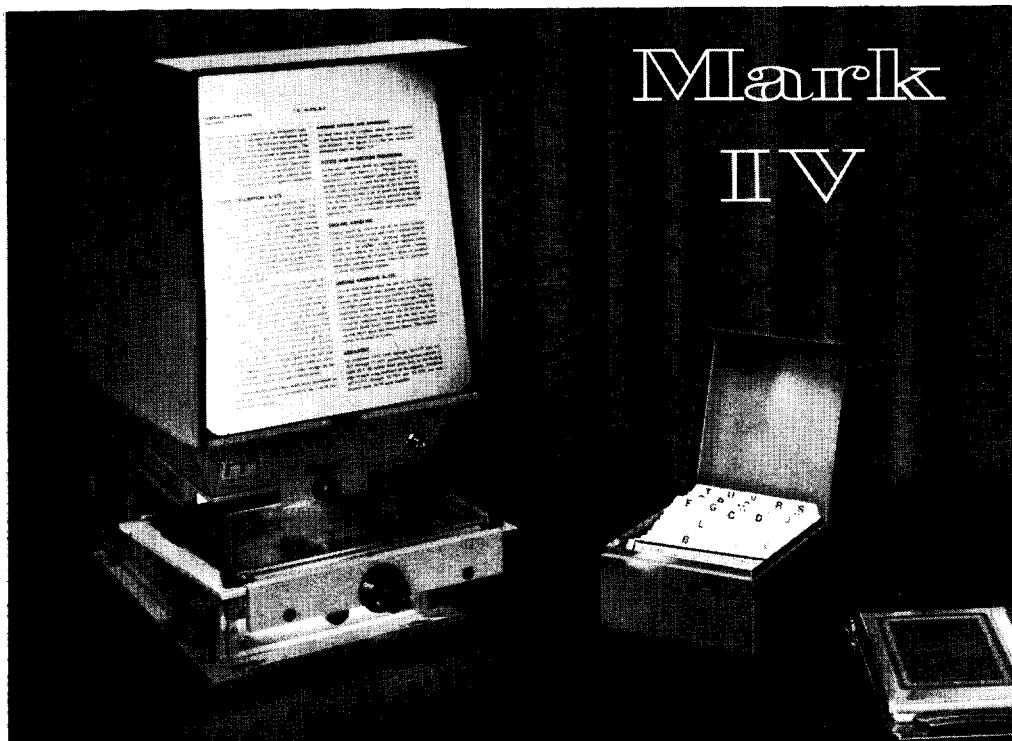
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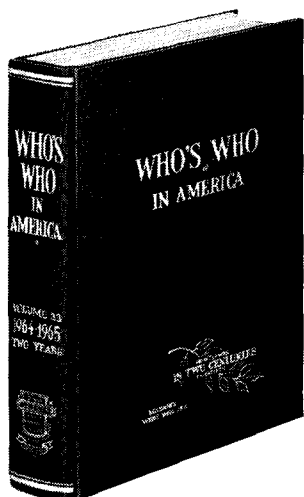
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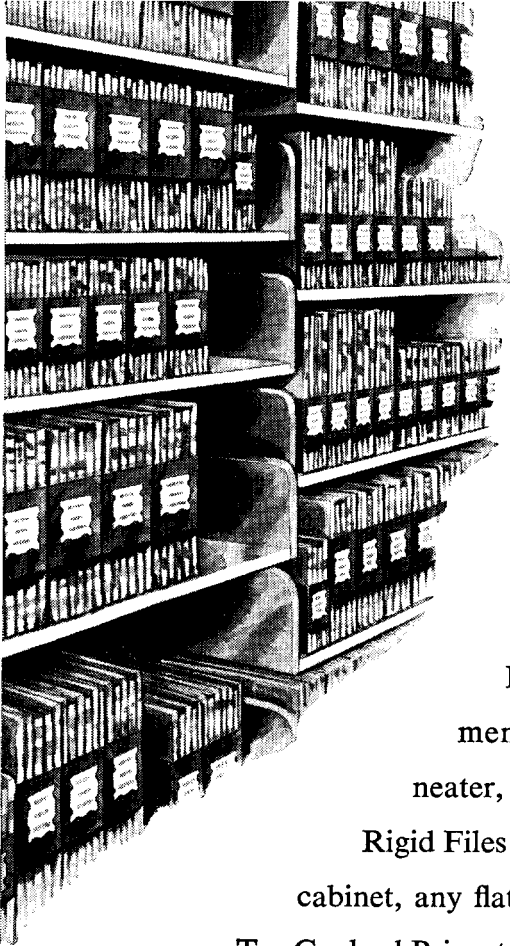
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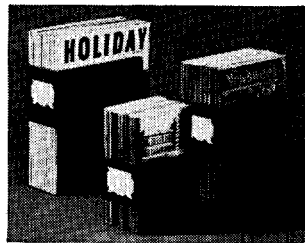
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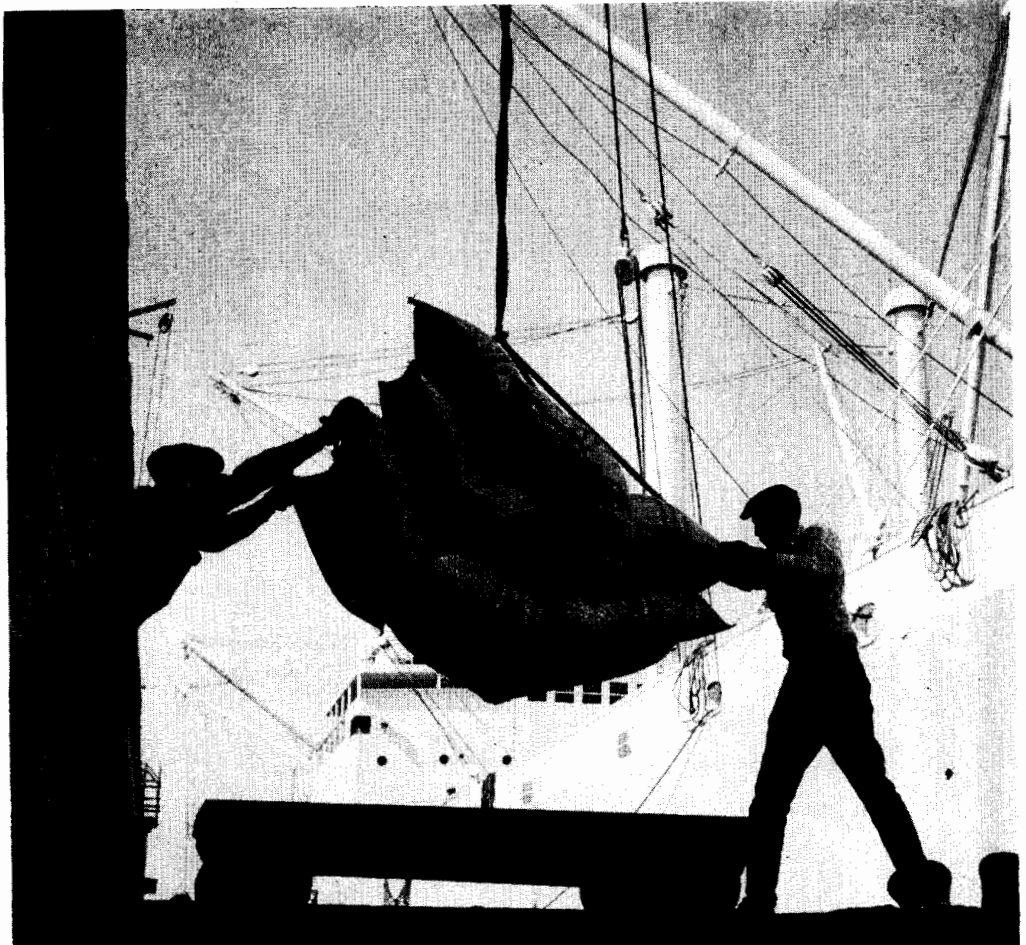


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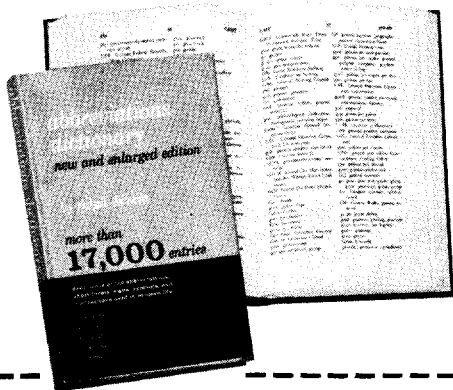
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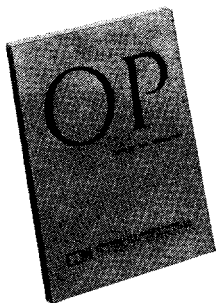
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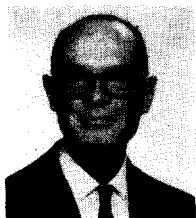


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# Observations on the Current Practice of Interlibrary Lending

T. E. RATCLIFFE, JR., Reference Librarian  
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois



A COLLEAGUE recently suggested that perhaps I am out of order in presuming to offer suggestions to special librarians concerning interlibrary loans. He observed that of all practitioners, they are most aware of the value of efficiency, in addition to being the only ones with enough money to do things properly and employ skilled assistants. So if these remarks are inapplicable, you may enjoy a sort of smug satisfaction in finding out how good you are.

## History of Interlibrary Lending

After surveying much of the literature relating to interlibrary loans during the past five decades, it occurred to me that many—or most—of the problems and complaints that have been expressed from the beginning have formed an unbroken and repetitious theme. In print are spelled out *ad infinitum* most of the ills and the hopes and some of the remedies for much that is troublesome in the processes of lending among libraries. Perhaps people neither heed what they hear nor read what has been published for guidance, since the major ills persist.

The formal idea of interlibrary lending was suggested in the United States as recently as 1876 by Samuel S. Green, one of the founders and great movers of the American Library Association. Each library, of course, had to set up its own rules. Difference between libraries resulted in such widespread divergence in practices that by 1916 the ALA Publishing Board asked the Com-

mittee on Co-ordination to draw up a set of rules.<sup>1</sup> All the differences made it seem most desirable that agreement should be reached on all points upon which agreement was possible, and the Code of Practices for Inter-Library Loans was adopted in 1917.<sup>2</sup> For the first time there was a logical statement of principles and recommended system of practices, which, if voluntarily followed, would bring some order and uniformity to lighten the routine of lending processes.

Almost at once two contrary feelings about the Code, which have continued ever since, became evident. On the one hand smaller school, public, and college libraries felt that it was too restrictive in its definition of what constituted suitable purposes and materials for loan; on the other hand larger public, university, and research libraries felt that its provisions, in a word, constituted the letter of the law. In any case, even where grudgingly, this basic guide achieved widespread acceptance and stood for 23 years without revision. The tremendous expansion in the number of libraries, their size, and their specialization as well as improvements in communication, transportation, copying devices, and so on made it imperative that the rules be up-dated and spelled out in more detail, and that more specific instructions be included in describing some routines. This revision was adopted in 1940.<sup>3</sup>

Yet the multiplicity of errors and wastefulness continued.<sup>4</sup> However specific and acceptable a set of principles might be, routine practices that necessitate the use of various records and forms and correspondence cannot be efficient until some standardization of forms used is achieved. To this end, the librarians of the University of California in 1949 first proposed a four-part multiple-carbon form to speed the service of interlibrary lending between their eight campuses.<sup>5</sup> By

Paper presented at the Sixth General Session sponsored by the SLA Minnesota and Wisconsin Chapters at the Tri-State Regional Conference, Minneapolis, October 4, 1963.

the time the forms were put into use in March 1950, Stanford and, soon afterward, several governmental agencies and the Oregon State System of Higher Education adopted the form. It was found to provide as much as 80 per cent saving in clerical costs for the lending library and up to 50 per cent for the borrowing library.<sup>6</sup> The ACRL Interlibrary Loan Committee chose it for consideration at the 1950 ALA convention in Chicago. Here was a step so far forward that it led to the third revision of the Code, which was adopted in 1952,<sup>7</sup> and is presently in use but for minor word changes in the revision of 1956.

This Code incorporates the multiple-copy form, with careful instructions for its use, expands sections commensurate with the increased demand for serials and photographic substitution, and includes two additional guides, "Standard Abbreviations of Sources of Verification" and "Bibliographic Centers and Selected Union Catalogs." The revision embodies the suggestions of over 75 librarians representing special types of libraries as well as college, state, public, and university libraries. The introduction, further, encourages special groups, such as law libraries, regional members of bibliographic centers or union catalogs, or state library systems, to formulate special codes that will widen and extend the scope of their own objectives. An excellent example of the results of this suggestion is the *Directory of Interlibrary Loan Facilities of Law Libraries*,<sup>8</sup> which was compiled and published almost immediately.

### Practice vs. Principle

Instead of reiterating the perhaps not often-enough repeated recitation condemning incompleteness, inaccuracy, lack of verification, omission of source of citation, clerical errors, and other careless practices, I will mention a few considerations that imply practices opposed to principles, some of which were suggested by the findings of recent surveys:

1. Lack of knowledge of the Code. In a survey conducted by the Southeastern Library Association in 1962,<sup>9</sup> of 258 answers to the question about the possession of a copy of

the Code, 202 respondents indicated that they did have a copy, but 56 respondents did not. The Code is available from Gaylord.

2. Unawareness of the existence of ALA forms, both interlibrary loan requests and library photoduplication order forms. The New Jersey Library Association survey in 1962 found that many who practiced interlibrary borrowing had no knowledge that there were such forms.<sup>10</sup>

3. Unfamiliarity with the Fair Use in Photocopying statement approved by four national library associations in June-July 1961: "that it be library policy to fill an order for a single photocopy of any published work or part thereof."<sup>11</sup> (EDITOR'S NOTE: An amendment to the statement was approved by the four constituent associations during 1963: "Before making a copy of an entire work, a library should make an effort by consulting standard sources to determine whether or not a copy is available through normal trade channels."<sup>12</sup>)

4. The effort to support research projects in universities, laboratories, and elsewhere that are not capable of being researched in greatest part through local facilities.

5. Equating the word "research" with adulthood, showing willingness to borrow anything for anybody if the patron is adult.<sup>13</sup> This applies particularly to undergraduate projects and to practice problems for graduate students.

6. Improper use of ALA forms to obtain reference information rather than exclusively as an application for a specifically named book.

7. Misdirection of interlibrary loan requests within a given library. The *American Library Directory* lists not only the proper department but the person responsible for the service.

8. Directing requests for dissertations that have been filmed to the library of the university where the dissertation was written, when *Dissertation Abstracts* clearly states that originals are unavailable if there is a film copy. Illinois during 1962-63 received 348 such requests, which had to be returned; 298 in 1961-62, and in 1960-61, 330. Libraries not subscribing to *Dissertation Abstracts* might at least acquire a copy of one

monthly issue, the inside front cover of which lists the universities participating in the program of filming all dissertations.

9. Submission of wholly inaccurate or incomplete requests to the National Union Catalog, many of which subsequently appear on the *Weekly List* of elusive items circularized.

10. Long-distance telephoning of interlibrary loan requests where special arrangements have not been made beforehand for such service.

11. Lack of local publicity to inform patrons of the availability of interlibrary loan service and how, for whom, and where to apply for it. Direct correspondence by individual faculty members, business executives, public officials, and others is common even where facilities are immediately at hand. The matter is further complicated when, upon direct request, some libraries send the material requested to the library and not to the individual, no one meanwhile having notified the library that it is coming.

12. The provision of photoduplications without any evidence of their source, as, for example, practiced by USDA.

13. Lack of communication between policy-makers and the staff charged with servicing requests. Because this is basic, I would like to amplify by citing a specific illustration relating to the Midwest Interlibrary Center. In its effort to carry out the recommendation of the Code to formulate special agreements, the membership has three times ratified interlibrary loan agreements in the hope of extending mutual assistance.<sup>14</sup> These agreements are lengthy and specific, embodying such principles as preferential treatment for the membership, the provision of automatic supply of photoduplicated copies if the original is not available, and setting of the top cost acceptable to the borrowing institution without notification beforehand. In practically no time the first two agreements fell by the wayside, because so many members requested to be notified before being provided photoduplicates or set maximum costs below that originally agreed upon. Already exceptions are beginning to be made to the last agreement, which was only ratified in July

1963. What is wrong here is not the idea nor the effort, both of which were commendably in the right direction. But who is responsible for this sort of breakdown and the resultant confusion and necessity for extensive and needless correspondence? One wonders whether insufficient investigation was performed locally by each member before entering into the agreement; or was a later discovery made, for example, that budgets were inadequate, or the business office would not accept a special form of billing? If that not be the case, do the interlibrary loan staffs continue with old procedures, uninstructed by or uncorrected by their administrative heads? In any event, who did not say what to whom?

### Progressive and Hopeful Signs

To leave behind this shadow of gloom, frustration, and petulance, it might be encouraging to mention briefly some of the signs of progress and hope. Even though haltingly, trouble spots do receive attention for experimentation. The Council on Library Resources has been perspicuous in its assistance toward solutions, not only in its grants for surveys and investigations into mechanization but in such advances as the study for establishing the duplicating library.<sup>15</sup> Between the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia and the General Electric Space and Missile Library in Valley Forge 20 miles away, single flat sheet copies of printed materials have been transmitted at the rate of one page per minute by telephone transmission cables, approximately 50 pages per day, by what is called the facsimile system.<sup>16</sup> In California a Technical Information Service was established at Stanford in 1958 to handle all interlibrary borrowing and photocopying for industrial and research firms of the Peninsula, and a fee of \$5 was established for each transaction. 13,000 transactions are processed by a staff of four each year, with one-third of the transactions being expendable photocopy. The use of a telephone message recording device is now in operation there on a trial basis.<sup>17</sup>

The New Jersey Library Association is preparing an *Interlibrary Loan Booklet* of instructions for distribution to every library

within the state. Direct transmission of inter-library loans by station wagon on a biweekly schedule is now in its early stages between the Library of the Colorado State University in Fort Collins and five other libraries in the state.<sup>18</sup> The Library of Congress began experimenting this past year with a selected group of research libraries the practice of lending materials for the use of doctoral candidates. The list could continue, but these illustrations will suffice to indicate some of the directions of progress.

In concluding I would like to mention the findings of some recent surveys, in the hope that when another crosses your desk you will not react with the automatic, "Oh, No! Not another!" To repeat a cliché, surveys serve as much to teach as they do to discover. For those who were not present at the discussion sponsored by the Interlibrary Loan Committee in Chicago in July or have not read of it in the *Southeastern Librarian*, spring issue, 1963, I would like to call attention to the Survey of Interlibrary Loan Practices in the Southeastern Area, sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association. It is a brilliant example of cooperative effort in preparation, circularization, completion, and interpretation. The report ends with a list of 22 recommendations so succinct, so timely, and so apposite that it is worthy of attachment as appendix VI to the ALA Code. Inherent in it is attentiveness to nearly every area involved in interlibrary lending that is mishandled or misunderstood and could be improved by adherence to its specific recommendations. And not the least of the benefits from this survey was the report from some of its respondents that, difficult and time-consuming as it was to complete, it forced upon them the necessity for self-examination and surprising revelations of their own sins—either of omission or commission. I assume, by extension, that it also permitted slight twinges of understandable pride in those who discovered how true to the mark had been their adherence to the rules. The most urgent of its recommendations were similarly pointed up in New Jersey, West Virginia, Colorado, Rhode Island, and elsewhere. These were embodied in the Interlibrary Loan Committee Program and Recom-

mendations reported after the 1963 ALA convention, which warrant the emphasis of restatement here:

1. That libraries at the state and local level study the desirability of establishing special cooperative arrangements with respect to the interuse of library materials and the development of such catalogs, directories, or guides as may be required to make these cooperative agreements effective. Examples now in effect or in prospect may be found in New Jersey, West Virginia, Colorado, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.
2. That workshops in interlibrary loan or interlibrary cooperation be held regularly in connection with library meetings at the state level.
3. That reports of activities in any of the above areas be forwarded to the Interlibrary Loan Committee, in care of the Executive Secretary, Reference Services Division, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago.

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# Administrative Aspects of Interlibrary Loans

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THE LITERATURE on interlibrary lending at times gives an impression that the recital of difficulty is more enjoyed than the accomplishment of service. Yet no librarian will fail to cite interli-

brary loans as an achievement in library service.

"Administration" in interlibrary loan practices implies conscious determination of procedures and policies. In the same manner by which other local ground rules are fixed, librarians must decide what the specific rules are to be in this interlibrary activity. The ALA Code provides clearly drawn areas for decision and recommendations for practice. Within this framework, however, each library should set down, for its own staff, guidance policies on loan periods allowed, types of materials lent, users considered eligible, special conditions for use, and possible alternatives such as photocopying. Decisions must be made relating to borrowing as well as to lending; usually, but not always, the policies will be the same for each direction. A summary of these local rules also should be available to a library's patrons, as well as

to other libraries, explaining the positions taken.

Occasionally variations and exceptions from one's usual policies may be made to meet particular situations. Member libraries of the Midwest Interlibrary Center, for example, agree to somewhat more liberal terms when dealing with each other. Similar situations exist with many cooperating groups, particularly those supporting bibliographic centers. Some agreements include certain automatic actions to be taken, relating to reimbursement of charges or permission to reproduce. The MILC group has recently formulated a policy covering automatic provision of photocopy in lieu of loan, at the lender's discretion, within certain limits, and using a common rate of charging. Such special arrangements must be made known as part of over-all policy to eliminate misunderstandings, protect from later complaint, ensure uniformity of procedure, and inform patrons of the full opportunities available to them.

In arriving at such administrative decisions, a variety of factors must be considered. Foremost is the mandate under which the library operates. Is it locally supported and thus restricted? Is it public or private? Do its fund sources place special conditions on use of materials? Is it popular reading or research oriented? Are the collections unique?

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Are they considered to be a regional resource?

In borrowing, objective consideration must first weigh the adequacy of local support; when should we really buy and when may we reasonably borrow? To what lengths can we go in searching out locations? When should a patron consider alternatives, such as photocopy purchase or even travel to the owning institution? Should the library attempt to obtain copies in whatever form, automatically, to ensure that its patrons' needs are satisfied? Each library must work its policies out within its own universe, keeping its service objectives always in mind.

### **Staff and Department Functions in Borrowing and Lending**

Responsibility for interlibrary loans can and has been assigned to many functional departments. One has yet to hear of its being handled entirely by the janitorial department, though a janitor may well have a hand in the wrapping. In theory, at least, the borrowing aspect has its strong reference side in verification of citations and location of sources. Also, in theory, the lending library performs only a circulation function, moving out the material and maintaining the records. Conversely, however, the borrowing library is providing an extended circulation range to its own patrons, who are accustomed to obtaining materials at the circulation desk. And the reference work often required in the lending library is a well-belabored theme. There appears to be no particular reason for responsibility to be assigned to one rather than to another department, provided the necessary levels of skills are recognized.

Similarly, centralization and decentralization of the interlibrary loan operation are to be found. Where many departments are served, both coming and going, a central facility provides for uniform practice, well developed skills, and over-all efficiency. Within a single library assignment to one or two specific persons may be made, or the load may be spread, permitting any available person to process a loan request. The latter protects against absences and vacations and offers job variety; however, it also subjects the group to random interruptions and may

lead to non-uniform decisions, unless procedure and policy are well defined and the results are reviewed as may be needed.

The type and number of staff members required to cope with incoming and outgoing loans is another expensive question. Most librarians are glad to extend the use of their collections in this way. It reflects honor on the collections and the collectors to be thus sought out. The loan marks the librarian and his institution as interested in scholarship, learning, and the advancement of knowledge in any location. A cooperative climate is generated, in which reciprocal assistance may more readily be forthcoming. But what of the costs for staff and overhead? When employed in serving one's own clientele, this is all well and good. But when employed in the service of strangers, the rationale may require some examination. The obvious counter is that one must give to get, and that it is indeed an honor to be so imposed upon. The critical point is reached when it begins to be more imposition than honor.

This generally occurs in several unfortunate respects. First, undue burden may be placed on one source. Instead of intelligent assignment of loan requests, a semi-automatic dispatch to big brother is made. This may be done because the service is prompt, the material is always there, and the bigness is assumed to mean surplus personnel. Too frequently, however, the material may well be available nearer at hand, under less demand, and even more quickly received. A second imposition is continued disregard for policies of the lending institution. By this I mean requests for material inappropriate or known not to be held by the institution, as well as violation of rules and conditions. All too often a patient explanation and plea may seemingly go unheard. Still another malpractice, most often bewailed, is the dispatch of requests containing wretched citations, stunted, missing vital parts, malformed; one would think thalidomide had been involved. Obviously, verification is always called for, or at least a sincere and recorded attempt. Even a word of apology can double the interest, sympathy, and attention given a request.

A "have" library should also beware of any righteousness, for its crimes can multi-

ply. Summary refusal for which no reason is apparent can cast a frustrating pall on any piece of research. Suggestion of photocopy alternative, without indication of cost, is another irritant, as is the imposition of unexplainable conditions for use. Obvious errors can be made in searching too or omitting to use readily available aids to verification. Withholding loans for overlong periods at Christmas is a final mark in this partial calendar of sins.

Most of the foregoing merely points up the need for intelligent care and procedure at both ends of the interlibrary loan link. Any number of stony aspersions can be cast at the other fellow; we must each look to our own glass house. It is easy to theorize that all will be well if loans are handled by professional librarians, but one doubts the certainty of this miracle. The fact is that professionals do more of the job than they should in some cases and not enough in others. Subprofessional or clerical staff *can* do most of the job and do it right—if they are given the training and if there is a provision for review of work. In a lending library, unlocated citations should be reviewed by a competent librarian; loans processed by new staff should be checked before shipment until confidence in their ability is established. In a borrowing library, all requests should be cleared by a professional or subprofessional thoroughly skilled in this tactic, to assure adequate citation and verification and eligibility. The correct balance of skilled and unskilled staff must therefore be sought. It is obviously costly for all steps of the process to be in professional staff hands. But it is also costly in poor results, if not immediate cash outlay, to relegate the loan business to levels of inferior attention.

The disciplinary problem is another element calling for intelligent action. While we have decried the violation of conditions set by the lending library, the latter must still employ some understanding before summarily suspending all relationships. Faculty and graduate students must also be dealt with in terms that elicit their cooperation. There should be no misunderstanding on their part of what is expected of them. But we should be sure that privileges and requirements are

clarified in advance, so that renewals can be requested early, copying permission obtained without delay, and restrictions on thesis or manuscript use are anticipated.

### Costs Involved

The physical dispatch of interlibrary loans requires no elaborate discussion; the need for adequate physical protection in transit is well known. Uses of corrugated packing, mailing bags, and boxes are all familiar. The reuseable fibreboard container, developed by the ALA Library Technology Project, is now being studied by library supply houses; it is hoped that through such reuse its cost per shipment may be in the order of 5¢ to 6¢, much less than that for one-time packing material.

In-transit fiscal protection is provided in a number of ways. Insurance by the carrier is available from the U.S. Post Office, REA Express, and common carriers. Coupons may be purchased from insurance companies for inclusion with shipments; these generally cost a nickel or so each and provide \$20 to \$25 coverage. Under other commercial postal insurance policies, the sender may record values as dispatched, with premiums calculated on the basis of total insured amounts per given period. We sometimes overlook the fact that insurance does not prevent damage. Some organizations operate as self-insurers, accepting liability for loss and paying any claims; the assumption is made that long-term costs may be less than insurance premium charges.

The area of costs of interlibrary loans might well occupy an entire day, with no satisfaction therefrom. The old refrain is that no one counts things up exactly the same way as his neighbor and that inflation makes figures meaningless anyway. Of some interest, however, are percentages and proportions. Hodgson's time-honored work reported that about 64 per cent of costs go for staff time, 10 per cent for materials, and 26 per cent for shipping.<sup>1</sup> The only readily identifiable amount is the shipping cost, which has in the

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1. HODGSON, J. G. A Preliminary Report on Interlibrary Loan Costs. *College & Research Libraries*, vol. 13, no. 4, Oct. 1952, p. 327-31.



past been considered refundable by the borrowing library. It costs more than this small postage amount to keep account books, though some libraries have done so in the past. In a number of areas where give and take about balance, it is now considered that accounting and refunds can be omitted, the matter being equalized in the long run. Obviously a library known to be more lender than borrower is particularly entitled to a transportation refund.

In most libraries, interlibrary loans are considered a true service. Some pass on the transportation costs to the individual for whom the loan was transacted; others (particularly academic libraries) absorb the costs. Few, if any, have tried to collect for staff time or overhead. In recent years, the increasing volume of loan demands has led to consideration of fee charging by lending libraries; a borrowing library may pay a certain amount for each transaction or a fee may be set permitting borrowing during, say, a six month period. Where volume appears significantly large, in either or both directions, determination of total costs may become desirable or even a necessity.

According to Uridge, it costs about twice as much to borrow an item as it does to lend it; the costs for personnel and material are likely to cost from five to ten times as much as the transportation itself.<sup>2</sup> While no standard methods have been devised for study of these particular costs, the basic time operation, materials costs, and a proportionate share of overhead can be obtained to give approximate local figures. Another interesting aspect of total costs has also been pointed out by a British writer, who suggests that one should really include cost of the delay in obtaining the material; this is represented by unneeded experimentation, incorrect assumptions, and uncompleted tasks on the part of the user. At times these are estimated to exceed by far the conventional library costs involved.<sup>3</sup>

2. URIDGE, M. D. Interlibrary Lending and Similar Extension Services. *Library Trends*, vol. 6, no. 1, July 1957, p. 66-86.

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## Future Considerations

While most of the day-to-day administrative problems are familiar, there are a few developments that bear watching. One of these is the increasing use of various microforms. Many libraries obtain such copies for their own files or collections; such procedures may be motivated by need to save space, to preserve content, or because of economy of filing. Some materials are being distributed automatically in microfilm, such as technical reports, and at least one journal receives primary publication as a Microcard.

The ALA Code recommends liberality in lending microfilm, but it is hedged with conditions pertaining to existence and condition of original material, master negatives, and the like. In most instances, the requester may not know that an item is in some microform; this necessitates informing him and inquiring whether he can make use of it. Some libraries will not loan Microcards or films of any type, though such blanket restriction has little justification. In any event, the owning library may well have no means for providing a copy by enlargement or contact printing. With reader-printers being used more widely, enlargements from strip or sheet film are becoming more easily available; cost elements still prevent copying Microcards to any workable extent. The future will almost inevitably bring increased utilization of microforms, especially for preservation. This will probably be provided through such cooperative efforts as the project now under study in the Association of Research Libraries. In due course, the loan code will have to provide more detailed guidelines on requesting procedures, lending, and use of these media.

A further development is the growth of special depository collections under various sponsorships. The general federal document depository system, now under study, is already familiar. During the past year, 12 special depository centers have been established to increase regional availability of technical reports generated under defense and other government subsidy. The Atomic Energy Commission and NASA, included in the foregoing arrangement, have also a prior

history of established depositories. In all such instances the depository institution must agree that the deposited material shall be made readily available to the general public. It is permitted some discretion in conditions, if it is in the interest of over-all availability. However, as restrictions and fees become more prevalent, care must be exercised that conditions of special deposits are not faulted and public access thus curtailed.

Special collections donated or endowed to a library are occasionally ringed 'round by use restrictions seemingly based on vanity rather than utility. There may be good and sufficient reason to require that a reader come to a hallowed spot and work under observation. If the material is reasonably conventional in format and value, however, a potential recipient should keep in mind the broader view of general scholarship. Extension of the benefits of a gift through interlibrary loan may indeed be used to encourage such gifts, especially if supporting reference services and related resources in personnel and material can be brought into the picture. Where particularly strong collections are built up because of special local interests, there may be a tendency to "keep them always on hand;" active demand must be objectively weighed when outside requests are also received.

There is no doubt that many forces and developments are at work which can and will ease the problems of getting needed material to the right person at the right time. Already mentioned are bibliographic centers and union catalogs. Regional cooperative groups are multiplying, exemplified by the Midwest and Berkshire Interlibrary Centers. Other academic groups include library problems among a broad variety of interests studied, such as the Associated Colleges of the Midwest. The Wisconsin and New York regional reference programs have many interlibrary implications, including implementation of loans. Cooperative acquisitions programs are based on planned provision for research materials and access to them by loan.

The substitution of photocopies for the original publication has been touched upon. There is growing evidence that this may be

the direction of the future, as indicated by the present success of such programs at the National Library of Medicine and at Linda Hall Library with its very nominal microfilm charges. It is to be hoped that more individuals and libraries will come to accept photo-substitutes and that provision can become more automatic than at present. These are matters for comparative cost studies and user education.

Current concern in interlibrary lending appears to center on the workload involved and the possible harm to service provided to one's own patrons. Mounting costs of personnel are a threat to other budget items, and we must consider how such costs are to be met. We find that the abuses by the few tend to color the good work and cooperation of the many; the only solution is discipline and reason administered skillfully and effectively by each offended institution. We have—or think we have—a tradition of service to maintain, and we hate to pare it down. Yet changes are sure to come, to many if not to all. A nice balance is called for in employment of time, money, and people. To achieve this, each of us must know ourselves better than we frequently do now.

#### Future SLA Conventions

- 1964: St. Louis, June 7-11, Sheraton-Jefferson and Statler Hotels
- 1965: Philadelphia, June 6-10  
Benjamin Franklin Hotel
- 1966: Minneapolis, May 29-June 2  
Radisson Hotel
- 1967: New York City, May 28-June 1  
Hotel Commodore
- 1968: Los Angeles, June 2-7  
Statler-Hilton
- 1969: Montreal, June 1-5  
Queen Elizabeth
- 1970: Detroit, June 7-11  
Sheraton-Cadillac
- 1971: Seattle
- 1972: Boston
- 1973: Houston
- 1974: Cincinnati

# Some Speculations on the Future of Interlibrary Loan

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Fred Kuehn Studios

MY ASSIGNMENT has been to speculate about the future of interlibrary loan, especially from the viewpoint of organization and in the light of technological developments such as the substitution of photocopies for interlibrary loans and the use of facsimile transmission. I cannot foretell the extent of use of electronic transmission of printed text from one library to another, but no crystal ball is needed to foresee an ever-growing necessity for interlibrary use of library materials and a considerable expansion of the practice by libraries of supplying photocopies in lieu of lending bound volumes.

Ellis F. King's "Electronic Transmission for Interlibrary Loans (*American Documentation*, vol. xi, 1960, p. 32-9) is a much referred to article on the subject of facsimile transmission. However, on the basis of Mr. King's own conclusions, I cannot even speculate on the extent to which electronic transmission of library materials will prove practicable in the foreseeable future. Mr. King thought that while the transmission link capacity is enormous in terms of present volume of interlibrary loans, the economics are favorable only for high volume and relatively short distances, and that there are relatively few present or anticipated situations where distance and volume would result in economies. Incidentally, present link charges would be in the order of \$10 per mile per month.

Ralph R. Shaw, in his "Information Retrieval" (*Science*, vol. 140, May 1963, p.

Paper presented at the Sixth General Session sponsored by the SLA Minnesota and Wisconsin Chapters at the Tri-State Regional Conference, Minneapolis, October 4, 1963.

606), apropos the King paper, states: "He cites the disadvantages of lending whole bound volumes as justification for further work on facsimile transmission, but fails to mention the alternatives of providing microfilm or photoprint copies of articles which would provide many of the 'intangible values' that King claims to be offered by electronic facsimile transmission of articles."

I do not dispute the long range potential of electronic transmission of library materials, but at this time it appears certain that except in very special applications, none of the present interlibrary loan problems will be solved by the use of facsimile transmission.

In contemplating a draft of this paper, two thoughts constantly recurred. One thought was that we are living in a time when the relatively unrestricted interlibrary use of research materials is considered by many to be a normal function of research libraries and that the library resources of this country must be made available to those who need specific materials. The other prime thought is expressed in the single word "money"—money for the acquisition of materials, money to provide for their cataloging and maintenance, and money for the servicing of such materials outside of the normal operations of any library. If sufficient money could be made available for the purpose, it can be assumed that the administrators of practically all libraries would readily agree with a broadened concept of interlibrary use of library materials.

## Mass Use of Public and School Libraries

For interlibrary loan considerations, there are five basic types of libraries in the United States which may be categorized broadly as: 1) public libraries, 2) minor school libraries, 3) college and university libraries, 4) research libraries, and 5) special libraries. Each

type of library has little or much need to request interlibrary loans from other libraries, but in general, they tend to borrow from libraries within their respective categories. I believe that it is accurate to state that with little exception the users of libraries under the rank of research libraries read English language materials. Also, I believe it safe to say that more than 50 per cent of the books in current demand in such libraries were published during the past 20 years, mainly by United States trade publishers.

If these premises are sound, then the users of public and minor school libraries, and to a great degree students in the smaller college and university libraries, who constitute the mass of the country's library users, could be provided during the next decade with very satisfactory library service if funds could be provided for libraries in the various states and/or regions to develop appropriate programs of acquisition and interlibrary cooperation, based on the use of relatively simple but adequate local or regional bibliographical controls. Examples of such controls are the state-wide union catalogs in California and Ohio, the regional union catalogs in Denver and Seattle, and the short title, electronically produced catalogs of the New York State Library, the Kings County Public Library, and the Los Angeles County Library. In such areas of library use, interlibrary lending could be organized in a very efficient manner. Several states, including California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, have made good starts toward accepting the responsibilities of state-wide public library service.

Ralph E. Ellsworth's *The School Library: Facilities for Independent Study in the Secondary School* is a report recently published by the Educational Facilities Laboratories. According to Ellsworth, America's average school library is woefully inadequate and more than 10 million students attend schools that have no library. He recommended that high school libraries have at least 30,000 volumes, and he also envisioned an electronic library that would contain microfilm, filmstrips, and audio aids.

Librarians in Great Britain have developed procedures presumably by which a reader in

any public library may obtain the interlibrary use of any British trade book regardless of its location. In England the dual problems of bibliographical control and interlibrary loan seemingly have been solved by the simple expedient of having certain libraries agree to acquire and lend all of the titles listed under specific alphabetical sections of the entries listed in the *British National Bibliography*. In Scotland, the various public libraries report their acquisitions to the Scottish Union Catalogue, which is housed in the Scottish Central Library. All public library requests for interlibrary loan are routed to the Central Library, which refers the requests to one of the holding libraries as recorded in the union catalogue. Titles not recorded are lent from the book stock of the Central Library, or if deemed appropriate, are purchased by the Central Library for interlibrary loan use.

Similar programs are in operation in several states in the United States. If such services could be organized in other states or regions, they would soon be in a position to provide the general reading public throughout the country with an adequate interlibrary loan service. Permit me to assume that I have thus disposed of the future interlibrary loan problems of the reading mass who use libraries other than large research libraries.

#### University and Special Research Libraries

Walter Posner in "Interlibrary Loans at the University of Denver, 1961-1962" (*Library Resources & Technical Services*, summer, 1963, p. 286) effectively summarized the problems and developments in the current practice of interlibrary loan as follows:

1. Universities are trying to tighten restrictions on materials lent, but public libraries would prefer to liberalize the policy.
2. Faster means of communication are being developed.
3. Greater use is being made of copying machines and of microforms.
4. The costs of interlibrary loans have risen to an almost prohibitive level.
5. Borrowing libraries are creating difficulties by not verifying their requests.
6. Borrowing libraries are too careless in filling out loan forms.

7. Interlibrary loan is now only one phase of a growing trend toward interlibrary cooperation of many kinds.

Before commenting on some of Mr. Posner's conclusions, I should like to state that according to a recent study, 65 per cent of the books listed in the pre-1956 imprints section of the National Union Catalog were published in foreign countries and that foreign language titles represent more than 50 per cent of the titles recorded in the published *National Union Catalog* of post-1955 imprints. Another interesting statistic is that more than half of the titles found in the entire National Union Catalog apparatus are recorded in only one location. Assuming the validity of these estimates, it must be realized that approximately 50 per cent of all the different book titles owned by American libraries are held in one copy only and that practically all of these single copies are owned by about 100 major research libraries.

With this fact in mind, it is an alarming matter to contemplate the possibility that the major research libraries will tighten restrictions on interlibrary loans; but it is a fact that while librarians in public libraries have a philosophy of serving everyone, academic librarians must rank their services with the first priority being given to their immediate constituents who are their faculty staffs and students. It is the conflicting pressures of need and demand between the academic library's constituents and the off-campus users that are backing academic librarians into a corner from which they can emerge only by setting up such devices as fee systems and regulations prohibiting the loan of materials to off-campus users within commuting distances.

I might speculate that a contributory cause for any breakdown in the interlibrary loan program of academic libraries is the non-existence of local or regional filtering or screening systems, which might originally receive requests for loan and route them to other than the beleaguered academic libraries. I will speculate further, that academic libraries will tend to tighten up on the loan of serial materials more than monographs and that in that area restrictions on loans of the

actual items will be offset by the substitution of photocopies under realistic conditions.

Mr. Posner's conclusion that great use is being made of copying machines needs no elaboration, but I will underscore it by stating that the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service has just instituted a photocopy rush service, which is mainly for the Library's readers but is also being applied to outside requests for periodical articles. Also, in July 1963, the Midwest Inter-Library Center's participating libraries agreed to a policy of substituting photocopies for the loan to each other of original copies at a charge per unit print not to exceed 15¢ plus a flat charge to be added to each order to help cover the costs of postage and mailing.

The types of material generally requested on interlibrary loan are the unusual titles, foreign publications, whether monographs or serials, and expensive materials not easily procurable in this country, as well as the out-of-print research books and periodicals. These publications are not only unusual to the majority of non-research libraries but they also involve complicated bibliographical entries that are often difficult to identify, especially with the limited reference tools found in most small libraries. Many of them are publications of committees, learned societies, government agencies, academic institutions, and other corporate bodies for which the author entries may be very complicated. The need for accuracy and verification increases the more complex the entry becomes, and unless the correct entry, as well as the exact title of the needed publication is given, it is difficult for the lending library to determine what to send. Thus the borrowing library must determine in advance all the necessary bibliographic information pertaining to the publication wanted and include it in the original request if it expects to receive the correct title.

In the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress we receive perhaps more than our share of unverified requests for search in the National Union Catalog, but we accept them stoically because we realize that many of our clients do not possess the bibliographical apparatus to do any better. However, I must confess that we are ap-

palled at the increasing percentage of search requests that are sloppily done.

#### Comments of ARL Panel

As special librarians your primary concern about the future of interlibrary loan must be related to the future interlibrary loan policies of the major research libraries that possess the bulk of the unusual books held in the United States. An inferential prognostication of what might lie in the future of interlibrary loans from these sources will be found in the minutes of the July 13, 1963 meeting of the Association of Research Libraries, which devoted a session to the program topic "The Relationship of Academic Libraries to the Off-Campus Research Community." While it must be clearly stated that the Association did not consider or adopt any specific recommendations for changes in the interlibrary loan policies of the constituent libraries, the opinions expressed by the panelists disclose that interlibrary loan is a major problem in most academic libraries.

It was noted that the "free" library concept had carried over from public to academic libraries but that the university library has a primary obligation to a more limited constituency. In state universities, where the concept of extension service has been accepted as an integral element of academic policy, this function is directly financed by state and federal sources. However, this type of support is not generally found in the library sector. When industry wants raw material or equipment, these are obtained by purchase. If the same principle is to apply to information, academic libraries may have to give up their image of offering free and selfless service to all comers.

Should it make any difference whether the demand for information comes from profit or non-profit research institutions? It was indicated that profit-making corporations are establishing non-profit research facilities, and this tends to preclude any neat distinction between the two groups. Since it has been observed that industry will generally cooperate when directly approached with a program for financial assistance, there was some comment concerning the desirability of establishing national or regional agreements so

that all academic libraries concerned would be operating under the same general policy. It was acknowledged that, in the absence of either a plan or direct negotiation, when a library starts charging for extra-mural service, it drives demand to other libraries that do not charge a fee.

Because of local factors, there was no consensus as to whether industry should be charged a unit-cost fee or make an annual contribution or payment for library service. It was pointed out that the fee system now used for direct borrowing and use of collections by general readers is not addressed to the problem of serving industry nor of producing income but is simply a technique used to reserve collections and staff time for their primary obligation to students and faculty.

What are the possibilities of a "screening" operation that would 1) direct the request to the most logical source and 2) protect the research library from being plagued with demands that could be better handled by a smaller and more local library facility? So far as industrial requests are concerned, there was agreement that the most effective screening could be accomplished by having competent librarians working in the industrial library. Screening requests in a research library is very expensive.

As one observer noted, relatively few academic libraries are now faced with the problems generated by off-campus research and development demands. However, many more libraries are under pressure from on-campus faculty who obtain research grants and contracts which strain library facilities.

The comment was made that the British had recently established a National Science Lending Library at Boston Spa and that several state plans had been proposed in the United States to meet the information needs of industry. The Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress and the other federal libraries (National Library of Medicine and National Agricultural Library) serve as national reference centers in the United States. Several of these are now in the position to offer extensive bibliographic service for an hourly fee.

It is interesting to note the frequency with which the panelists used the term "money"

or its equivalent. One concluded that off-campus libraries must be willing to pay a fair share for services and that they should be willing to reciprocate their services to other libraries. Another thought that a case can be made for requiring commercial libraries to pay for the determinable costs of interlibrary loan, including the costs of catalog searching, record maintenance, and reshelving of the books, plus a fair portion of the overhead charge for administration and of book acquisition, binding and storage costs. Still another panelist mentioned the fee systems used by a number of university libraries to regulate library use by researchers in various categories and stated the arguments for and against the assessment of fees for library service to off-campus readers. The arguments pro and con show no promise for reconciliation, it was said, though it might be believed that the ultimate solution would be grants-in-aid from the federal government to research libraries to enable them to extend their services rather than contract them.

### Conclusion

There can be no doubt but that the picture of library interdependence, including interlibrary loan, is changing from a courtesy and a privilege to something coming close to a duty and an obligation in the national interest. Archibald MacLeish in 1944 said, "The great libraries hold books in their possession as trustees, not for the people of their immediate neighborhood, not even for the people in their particular country, but for the entire generation of living men." This is a noble thought, nobly expressed. Who will so capably express the concomitant need for the funds that will be needed to achieve this glorious day?

I will conclude my speculations on the future of interlibrary loan, or, as I prefer to state it, the interlibrary use of library materials, by referring to the two theme thoughts I expressed at the opening. It is obvious to me that somehow American librarianship must develop procedures whereby a serious researcher working anywhere in this country may obtain relatively unrestricted use of needed library materials, whether by interlibrary loan or by some photo or facsimile

process, and that the federal and state governments, local libraries, and perhaps even the ultimate users of unusual research materials must recognize that this type of service must be paid for and that each should bear an equitable share of the total costs.

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### Government Acts to Improve Information Dissemination

The U.S. Department of Commerce has combined several of its scientific and technical activities in the interests of efficiency of operation and better service to science and industry. Under the general administration of the National Bureau of Standards, the programs will be grouped into four institutes: Institute for Basic Standards, Institute for Materials Research, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, and Institute for Applied Technology, which includes the Office of Technical Services and its programs of technical information dissemination and the promotion of industrial technological innovation.

In another action, the White House, through the Federal Council for Science and Technology, has announced that the results of federally sponsored research and development will be made more readily available to industry, universities, scientists, and engineers. To implement this plan, the Department of Commerce will take immediate steps to strengthen its clearinghouse function authorized by Congress through PL 81-776, and now being performed by OTS. In addition, arrangements are being made to link the clearinghouse with Smithsonian's Science Information Exchange and the National Referral Center for Science and Technology at the Library of Congress. Unclassified technical reports and translations generated by all government agencies, and not containing proprietary information, will be uniformly indexed and made accessible through this single agency. Plans are also being developed for this agency to provide current awareness information on who is doing what research, where, and with what federal funds. Requests will also be met for explicit scientific and engineering information by referral to appropriate specialized information centers.

# Interlibrary Loan Practice in Small Special Libraries

JEAN E. FLEGAL, Librarian

Business Library, Union Carbide Corporation, New York City

LIBRARIES BORROW from and lend to other libraries. This give and take is known as "interlibrary loan." As Reynolds has defined it: "Interlibrary loan is a technique by which one library lends material indirectly to an individual through another library. In essence, therefore, it is merely a means through which a library may broaden its lending service to include those materials which are made available by other libraries."\*

The need to *borrow* arises because no library, whatever its size, can expect to have on its shelves every book or periodical its users may request. The willingness to *lend*, both to its own users and to other libraries, reflects the desire of librarians to carry out the main function of any library—to disseminate information. The basic interlibrary loan philosophy is the same then, for all libraries, large and small.

A sampling of the 1,053 libraries listed in the 10th edition of *Special Libraries of Greater New York* shows that 20 per cent have 1,000 or less books, and 50 per cent less than 5,000 books. Some of them, such as the library of the Television Information Office, cover a very specific subject matter. Others, such as advertising agency libraries, must cover many fields representing the areas of their current accounts, as well as the accounts they are trying to obtain. Also, new accounts and new campaigns for old accounts cause the areas of interest to change constantly. The above-mentioned directory shows that there is hardly a subject specialty that is not covered by some collection in New York.

High rental cost in many large cities often restricts the amount of space available and requires the librarian to add to the collection

only the most needed reference, technical, or business books. For the rest, the librarian must depend upon borrowing.

The size and type of library from which a small library in a large city borrows most frequently varies considerably. Because messenger service is used, the first consideration is proximity to the borrowing library. Given a concentration of libraries from which to choose, the borrowing library will probably use in this order:

1. Other nearby small libraries.
2. Trade association and other industry-supported libraries.
3. Public libraries for photocopies and sometimes books. (The demands on the public libraries are so great that it is seldom possible to borrow a book without putting in a reserve request and waiting several weeks.)
4. University libraries. (Again the demands on these collections are so great that only occasionally would an attempt be made to borrow from them. Proximity could, of course, make a difference.)

## Code for Borrowing

Small special libraries in large cities, making maximum use of expensive space and of multiple resources available to them, have developed their own unwritten but recognized interlibrary loan code. It goes something like this:

1. Remember, to borrow another library's book is a privilege, which must never be exercised without expressed appreciation. Every book borrowed represents another librarian's hard work and temporary denial to the lending library's own clients of the use of that book.
2. If at all possible, request books only after the author's name, the book's title, publisher, and date have been verified. Periodical arti-

\* REYNOLDS, M. M. Interlibrary Loan: A Reference Service. *Library Trends*, vol. 12, no. 3, 1964, p. 425-36.



cles should be identified by title, volume, page numbers, and dates, as well as title and author of the article.

3. Call only libraries that might logically be expected to have the book or periodical and try to distribute the borrowing among many libraries.
4. Pick up and return material by messenger.
5. Keep accurate records of the transaction and return the material promptly when due.
6. Respect the rules of the lending library.

### Code for Lending

1. Be as glad to lend as to borrow.
2. Be gracious if it is necessary to recall an overdue book.
3. Help new and inexperienced librarians. If they do not give complete bibliographical information, remember that not only are their collections small, but they may have neither the reference tools to check the bibliographical information nor the staff to send out to another library to do the checking. Members of SLA have a responsibility to help these new librarians.

You will notice that there is no mention in the code of a written request or a request sent on a standard interlibrary loan form. It goes without saying that if a library asks for requests to be so formalized, the borrowing library will comply. Among special libraries located in the same city such formal requests are the exception.

### How SLA Membership Helps

Librarians should always be glad to help another library; they are extra glad to help a fellow-SLA member. New York Chapter members, for the purpose of getting acquainted with SLA members in their neighborhoods, hold a downtown and midtown gathering of members monthly. Other scheduled Chapter and Group meetings extend the acquaintanceship of SLA members into different parts of the city. Many Chapters publish directories and participate in union catalog projects to broaden their accessibility to other collections.

Sometimes it seems as though a small library, particularly in the early stages of its development, can do little to repay its neighboring libraries for their help. In recognition

of the part SLA plays in cultivating a relationship in which interlibrary loans are facilitated, many companies annually support a Sustaining membership in SLA. Other opportunities to reciprocate arise, such as financial contributions to public and university libraries in acknowledgment of the services they afford to business.

Small libraries, as well as large, are dependent on interlibrary loans to meet the demands made by their users. Small libraries seem to flourish best in large cities. By reason of the vast amount of information available to them from other libraries in the vicinity, they are able to function with relatively small space and small collections. The continuing ability to tap the resources of other libraries is dependent on courteous exchanges, resulting in an unwritten interlibrary loan code. Support of a Sustaining membership in SLA and contributions to public and university libraries can in some measure reciprocate for that phenomenon which stretches the small library to greater usefulness—interlibrary loan.

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### Can You Read Your Program?

It has come to our attention that some copies of the SLA 55th Annual Convention Preliminary Program were incorrectly printed. Anyone who received a defective program or did not receive advance registration or hotel reservation forms should notify Association Headquarters.

# The Danish Interlibrary Loan System

VIBEKE TORTZEN, Copenhagen, Denmark\*

THE INTERLIBRARY loan system for public libraries in Denmark is centered around the State Library (Statsbiblioteket) in Aarhus, which is the principal source of national literature as well as foreign material for interlibrary loan purposes. It is acquiring material in all subject fields in Danish and foreign languages, and the collection totals about 700,000 volumes. Danish acquisitions are based upon the depository rights of 1901 by which all printers are legally obligated to deposit a copy of all titles published. The Royal Library has a similar right, originally stated in 1697, and the University of Copenhagen Libraries have a right of selective deposits from Danish book producers, which originated in the oldest Danish depository regulation of 1623.

The State Library was established in 1901 with special lending responsibilities to all Danish citizens. In the 1930's it was transformed into a local university library but continued to serve all public libraries and individual borrowers addressing it outside of Copenhagen.

Requests for foreign material that cannot be satisfied by the public libraries or the State Library are automatically sent to the Bibliotekernes Oplysningskontor, the Interlibrary Loan Center established in Copenhagen in 1926. Until 1961 when the state assumed responsibility, it was financed by funds contributed by all public libraries. This pool started many valuable cooperative activities among Danish public libraries.

The Center transacts the entire lending-borrowing operation between libraries except for the physical transmission of material requested. Its services are national and inter-

national. It identifies and locates material with the aid of two union catalogues, which have a joint capacity of one million cards on foreign material alone, and printed bibliographies. The Center is entirely a bibliographical institution, and all materials are borrowed from cooperating libraries. It is housed in the State Inspection of Public Libraries and is administered by the Director of Public Libraries.

In 1961 public libraries borrowed 66,525 volumes from the State Library, and the Interlibrary Loan Center provided 24,482 requests during the 1961-62 fiscal year. It also borrowed 673 items from abroad to fill requests channeled through public libraries.

There are no restrictions preventing public libraries from borrowing directly from research and special libraries when convenient to do so.

Research and special libraries operate a joint subject-divided acquisition programme in accordance with recommendations of a government commission report issued in 1927.<sup>1</sup> One of the objectives of this commission was to suggest economies in the operation of scientific libraries that were receiving national subsidies. Individual libraries continued to be responsible for their established areas of interest but unnecessary duplication was eliminated by definitions and general agreements. The National Librarian, who is also the Director of the Royal Library of Copenhagen, has guided the development of the programme regarding new subject areas, and a detailed study of certain fields has been undertaken so that the plan can be modified and updated. A number of independent libraries participate together with state supported libraries. In some cases they act as the central libraries for their specific fields of interest and in other cases as repositories of specialized literature that they

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\* The author was educated in the Danish State Library School and since July 1961 has been working on national and international library cooperation studies, which have been supported by Danish grants and a NATO Fellowship. She is currently the library consultant to Burneister and Wain, a Danish dockyard and marine diesel engine company.

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1. Betaekning vedroerende Statens Biblioteksvaesen afgiven af det af Undervisningsministeriet under 11. October 1924 nedsatte udvalg. 1927.

are prepared to lend directly or through the established interlibrary loan system.

A printed union catalog of non-Danish acquisitions in special libraries has been published since 1901. In principle it is issued annually, but for some years it has been delayed considerably. New ways of presenting information on the holdings of special libraries are currently being considered to meet the need for up-to-date records. It is equally essential to find new methods of publications to cut costs.

With very few exceptions, research and special libraries handle their own national and international lending and borrowing directly and individually. There is no evidence that any library is overburdened or that there is any misuse of the system to avoid local acquisition responsibilities. The Royal Library in Copenhagen transacts the largest numbers of international interlibrary loans.

To understand Danish international loan activities, it should be mentioned that inter-Scandinavian, mainly Swedish, loans represent some 50 per cent of the total figures. At the eighth Scandinavian Library Meeting in Finland in 1956 the idea of a Scandia Plan for acquisition<sup>2</sup> materialized with the establishment of a committee chaired by Harald L. Tveteraas of Oslo. The plan was to increase the capacity of the cooperating libraries and widen the subject coverage by agreeing to acquisition policies on subjects that are of peripheral interest from a Northern point of view and on literature written in less familiar languages. Special research was also done on newspaper and periodical holdings so that unnecessary duplication could be regulated. In all this joint planning, existent comprehensive collections were considered. In all some 80 subjects have been distributed among the 15 participating national and university libraries. For example, Denmark is responsible for Hebrew literature, Norway for maritime law and shipping, Finland for Hungarian and some Slavic languages, and Sweden for North American church history and modern history.

The operation procedure is for the General Committee to circulate suggestions to the

2. KLEBERG, Tonnes. Some Notes on the 'Scandia Plan.' *Libri*, vol. 12, no. 1, 1962, p. 76-84.

participating libraries whose directors and qualified staff then accept or reject them. Existing agreements have been unanimously adopted, but results must not be overestimated because the principle is to proceed slowly step by step and to avoid unrealistic speculations. Cooperating libraries do not receive special funds for this acquisition plan, but sometimes their governments show a practical interest by making special contributions. This library cooperation is but one feature of the close cultural cooperation practiced in Scandinavia.

National interlibrary loans are free to users. The expense is absorbed by the lending and borrowing libraries involved, and refund systems are unknown. International refunds are given and taken mostly in accordance with the practice of participating foreign libraries.

The tradition of free information and lending is very strong in public as well as research libraries, and at present the technical libraries especially are encouraging industry to make use of library facilities. When the time comes that Danish industry will be making as heavy use of libraries as American industry does and wants to do, it will be interesting to see how free information and service, including supplying material, will be maintained.

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#### International Systems of Units Adopted

The National Bureau of Standards has recently adopted the International System of Units for use by its staff to facilitate the exchange of scientific data. The System, which was the result of the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures in 1960, is based on: the meter (m) as the unit of length; the kilogram (kg) for mass; the second (s) for time; the ampere (A) for electric current; the degree Kelvin ( $^{\circ}$ K) for temperature; and the candela (cd) for luminous intensity. These units will be used in all NBS publications except where they would cause confusion. Inches, pounds, gallons, and other measuring devices whose nominal values are in customary U.S. units will continue to be calibrated in terms of those units.

# Self-Interest: The Test of The Virtue of Cooperation

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LIBRARIANS AND library administrators are recurrently under attack for refusing to embrace with enthusiasm opportunities for cooperation unless there is something to be gained by their own library through participation. The charge that is perhaps most unfairly made is directed against those who have under their care the richest resources, and who are called upon most often to share their treasures with others.

The resources of these libraries—their books, their staff, their services—are provided to meet certain acknowledged needs. Whether it be an academic library, a company library, or a learned society library, the library exists to meet the recognized needs of those authorized to use its resources. It is primarily to meet those needs, both present and future, that the librarian undertakes the preservation and enhancement of the library's resources. It is not, therefore, surprising that a responsible librarian should assess carefully the costs of any new demands made upon the resources in his care. By uncritically meeting any and all requests, he may in fact be rendering a disservice both to his own institutional clients and to the broader interest of the rest of the community.

To squander the library's resources, whether books, money, or staff, is to betray the trust placed in him. Utilizing them more fully, to serve better the library's constituents, is to exercise that trust with responsibility. It is irresponsible, therefore, of a librarian to accept proposals for cooperative programs just for the sake of proving his readiness to cooperate. Cooperation is desirable and warranted only when it helps the participating institu-

tions to be more effective. Every proposal for cooperation should be judged on the basis of this key criterion—does it help us to do better the job our libraries exist to do? Each participating library should stand to derive some benefit. The advantages may not always be readily apparent. The fact that one library appears to contribute more to a cooperative program than it stands to gain may confuse the issue. If an interlibrary loan scheme requires of one library the lending of 500 books while it borrows only 100, the creditor library is probably still better off than without the scheme. Its clients have been given access to 100 books not available in the library's own resources. The cooperative scheme has enabled the library to do a better job.

No library's resources are so unlimited that it can be assumed there is nothing to be gained by cooperation with other libraries. The benefits of cooperation can take a variety of forms: additional services to a library's clients, financial savings and more shelf space through coordinated acquisitions, identification of common needs which cannot be met adequately within the resources of any single institution, or the provision of services for a fee to the benefit of both the serving and the served library.

It is incumbent on librarians to examine carefully every proposal for cooperation. Not all library problems lend themselves to cooperative solutions; but some can be successfully attacked only through the joint efforts of two or more libraries. The benefits may not be clearly identifiable in advance. A carefully observed test period may lead to improvements in the original scheme or prove

\* EDITOR'S NOTE: This management consulting firm has recently conducted a number of studies relating to educational and library cooperation in New York State, including *A Reference and Research Library Resources Plan for the Rochester Area*, 1962; *Brooklyn—A Center of Learning: Prospects for Cooperation among Eight Institutions of Higher Education*, 1963; *Strengthening and Coordinating Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State*, 1963; and *Prospects for Library Cooperation in New York City*, 1963.

its benefits evanescent. Objective appraisal of the results of any cooperative program is of critical importance, for just as it may be frivolous to initiate a cooperative program for its own sake, it is unrealistic to continue with one if it does not serve the interests of the cooperating libraries.

Perhaps at the root of the reluctance of librarians to speak and think in terms of self-interest is a desire to carry over into the library the same standards of conduct we all admire in private life. We admire in individuals a spirit of generosity, even magnanimity; and charity is one of the great virtues. Does it follow that institutions and private corporations should be magnanimous and charitable as well? The obligations of institutions are usually set forth in their charters or bylaws, and it is these guidelines that set the terms of institutional behavior. The corporation must serve the interests of its stockholders, and the privately financed library must serve the purposes set forth at the time of its establishment.

Trustees of institutions and directors of corporations are usually most acutely aware of these institutional responsibilities. They hold certain resources *in trust* for a specified constituency or owner group. They betray that trust, just as do librarians serving such institutions, if these resources are used to the benefit of others unless they also benefit those whom the institution is designed to serve. Thus charitable acts can in fact be *immoral* behavior, a betrayal of trust, when indulged in by an institution at the expense of its primary constituents. The very first words of the preamble of the Code of Ethics for Librarians state that "The library as an institution exists for the benefit of a *given constituency* . . ." (italics ours).

Abraham Lincoln stated the distinctions between personal and institutional morality most clearly, perhaps, when he faced the choice between freeing the slaves and saving the Union. In his letter to Horace Greeley of August 22, 1862 he said:

"I would save the Union. . . . My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by

freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that."\*

So he understood his Constitutional responsibilities as President of the republic, but his personal views were of a different order. He closes his letter to Greeley with these sentiments,

"I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free."\*

Let the librarian be persuaded in each case that cooperation serves the interests of the institution he serves. Then cooperation becomes his "official duty" and not merely the expression of his or another's "personal wish."

\* All italics in Lincoln's letter are Lincoln's own.

### Call for Candidates

The Nominating Committee for 1965-66 invites all SLA members to submit names of capable people who might be considered as candidates for Association office.

Although the Nominating 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. Membership of the Committee includes the following:

Agnes Brité  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.  
501 Boylston Street  
Boston 17, Massachusetts

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

Kenneth H. Fagerhaugh  
Box 430-A, R.D. #1  
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania  
(Carnegie Institute of Technology)

Sophia H. Furman  
Stein, Roe and Farnham  
135 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago 16, Illinois

Alvina Wassenberg, Chairman  
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.  
Dept. of Metallurgical Research  
Spokane, Washington 99215

Offices to be filled include President; President-Elect; Chairman, Advisory Council; Chairman-Elect, Advisory Council; and two Directors for three-year terms.

# The ALA Interlibrary Loan Committee

THE COMMITTEE was organized a number of years ago as one of a number of committees within the ALA Reference Services Division. As the name implies, its responsibility is in the area of interlibrary loans. Since interlibrary loans are today tied closely to copying methods, the committee includes a representative of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, Copying Methods Section.

Over 400 persons attended a program sponsored by the Committee during the ALA conference last July. Mrs. Frances B. Jenkins presided, while Lucien W. White, University of Illinois, and Committee Chairman, served as moderator of a panel discussion centered around the subject "Current Research in Interlibrary Loan Problems."

Panelists were Donald E. Oehlerts, Life Sciences Librarian, Colorado State University, who described a system for motor delivery of interlibrary loans along a 180-mile route in northern Colorado; Michael M. Reynolds, Assistant Director of Libraries, West Virginia University, who gave a progress report on West Virginia University's plans to serve as a "backstop" collection for the West Virginia region; Robert H. Staples, Assistant Director, Free Public Library, Summit, New Jersey, who gave the results of a recently completed New Jersey survey and told of plans to publish an interlibrary loan guidebook; and Gladys Johnson, General Services Librarian, North Carolina State Library, who presented recommendations based on an extensive survey conducted by the Southeastern Library Association. James C. Andrews, Library Services Department, Argonne National Laboratory; George Schwegmann, Jr., National Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress; and Thomas S. Shaw, Louisiana State University, all members of the Interlibrary Loan Committee, participated in the program as discussants.

Although the papers were varied in approach, they reflected two points in common: 1) pressures for interlibrary borrowing at all levels have greatly increased along with other pressures in libraries, and 2) improved coop-

erative arrangements at the local and state level may prove to be the most satisfactory method of satisfying these pressures.

The Interlibrary Loan Committee made the following recommendations:

1. That libraries at the state and local levels study the desirability of establishing special cooperative arrangements with respect to the interuse of library materials and the development of such catalogs, directories, or guides as may be required to make these cooperative arrangements effective. Examples now in effect or in prospect may be found in New Jersey, West Virginia, Colorado, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.
2. That workshops in interlibrary loan or interlibrary cooperation be held regularly in connection with library meetings at the state level.
3. That reports of activities in any of the above areas be forwarded to the Interlibrary Loan Committee, in care of the RSD Executive Secretary.

I will be glad to hear from SLA members with problems or suggestions in the area of interlibrary loan.

JAMES C. ANDREWS, SLA Representative  
ALA Interlibrary Loan Committee  
Argonne National Laboratory  
Argonne, Illinois

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## California Library Serves National Library

The University of California Library in Davis has entered an agreement with the National Agricultural Library whereby the latter's extensive collection of agricultural machinery catalogs will be combined with that of the F. Hal Higgins Library of Agricultural Technology. In addition, the California library will continue to acquire foreign and domestic catalogs, and the complete collection will be available to all interested parties. This is the first time that national responsibility for collecting publications and giving library services in a special subject area has been delegated to a land-grant university library by a national library.

# SLA Hall of Fame 1964

*President Mildred H. Brode has announced that four members who have made outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Special Libraries Association at the Association, Chapter, and Division levels over a period of years have been named to the SLA Hall of Fame in 1964:*

**D**r. **Jolan M. Fertig** has been a "vocal and thought-provoking contributor to all levels of Association endeavors" since she joined SLA in 1931, two years after assuming responsibility for the Technical Library at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories in Churchill Borough (near Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. During the 35 years she directed this library, it grew from an office-size room to spacious carpeted quarters housing 50,000 volumes and 800 periodicals. A Hungarian by birth, she received a doctorate in chemistry at the University of Budapest before coming to the United States in 1926. Dr. Fertig's contributions to the special library profession have been many and varied, but perhaps the most important has been her long interest in promoting and improving *Technical Book Review Index*. She was a member of the 1934 committee that studied the feasibility of the Association's publishing *TBRI* after the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh gave it up, served as *TBRI* Committee Chairman from 1940 until 1959, and in 1955 was honored with the SLA Professional Award for her endeavors in making *TBRI* a basic library selection tool. Other Association work has included service as a Director, 1934-37, Second Vice-President, 1938-39, Pittsburgh Convention Chairman, 1938, and membership on numerous committees. Dr. Fertig was President of the Pittsburgh Chapter in 1934 and on its Executive Committee in 1943. In addition she participated in many projects and activities of the Chapter as well as of the Science-Technology Division.



**M**argaret Hatch, co-founder and three-time President of the San Francisco Chapter, is regarded by colleagues as an "interpreter of Association affairs to the Pacific Coast Chapters and an advocate of cooperation with other library associations." After graduating from the California State Library School, she entered county library work in California and five years later shifted to special libraries when she accepted the position of Assistant in the newly established Standard Oil Company of California Library in San Francisco. A year later she was appointed Head Librarian, a post she held until 1929 when she left to organize and head a library for the Pacific Coast Head Office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, where she remained until her retirement in 1959. Miss Hatch was the first President of a group of San Francisco special librarians organized in 1921 (this became the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter in 1924), and again in 1928-29 and in 1939-40 served as President. After joining SLA in 1923, she was a spirited participant in all her growing Chapter's activities and became a member of the Insurance Division, of which she was Chairman in 1943-44. On the Association level she served as a Director during 1948-51. A strong supporter of joint meetings, Miss Hatch assisted in initiating meetings of special librarians with the California Library Association in 1921, and as a result SLA California Chapters still meet jointly with CLA each year.

**M**ary Jane Henderson was one of the founders and the first President of the first Canadian Chapter, Montreal, in 1932. However, she had joined the Association five years earlier when she was working in New York City and was a member of the New York Chapter. After earning her B.A. degree at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, she attended the Library School at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and acquired a B.L.S. Before returning to her native land to organize one of the first special libraries in Montreal for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1930, she gained experience in New York at Columbia University Library, British Library of Information (now British Information Services), and Lazard Frères. Over the years she has given generously of her time and abilities, serving as Chairman of the Montreal Convention in 1936, Director of the Association, 1937-40, and on many committees of the Financial and Insurance Groups (now Divisions). Miss Henderson has been particularly interested in furthering the profession through effective placement and education, and she acted as Chairman of the Employment and Education Committees of the Montreal Chapter for many seasons. She also has been a consultant to organizations establishing new special libraries and for two years before her official retirement in 1960 fulfilled a special assignment for the Investment Department Library of the Montreal Trust Company.



**M**arion E. Wells' "distinguished leadership to the Association and to the profession as a whole" was first widely acclaimed in 1958 when she was honored with the SLA Professional Award. Her enthusiasms and interests have embraced numerous activities and projects of the Illinois Chapter, the Financial (now Business and Finance) Division, the Association, and the entire profession since she became an SLA member in 1933. In her Chapter she has served as President, 1942-44, Director, 1944-45, and on many committees, and it was she who conceived the Chapter's successful booklet, *Inside Special Libraries*. In her Division she has officiated

as Bulletin Editor, 1940-41, Chairman, 1941-42, and Convention Program Chairman, 1951 and 1958. In the Association her most important positions included Second Vice-President, 1945-46, Chairman of the 1947 Convention in Chicago, Chairman of the first Consultation Service Committee, 1955-56, and member of the first Association-wide Recruitment Committee, 1953-55. Miss Wells has also written and lectured on special library work. She started her library career at the Chicago Public Library and spent some years at the Illinois Merchants Trust Company and the Foreman State National Bank, both in Chicago, before becoming Librarian of The First National Bank of Chicago in 1931. She developed an outstanding financial library for the Bank during the next 30 years and upon her retirement in 1963, was persuaded to continue her association as Archivist.

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## SLA Sustaining Members

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The following organizations are supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1964. These are additions to the Sustaining Members for 1964 listed in *News and Notes*, March 1964, and include all applications processed through March 24, 1964.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.  
 AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION  
 CONSOLIDATED BOOK SERVICE, INC.  
 DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER  
 ESCUELA DE ADMINISTRACION DE NEGOCIOS  
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO  
 INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP.  
 MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL LIBRARY  
 MAXWELL SCIENTIFIC INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
 MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.  
 SUN OIL COMPANY



# Bibliographic Control of Conference Literature

MARGARET L. PFLUEGER, Chief, Information Section

Division of Technical Information Extension, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge



LIBRARIANS, documentalists, and scientists are well aware of the problems connected with the growing body of information presented at scientific meetings, congresses, conferences, and symposiums. (In this paper the term "conference literature" is used to cover all this type of information.) Among librarians this literature presents problems to the cataloger, the reference librarian, and the acquisitions or order librarian. This paper describes efforts made by the Division of Technical Information of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to identify, acquire, and bibliographically control this material as it relates to the field of nuclear science and technology.

## Publication of Proceedings

The Commission has included conference proceedings in its publication program since its beginning. The brochure, *Proceedings of Technical Meetings Published by the United States Atomic Energy Commission* (October 1961, now out-of-print), lists one conference dated 1948.

In 1956 a series of report numbers beginning with TID-7500 was designated for use with AEC-sponsored conferences. In January 1964, the series had reached TID-7684. However, not all AEC-sponsored conferences are to be found listed with a TID-7500 number. Some are issued by the laboratory where the conference was held (i.e., *Proceedings of the Conference on the Physics of Breeding* (ANL-6122), a conference held at Argonne National Laboratory); others are published commercially (i.e., *Symposium on Recovery of Cells from Injury*, published as a supplement to the *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology* 58 [1961]).

A recent development is the initiation of the AEC Symposium Series. Number 1 in this series is *Progress in Medical Radioisotope Scanning* (TID-7673). The series has a special, uniform, book-size format and features AEC conferences of widespread interest. These publications will be sold by the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, as are most AEC reports.

## Acquisition of Conference Literature

The AEC Division of Technical Information (DTI) attempts to cover the world's unclassified atomic energy literature in *Nuclear Science Abstracts (NSA)*. There is a constant search for new sources of information, journals, patents, books, and conference literature. Efforts to cover conferences adequately are frustrated by 1) the erratic publication patterns of conference proceedings and 2) the high percentage of conference papers that are never published.<sup>1</sup> Lists of scientific conferences such as the International Atomic Energy Agency's series *Conferences, Meetings, Training Courses in Atomic Energy* are checked to learn of forthcoming meetings, and requests for papers or complete proceedings are made to authors and sponsors. This is very costly in man hours, but the search for and the acquisition of conference papers in nuclear science is necessary if coverage of the literature is to be as complete as the AEC would wish.

1. Malcolm D. Ferrier, Managing Editor, American Nuclear Society, estimates that of the 600-odd papers included each year in the *American Nuclear Society Transactions*, about 15 per cent are published more completely in an ANS-sponsored publication. An indeterminate number appear in other journals or as reports. He does point out, however, that many of the papers given at ANS meetings are more appropriate for discussion than for formal publication and that the 600-word summary that appears in the *Transactions* is adequate for reporting the work in its current status.

A cooperative venture of recent months has enabled DTI to increase greatly *NSA's* coverage in this area. The Gmelin Institute Documentation Center in Frankfurt has for some time been recording and indexing nuclear science conference papers in its Series AB of *Atomkernenergie-Dokumentation beim Gmelin-Institut (AED)*.<sup>2</sup> In 1962 a contractual agreement was reached between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Gmelin Institute whereby the Institute provides conference papers acquired for its own program to the Commission for abstracting in *NSA*. The Institute has a vigorous acquisition program, and most of this literature is at present widely announced and adequately indexed.

### Bibliographic Control

One important function performed at the Commission's Division of Technical Information Extension in Oak Ridge is filling reference requests. Certain developments in the bibliographic control of the conference literature by DTI Extension are a direct outgrowth of needs recognized by library assistants in the struggle to find proceedings or papers when a requester had cited only a title, place, and date.

One of the first means devised for identifying the conference literature was the adoption of the form heading "Conferences" in the subject indexes of *NSA*. This device is useful in searching individual issues, but the five-year cumulated indexes (volumes 11-16, 1957-61) have eight pages of conference titles listed at random in fine print! Furthermore, the heading is used only for complete proceedings or for a discussion of the conference as a whole. It is not used when only individual papers are abstracted.

When DTI began to include a large number of individual conference papers in *NSA*, the desirability of using some scheme to tie together all papers given at a particular conference quickly became apparent. The solution was the adoption of a CONF number to identify uniquely each conference represented by at least one paper. The numbers

Report No. CONF-16-	Abstract No.	Availability
	(International Symposium on the Natural Radiation Environment, Houston, Texas, April 1963)	
15	18-4081	Dep.(mc); \$2.60(fs), \$1.04(mf) OTS; Gmelin, AED-CONF-63-033-13
CONF-23-	(American Physical Society, 1963 March Meeting, St. Louis, March 1963)	
21	18-4358	ORINS. Gmelin, AED-CONF-63-022-42
CONF-46-	(American Physical Society 1963 Spring Meeting, Washington, D. C., April 1963)	
98	18-4512	See GA-4292
CONF-67-	(Health Physics Society 8th Annual Meeting, New York, New York, June 1963)	
34	18-4128	ORINS. Gmelin, AED-CONF-63-049-37
35	18-3473	ORINS. Gmelin, AED-CONF-63-049-33

Figure 1: Sample entries from the Report Number Index of "Nuclear Science Abstracts."

are assigned serially, with no consideration for chronology. Individual papers are given a sub-number under the conference number. The papers are listed in the *NSA* Report Number Index as shown in Figure 1.

As an adjunct to its reference and acquisition functions, the DTI Extension has maintained a file of information on conferences in the field of nuclear science. The record is kept by date, because experience has shown that often the date or approximate date of a conference was known, even if a requester has been rather vague about other details. The record contains information on where, how, and by whom formal proceedings were published. It also contains the equally important information that formal proceedings were *not published* for certain conferences, thus preventing many hours of searching for non-existent proceedings.

The use of a punched paper tape typewriter to produce DTI's own record permits the easy preparation of copy for a listing that can be made available to users of DTI's services. *Availability of Nuclear Science Conference Literature* (TID-19000) is issued at irregular intervals. Each issue contains information that has been collected by DTI Extension since the previous number. In addition to statements about the availability of proceedings, the CONF number and the AED-Conf number (the Gmelin Institute's designation) are given for each conference when they are known (see Figure 2). This listing thus serves as an index by date to those randomly assigned numbers. The informality of this

2. STEIN, Dimitri R. and BASCHKIN, Bernard B. Nuclear Documentation in West Germany. *Nuclear News*, vol. 6, no. 4, April 1963, p. 34-7.

63-5-6-IN  
 22ND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN SOCIETY OF  
 MEDICAL RADIOLOGY AND NUCLEAR MEDICINE  
 The Society  
 Catania, Sicily, Italy; May 6-9, 1963  
 AVAILABILITY: A. No information

63-5-8-NA  
 CONFERENCE ON BASIC MECHANISMS IN THE RADIATION  
 CHEMISTRY OF AQUEOUS MEDIA  
 National Academy of Sciences  
 Gatlinburg, Tennessee; May 8 - 10, 1963  
 AVAILABILITY: A. Proceedings will be published as a  
 special supplement issue of the journal Radiation Research,  
 published by Academic Press, New York, for the Radiation  
 Research Society B. 3 papers received C. CONF-81;  
 AED-Conf-63-075

Figure 2: Sample entries from "Availability of Nuclear Science Conference Literature" TID-19000.

service or listing should be stressed. It is a by-product of an internal record, and its limitations must be considered in this light.

The ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entry points up some of the problems associated with cataloging conference literature so that it may be easily found by a searcher. One cataloger has stated the problem as stemming from 1) the way publications are issued and 2) deficiencies in ALA rules.<sup>3</sup> Experience in reference work has shown that the requester often knows the place (i.e., the Rochester conference on high energy physics, the Gatlinburg conference on analytical chemistry) a conference was held,

3. McLEOD, Margaret. A Cataloger Looks at Symposia Literature. *Particles* (SLA Oak Ridge Chapter Bulletin), vol. 9, no. 5 (June 1963), p. 6.

Figure 3: Sample entries from KWIC Index to Conferences Abstracted in "Nuclear Science Abstracts." Top shows access by place and keyword in title, middle shows access by date, and bottom shows access by number.

	RADIO AND MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY, DURHAM, 57-11-00, 14*691 (AGR-31)	359
D/C)	BRITTLINESS IN METALS, CULCETH, 57-11-01, 12*10616 (NP-6759)	41
ICAL CHEMISTRY IN NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGY, GATLINBURG, 57-11-04, 13*16223 (TID-7555)	13*21641 (IGR-1451R)	105
	77TH ANNUAL AEC WELDING ... CHICAGO, 57-11-06, 13*8977 (TID-7562)	436
	FRENCH-AMERICAN ... GRAPHITE REACTORS, UPTON, 57-11-12, 13*3946 (BNL-489)	132
	RARE METALS AND ALLOYS, USSR, 57-11-18, 16*3513	715
	FAST REACTOR PROGRAM ... CHICAGO, 57-11-20, 12*5013 (TID-7548)	114
	FAST REACTOR INFORMATION MEETING, CHICAGO, 57-11-20, 13*16576	90
	... TRITIUM IN TRACER APPLICATIONS, NEW-YORK, 57-11-22, 16*25092	753
	2ND NATIONAL ... HIGH-TEMPERATURE CHEMISTRY, PARIS, 57-11-28, 14*13747	421
<hr/>		
60-10-1C, 15*E764(T) (JPRS-11452)	2ND ALL-UNION ... RADIATION CHEMISTRY, MOSCOW,	725
RY, FERNALD, 56-10-11, 12*94 (WASH-736)	2ND ANNUAL ... R10-ASSAY AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST	411
UM, SALT-LAKE-CITY, 54-00-00, 16*28699 (TID-7639)	2ND ANNUAL ... PLUTONIUM, RADIUM, AND MESOTHORI	727
EACTORS FOR SHIP PROPULSION, HAMBURG, 59-11-26, 16*11281	2ND ANNUAL UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION ... NUCLEAR R	728
NE, 58-12-15, 14*23868	2ND AUSTRALASIAN ... RADIATION BIOLOGY, MELBOUR	412
NG3 WORKING GROUP ... DAYTON, 59-05-26, 14*15913 (WADC-T/	2ND HIGH-TEMPERATURE INORGANIC REFRACTORY COATI	478
FLOW PROBLEMS, KIRTLAND-AIR-FORCE-BASE, 61-05-16, / AFSWC	2ND HYDRODYNAMIC ... NUMERICAL METHODS OF FLUID	631
13*19066 (AECU-0277)	2ND INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL ... OAK-RIDGE, 48-08-18, 417	
<hr/>		
N, 62-01-00, 16*18924	... INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON THERMODYNAMIC AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES, PRINCETO	804
LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS, LAFAYETTE, 59-02-23, 13*21435	THERMODYNAMICS AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF GASES	541
15*16267	THE THERMOELECTRIC SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, 59-00-00,	535
	THERMOELECTRICITY, WASHINGTON, 58-09-00, 15*9630	332
84 (TID-7561PT.1)	THERMOMETRY SEMINAR, OAK-RIDGE, 59-10-31, 14*246	154
14*17436 (TID-7558[SUPPL.1])	THERMONUCLEAR CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, 58-02-00,	60
361	THERMONUCLEAR PROCESSES, LONDON, 59-04-29, 14*16	542

but this valuable piece of information does not often show up as a file point in a catalog.

As an experimental indexing project, DTI decided to exploit the information found in the entries under "Conferences" in *NSA* to produce a permuted KWIC index. With a small amount of editing, the material was programmed for a computer to produce an index that would provide access to these conferences by date, place, key words in the title, number (i.e., second conference on analytical chemistry of nuclear reactions), and report number (see Figure 3). This publication, *Index to Conferences Abstracted in Nuclear Science Abstracts* (TID-4043), which was prepared as an experiment, has proved sufficiently useful to justify prompt up-dating and expansion. The next edition will cover *NSA* "Conference" entries for volumes 11-17 (1957-1963), and items listed in the first four numbers of *Availability of Nuclear Science Conference Literature* (TID-19000).

The ultimate beneficiary of the services of the AEC's Division of Technical Information is the scientist or administrator whose responsibility it is to carry out the Commission's objectives. In serving this public, the DTI recognizes the role of the librarian and documentalist as an essential and vital link in the communication chain. Efforts will be continued to furnish such aids as those described here to make the librarians' task easier.

# 55th SLA Convention Program

St. Louis, Missouri

June 7-11, 1964

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce

Theme:

## The Special Librarian as a Creative Catalyst

SLA conventioners will meet in St. Louis whose geographical position as a gateway to the West will be symbolized by a 630-foot steel Gateway Arch (*see photo above*). Designed by the late Eero Saarinen, the Arch, to be completed in 1965, will dominate the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park on the St. Louis riverfront and will be the nation's tallest monument.

Convention registration fees have been set at \$8 for preregistration; \$10 if paid at the time of registration; and \$4 per day for less than the full Convention. Preregistration is an advantage to all concerned, and all who possibly can are urged to use this opportunity before the May 18 deadline.

The Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, Convention Headquarters, is located within walking distance of the main downtown area, and the other Convention hotels—Statler Hilton, Bel Air Motor Hotel-East, and the Pick-Mark Twain—are conveniently located near the headquarters hotel. Prices for single rooms range from \$7-14, doubles and twins from \$11-18.50, and suites (Sheraton-Jefferson only) from \$25-45. Reservation forms are available from Association Headquarters or may be made directly with Mrs. Louella Ryan, Manager, Reservations, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, 12th Boulevard at Locust, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 7

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

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

### Afternoon

OPEN HOUSE, PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY, SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY: 1:00-4:00 p.m.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Executive Committee: 3:00 p.m.

Advisory Committee: 4:00 p.m.

### Evening

RECEPTION IN EXHIBIT HALL: 6:00-8:30 p.m.

OPEN HOUSES: Advertising, Biological Sciences, Business and Finance, Military Librarians, Museum-Picture (joint), Publishing, Science-Technology, and Social Science Divisions, and Planning, Building, and Housing Section and Petroleum Section (for members and friends; host: Taylor-Carlisle Book Store)

# MONDAY, JUNE 8

## Breakfast

DOCUMENTATION DIVISION: 8:00-9:30 a.m. Business Meeting  
METALS DIVISION: 8:00-10:00 a.m. 1963-64 Executive Committee  
MUSEUM DIVISION: 8:00-9:30 a.m. Business Meeting  
PICTURE DIVISION: 8:00-9:00 a.m. Swap Shop  
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Petroleum Section: 8:00-9:30 a.m. Business Meeting

## Morning

OPENING SESSION: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon:  
Presiding: Mrs. Mildred Hooker Brode, President, Special Libraries Association; David Taylor Model Basin, Washington, D. C.  
Invocation  
Welcome: Louis M. Nourse, Librarian, Saint Louis Public Library  
Welcome from the Greater Saint Louis Chapter: President, Francis B. O'Leary, Librarian, Saint Louis University Medical Center  
Introduction of Convention Committee: Convention Chairman, James V. Jones, Director of Libraries, Saint Louis University  
Summary of Exhibits: Exhibits Committee Chairman, Dr. Andrew J. Eaton, Director of Libraries, Washington University  
KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Dr. Don R. Swanson, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

## Luncheon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: Ray Krings, Advertising Manager, Anheuser-Busch, Saint Louis  
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: Dr. Fritz Went, Research Professor of Botany, Washington University, *Plants and Books: Sources for Air Pollution*. Followed by Business Meeting  
BUSINESS AND FINANCE AND INSURANCE DIVISIONS AND SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Public Utilities Section: H. Harold Ross, Executive Assistant, Union Electric Company, Saint Louis, *Government in Business—Our Business*  
MILITARY LIBRARIANS DIVISION: Business Meeting  
PICTURE DIVISION host at joint meeting with MUSEUM, PUBLISHING, AND NEWSPAPER DIVISIONS: Waldo H. Moore, Chief, Reference Division, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, *Copyrights of Pictorial Material*. Question and answer period will follow  
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION  
Engineering Section: John T. Heard, Group Manager, Aerospace Ground Equipment, Engineering Department, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, *The Gemini Program—Engineering Problems and Information Needs*  
Paper and Textiles Section: Business Meeting  
Petroleum Section: Willard M. Wilson, Secretary, American Petroleum Institute, New York, *API—What It Is—What It Does*  
Pharmaceutical Section: Buffet luncheon and Business Meeting, Wohl Student Center, Washington University  
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION, Social Welfare Section: Business Meeting  
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION: Business Meeting

## Afternoon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: 2:45 p.m. Tour of Grant's Farm (limited to 100 persons); 4:30 p.m. Press reception, Division suite, Division members and their Saint Louis business guests only  
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: Business Meeting  
BUSINESS AND FINANCE AND INSURANCE DIVISIONS: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Workshop: *An Open Window—The Creative Approach*  
DOCUMENTATION DIVISION and SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Chemistry Section: 1:00-5:30 p.m. Tour of Monsanto Chemical Company Library

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 1:00 p.m. Business Meeting; 3:00 p.m. Tour of Missouri Botanical Garden, guided by Dr. George Van Schaak, Librarian

METALS DIVISION: *Catalytic Action of Librarians in Disseminating Information*. Presiding, Eleanor B. Gibson, Carrier Corporation Research Center, Syracuse, New York. *Abstract Bulletin for Corporate R&E Reports*, Dr. Frank E. McKenna, Supervisor, Information Center, Air Reduction Company, Inc.; *Tomorrow's Titles Today—Disseminating Periodical Information*, Alma Girand, Technical Librarian, Pet Milk Company; *Current Engineering Literature—30 Years Young*, Eugene B. Jackson, Librarian, General Motors Corp.; *Abstract Bulletin of the Company Library—A Current Awareness Tool*, Virginia B. Seidel, Librarian, The International Nickel Co., Inc.; and *KWIC and Easy? A Librarian's View of a Computer-Produced Technical Reports Announcement System*, Paula M. Strain, Technical Librarian, Space Guidance Center, International Business Machines Corp.

MUSEUM DIVISION: Workshop

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 2:00-5:00 p.m. Gerard L. Alexander, Chief, Map Division, New York Public Library, *Maps in Our Changing World*; Gladys Hine, Alton (Ill.) *Evening Telegraph, Lessons for Leadership*; Roscoe Eads, Cincinnati *Enquirer, Do You Run a Library, a Reference Room, or a Morgue?*; William Chase, Librarian, Flint (Mich.) *Journal, A Newspaper Librarian Looks at the Calendar*; Joseph Simmons, Librarian, Chicago *Sun-Times and Daily News, Merging of the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News Libraries*; and B. M. Reddington, Librarian, New York *Daily News, Operating a Newspaper Library During a Strike*

PICTURE AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: 2:00-4:00 p.m. Workshops: *Rights and Permissions: Can We Use This Picture?*, Mrs. Helen Faye, Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., Moderator; *Ethics in Picture Libraries*, Mrs. Alice Hook, Cincinnati Art Museum, Moderator; and *The Release of Photographic Reproductions*, Mrs. Margaret Nolan, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Moderator

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION *Management-Library Relations*

Aerospace Section: 2:00-4:00 p.m. *How the Aerospace Librarian Serves Management and the Scientist through the Information Center*, Hubert Sauter, Chief, Technical Services Branch, Division of Technical Information, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and A. Gregory Abadian, Deputy Administrator, Defense Documentation Center, Department of Defense

Chemistry Section and DOCUMENTATION DIVISION: 1:00-5:00 p.m. Tour of Monsanto Chemical Company Library

Engineering Section: 2:00-3:00 p.m. Business Meeting; 3:00-5:00 p.m. Round Table Discussion: *Tomorrow's Librarian—Member of the Research Team or Spectator*

Nuclear Science Section: 2:00 p.m. Panel discussion: *Library-Management Relations: Evaluation of Libraries*. Lee F. Parman, Manager, Technical Libraries Department, Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Moderator; Ray R. Dickison, Chief Librarian, Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory; John Sherrod, Chief, Information Services and Systems Branch, Division of Technical Information, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.; C. G. Stevenson, Manager, Technical Information Operation, Hanford Laboratories, General Electric Company, Richland, Washington; and Wallace D. Schoenbeck, Manager, Educational Department, Union Electric Company, St. Louis

Paper and Textiles Section: 2:00-3:30 p.m. Panel Discussion: *Working with Management to Modernize Information Services*

Petroleum Section: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Discussion of results of questionnaire submitted to management personnel responsible for library service within their companies. Discussion leader: Dorothy A. Knowles, Librarian, National Energy Board, Ottawa, Canada

Pharmaceutical Section: 2:30-4:30 p.m. Washington University School of Medicine Library, *Management, the Library, and the Machine*. Introduction by Dr. Estelle Brodman, Librarian and Associate Professor of Medical History, Washington University; demonstration and discussion by Irwin Pizer, Librarian and Assistant Professor of Medical History, State University of New York, Syracuse, Donald R. Franz, Senior Program

Analyst, and Evelyn Moore, Research Associate, Washington University School of Medicine

Public Utilities Section: 2:30-4:00 p.m. Workshop on ways in which the librarian can be the catalyst in helping management see what services it needs and wants. Fred B. Oxtoby, Chief, Catalog Department, The John Crerar Library, Moderator. Discussion Leaders: Mrs. Virginia J. Edgington, Librarian, Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, and Mrs. Janna O. Leffingwell, Librarian, Minneapolis Gas Company, Minneapolis

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION, Planning, Building and Housing Section: *City Planning and Urban Renewal*: Robert B. Jones, Director of Planning, Saint Louis, and Albert N. Votaw, Director of Development in Charge of Planning Urban Renewal, Saint Louis Housing Authority; *Metropolitan Planning*: William Weismantel, Assistant Professor of Architecture, Washington University, and Hermann F. Wagner, Saint Louis County Planning Commission

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION: 2:00-4:00 p.m. Workshop

CHAPTER AND DIVISION BULLETIN EDITORS: 4:30 p.m. Mary L. Allison, Publications and Public Relations Director, presiding

## Dinner

ASSOCIATION PAST-PRESIDENTS

INCOMING-CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Aerospace Section: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Business Meeting

Nuclear Science Section: 6:00-8:00 p.m. Business Meeting

## Evening

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING: 8:00-9:30 p.m.

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 7:00-8:00 p.m. Business Meeting

DIVISION OPEN HOUSES: Advertising and Business and Finance Divisions

## TUESDAY, JUNE 9

### Breakfast

PICTURE DIVISION: 8:00-9:00 a.m. Business Meeting

### Morning

GENERAL SESSION: 9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon: *Creative Organization: the Librarian as a Manager* (Sponsored by the Division Relations Committee)

Chairman: Efren Gonzalez, Convention Program Committee, Director of Technical Communications, Grove Laboratories, Saint Louis

Speaker: Daniel M. Green, M.D., Vice-President, Research and Development Division, Grove Laboratories, Saint Louis

Dr. Green's orientation lecture on fundamental managerial practices will be followed by workshop sessions in which members will be assigned to groups arranged according to size of their library staff

### Luncheon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: Business Meeting

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: Speaker from Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, *ACIC Mission and Products Briefing*, illustrated with slides

METALS DIVISION: Business Meeting

MILITARY LIBRARIANS AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: Walter M. Carlson, Director of Technical Information, Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense, *Winning Tomorrow's Battles*

MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: Rev. Lowrie J. Daly, S.J., illustrated lecture on illuminations from the Vatican Library, in the Knights Room, Pius XII Memorial Library, Saint Louis University

NEWSPAPER AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: Charles Taylor, Associate Librarian, Saint Louis Public Library, *What Is Special About the Saint Louis Public Library?*

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Public Utilities Section: Guests of Laclede Gas Company (Section members only); Business Meeting

Committee on Government Information Services: Open meeting, 12:00 Noon-2:30 p.m. Bernard M. Fry, Director, Technical Documentation Center, Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce; John Sherrod, Chief, Information Services and Systems Branch, Division of Technical Information, Atomic Energy Commission; Hubert Sauter, Chief, Technical Services Branch, Division of Technical Information, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and A. Gregory Abdian, Deputy Administrator, Defense Documentation Center, Department of Defense

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION, Planning, Building, and Housing Section: Vivian Sessions, Librarian, New York Public Library (City Planning and Housing Library), *The Librarian in Urban Renewal Politics*. Business Meeting

## Afternoon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: Joint meeting with Advertising Federation of America, Chase Hotel

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION: Mrs. Frances G. Livingston, Senior Librarian for Technical Services, Kornhauser Memorial Medical Library, University of Louisville, *An Application of Machine Methods to the Control of Journals in the Kornhauser Memorial Medical Library*; Michael S. Koch, Senior Reference Librarian, State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, *Electronically Produced Subject Lists by Use of Multiple Punch Cards*; Mrs. Jacqueline W. Felter, Director, Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals, Medical Library Center of New York, *Mechanized Union Catalog for Medical Libraries of Metropolitan New York*; and Vernon M. Pings, Medical Librarian, Wayne State University, Detroit, *Bibliographic Control, Literature Dissemination and Electronic Data Processing Equipment*

BUSINESS AND FINANCE AND INSURANCE DIVISIONS: 2:00-4:30 p.m. *Your Money Supply*, flannel board presentation by D. M. Lewis, W. E. Walker, and E. C. Schaback, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

DOCUMENTATION DIVISION: Don S. Culbertson, Librarian for Research and Development, Colorado State University. Workshop and demonstration on flow-charting and programming

METALS DIVISION: Roundtables: James A. Dodd, Science Librarian, Northern Illinois University, presiding; *Cooperation in Multi-Library Companies*, Mrs. Marian S. Veath, General Electric Company, Louisville Kentucky; *Procedure Manuals*, Anthony J. Venett, Research Librarian, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio; *Library Forms*, Dorothy J. Forman, General Motors Corporation, Ternstedt Division, Warren, Michigan; *New Gadgets and Equipment*, Richard W. Luce and David Hoffman, Library Technology Project, American Library Association; and *Training Programs for Non-Professionals*, Lawrence D. Medley, A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MILITARY LIBRARIANS AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: 2:00-4:00 p.m. Panel discussion: *How Much Automation—When and Where?* The librarian as a decision-maker in the selection of manual and automatic procedures and systems for libraries of varying size and kind: 1) Large systems—sophisticated mechanizations; 2) Medium or semi-automated systems; and 3) Smaller systems, devices, and applications

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 2:00-5:00 p.m. Arthur Bertelson, Managing Editor, George Hall, Assistant Editor, Editorial Page, and Sam Armstrong, Reporter Training Editor, Saint Louis *Post-Dispatch*, *The Editors Look at the Newspaper Library*; Cyril Sykes, Librarian, Miami *Herald*, *Improving the Image of the Newspaper Library*; Rex Schaeffer, Librarian, *Times-Union and Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y., *Punched Cards Indexing for*



*Small and Medium-Sized Newspaper Libraries*; and Agnes Henebry, Librarian, Decatur (Ill.) *Herald and Review, Operation of Smaller Newspaper Libraries*

PICTURE DIVISION: 3:00-5:30 p.m. Workshops on physical care of pictures: 1) Reports from various picture librarians on procedures used in their libraries, e.g., care of old and new photographs, and care and handling of color transparencies, glass slides, film negatives, clippings, etc.; and 2) Demonstrations on lamination, dry mounting, and other processes of preservation

PUBLISHING DIVISION: 1:30-3:00 p.m. Business Meeting

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION: 2:30-5:00 p.m. Business Meeting

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION: 2:00 p.m. *American Attitudes Which Influence or Affect Minority Groups* Presiding, Ellen Brennan, Librarian Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc. Introduction by Marguerite McNeil, Librarian, Cincinnati Municipal Reference Library. Speakers: Howard Woods, Executive Editor of *St. Louis Argus*, and Myron Schwartz, Executive Editor, *Trans-Action*

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COMMITTEE: Open Meeting on content of Journal: 4:00-5:00 p.m. R. G. Krupp, Chairman

## Evening

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

ANNUAL BANQUET: 7:30 p.m.  
The Goldenrod Showboat, Players in a 19th Century Melodrama.

OPEN HOUSES: Business and Finance and Metals Divisions

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10

### Breakfast

INCOMING-DIVISION OFFICERS  
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Chemistry Section: 7:30-9:30 a.m. Business Meeting

### Morning

GENERAL SESSION: 10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon  
Dr. William Stephenson, Distinguished Research Professor of Advertising, School of Journalism, University of Missouri, *The Creative Person*

### Luncheon

ADVERTISING, MUSEUM, PICTURE, PUBLISHING, AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISIONS: *Book and Author Luncheon*, Elinor Coyle, author of *Heritage Houses* and other articles on Saint Louis lore

### Afternoon

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING: 2:00-4:30 p.m.  
CHAPTER EMPLOYMENT CHAIRMEN: 4:30 p.m. Grace Reynolds, Assistant to Executive Director, presiding  
METALS DIVISION: 4:30 p.m. 1964-65 Executive Committee Meeting

### Dinner

ADVERTISING DIVISION: Gaslight Square

### Evening

CONVENTION-WIDE TRIP ON THE MISSISSIPPI VIA THE STEAMER "ADMIRAL," 8:00 p.m.  
Sponsored by Metals Division for benefit of the SLA Scholarship and Student Loan Fund

## THURSDAY, JUNE 11

### Breakfast

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION: Advisory Committee Meeting (outgoing and incoming members invited)

### Morning

ADVERTISING DIVISION: 9:30 a.m. Informal discussion, *A Second Look at Information Retrieval*: Isabel M. Cubberley, Librarian, Long Island Lighting Company; Mrs. Audrey N. Grosch, Librarian, Marketing Research Department, General Mills, Inc.; William Saunders, Librarian, Marketing Sciences Institute; and Edward G. Strable, Library Director, J. Walter Thompson Company, Chicago, Moderator. (Division suite; members only)

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: All day tour of Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, Monsanto Chemical Company Library, and Missouri Botanical Garden (Shaw's)

BUSINESS AND FINANCE DIVISION: 9:00 a.m.-10:45 a.m. *Libraries for Developing Countries*: JoAnn Aufdenkamp, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, *A Library in a Developing Country*, and Janet Bogardus, Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *A Library to Serve Economic Development*. 11:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon. Business Meeting

INSURANCE DIVISION: Business Meeting

METALS DIVISION AND SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Nuclear Science Section: All-day tour of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Uranium Division, and Monsanto Chemical Company Library. Group 1: 8:45 a.m. Restricted to 25 Metals Division members; Group 2: 9:45 a.m. Restricted to 25 Metals Division and Nuclear Science Section members (Note: Aliens who expect to take this tour *must notify by May 15* Alma Girand, Technical Librarian, Pet Milk Company, Research and Development Center, Greenville, Illinois 62246)

MILITARY LIBRARIANS AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION: 9:00-11:00 a.m. Tour of McDonnell Aircraft Corporation. Size of group is limited and preference to members of these Divisions only

MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: 9:30 a.m. Tour of Mississippi river front and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (U. S. National Park Service), followed by tour of Saint Louis City Art Museum

NEWSPAPER DIVISION: 9:15 a.m.-12:00 Noon. Ruth Braun, Librarian, *Detroit News*, and Evelyn Smith, Syracuse University School of Journalism, *Newspaper Library Reference Books*. *Newspaper Librarians' Clinic*, A general discussion led by the Division Chairman, assisted by a panel of newspaper librarians

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Petroleum Section: 8:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Tour of Shell Oil Company refinery at Wood River, Illinois

Pharmaceutical Section: 9:00-11:00 a.m. Tour of Rexall Drug Company

Public Utilities Section: 8:00 a.m. Tour of Union Electric Company's Taum Sauk Pumped-Storage Plant. This will be an all-day bus tour as guests of Union Electric Company. Limited to Section members only

SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION, Planning, Building, and Housing and Social Welfare Sections: 9:00-11:30 a.m. Open meeting. Rudard A. Jones, Director, Small Homes Council, *Housing and Building Since World War II*; William F. McKinney, Federal Housing Administration, *Federal Agencies in Building and Housing*; Roy Wenzlick, Wenzlick Research Corporation, *Building and Research and Documentation*; and R. Buckminster Fuller, Architect, *Trends in Structure and Mechanics of Libraries*.

### Luncheon

ADVERTISING, NEWSPAPER, AND PUBLISHING DIVISIONS: Joseph Holland, Assistant to the Publisher, *Saint Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Legacy and Bequest*

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: Schneithorst's Restaurant

INSURANCE DIVISION: 12:00 Noon-2:00 p.m. Robert S. Pike, Vice-President, Rollins Burdick Hunter Company, and film, "The Warning Bell," produced for Nationwide Insurance Companies

METALS DIVISION AND SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Nuclear Science Section, Tour Groups 1 and 2: Dr. John A. Fellows, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Uranium Division, *Metallurgical Information Storage and Retrieval*  
MILITARY LIBRARIANS AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISIONS: Ramada Inn. John T. Heard, Group Manager, Aerospace Ground Equipment, Engineering Department, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, *Space Rockets and Capsules*  
MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: Saint Louis City Art Museum  
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION: *A Special Library Project in Nigeria*, Frank McGowan, University of Pittsburgh School of Public and International Affairs Library; Business Meeting

## Afternoon

ADVERTISING DIVISION: Tour and reception at D'Arcy Advertising Company and Gardner Advertising Company. Limited to Division members  
GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION: 1:15-5:30 p.m. Tour of the USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center  
MUSEUM AND PICTURE DIVISIONS: Tour of the Missouri Historical Society (Jefferson Memorial)  
NEWSPAPER DIVISION: Tour of the Reference Department at the Saint Louis *Post-Dispatch*  
SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION and its Planning, Building, and Housing and Social Welfare Sections: Bus tour of urban renewal projects, housing projects, and historic buildings

## Dinner

ADVERTISEMENT DIVISION: 1964-65 Division Executive Committee  
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION

## Evening

CONVENTION-WIDE NIGHT AT THE OPERA. "My Fair Lady," Saint Louis Municipal Opera, Forest Park

## FRIDAY, JUNE 12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING: All day  
ADVERTISING DIVISION: 9:00 a.m. 1964-65 Executive Committee

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### COMING LIBRARY CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

The 1964 annual meeting of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIANS will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, from June 28-July 2 at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. Prior to the meeting, an Institute for Librarians on Basic Legal Bibliography will be held June 22-27, at Columbia, Missouri.

A five-day INSTITUTE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIANSHIP will be sponsored by the American Hospital Association in Chicago from May 11-15, 1964. Applicants must be affiliated with an institutional member or be a personal member of the Association. Those without a formal library science background but who have responsibility for hospital library service are urged to attend. The \$58 fee includes five luncheons.

THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF LIBRARY EDUCATION is the topic of the 29th annual conference of the Graduate Library School to be held at the University of Chicago, July 6-8. Eight formal papers and an introduction will serve as a basis for audience discussion. Further information is available from the school.

The MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will hold its 63rd annual meeting in San Francisco from June 1-5 at the St. Francis Hotel. Two seminars will be offered during the first day—Basic Punched Card Principles for Librarians and Implications of Machines in Medical Libraries. Further information may be obtained from MLA headquarters, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611.

# Forestry Librarianship Comes of Age at SLA in St. Louis

THEODOR B. YERKE,\* Librarian, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Berkeley, California

THE U.S. Forest Service operated field libraries for many years prior to World War II. These were located at research facilities throughout the country as branches of the library of the Department of Agriculture. Early in 1942 wartime economy measures curtailed or canceled these libraries. During the war years service to the field was centralized in the Department of Agriculture Library (now National Agricultural Library).

After the war, as research programs grew, so did the need to provide "on the spot" special library service to research scientists of the Forest Service (and other agencies, too), and on July 1, 1959, agency-administered field libraries were again authorized.

This put the Forest Service right in the midst of the contemporary flux and turmoil of the information handling field. In addition, the Service's research program was far more complex than earlier. Not only have "hard-core" forest sciences become greatly specialized, Forest Service research now requires increasing numbers of geneticists, meteorologists, physicists, chemists, chemical engineers, sociologists, statisticians, biometricians, mathematicians, economists, ecologists, usually all highly specialized.

This represents a comparatively broad scope of information requirements and implies extensive library services. The 1,200 scientists involved are scattered at 80 research locations in the 50 states and Puerto Rico. They are served by the NAL (representing the largest government-administered forestry collection), by adjacent land-grant college and university libraries (either directly or through Forest Experiment Station librarians), and by the newly reestablished Station libraries, which necessarily tend to stress reference and bibliographic aid rather than possession of resources.

\* Mr. Yerke is Program Chairman for the Forestry Meetings in St. Louis.

Late in 1961 the NAL formally entered the automation picture through activation of its Task Force ABLE (Agricultural-Biological Literature Exploitation).<sup>1</sup> Within the contexts both of the Task Force areas of study and of the NAL itself, the Forest Service is a specialized and heavy user of library resources. From the point of view of the Forest Service libraries, particularly in the research arm, there is the need for a specialized subject classification and a replete indexing vocabulary. A study of classification and indexing problems has been underway for two years at the Experiment Station in Berkeley.<sup>2</sup> Besides this fundamental problem, there is the hardly less pressing need for forestry librarians who can work with technical staffs of diverse disciplines.

These matters were all pointed out in the report of the Forest Service representative to Task Force ABLE. Attention was also called to the absence of any cohesive body of forestry librarians, organized or meeting as such in either ALA or SLA. Considering the community of interest shared by the Forest Service and land-grant colleges and universities in forest research and literature, the Forest Service felt the time apposite to convene its growing corps of special librarians in affiliation with librarians from the academic and industrial sectors. Dr. V. L. Harper, Deputy Chief in charge of research, issued the call last fall, and a series of workshop meetings entitled "Technical Information Problems in Forestry" have been planned as an affiliated activity of the SLA 55th Annual Convention, representing a first attempt to bring U.S. forestry librarians together at a national level.

1. PAYNE, Kirby B. Agricultural Library Network. *Library Journal*, vol. 88, no. 19. November 1, 1963, p. 4143-8.

2. YERKE, Theodor B., and WALKER, Clyde M. The Oxford System: A Study of Its Uses at a Forest Experiment Station. *Journal of Forestry*, vol. 61, no. 4, April 1963, p. 295-6.

# UNESCO Scientific Translation and Terminology Conference

IT WAS A stimulating and rewarding experience to meet with representatives from 12 countries who formed UNESCO's Working Party No. 3 on Scientific Translation and Terminology. Among the 19 delegates were information scientists, librarians, linguists, and translators, all currently active in these fields. The group met in Rome, January 27 through February 1, to consider ways and means of improving the communication of scientific research that must be translated to and from many languages.

Sessions took place at the Italian National Committee for Productivity Building. Opening addresses by UNESCO and Italian government officials were followed by election of the following conference officers: Chairman, Dr. H. Arntz (Germany); Vice-Chairman, Dr. A. Bassets (Argentina), and E. M. Walkey (U.S.A.); Reporter, Dr. R. W. Jumpelt (Germany). The three Chairmen shared the responsibility of leading discussions following presentation of invited working papers.

Dr. Jumpelt, International Federation of Translators (FIT), reviewed its work and prior UNESCO recommendations on international coordination of terminological activities. He presented an elaborate plan for: pooling and publishing information on terminological research, encouraging such projects by organizations active in the field, supporting the activities of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and others in promoting standard terminology, and establishing an international coordinating committee and a secretariat to be charged with these responsibilities. His proposal was considered too ambitious for implementation without some limitation in scope.

While the speaker favored control through a number of functions progressively implemented, the more widely held view was to restrict the project to natural sciences only and to the following functions: extending the bibliographic coverage of terminological sources ("hidden glossaries," etc.), encour-

aging reviews of the foregoing publications, maintaining a register of such projects (dictionaries in the making, etc.), establishing repository and information services on terminological sources and publications, and giving advisory service to agencies planning lexicographical and terminological projects. The group recommended that UNESCO invite cooperation from appropriate international bodies, set up a small permanent secretariat to implement activities outlined, and provide, jointly with other organizations, the funds to establish and maintain the secretariat.

In his paper Dr. Hamel, European Translations Center (ETC), observed that translations will present a major world-wide problem as long as there is no acceptable international substitute for local tongues. The process of obtaining translated foreign literature is first and foremost one of "tracing." Although more difficult when dealing with non-commercial translations, even some of these present difficulties when financial support of a cover-to-cover translated journal is withdrawn. Cooperation is particularly essential in dealing with private translations since even with Europe's excellent language capabilities, custom translation is sufficiently expensive that duplication of effort is to be avoided. However, Dr. Hamel did not favor a world-wide center or journal for listing all available translations. Rather, he felt that a network of national, regional, and subject-oriented centers, fully cooperating, represents a less cumbersome, more feasible plan.

Also, he recommended publication of regional translations lists or indexes. He suggested that most centers could function efficiently by maintaining only author and journal indexes, whereas detailed subject indexing should be provided by subject-oriented centers.

Early in the discussion that followed, Special Libraries Association's distinction between "translation centers" and "translations centers" was adopted, i.e., translation centers



Bellini Fotoreportage—Roma

Officers of the UNESCO Working Party at work (left to right): Prof. Dr. Abilio Bassets, Argentina; Dr. A. Pérez-Vitoria, UNESCO Secretariat; Prof. Dr. H. Arntz, Germany; and Elizabeth M. Walkey, United States. Note equipment and simultaneous translator in background.

are engaged in producing translations whereas translations centers disseminate existing translations or information thereon. It was agreed that a translations center eventually might offer translating services but that the *raison d'être* for such centers is expediting location of existing translations.

In the experience of the three major centers represented—ETC, SLA, and OTS—standard cataloging procedures for processing translations were stated to facilitate cooperation between centers. Some delegates favored preparation of a standard cataloging manual; but ETC and OTS representatives stated that ETC's adoption of OTS cataloging procedures simplified translations announcement in *Technical Translations* and perhaps no further standardization was necessary.

In line with current interest in the technological development of Latin America and other Spanish-speaking areas, recommendations on this topic included general approval that a center be established in cooperation with UNESCO to serve these areas. A second recommendation suggested that UNESCO investigate requirements for pilot translations centers in developing areas, defining languages and subjects to be covered, and budgeting funds for a trial operation.

Delegates especially commended SLA for its forthcoming second edition of the directory, *Translators & Translations: Services and Sources* (Francis E. Kaiser, editor) and rec-

ommended that, as necessary, supplementary information be issued by SLA, FIT, and other appropriate agencies in collaboration with UNESCO to provide current world-wide data on available services and centers.

Both Lillian Hamrick, OTS, and Dr. Wuster, ISO, covered the topic of dictionaries and glossaries as gaps in languages and disciplines. Miss Hamrick reported on her survey of dictionary needs among Washington, D. C., scientific translators from Russian, Japanese, German, and French into English. She concluded, however, that able translators surmount specific gaps in languages and subject by maintaining their own card files of terms. She suggested that time lags in issuing lexical material could be improved by machine techniques.

Dr. Wuster reviewed the work of ISO and others in improving and updating dictionaries, glossaries, and terminological data. He deplored the fact that while scientific research is expanding and becoming more international, knowledge of Greek and Latin, from which many new terms continue to be derived, is decreasing. Therefore, a classified "frequency vocabulary" of international terms and basic elements would be helpful, and Dr. Wuster volunteered to draft plans for such a reference tool.

It was recommended that both ISO and the coordinating committee suggested following Dr. Jumpelt's paper, should pursue the matter of quality and evolution of scien-

tific terms. Further, ISO was encouraged to publish a booklet on its terminological and lexicographical recommendations.

General discussion of problems raised by scientific translations from and into less common languages emphasized difficulties encountered with Japanese and Chinese. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) observer mentioned OECD's survey in progress on scientific literature of Japan and China. The All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI) representative offered to arrange exchange of Russian-made translations of Japanese and Chinese material (presumably both Europe and the United States now have more people equipped to read Russian than Oriental languages) with interested translations centers. The matter will be taken under advisement by those concerned. Also, the utility of publishing author abstracts in several common languages with original papers was stressed. UNESCO presently is promoting this policy in its publications, *Guide for the Preparation and Publication of Synopses* and *Code of Good Practice for Scientific Publications*. According to the VINITI representative, all papers

published in the USSR Academy of Sciences journals carry English, French, or German abstracts in addition to Russian.

To overcome difficulties with less common languages, the group recommended improving teaching methods, developing scientific information exchanges, and adopting the practice of publishing author abstracts in at least one other common language.

After its week of intensive study the small multilingual group, which by this time had developed considerable professional rapport, reviewed a draft of official proceedings, and the meeting closed with thanks to the Italian government and UNESCO for providing this opportunity to discuss problems of mutual interest. Both newcomers and participants in earlier UNESCO working parties considered the deliberations enlightening and constructive. First-timers were impressed, as well, with the performance of human translators and electronic equipment that had provided simultaneous translation into French, Italian, and English throughout the sessions.

ELIZABETH M. WALKEY  
SLA Representative

Translations Activities Committee Chairman



Florida and Alabama conducted an educational exchange program of their own recently when three faculty members and 31 library students from the Florida State University School of Library Training and Service, Tallahassee, were the guests of the Air University Library at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. The students toured the entire library and learned of the problems involved in handling military documents. A reception was given at the home of the Air University Library's Director. Knid Bhaeddee (center), one of the students from Thailand, was invited to dinner along with four Thai officers from Maxwell AFB by Deputy Director of the Library Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Kraft (right) who had served a tour of duty in Bangkok. Mr. Burriss, Class President of the Library School, stands at the left.

# Have You Heard . . .

## Library Recruitment Film

A variety of special libraries receive a good hearing—and viewing—in a new library recruitment film, "Key to a Future." This 15½-minute, 16mm color film is aimed directly at high school students and seeks to dispel the stereotype image of the fussy, old, "keep quiet" librarian by presenting attractive people performing interesting work of many types. Two teen-agers experience briefly what it feels like to work in public, school, and special libraries. Three sequences deal specifically with scientific, museum, and newspaper libraries, and other types of special libraries, e.g., insurance, medical, and technical, are mentioned as the special departments of public and research libraries. The film was written by Karl Nyren, Director of the Carey Memorial Library, Lexington, Massachusetts, and made with the cooperation of public, school, and special libraries in the state. Loyd Rathbun, Charles H. Stevens, and Alexander Vanderburgh of MIT's Lincoln Laboratories appear in the film and served as advisors on the special library presentations. Wing Productions, 252 Great Road, Bedford, Massachusetts, produced the film and are selling prints for \$150. The film will be particularly effective as a discussion-starter or to accompany a recruitment talk. Inquire of the audio-visual center of your state university or city or county public library system about the possibility of borrowing or renting a print.

## New Quarters for Agricultural Library

Congress has allocated \$450,000 for preparing plans for facilities at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, to house the National Agricultural Library. Plans are expected to be completed by April 1965; construction cost is estimated at \$6,780,000. This additional 265,000 square feet will provide space for the Library's 1,212,000 volumes, many of which are presently inadequately shelved, as well as office and work space for reference, bibliographic, and photocopy services and technical processing.

## Members in the News

RICHARD C. DAVID, Research Librarian for Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, Durham, North Carolina, has been appointed to the Governor's Commission on Library Resources. He is the only librarian on this 36-member Commission.

HENRY J. DUBESTER, former Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Library of Congress Reference Department, has become Head of the Science Information Coordination Section in the Office of Science Information Service at the National Science Foundation.

ROBERT M. HAYES has been appointed to the faculty of the University of California Los Angeles School of Library Service as Professor in Residence. He is responsible for teaching and directing research in information science.

MARJORIE HENDERSON, former Librarian of the William Alanson White Psychiatry Library, retired in October. She has served as a Vice-chairman of the Biological Sciences Division and is the author of several technical articles.

MARJORIE R. HYSLOP, former Manager of Documentation of the American Society for Metals and Editor of ASM's *Metals Review*, has recently been named Associate Director of ASM's Documentation Service.

GEORGE I. LEWICKY, former Librarian in the Economics Division at the New York Public Library, has been appointed Assistant Project Director of the Library/USA at the New York World's Fair.

THEODORE D. PHILLIPS, formerly Librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, is now Reference Librarian, Advanced Systems Development Division, IBM Corporation, Los Gatos, California.

SARA M. PRICE retired from The Port of New York Authority Library early in March after 17 years of service as Head Librarian. She is now Senior Reference Librarian on the staff of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Library.



## Summer Courses and Workshops

The MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has approved courses to be given in the summer of 1964 for grade I certification at: Catholic University of America, Washington 17, D. C., June 29-August 8; Columbia University, New York City 10027, July 6-August 14; Emory University, Atlanta 22, Georgia, June 15-July 28; University of Illinois, Library of Medical Sciences, Chicago, June 15-July 16; and the University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, June 22-July 31.

A Special Program on LANGUAGE DATA PROCESSING will be conducted by the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics at Harvard Summer School, August 10-21, 1964. The course is open to those having a degree in mathematics, linguistics, or computer sciences, or equivalent experience. The fee is \$400.

### CLR Grant to ALA

The American Library Association, with the support of a \$5,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., is compiling a list of United States government publications printed outside the Government Printing Office. This list, which is expected to be published shortly, includes all 1963 publications received and distributed through the Documents Expediting Project and those received by the Library of Congress. All components of the federal government that print outside the GPO will also be surveyed. Distribution will be to members of Congress and librarians on a need-for basis. Project director is Jennings Wood, Chief, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress.

### In Memoriam

EDITH H. FRANZ, Librarian at the New York Zoological Park, died December 10, 1963. She had been a SLA member since 1934.

WILLIAM L. POWLISON, retired Chief Librarian of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, died February 20 in Plainfield, New Jersey. He was a SLA Honorary Member.

MRS. PHYLLIS FUNK, Research Librarian of the Pittsburgh Branch Library of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland for 15 years, died January 10.

## Letters to the Editor

### LIBRARY SHELVING MANUFACTURERS INDICTED

On June 20, 1963, the following manufacturers of library shelving were indicted in Chicago for the violation of the Sherman Act: Sperry Rand Corporation, Art Metal, Inc., The Globe-Wernicke Co., W. R. Ames Company, Estey Corporation, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, and Virginia Metal Products, Inc. Five individuals associated with some of the companies were also indicted. The indictment reads, in part, as follows:

"The corporations named as defendants herein are the principal manufacturers of library shelving in the United States. Total sales of library shelving in the United States during the conspiracy . . . were in excess of \$10,000,000 annually. Sales by the corporate defendants herein amounted to approximately 95 per cent of the total sales. . . .

"Beginning at least as early as 1954 and continuing thereafter to at least November 1960, . . . the defendants . . . engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of . . . trade and commerce in library shelving in violation of . . . the Sherman Act.

"The . . . combination and conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement . . . among the defendants and co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which were: (a) To allocate among themselves sales of library shelving; (b) To refrain from price competition with each other; (c) To submit noncompetitive and rigged bids and price quotations to prospective purchasers of library shelving.

"For the purpose of forming and effectuating the . . . conspiracy, the defendants . . . did . . . among others, the following: (a) The defendants met several times each year during the conspiracy at various places. . . . (b) At such meetings the defendants allocated specific shelving equipment jobs among themselves, including, among numerous others, jobs for the following institutions: McCormick Theological Seminary; Iowa State College; Texas Supreme Court Library; U.C.L.A. Business Administration; City Court and Law Library, Rochester, New York; Central Baptist Theological, Kansas City, Missouri; College of Holy Cross; Miami Beach Public Library; Yale Rare Book Library; the University of Illinois Law Library; and the University of Pennsylvania. (c) The defendant allocated a particular job communicated to the other defendants either at such meetings or by telephone the amount it intended to bid and the others either did not bid on such jobs or submitted bids in amounts not calculated to obtain the job.

"The . . . conspiracy had, among others, the following effects: (a) Competition in sales of library shelving has been artificially restricted and eliminated; (b) Prices of library shelving have been fixed at arbitrary, non-competitive levels; (c) Purchasers have been denied the benefits of competitive bids on library shelving. . . ."

The defendants all pleaded *nolo contendere* on

January 24, 1964, and all but one were fined a total of \$138,000. The other defendant was to be sentenced February 7, 1964.

It seems to me that this is an important library story. To the best of my knowledge the only references to this indictment in the professional literature were in the *Library Journal* (see August 1963, p. 2854, October 15, 1963, p. 3817, and February 15, 1964, p. 824).

MARVIN H. SCILKEN, Director  
Orange Public Library  
Orange, New Jersey

#### ISO RECOMMENDATIONS ON STANDARDIZING PERIODICAL TITLE ABBREVIATIONS

I read with great interest A. D. Pratt's note "Standardizing Periodical Title Abbreviations" in the February issue. Mr. Pratt's effort to bring the idea of periodical codes closer to perfection and at the same time closer to librarians is promising indeed, since the comments reveal that everybody wants the same, everybody acknowledges the necessity of action. The future of a workable code list is very hopeful, although the supervision and correction will involve continuous difficulties.

One question, however, remains open: how to apply the codes for processing periodicals? At that point we are facing the resistance of publishers. Mr. Pratt refers to my article in which I proposed that publishers should agree to reserve a square inch on the front cover or on the last cover of their magazines for identification of the individual issue. I would like to call attention to two of the recommendations of the International Organization for Standardization: ISO R 8 Presentation des Periodiques 1954, and ISO R 30 Manchette Bibliographique 1956, which took the initiative in this direction and must be our guide for future endeavors. Unfortunately nothing had been done so far to promote these ideas in the United States.

I received recently a letter from a gentleman who stands very close to the American Standards Association and is himself the publisher of a magazine. He declared that—although he acknowledges the necessity of uniform devices—he would very reluctantly yield even a square inch as far as his magazine is concerned. And how about the thousands of other publishers who are not involved in the work of the ASA? Can they be persuaded of our reasons? Probably yes. I can't help but quote the well known anecdote about the Irish peasant: "Sure I believe in fairies," he said. "Never seen any, but it stands to reason."

So I believe in the publishers' cooperation.

Standing on the firm base of the ISO recommendations we should start first a dialogue with about 50 prominent magazines and similar number of organizations from the field of science and technology. If we succeed in revealing to them the whole scope of the problem, we may come to an agreement and get a core for further development. Our case stands to reason indeed. What we need is good conception, stationery, maybe a confer-

ence, but above all the support of our professional organizations.

On this field we, librarians, are standing alone and here we can hardly expect that the men of technology would do the job for us.

PAUL E. VESENYI, Head, Periodicals Division  
Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.

#### STATISTICS . . . TSK, TSK!

Since the publication of my article on St. Louis in the March *Special Libraries*, certain errors have come to my attention and should be corrected. The booming St. Louis County Library system has 21 bookmobiles, not 86, but its circulation has risen from three million to about four million items annually. And the Law Library, founded in 1838, has a collection of 75,000 publications, not 80,000. Nearly all figures cited in this article were rounded off for ease of reading. Librarians, often considered statistical authorities, should be made aware of these emendations.

CHARLES GUENTHER, Chief  
Technical Library, Headquarters Aeronautical  
Chart & Information Center  
St. Louis, Missouri

#### ANOTHER CHEER FOR IN-LIBRARY BINDING

I was pleased to see Mr. Perrot's description of his library's use of the Combo binder in the January issue of *Special Libraries*.

This prompts me to share my experience with this useful machine when I was head of the Union Carbide Research Institute Library. I found that the machine not only bound library materials attractively but also helped to keep the files and shelves in good order. We spiral bound weekly magazines and also quarterly journals that were scheduled for discard after one to three years. As soon as four issues of a weekly were received, they were spiral bound. We never lost an issue; and patrons no longer had to look through a pile of misfiled issues for the one they wanted. This method is also excellent for binding government serials and releases and for binding together pamphlets on similar subjects, which are to be classified and shelved. Those libraries receiving government contract reports, very often in unsightly condition, can jazz them up with colored spirals. With the advent of the Xerox machine and, consequently, the many requests to copy almost everything regardless of the number of pages involved, the Combo solves the problem of stocking various sized staplers.

The various colors available offer a mnemonic feature in that a specific color can designate a certain government agency or subject class. Many other uses will occur to the librarian. The spiral, plastic binding creates an attractive package; it is convenient, inexpensive, easy to use, and fun.

GERTRUDE SCHUTZE  
Woodhaven, New York

# Off the Press . . .

## Book Reviews

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE AND THE MODERN LIBRARY MOVEMENT. *William Landram Williamson*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1963. 203 p. \$6.

This case study of the career of a distinguished scholar and librarian should be of great interest to all librarians. Special librarians will find within the volume much to bolster their conviction that in the administration of their libraries circumstances do indeed alter cases. Dr. Williamson presents a well-documented account of the vital contribution to the library movement made by William Frederick Poole, of whom he quotes the late Marilla Freeman as having said: "Perhaps only once since in the library world, in the person of John Cotton Dana, have I met . . . as free, original and creative a mind."

He traces Poole's professional life from the origin of his career as librarian of the Society of the Brothers of Unity during his undergraduate years at Yale, where, in his eagerness to help students find suitable material to use in their debates, he began indexing periodical literature. The first edition of what is popularly known as *Poole's Index* was published by George Palmer Putnam in 1847. He follows Poole's indexing activities through the second edition six years later and the famous third edition of 1882, together with its several supplements, until it was finally driven from the field by the inauguration of the H. W. Wilson Company's *Reader's Guide* with its incontestable cumulative feature.

Poole's first full-time library positions as well as his last one were in great special libraries. He was assistant librarian of the Athenaeum in Boston, and after four years as librarian of the Boston Mercantile Association, returned to the Athenaeum as its chief librarian from 1856 until 1868. Dr. Williamson describes Poole's rise to fame as a library consultant and organizer of several libraries, both public and special, in various eastern cities until he became librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library in 1869, where he remained until he was appointed as first librarian of the Chicago Public Library in 1874. In 1886 he resigned to accept his final challenge, the organization and administration of the great Newberry Library in Chicago. In three exciting chapters, Dr. Williamson draws a faithful picture of the rise of the Newberry and leads us through Poole's work in assembling the mighty collection, in influencing the design of the building that was to house it, and in building and administering a competent staff. The disastrous clashes with the Board of Trustees presaged the denouement; Poole's health declined, and he failed to survive the blow of demotion and dismissal.

During Poole's presidency of the American Li-

brary Association (1886), he took every opportunity to develop his philosophy of librarianship and to make it known to an ever widening audience. It stresses the interdependence of libraries. It has a pleasantly contemporary applicability, and bolsters this reviewer's contention that good special librarians share with all good librarians a tolerance of diversity. Let us relish a few of Poole's statements: "Methods which are adapted for one library are not necessarily adapted for another where conditions are different." "What the American librarian lacks in scholastic style, he makes up in . . . helpful devices . . .; the solemn frown of precedent has no terror for him. He takes delight in . . . devising shorter paths to the sources of information and better methods in the arrangement of his books, catalogues and indexes. . . . If [a plan] is useful it will be generally adopted. If not . . . its ingenuity will not save it."

Dr. Williamson's final chapter is a succinct statement of the debt the library world owes to Poole. He concludes: "Those who follow him in the profession he loved may learn much from his career and may take pride in succeeding such a leader."

LUCILE L. KECK  
Chicago, Illinois

AUTOMATION AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. 88 p. \$2 (L. C. 64-60015)

On April 23, 1961, the Council on Library Resources announced a \$100,000 grant to the Library of Congress to support a total of three months of investigation for "a survey of the possibilities of automating the organization, storage, and retrieval of information in a large research library. . . ." On January 22, 1964, the report of the survey team was published.

While ostensibly aimed at research libraries in general, the survey in fact directed its attention primarily to the question of whether automation of the Library of Congress was technically feasible. After admitting to the "enormous task," the "extremely difficult problem of access," and that "costs will remain a problem," the report concludes that automation is feasible.

The evidence presented in the report to support such a conclusion is not convincing to this reviewer. The functions to be performed and hardware requirements are derived for a conjectured system based on what appear to be limited statistics and arbitrary assumptions.

Librarians, in general, will find this long-awaited report to be of largely academic interest since, for the purposes of this study, there is little justification in equating the Library of Congress to a large research library. Its many unique char-

acteristics preclude relegation to such a common class.

The time and talents expended on this small part of the over-all problem might have been used more profitably in a full-scale study of the national library system, a system often referred to in the report but never explained. It might be added that the role inferred for such a system is quite different from that envisioned in other recent major studies of information systems, i.e., the Weinberg Report.

It would spoil the plot to list here all the recommendations of the report, but the survey team estimates "in a preliminary way" that successful automation could be achieved for \$50 to \$70 million. The report then closes on the note that "It is strongly recommended that the Library of Congress . . . take the lead in the automation venture." If the survey team had examined the present posture of research libraries, they would have discovered that, for many, automation is no longer a venture.

The Library of Congress probably will want to study very carefully both the need for, and the desirability of, automation before embarking on the great adventure. Automation, per se, will not correct the recognized deficiencies in cataloging or replace books that have been lost or borrowed. Moreover, it would be preposterous to conclude, as some will be prone to do, that the Library will somehow abdicate its rightful leadership if it fails to act in accordance with the recommendations of this report.

JOHN SHERROD, Chief  
Information Services and Systems Branch  
Division of Technical Information  
Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

**AUTOMATION AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION:** Short Papers Contributed to the Theme Sessions of the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Documentation Institute at Chicago, October 6-11, 1963. *H. P. Luhn*, editor. Washington, D. C.: American Documentation Institute, 1963. Part 1, 128 p.; Part 2, 256 p. \$10.

This two-volume collection of short papers was the backbone of the 1963 annual meeting of the American Documentation Institute, held in Chicago in October. The convention, planned by H. P. Luhn, spent about three days discussing these papers in panel sessions and in individual "author forums." They are probably the most comprehensive, and the most rapidly produced, collection of "state-of-the-art" reports ever put together for a professional conference. Supported in part by an NSF grant, they are also "the first publication of technical articles ever printed from type set automatically by computer."

Each of the 162 papers was submitted as a contribution to one of the 12 "themes." Two double-column pages were allowed for each paper, and from 4 to 24 papers on each theme are included. The themes are: 1) Generation of Information, 2) Recording of Information, 3) Primary Distribution

of Information, 4) Symbolization, Transformation and Translation of Scientific Information, 5) Analysis, Indexing and Correlation of Information, 6) Machine Programs, Languages and Coding for Literary Processing, 7) Secondary Distribution of Information, 8) Information Storage and Retrieval, 9) Document Storage, Retrieval and Display, 10) Utilization of Information, 11) Information Centers, Services and Networks, and 12) Information Science, Education and Professional Aspects.

Some of the papers report recent progress on projects described elsewhere in the literature, while others are first reports on an exciting variety of new developments. In addition there are reports of research, essays on general trends and directions, and papers describing a new piece of equipment or a particular application.

The first three sessions include papers on author participation in automatic systems, on print reading, automatic typesetting, and other equipment, and on accelerated publication, distribution of machineable or micro-form information, and TV presentations.

The largest number of papers was accumulated for theme 4. It includes many topics, among them machine translation, linguistics, artificial languages, and thesauri. A "circular thesaurus" prepared by the Netherlands Technical Documentation and Information Centre was on display at the meeting and attracted much interest. One "circle" is presented with the paper, which briefly outlines the rules by which such schemes are developed. Another approach, combining "a categorized and hierarchically arranged vocabulary" with a "simple grammar for indicating certain essential roles or relationships between index terms," is described by T. S. Walton. There are also reports on the Engineers Joint Council project, the ASTIA thesaurus revision, and other thesauri and a paper on "Construction of a Growing Thesaurus. . . ." As an example of the many other papers, "English-Like Systems of Mathematical Logic for Content Retrieval" is a research report by Herbert G. Bohnert.

Session 5 includes more on thesauri and covers questions of indexing, classification, and automatic indexing and coding. In Session 6, the Boeing SLIP method of producing printed book catalogs, programs for computer indexing, and programming for MEDLARS are among the topics.

New developments in or the current work of many of the well-known secondary distribution systems are reported on in Session 7. MEDLARS, Physindex, and Chemical Abstracts are covered, as are systems in biology and pharmaceuticals. Articles on citation indexing in education, patent literature, and genetics are also included here.

Search strategy, file organization, computer programs, and theoretical developments are discussed in Session 8. Sessions 9 and 11 contain much information about the hardware and systems for storage, retrieval and display, and the services being established for scientific communication. Be-

tween these two is Session 10 on utilization of information, which includes only four papers. Three are on evaluation of systems, and the fourth is on "Diversity of Library Book Use in Biology and Medicine."

The final session on education for information science includes a paper by R. A. Fairthorne called "Mathematics, Mechanics, and Statistics for the Information Science Curriculum, or, What Mathematics Does an Information Scientist Need?" Fairthorne's word, "numerate," and his statement that "The information scientist must be as numerate as he is literate, or conversely," were referred to frequently throughout this meeting. In the paper Fairthorne says that one does not "have to be a qualified mathematician to make effective use to the mathematical way of looking at things." Further, "an adequate proficiency in mathematics, as in anything else, is accessible to anybody capable of adequate education. An unbalanced mind is not essential."

This overview is, at best, but a faint reflection of the scope of *Automation and Scientific Communication*, but perhaps it gives some idea of its usefulness as a source of current information. Proceedings of the discussions at the meeting will constitute Part III, the final publication from the conference.

In these two volumes, the papers are presented in random order, since they were set and printed as they were received. The table of contents for Volume II is the complete list of papers arranged by theme, and gives page numbers for both volumes. Several indexes, all prepared by computer from the original input, are included at the back of Volume II. The first two are a KWIC title index and an author index for the short papers themselves. Following these are three indexes to all the references cited in the short papers: A complete bibliography and citation index, a KWIC index of the titles, and an author index.

SHIRLEY F. HARPER, Librarian  
A. G. Bush Library, University of Chicago

### Reprints of Early ALA Bulletins

The Johnson Reprint Corporation has recently reprinted the American Library Association's *ALA Bulletin*, volumes 1-20, 1907-26. The cloth bound set in ten volumes is \$320; the paper bound set in 20 volumes is \$290; and single volumes, paper bound, are \$15.

### BA Abstracts on Microform

Abstracts from any of the 84 subject areas covered by *Biological Abstracts* are available on Microcard to individual subscribers at an annual cost of \$6 each. This Microform Program enables scientists to have personal copies from the areas of research necessary to them, and they will also be able to read the abstracts using a low-powered dissecting microscope, an instrument common in biological laboratories.

### SLA Authors

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- GARFIELD, Eugene, et al. Rotadex—A New Index for Generic Searching of Chemical Compounds. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 4, no. 1, January 1964, p. 49-53.
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- SWANSON, Don R. Dialogues with a Catalog. *The Library Quarterly*, vol. 34, no. 1, January 1964, p. 113-25.
- VOIGHT, Melvin J. LC and Automation. *Library Journal*, vol. 89, no. 5, March 1, 1964, p. 1022-5.
- WARHEIT, I. A. The Direct Access Search System. *AFIPS Conference Proceedings*, vol. 24, November 1963, p. 167-72.
- WASSERMAN, Paul. One of a Species: The Special Library. Past, Present, and Future. *Library Journal*, vol. 89, no. 4, February 15, 1964, p. 7978-2.

### Economics Library Selection List

The *Economics Library Selection List* (Series I), formerly published by Johns Hopkins University but discontinued in 1962, will again be published, this time by the Department of Economics and the Center for Regional Economic Studies of the University of Pittsburgh. The quarterly will resume where the Johns Hopkins group left off, and subscribers to the two-volume listing of 1963-64 publications will receive a cumulative index covering all ELS volumes published during the past ten years. Publication of Series II listings of basic selection lists in special areas of economics will be resumed, and earlier lists will be reissued. Subscriptions to Series I volumes surveying one year are: commercial organizations, \$15; university and public libraries and personal use, \$10. Orders should be sent to the Circulation Department of Gordon and Breach, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

## New Serials

CIVIL ENGINEERING PERIODICALS INDEX, published monthly except July, is a subject index to current articles from Indian periodicals on civil engineering and related fields. Articles are annotated where necessary, and there is an author index. The annual subscription rate is \$12 from the publisher, Mrs. M. Kapila, 69 Kaka Nagar, New Delhi 11.

JOURNAL OF MARKETING RESEARCH, published by the American Marketing Association, deals with the application of problem-solving methods and techniques to the solution of marketing problems. The quarterly's annual subscription price is \$6 and is available from the publisher at 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60601.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN VACUUM SOCIETY, scheduled for publication in September, will carry technical papers on vacuum phenomena and technology, review articles, and Association news. The bimonthly, published by the American Vacuum Society Inc., will cost \$5 for the two 1964 issues. The distributor is the American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York 10017.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT JOURNAL is a quarterly devoted to applications and bibliographies, in the field and news of the Association of Records Executives and Administrators, the publisher. Subscriptions are \$3 a year and \$1 for a single issue available from the publisher, P.O. Box 4259, Grand Central Station, New York 10017.

## New Look for LC Quarterly

With the appearance of volume 21, January 1964, *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* acquired a new format, and changed its title to *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Acquisitions*. The *Journal* will still be a supplement of the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* and will allow authors of reports to mention acquisitions no longer current. It will appear in January, April, July, and October and is sold at \$2 (\$2.50 foreign) a year by the Government Printing Office. Single issue prices will vary; the price for the January issue is 50 cents.

## Indexing Volumes on Microfiche

Documentation Incorporated, Bethesda, Maryland, has recently produced the five-volume *Studies in Coordinate Indexing* by Mortimer Taube on microfiche, or flat sheets of microfilm called Docuform. Each volume is sold separately for \$2.50, and the complete 14-microfiche set is \$10. Each of the hardback volumes is \$5 with volumes two and three temporarily out-of-print and available only on Docuform. Each Docuform is a five by eight-inch transparent sheet and holds about 100 standard-size pages of text. It can be used in most microfilm reader-printers.

APRIL 1964

## RECENT REFERENCES

### Bibliographical Tools

DUIGNAN, Peter, ed. *United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1961* (Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series XIV). Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, 1963. vi, 114 p. pap. \$3. (L. C. 62-60021)

The second issue of an annual survey previously published by the Library of Congress. Lists 1,369 books, pamphlets, and articles on Africa south of the Sahara. General publications are arranged by topic, others by specific region. Author index.

HOWARD, Irwin, et al. *Culture and Personality in the Pacific Islands: A Bibliography*. Honolulu: Anthropological Society of Hawaii and University of Hawaii Library, 1963. iv, 110 p. pap. \$2.

Expands a mimeographed bibliography prepared in 1956 by the University Pacific Islands Studies Program. Section I contains basic works on culture and personality in the Pacific area; Section II, works of secondary interest or dealing with problems peripheral to personality; Section III, miscellaneous works not easily omitted but falling outside the central concern of the bibliography. No index.

MARTIN, Ralph C. and JETT, Wayne. *Guide to Scientific and Technical Periodicals: A Selected and Annotated List of Those Publishing in English*. Denver, Colo.: Alan Swallow, 1963. x, 170 p. \$3.75; \$1.85 pap. (L. C. 63-21873)

Compiled as an aid to writers and researchers in placing material for publication, this directory lists 320 major scientific and technical periodicals under subject headings and gives the editorial requirements of each. Bibliography of technical writing books and reference material; index.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL. *Guide to Traffic Safety Literature*, vol. 7. Chicago: 1963. iv, 74 p. pap. \$1. (L. C. 60-41456)

Books, pamphlets, and magazine articles published during 1962 on the technical aspects of traffic safety or as contributions to traffic safety programming. Arrangement is alphabetical by subject, from Accident Causes to Zoning. Includes a directory of periodicals indexed and one of publishers and organizations.

*Recommended Books for a Mental Health Library*, rev. ed. New York: National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, 1963. 15 p. pap. 20¢.

Lists general reference works, as well as books on mental illness, old age, children, law and psychiatry, industry and mental health, and books especially recommended for teachers, physicians, nurses, and clergymen. Annotation when necessary.

*Serials and Journals Currently Received by the Aerospace Corporation Libraries* (ATN-64(9990)-2). El Segundo, Calif.: Aerospace Corporation, 1963. iv, 92 p. pap. spiral binding. Apply.

Union list of 834 titles. Emphasis is on scientific and technical periodicals relevant to the aerospace sciences, but titles of general interest are included, as well as a small number relating to national security, disarmament, and arms control. Includes a roster of professional organizations, cross reference index, and subject guide.

SHAW, T. R. *Growth of Johannesburg from 1886-1939: A List of Articles in Serial Publications*. Johannesburg: Johannesburg Public Library, 1963. vii, 30 p. pap. mimeo. Apply.

Lists 475 articles, most of which are to be found in general South African publications in the Johannesburg Public Library, the cut-off date of 1939 having been chosen since articles from 1940 on are listed in the *Index to South African Periodicals*. Following a general section, arrangement is by subject, with minimum annotation. Author index.

#### Directories

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Resources and Technical Services Division, Serials and Acquisitions Sections. *International Subscription Agents*. Chicago: 1963. 88 p. pap. \$2.75. (L. C. 63-22447)

Alphabetical listing of 187 agents handling orders for foreign periodicals and serials. Data includes full address, names of countries and types of material supplied, extent and quality of service, and pricing and billing policies. Geographical index.

CATTELL (JAQUES) PRESS, eds. *Directory of American Scholars*, 4th ed., vol. 1: History. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1963. xii, 335 p. \$15. (L. C. 57-9125)

What was formerly a one-volume directory has now expanded to four. This first volume covers History; the publisher is accepting orders for the forthcoming three, respectively: English, Speech, and Drama; Foreign Languages, Linguistics, and Philology; Philosophy, Religion, and Law. \$15 each.

FOUNDATION LIBRARY CENTER. *Foundation Directory*, 2nd ed., ed. by Ann D. Walton and Marianna O. Lewis. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1964. 1000 p. \$10. (L. C. 63-22570)

Fullst available data on 6,007 foundations: corporate name and address; donors' names; general purpose and activities, with special limitations if any; assets, gifts received, expenditures, and grants for the most recent available year; and names of officers and trustees. Listing is geographical. Indexes of fields of interest, persons, and foundations.

MEAD, Edwin C., ed. *PR Blue Book*, 1964, 2nd ed. Meriden, N. H.: PR Publishing Co., Inc., 1963. xiv, 286 p. Apply. (L. C. 60-10969)

Public relations counselors in Canada and the United States are listed alphabetically and geographically. Canadian and U. S. organizations and associations of various types that employ executives charged with PR responsibilities or retain in-

dependent counsel are also listed. 6,000 individual listings.

#### Information Storage and Retrieval

AIR MINISTRY. *Origins and Development of Operational Research in the Royal Air Force* (Air Publication 3368). London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963. xx, 218 p. illus. \$7. (Available from British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., New York 22, N. Y.)

The concept of operational research as a scientific approach to military problems originated in the RAF Fighter Command shortly before World War II. This monograph traces its development during the War in all RAF commands at home and overseas. Index.

*Committee of Enquiry into the Organisation of Civil Science*. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963. 59 p. pap. 80¢. (Available from British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., N. Y.)

A report to Parliament on the state of civil science research by universities, research councils, industry, and government in Great Britain, with recommendations for future policy.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. *Human Factors and Training at the Information Systems Operation*. Washington, D. C.: 4901 Fairmont Ave., 1963. 32 p. mimeo. unbound. Apply.

The Human Factors and Training group is one component of GE's Information System Operation. This report gives a brief description of the group's activities and objectives, followed by biographies of its personnel, and digests of technical papers written by its members.

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