5-1-1963

# Special Libraries, May-June 1963

Special Libraries Association

# SPECIAL LIBRARIES

MAY-JUNE 1963, VOL. 54, NO. 5

Problems of Library Education . . . Commercial Library Services . . . Technical Literature's Contributions . . . National Research Council Library Services . . . Scott Paper Company's Research Library . . . SLA Convention Speakers

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THE 54TH CONVENTION WILL BE AT DENVER HILTON HOTEL, DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 9-13, 1963

PUBLICATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aviation subject headings, *1949* | $1.75 | Map collections in the U. S. and Canada; a directory, *1954* | 3.00 |
| Bibliography of new guides and aids to public documents use 1953-1956 (SLA Bibliography no. 2), *1957* | 1.50 | National insurance organizations in the United States and Canada, *1957* | 3.50 |
| A checklist for the organization, operation and evaluation of a company library, *1960* | 2.00 | Picture sources: an introductory list, *1959* | 3.50 |
| Contributions toward a special library glossary, 2nd ed., *1950* | 1.25 | SLA directory of members, as of October 21, 1960 ..... members | 2.00 |
| Correlation index document series & PB reports, *1953* | 10.00 | nonmembers | 5.00 |
| Creation & development of an insurance library, rev. ed., *1949* | 2.00 | *SLA directory of members, as of October 15, 1962 ..... members | 2.50 |
| *Dictionary of report series codes, *1962* | 12.75 | nonmembers | 6.00 |
| *Directory of business and financial services, *1963* | 6.50 | Source list of selected labor statistics, rev. ed., *1953* | 2.00 |
| Directory of special libraries, *1953* | 5.00 | Sources of commodity prices, *1960* | 5.00 |
| Guide to metallurgical information (SLA Bibliography no. 3), *1961* | 4.00 | Special Libraries Association—its first fifty years, 1909-1959, *1959* | 2.50 |
| *Guide to Russian reference and language aids (SLA Bibliography no. 4), *1962* | 4.25 | Special Libraries Association personnel survey 1959, *1960* | 1.00 |
| *Guide to special issues and indexes of periodicals, *1962* | 5.75 | Subject headings for aeronautical engineering libraries, *1949* | 4.00 |
| Guide to the SLA loan collection of classification schemes and subject heading lists, 5th ed., *1961* | 4.00 | Subject headings for financial libraries, *1954* | 5.00 |
| Handbook of scientific and technical awards in the United States and Canada, 1900-1952, *1956* | 3.00 | Translators and translations: services and sources, *1959* | 2.50 |
| | | U. S. sources of petroleum and natural gas statistics, *1961* | 6.00 |
| | | Visual presentation. Our library, *1953* | 5.00 |

* Latest publications

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*TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEW INDEX*—Subscription, $10.00; Foreign, $11.00; Single copies, $1.50
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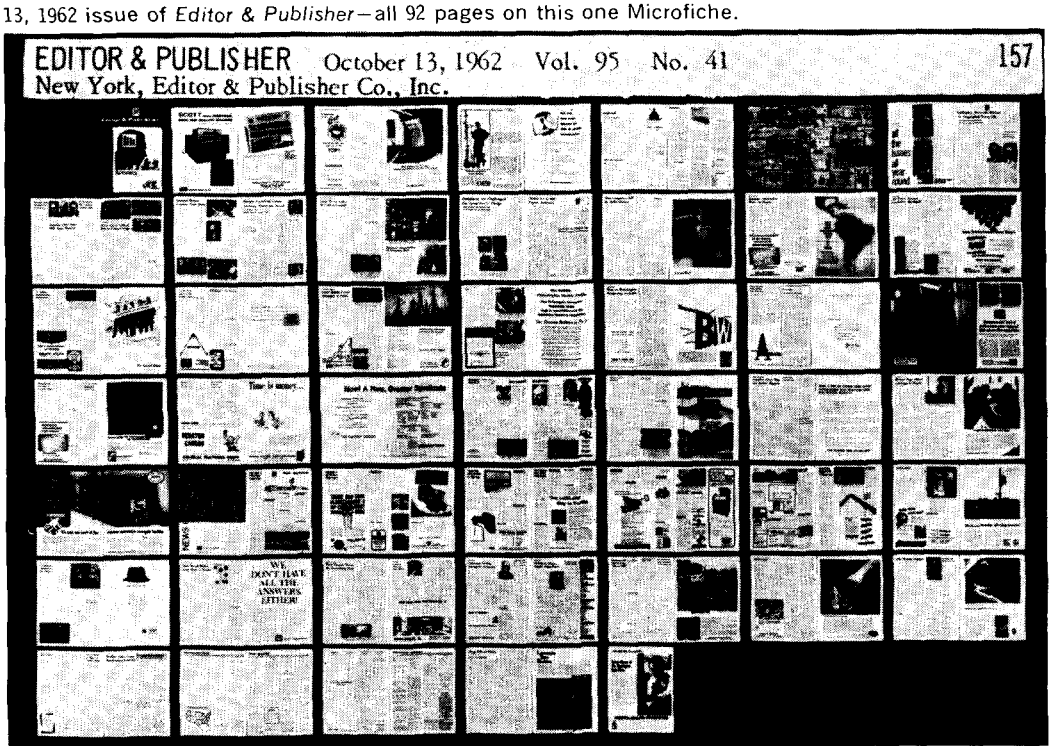


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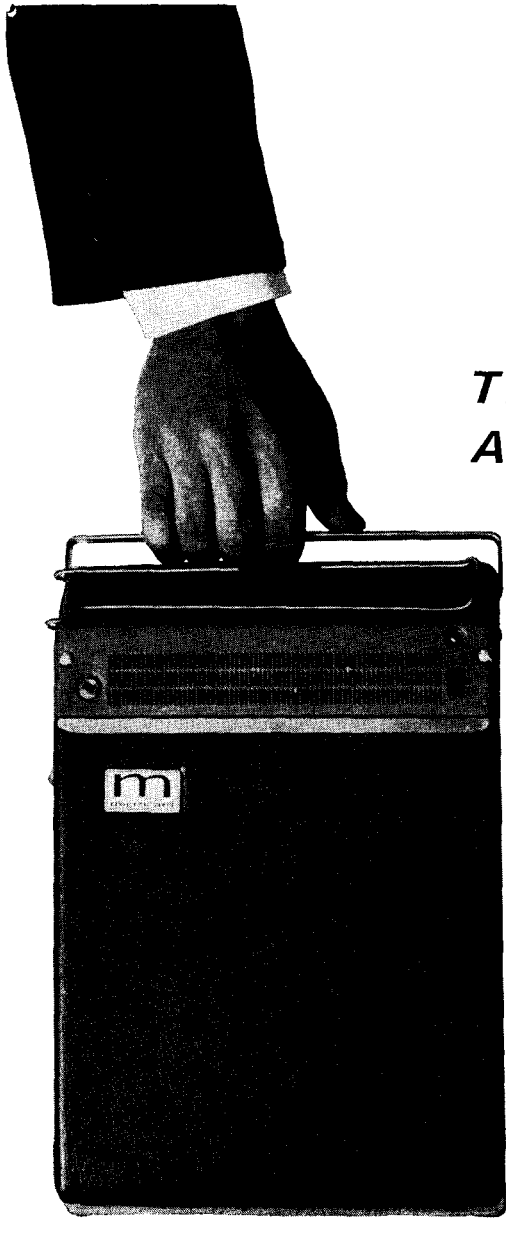

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**Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry**
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**Advances in Hydro Science**
Volume 1, 1963, *in preparation*

**Advances in Insect Physiology**
Volume 1, Spring 1963, about 475 pp.

**Advances in Lipid Research**
*Chemistry, Biology, and Basic Medicine*
Volume 1, 1963, *in preparation*

**Advances in Metabolic Disorders**
Volume 1, 1963, *in preparation*

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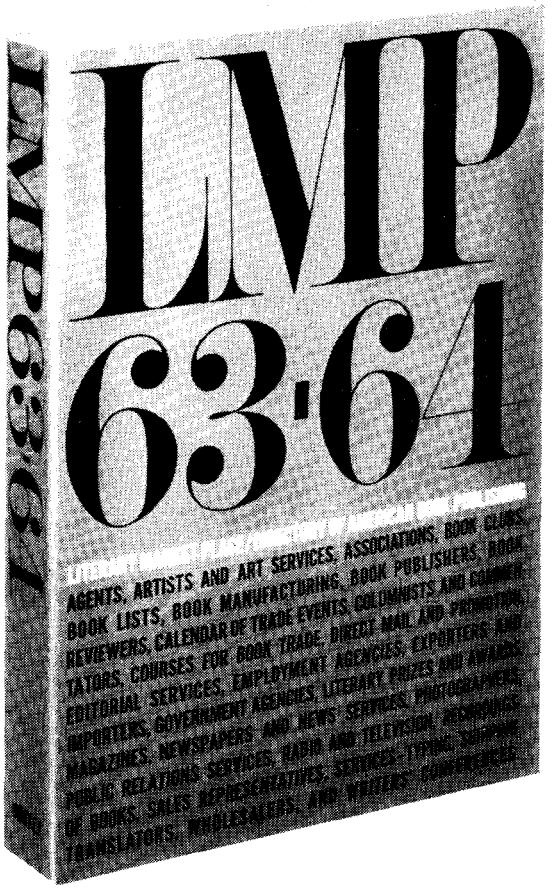

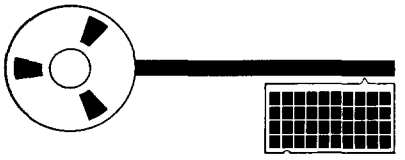

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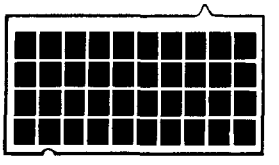

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# SPECIAL LIBRARIES

*Official Journal*
*Special Libraries Association*

*Volume 54, No. 5* *MAY-JUNE 1963*

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# Library Education: The Shape of the Future

CHRISTOPHER G. STEVENSON, Manager, Technical Information Operation
General Electric Company, Richland, Washington


*General Electric Photo*

IT MUST BE OBVIOUS that the management of science information is undergoing, and will continue to undergo, many changes. These changes must inevitably affect the education of all librarians and most particularly those concerned with science information.

In setting forth the problem to be faced in the education of science information personnel, I am acting somewhat as the devil's advocate. There are differences of opinion within the profession as to the need for new training programs for science information personnel. Being a natural born "viewer with alarm," I may perhaps see the situation as more critical than it really is. But here are the problems as I see them.

It seems to me the methods taught today in most library schools—I am aware that there are some notable exceptions—for the organization, and hence utilization of information, have remained substantially unchanged for at least the last 30 years, and perhaps longer.

I have tried elsewhere to analyze the reasons for this. These reasons seem to me to be primarily historical and related directly to the unique position the public library occupies in the American democratic system. Freedom to read and to inquire are basic to our democratic process. For this reason, the profession as a whole has laid great emphasis over the years on spreading libraries and bringing books and library materials to the smallest hamlet in the country. I think a magnificent job has been done, but it has not been done without cost.

In addition to its social responsibilities, every profession has also the responsibility to continuously build a core of specialized knowledge in its professional field of work. Whatever peripheral skills may be useful to librarians, our basic core of specialized knowledge is concerned with the organization and utilization of information. This phase of library training has been sadly neglected. During this period of neglect, a tremendous literature of specialization has grown up in the United States, and we librarians find ourselves today unequipped with the tools for organizing and utilizing this literature.

I believe this imbalance between our two professional responsibilities is still reflected in today's library school training.

The second problem relates directly to problem number one. The curriculum being offered in most of today's library schools is, it seems to me, inadequate for training science information personnel. Merely adding a few courses in the literature of science is not going to solve the problem.

To begin with, as we all know, there has been a tremendous growth in the literature of science. This growth is proceeding at a geometric pace and shows no signs of diminishing. It is evident not only in the field of scientific periodicals but in the widespread use of a new medium of scientific communication—the unpublished technical report. These reports, which serve certain important needs of today's scientist, are being created by the hundreds of thousands by researchers in government, industry, and the universities.

This literature of science has certain characteristics that make it unsuitable for handling by traditional library techniques. Dr. Don R. Swanson has emphasized one of the

Introduction to a panel discussion, "Education for Science Information Personnel," presented before the Engineering Section of the Science-Technology Division, May 30, 1962, at the 53rd Special Libraries Association Convention in Washington, D. C.

key characteristics—this is a highly specialized literature, as befits the age of specialization in which we live. It is written by specialists, for specialists. The unit of information to be retrieved is very specific. It is essential that library schools realize that today's literature of science cannot adequately be handled by traditional techniques.

It also seems to me that existing library training programs—with a few exceptions—have been almost totally unaffected by the revolution in machine technology taking place in the information field. This revolution is the natural answer to the problem of the specialized literature. The problem here is to locate an item of detailed and specific information in a great mass of material. Machines can scrutinize large masses of material in microseconds. They offer, therefore, tremendous possibilities in the solution of this basic problem.

Over the last 20 years, a tremendous amount of research has been done in mechanized information storage and retrieval. There exists a vast and a complex literature on the subject. This tremendous effort has had little or no impact on the training of librarians.

Problem number four is the people problem. It has two aspects. First, the need to recruit into the science information field large numbers of capable people. There is need for people with strong subject backgrounds, who will be able to work closely with the specialist, and understand his information needs. We also need administrators, organizers, prime movers.

The second phase is concerned with retraining those already in the field—to strengthen their subject background and to equip them with the knowledge gained to date in the management of the specialized literature.

Problem number five is probably the most basic one. It is now apparent that managing the science literature of the future is going to require a very wide range of skills. Should the profession of librarianship broaden its base to include these skills, or should there be some division of the field? Already it has been suggested that we need science librarians, science information specialists, and information scientists.

In the long run we must build in the universities a broad, permanent base from which to draw the professional people that science information management will require. Should the broad base be in the library schools, or are special university programs and special degrees the answer?

Problem number six is overcoming the inertia in the present situation. There are obstacles to changing the education of librarians. Acquiring the necessary faculty will be a major problem. New curricula will be needed and will doubtless be impeded within universities by interminable reviews, approvals, and red tape.

But the principal obstacle is our inborn tendency to resist change. This is a natural reaction, I am sure, but a moment's reflection should tell us that change is an inevitable part of life and that the training of yesterday will not do for the tasks of tomorrow.

These then are the problems—new training programs, new recruits, retraining those of us already in the field, and doing these things in a situation that is not going to wait.

# A Survey of Commercial Library Services

DURING THE FALL OF 1962 THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES COMMITTEE compiled a list of organizations known or thought to provide library reference, bibliographic, or consulting services on a commercial basis. The increase in the number of such organizations during the past decade, coupled with the lack of readily available information about their activities, indicated that a descriptive survey would be valuable to librarians contemplating the employment of outside reference or research facilities. Firms specializing in procuring library materials, centralized cataloging and ordering, translating, or publishing library tools such as indexes, abstracts, or current awareness reports were deliberately omitted, as it was felt that their names and services were fairly generally known among the profession or that they have been listed elsewhere.

Questionnaires were prepared and mailed with a covering letter to 38 organizations whose activities seemed to fall within the scope of the survey. Two were returned with "address unknown" stamps, and six replies stated that service was limited to groups associated with the organization or that they did not fit the category of a commercial reference service. Ten questionnaires were not returned, but since most of these had been directed to educational or government organizations, it seems safe to assume that they, too, did not properly qualify for inclusion.

The data given on the 20 useable questionnaires and in supplementary material is summarized below. No attempt has been made to evaluate the quality of the work performed, nor does inclusion or exclusion of any organization imply endorsement by Special Libraries Association. It should also be pointed out that the word "commercial" in the title is somewhat of a misnomer in the cases of organizations that are part of a larger activity that is not operated for profit, the Engineering Societies Library and the Office of Technical Services, for example.

MARY L. ALLISON, Editor

ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
3002 Midvale Ave., Los Angeles 34
GR 9 - 9801

*Types of Services*

Systems consulting

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING RESEARCH LIBRARY
1151 West Sixth St., Los Angeles 17
HUntley 2 - 5850

Established April 1961
Affiliated with Western States Advertising Agency Association and First Advertising Agency Network as their official library. Working arrangement with local chapter of American Marketing Association
Work performed on site
Collection: 400 books; vertical files

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Abstracts of articles and reports
Others: Compilation of statistics; continuous awareness reports; telephone inquiry service; special services as requested
Subjects: Advertising and marketing research for all types of products and services
Rates: $25 annual membership plus purchase of 100 service units at $1.75, 300 service units at $1.50, or 600 service units at $1.25. Service units are charged on basis of 10 units per hour for time spent or work done by staff. Members may use reading rooms or look over material collected without charge.
Photocopies: 25¢ per 8½ x 11 page

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 4
Professional: 4
Library science trained: 1
Subject trained: 3
Part-time: 1

*Fees*

Membership plus service unit cost. See above under Rates.

ALL-LANGUAGE SERVICES, INCORPORATED
545 Fifth Ave., New York 17
212 - YUkon 6 - 1688

Established 1932
Work performed on site
Collection: 2,000 books; 139 journals, 47 newspapers

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches
Trade mark searches
Picture searches
Specialized bibliographies
Subjects: Chemistry, engineering, aero-space, physics, optics, and other technologies
Rates: Vary according to requirements
Translating: Oral and written from and into German, French, Russian, Japanese, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Danish, Chinese, Norwegian, Greek, and Italian
Subjects: Same as above
Rates: Vary from $20 up per 1,000 words of English
Photocopies: Xerox and Thermofax of foreign materials; rates vary

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 56
Professional: 47
Library science trained: 3
Subject trained: 47
Clerical: 9
Part-time: 11

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations
Commercial organizations
Government organizations
Libraries
Individuals
Others

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

AMERICAN SCIENCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE
P. O. Box 696, Detroit 31
2602 David Stott Bldg., Detroit 26
313 - 961 - 5944

Established 1960
Work performed on site
Collection: Not inventoried

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Scientific and engineering, editing, writing, and publishing
Providing engineering personnel, writers, and illustrators
Market research and analysis
Abstracting
Language instruction for businessmen and technical personnel
Conference interpreting
Preparation of foreign language narrations
Subjects: All
Rates: Quoted upon request; based on a not-to-exceed budget, stipulated by customer, for each project
Translating: Oral and written
Rates: $18 per 1,000 English words from European languages and $24 per 1,000 English words from Oriental and Scandinavian languages for unedited translations; $45 per 1,000 English words from European languages and $60 per 1,000 English words from Oriental and Scandinavian languages for edited, proofread, and reproducible translations
Consulting
Technical library planning
Technical systems
Rates: Quoted upon request
Photocopies: Types and rates quoted

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 350 globally on a collaborating basis
Professional: 350
Library science trained: Most
Subject trained: All
Clerical: As required
Part-time: As required

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations: 4 %
Commercial organizations: 35%
Government organizations: 10%
Libraries: 11%
Individuals: 10%
Others: 30%

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS, INFORMATION SEARCHING SERVICE
Metals Park, Ohio
216 - EDgewood 8 - 5151; Teletype: TWX NBRY 566

Established 1960
Former name: Documentation Service
Work performed on site
Collection: 4,000 books; 1,000 journals; 1,500 translations; 2,000 government reports annually; outside scanning service of 2,500 journals

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Subjects: Metals and allied materials; metallurgy
Rates: $50 per month for current awareness searches; $200 per year for retrospective searches

Specialized bibliographies known as World Information Files
Subjects: Same as above
Rates: $9.60 to $90, depending on size of File
Photocopies: Xerox and microfilm; 50¢ per page
Mechanized equipment: GE 225 computer utilizing indexed material on magnetic tape

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 30
Professional: About half
Library science trained: 6
Subject trained: 3
Clerical: 15
Part-time: 40 - 50

*1962 Clients*

Not available

*Fees*

Single contract: retrospective searches, $200 per year
Continuing basis: current awareness searches, $50 per month

ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION, TECHNICAL INFORMATION RESEARCH SECTION*
10 West 35th St., Chicago 16
312 - CA5 - 9600, ext. 2511; Teletype: NDQ

Former name: Chemistry Literature Section
Work performed on site
Collection: Facilities of John Crerar Library located on campus

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches
Trade mark searches
Specialized bibliographies
Subjects: All technical and scientific
Rates: $9 per hour average
Translating: Written from German into English
Rates: $9 per hour average
Consulting: Library planning and systems
Rates: $9 to $14 per hour average
Others: Data compilation, correlation, tabulation; handbook preparation; punch card coding; indexing and abstracting; state-of-the-art reports; file organization for retrieval; surveillance; SDI systems
Rates: All available on a contract basis
Photocopies: Xerox, photostat negatives and positives, microfilm; $1.80 per 7 pages; available through John Crerar Library
Mechanized equipment: IBM 7090; IBM 1401; UNIVAC 1105, Jonker Business Machines 301-Termatrex; unit record equipment; equipment available at IIT Research Institute for use on contracts as required

* Effective June 1, 1963, the name of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology will change to IIT Research Institute

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 20
Professional: 19
On-the-job library science trained: 19
Subject trained: 19
Clerical: 1
Part-time: 10

*1962 Clients*

Commercial organizations: 12
Government organizations: 32

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC. see Little (Arthur D.), Inc.

ASSOCIATED TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.
P. O. Box 271, East Orange, New Jersey
855 Bloomfield Ave., Glen Ridge, New Jersey
PIlgrim 8 - 5673

Established 1949
Former name: Associated Technical Services
Work performed on site and abroad
Collection: 2,000 books; 135 journals; 890 dictionaries

*Types of Services*

Literature searches in 20 languages
Patent searches
Specialized bibliographies
Abstracting
Subjects: Chemistry and chemical technology, chemical engineering, biological sciences, pharmaceutical areas, physical sciences in general, geology and earth sciences in general, Russian and Japanese science and technology
Rates: $8 to $9 per hour
Translating
Oral from Russian into English in above subjects
Written from many languages into English in science and technology subjects. Translations include charts, tables, illustrations, and references.
Rates per 100 English words: $2.10 French, German; $2.20 Russian, Italian, Spanish ($1.80 for Russian technical material ordered within three years of publication date); $2.50 Czech, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish, Ukrainian; $3 Bulgarian, Flemish, Greek, Hungarian, Japanese, Romanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian; $3.50 Arabic, Chinese, Estonian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Turkish; $4 Hindi, Iranian, Urdu
Consulting: Documentation, research, and patents
Others: Compilation and procurement of technical dictionaries; publishing translations of technical books, monographs, and dictionaries
Photocopies: Contact prints; 40 to 50¢ per page, plus 50¢ service charge per item; world-wide photocopying service is 40 to 65¢ per page, plus mailing and service charge

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 15
Professional: 8
Library science trained: None
Subject trained: All
Clerical: 7
Part-time: 110

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations: 300
Commercial organizations: over 1,300
Government organizations: 100
Libraries: 20
Individuals: 40
Others: 300

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
505 King Ave., Columbus 1, Ohio
614 - 299 - 3191; Teletype: 759-0044

Established 1929
Work performed on site
Collection: 76,000 books and bound journals; 1,900 current journals; 11 newspapers; 70,000 reports

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches (limited to those located in the abstracting and indexing publications)
Specialized bibliographies
Consulting: Library planning and systems. Sponsors are assisted in establishing libraries and information centers in connection with research projects.
Subjects: Engineering and scientific
Rates: Vary
Photocopies: Xerox; 25¢ per exposure
Mechanized equipment: Have access to facilities in Computer Section

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 38 - 40
Professional: 15
Library science trained: 8
Science trained: 6
Both: 4
Clerical: 23
Part-time: 2

*1962 Clients*

Commercial organizations: 550 plus
Government organizations: All major Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission organizations
Individuals: 50 plus

*Fees*

Single contract: Varies
Continuing basis: Varies

CRERAR (JOHN) LIBRARY, RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE
35 West 33rd St., Chicago 16
312 - 225 - 2526; Teletype: 312 - 431 - 1758

Established 1947
Work performed on site
Collection: 1,000,000 books, 11,000 current journals

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Subjects: All sciences
Rates: $7.50 per hour technical; $3 per hour clerical
Translating
Oral from 22 languages into English
Subjects: All sciences
Rates: $7.50 per hour
Written from 22 languages into English
Subjects: All sciences
Rates: $2.25 to $3.50 per 100 English words, plus typing costs
Current literature reporting and abstracting on a custom basis. Monthly fee depends on type of service designed, scope of coverage, etc.
Photocopies: Photostat, electrostat, microfilm, Microcard, enlargements; rates vary

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 11
Professional: 7
Library science trained: 1
Subject trained: 6
Clerical: 4

*1962 Clients*

Commercial organizations: 78
Government organizations: 1
Individuals: 3
Associations: 3

*Fees*

Single contract for closed-end jobs
Continuing basis for current awareness reports

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES LIBRARY
345 East 47th St., New York 17
212 - PLaza 2 - 6800

Established 1913
Work performed on site
Collection: 180,000 books; 1,500 current journals; 2,000 journals no longer published or received

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Subjects: All branches of engineering and related fields in the physical sciences
Rates: $7 per hour
Specialized bibliographies
Rates: Individually priced
Translating: Written, into English

Rates: $2, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; $2.50, Russian, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish; quotations on request, Japanese, Chinese, Finnish, etc.
Photocopies: Xerox, 40¢ per page plus 60¢ per article for handling; microfilm, $2.50 for 40 pages or fraction thereof

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 3
Professional: 2
Subject trained: 2
Clerical: 1
Part-time translators: 20

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations
Commercial organizations
Government organizations
Libraries
Individuals

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, SCIENCE INFORMATION SERVICE
20th St. and Parkway, Philadelphia 3
LOcust 4 - 3600, ext. 469

Established July 1, 1961
Work performed on site
Collection: 250,000 books; 3,200 journals; 5,000,000 patents

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches
Trade mark searches
Specialized bibliographies
Indexing
Subjects: Engineering, physics, chemistry, electronics, metallurgy
Rates: $8 per hour
Translating: Written translations from Slavic, Germanic, Romanic, and Far Eastern languages into English. Same subject fields as above
Rates: $2 to $3 per 100 words
Systems consulting: Same subject fields as above
Rates: Vary
Photocopies: Xerox; $1.50 per 6 pages
Mechanized equipment: Univac I for indexing and library cataloging; Quick-fax for transmission of copy by telephone wires

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 4
Professional: 3
Library science trained: 2
Subject trained: 1
Both: 2
Clerical: 1
Part-time: 6

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations: 2
Commercial organizations: 30
Government organizations: 4
Libraries: 6
Individuals: 6
Others: Part of the task of the service is to provide scientific information for the projects of the Franklin Institute Laboratories, which employ approximately 300 scientists and engineers

*Fees*

Single contract: $8 per hour
Continuing basis: $180 per year per narrow subject

HERNER AND COMPANY
1401 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.
202 - 783 - 7578; Cable: HERNCO

Established 1955
Former name: Herner, Meyer and Company
Affiliated with Heatwole Associates (wholly-owned subsidiary)
Work not performed on site

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Indexing and abstracting
Library planning
Systems consulting
Subjects: All fields
Rates: By arrangement
Mechanized equipment: Special purpose computer (H-44) for searches and experimentation; IBM Documat Writer for subject authority file preperation; chemical typewriter for input of chemical instructions into computer; Electrowriter for transmission of text over telephone wires; Flexowriter

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 35
Professional: 28
Library science trained: 3
Subject trained: 25
Both: 3
Clerical and stenographic: 7

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations
Commercial organizations
Government organizations
Libraries
Non-profit, trade, and professional organizations

*Fees*

Single contract: By arrangement
Continuing basis: By arrangement

IIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE see Armour Research Foundation

INFORMATION FOR INDUSTRY, INC.
1000 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
202 - 296 - 4936; Cable: UNITERM

Established 1955
Affiliation: Wholly owned subsidiary—Information Retrieval Corp.—Markets "Command Retrieval Information System" (CRIS)
Work not performed on site

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches
Subjects: Chemistry, physics
Rates: $10 per hour
Specialized bibliographies
Subjects: Science, economics
Rates: Negotiated
Translating: Oral and written; European languages into English
Rates: Vary
Consulting
Technical library planning
Systems: Automated literature and documentation systems; information systems audit; market total systems design and implementation
Rates: Contract
Others: Produce *Uniterm Index to U. S. Chemical Patents* in both manual and electronic data processing editions; provide educational programs for government and industry
Photocopies: Xerox; 75¢ per page
Mechanized equipment: IBM 1401 and IBM 7090 for preparation of *Index*

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 12
Professional: 4
Library science trained: None
Subject trained: 4
Clerical: 5
Part-time: 60

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations: 4
Commercial organizations: 150
Government organizations: 3

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION
33 South 17th St., Philadelphia 3
215 - LO 4 - 4400

Established 1960
Work performed on site
Collection: 25,000 journals

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Translating: Written from all languages
Subjects: All scientific disciplines
Consulting: Information retrieval and dissemination systems for the sciences

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 70
Professional: 22
Library science trained: 4
Subject trained: 15

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations
Commercial organizations
Government organizations
Libraries
Individuals

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY see Crerar (John) Library

LIBRARY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION SERVICE
19 South 22nd St., Philadelphia 23
215 - LOcust 3 - 6626

Established October 1953
Former name: Medical Literature Service
Affiliation: Always a part of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Work performed on site
Collection: 82,000 books; 136,000 bound journals; 2,552 medical journals received currently

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Picture searches
Specialized bibliographies
Abstracting and editing
Subjects: Medical and para-medical
Rates: $7.50 per hour; Fellows of the College and individuals not being reimbursed, i.e., by grants, receive 33 1/3 and 25 per cent discounts respectively
Translating: Written
Rates: Vary; maximum is $2 per 100 English words for commonly used European languages including Russian; $2.50 for less commonly used European languages; $3.25 for oriental languages
Scanning: Each currently received journal is examined for information on subjects specified by subscriber, and references are reported weekly or monthly as requested
Rates: $10 per subject per month for English language journals; $15 per subject per month for foreign language journals; 50¢ for each reference reported
Photocopies: Xerox; 25¢ per page

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 4
Professional: 2
Subject trained: 2
Clerical: 2
Part-time: 1

*1962 Clients*

Commercial organizations
Government organizations
Individuals
7,359 current references on 24 subjects supplied to 15 clients; 2,000 abstracts, 216 bibliographies, and 316 translations prepared

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis for scanning

LITTLE (ARTHUR D.), INC., DOCUMENT SERVICES GROUP
15 Acorn Park, Cambridge 40, Mass.
617 - 864 - 5770

Established 1886
Work performed on site plus field trips
Collection: About 30,000 volumes; 3,500 books; 1,040 current journals, many newspapers, many reports, monographs, pamphlets, etc.

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Patent searches
Specialized bibliographies
Translating: Translations provided when needed during course of literature projects but not a service as such. Oral and written from Russian, German, French, and others into English
Consulting: Library planning and systems
Technical intelligence studies, state-of-the-art surveys, and literature reviews
Acquisition and interpretation of intelligence and technical data
Acquisition, storage, retrieval, analysis, and presentation of foreign and domestic technical information
Abstracting and indexing
Subjects: Chemistry, biology, engineering, broad range of sciences, technology, economics, business management
Rates: All are based on professional service time charge
Photocopies: Xerox, Autostat; single copies provided as part of project work when needed; no per page rate
Mechanized equipment: IBM 1401, including tapes, card reader, card punch, printer, etc., for technical data information retrieval systems, mechanical indexing, management information systems, and data processing

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 13 plus 8 in Library
Professional: 7 plus 3 in Library
Library science trained: 3
Subject trained: 10
Both: 2
Clerical: 10

*1962 Clients*

(Represents only projects that are the direct concern of Document Services. Personnel of this Group also participate in company projects that are primarily the responsibility of other staff members. An average company conducts business with approximately 600 civilian and 1,000 government clients each year)
Commercial organizations: 9
Government organizations: 10
Libraries: 1

*Fees*

Single contract mostly
Continuing basis some

MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION SERVICE see Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES see U. S. Department of Commerce

RESEARCH SERVICE
353 West 57th St., New York 19
212 - CO 5 - 6100, ext. 753; Teletype: N. Y. 1 - 1532 Research Service

Established 1951
Work performed in New York City libraries and in other cities in area

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies
Editing and writing
Subjects: General; personnel training and management development are of special interest
Rates: $6.75 per hour
Translating: As required
Photocopies: Type and rates vary

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 2
Professional: 1
Subject trained: 1
Part-time: As required

*1962 Clients*

Information only on specific request

TECHNICAL LIBRARY SERVICE
261 Broadway, New York 7
212 - DIgby 9 - 0838

Established 1962
Work not performed on site

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies

Consulting: Library planning and filing and other documentation systems
Subjects: Science, technology, business, and economics
Rates: Quoted specifically for a particular inquiry or service
Photocopies: Xerox, photostat; at cost

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 2
Professional: 2
Subject trained: 1
Library science and subject trained: 1
Clerical: 1
Part-time: As required

*1962 Clients*

Organized in 1962 with plans to activate service in 1963, so specific information on 1962 clients not available

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

TRADE MARK INTERNATIONAL
3000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7
313 LOrain 8 - 0030 - 31; Cable: MARCAS

Established 1961
Affiliation: Division of Iascit, Inc.
Work performed on site
Collection: Master file of over 1,500 trade mark records from over 22 countries

*Types of Services*

Trade mark searches with IBM equipment
Rates: Depend upon number of searches processed each week or month and number of countries covered. Write for schedules
Patrolling trade marks in 22 countries
Rates: $1.50 per trade mark per month with six month minimum subscription
Translating: Written; Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese into English
Mechanized equipment: Mathematical program for trade mark comparison was developed in cooperation with Service Bureau Corporation-IBM for application by electronic computers

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 20
Professional: 5
Subject trained:20
Clerical: 14

*1962 Clients*

Commercial organizations
Individuals

*Fees*

Single contract
Continuing basis

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES, TECHNICAL INFORMATION DIVISION
Washington 25, D. C.
202 - 386 - 1224; Teletype: 202 - 965 - 0467

Established 1945
Former name: Publication Board Project
Work performed on site
Collection: 300,000 reports; 50,000 translations
Purpose: To collect, process, announce, and disseminate scientific and technical reports and translations and to provide reference and bibliographic service in connection with this material

*Types of Services*

Literature searches
Specialized bibliographies: Current awareness and retrospective. Bibliographies are also compiled in many areas of broad interest and are printed for sale, usually at 10¢ a copy. A free list of these is available from OTS
Subjects: Science and technology
Rates: $8 per hour; search requirements *must* be specified on the form entitled "Request for Special Literature Search," which acts as an authorized work project order. These forms are available from OTS or Department of Commerce Field Offices
Work performed in cooperation with the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress
Translations: Maintains, in cooperation with the SLA Translations Center at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, a clearinghouse for translations prepared by other agencies and organizations
Photocopies: Xerox and microfilm; Xerox prices range from $1.10 for 1 to 10 pages to $26 for 501 to 600 pages; microfilm prices are $.80 for 1 to 20 pages and $.03 for every page thereafter

*Personnel Performing Work*

Permanent staff: 78
Professional: 29
Library science trained: 11
Subject trained: 13
Both: 5
Clerical: 48

*1962 Clients*

Educational organizations: 4
Commercial organizations: 206
Government organizations: 32
Libraries: 4
Individuals: 3
Others: 5

*Fees*

Single contract: $8 per hour
Continuing basis: $8 per hour
See above details about required request form

# The Role of the Literature in the Diffusion of Technological Change

ALVIN W. KNOERR, Editor
"Engineering & Mining Journal," New York City

TECHNICAL LITERATURE constitutes a great stimulus to progress today, particularly when we realize that much of the work classified as "research" is nothing more than searching for remote or related ideas that have already been set down in print. That is why Soviet Russia in its great drive to achieve technical superiority scans, reviews, translates, and even reproduces magazines (including advertisements) and texts from abroad by photo-offset printing for its students and scientists. I would like to define "the literature," list current sources, and show how this literature influences technical progress. To illustrate these points, I must confine my examples to mining and mining literature because these are the only areas I can cover with some degree of authority. However, the patterns that prevail in mining apply to other industries as well.

### The Literature and How It Is Handled

An editor's mailbag, particularly for an international industrial publication, gives an idea of the volume and type of literature being generated each month. For my own field, the volume is staggering. Each month we receive a stack of mail perhaps 30 to 50 feet high directly or significantly related to mining. This must be scanned, evaluated, and then used or discarded depending upon value of an item to the mining industry.

Here are the types of literature received:

1. Textbooks on all aspects of mining and metallurgy published in the United States and abroad
2. Patent digests for the United States and the United Kingdom
3. Bulletins and reports from government mining and geological agencies
4. Annual reports of all major mining companies in the United States and abroad
5. All important domestic and international mining publications and periodicals
6. Monthly, quarterly, and annual abstracts of literature on mining
7. Announcements, bulletins, and catalogs of manufacturers offering equipment, supplies, and services to the mining industry
8. Manuscripts and outlines for proposed manuscripts submitted by authors for future publication
9. Correspondence with mining companies on new developments in the United States and abroad
10. Export journals by Free World and Communist nations containing items on new mining equipment and processes
11. Papers presented at international mining and mineral processing symposia
12. Papers presented at various regional and national conventions of technical and industrial societies in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and Europe
13. Research reports by private and government agencies developing new technology for mining
14. Daily and weekly business, financial, and metals papers that contain valuable clues to new mining trends. These news sources may appear to be unimportant from a technological viewpoint, but they really are not. For example, when it is announced that $200 million to $300 million have been allocated for the first taconite plant, it may well be surmised that certain baffling phases of taconite mining and processing, which had not been reported in the technical literature, have been conquered. Similarly when a certain battery manufacturer announces that it is going to develop the fuel cell, it can be

Presented at the Fall Meeting of the Metals Division, November 2, 1962, in New York City.

concluded that the fuel cell can be economically feasible as a substitute for the storage battery in mining equipment and elsewhere.

For economic reasons, all this source material has to be boiled down to fit in some 70 to 80 printed pages each month. A publication can only be a fluid and vital stimulus to progress by rejecting that which is irrelevant, useless, or repetitious and by gleaning and emphasizing the real forward-looking ideas and techniques that are being generated constantly. This doesn't mean that editors have to be geniuses, but they should have an intense and sympathetic interest in the problems of their field, associate as much as possible with top professional men and dynamic executives in the industry, and develop through practice a high degree of intuition, perceptiveness, and perspective. Brevity is also essential because progressive men in mining are busy. They don't want everything spelled out to the tiniest detail—but they *do* want to know what's going on that's significant, where to find out more about details if they are interested, and they want this information in accurate, easy-to-read form.

Consequently the steady flow of useful literature is distilled to appear in new products digests, book reviews, patent reviews, operating ideas, outlook columns, and other monthly departments that enable a reader to scan progress, order books and bulletins, or to write for more detailed information if he wishes. In addition, outstanding new technological developments are covered in more complete articles in the so-called feature section of a magazine.

Some of the textbooks and other reports received are filed in the magazine's technologic library for reference. Material from these files appears in future articles when editors research a particular subject in depth, such as direct reduction of iron ore, new ways of smelting aluminum, or a review of modern equipment used in drilling rock.

### International Viewpoint and Speed Necessary

Neither the United States nor any other nation has a corner on the market of technological ingenuity. Sputnik, rocketry, and jet aircraft development proved this conclusively. This means that we have to monitor the literature of the world, including Russian, to stay ahead in any field. Fortunately universities and technological societies in the United States and abroad are sponsoring an increasing number of international symposia to speed the cross-pollination of technical ideas. Similarly, translations of foreign literature, including Russian, are now more freely available than they have been in the past.

Because of modern research techniques and increased communications, we are living in a generation of accelerated invention and, more important, the speedy adoption of new ideas. A review of hundreds of new techniques developed in mining during the past 20 years shows that there has been more progress in mining during that period than in all previous history. If a mining or metallurgical engineer had to confine his knowledge to what he learned during the 1930's, he would be completely incompetent today, and many of the terms used in everyday mining, such as jet piercing, rotary-percussion drilling, static controls, or spiral rolling, would be completely unintelligible to him. To keep up with his field, the engineer has to read current literature. Thus, an important function of the literature is to compensate for the obsolesence of college training in certain applied sciences.

The speed of adoption of new ideas is erratic. For instance, coal mining operators discovered that by pouring fuel oil on ordinary ammonium nitrate fertilizer, this combination, when set off by a powerful detonator, proved to be a very inexpensive substitute for dynamite. Soon after this was reported in the technical literature, ammonium nitrate blasting was adopted by the entire mining field, and this innovation constitutes one of the most important changes in a century of blasting history.

On the other hand, St. Joseph Lead Co. used steel roof bolts to literally pin loose rock to firmer rock in underground mine openings in Missouri in the late 1930's and reported success of this technique in a magazine article in 1941. Although roof-bolting

is one of the most significant new developments in preventing fall of rock in mines, the mining industry did not adopt this idea extensively until 10 or 15 years after 1941.

It can only be concluded from this that cutting costs of mining proved to be a greater incentive toward the adoption of new ideas than the safety of miners.

### Obsolesence of Literature

Paralleling the rapid development of new technical ideas and the scrapping of old ones, much technical literature has also become obsolete. Fifteen years ago nearly every major open-pit mine used churn drills. At that time, articles pertaining to churn drills were timely and useful. Today virtually all pits use rotary drills, such as those used in oil-well drilling, or jet-piercing units, or down-the-hole drills. In fact, I can cite at least two large mines in New York that will sell discarded churn drills at bargain prices.

Improvements in mining equipment are being made so fast that I can throw out 90 per cent of my technical file material on the subject every five years and never miss it.

However some technical information or even news items may seem to be of passing interest only but at some later date prove to be extremely important. For example, when the Atomic Energy Commission was desperately seeking uranium minerals in the United States during the early years of the AEC program, one of its geologists searched through 85 years of issues of *Engineering & Mining Journal* to find news items about prospecting parties that had been poisoned by drinking water, or where pack horses or mules had run amuck after eating loco weed. It so happens that uranium is frequently associated with selenium, which is the poisonous element in loco weed and certain poison springs. Then AEC geologists searched these areas for evidence of uranium. Today if one travels through the uranium producing areas on the Colorado Plateau he will find at least one uranium mine in Poison Canyon in New Mexico and occasional roadside signs mentioning poison springs.

Ninety-six years ago the first issue of my journal carried a patent drawing of a rock drill, which used detachable bits and the rotary-percussion method. Both of these features were subsequently discarded, and only recently has the mining industry returned to the use of them in modern designs.

Thus we are indebted to the many fine well-indexed technical libraries that carry back issues of publications, old textbooks, and reports. Buried in the obsolete information it is certain that there will be items that will prove valuable to the changing world of technology at a future date.

### New Ideas and Cross Pollination

Current literature can do more than record ideas that have been developed—it can stimulate new ideas. For instance, nearly ten years ago a group of brain-storming mining engineers reasoned that if mining companies would spend more money drilling and blasting rock in an open-pit, these added costs would be more than compensated by lower costs in crushing and grinding the rock in the mill, and lower maintenance costs on trucks and shovels that could handle the fragmented material faster and more easily. This idea was proposed several times in editorial comment, but it was not until last year that a mining company actually reported that it had tried the idea and showed in tables that even though drilling and blasting costs had risen, the savings in loading, hauling, and crushing were substantial.

The pumping of solid materials in pipelines is one of the most important recent developments in the transportation of materials. In many instances it can be an economical substitute for conveyor belts, haulage equipment, and ore hoists. The Hydraulics Institute of the United States, realizing that this could stimulate the greater use of pumps, attempted to develop this technology but found that available literature on hydraulics had virtually no critical data on transportation of solids in pipelines. Several representatives came to my office about four years ago and asked whether we could stimulate publication of data on this subject. We ran an editorial entitled "Wanted More Information on the Pumping of Solids in Pipelines," and currently we are receiving excellent technical

articles with engineering data on this subject.

From time to time we ask mining men and professors to do a bit of "blue sky" thinking about the mine of the future and then run this information to stimulate invention and innovations. As we do not attribute these ideas to the men who suggested them, they are willing to reach way out, and I am sure that some of these ideas will become an actuality during the next five to ten years.

Most engineers read literature pertaining to their field only, and in so doing overlook many useful ideas developed in other industries. For example, the mining industry was at least ten years late in adopting mechanical materials-handling equipment such as fork-lift trucks, which were commonplace in every modern factory. Today construction men are reading mining papers and mining men are reading construction papers because both fields include rock excavation, shaft sinking, and earthmoving. Similarly, chemical engineers and mineral processing engineers have many common technical problems and can benefit mutally by scanning the literature of both fields.

### Deterrents to Diffusion

One of the great deterrents to the diffusion of technological information is the policy of some technical societies and associations to prohibit the free use of papers presented at society meetings by the technical press. In some instances not more than 20 per cent of a given paper may be used by the press, and this is so stipulated on the cover of each paper. If these societies published all of the papers presented, the situation would not be too disturbing—but after hogging up hundreds of titles at national meetings, many of the papers go unpublished or are not even preprinted for the meeting. In my opinion the fundamental purpose of a technical or industrial society is to disseminate technical information, not to withhold it or to force members to attend conventions to obtain such information.

Russia has the edge over the West because she respects neither patent rights nor copyrights. While patents encourage invention, they can also impede progress. In the field of mineral dressing, the flotation process is probably the most important single development during the past 50 years. This process and the reagents are both patentable. During the early years of this development the mining industry was struck with costly law suits. Fearing patent infringements of one sort or another, mineral processing operators refused to write about their operations or to permit fellow engineers to visit their plants. This clamp on the dissemination of information impeded mining progress for about 20 years until initial flotation patents expired. Subsequently flotation has moved forward rapidly, and the literature contains abundant articles and reports on the subject.

Reluctance of certain segments of industry to write freely about their processes is another deterrent. The copper industry has been remarkably free with information about mining, milling, and smelting, even though copper is sold competitively in metal markets. As a result, progress has been rapid because all have benefited by the free exchange of information.

On the other hand the aluminum industry has kept mum about its aluminum making process for fear that competitors would obtain useful trade secrets. Only recently have aluminum companies permitted limited articles on their plants. I believe that they have suffered more than they have gained by withholding vital technical information on the making of aluminum.

### Company Intelligence Programs

During a recent trip to Yugoslavia and Sweden, I was impressed with the great amount of time engineers and students spent in company or university technological libraries. Nearly all of these engineers read and speak English fluently because most of the world's mining technology is published in English. I believe that the European mining engineer is much more diligent in keeping up with his field by reading the literature than the average American engineer. In fact in Sweden, the Boliden Mining Company, which operates numerous mines, requires each engineer to read a given number of

publications and reports from cover to cover each month and to list all new ideas that might be applied at the Boliden operations. Management and top supervisors go over these recommendations and adopt those that are feasible and economical. At the same time the engineers know that by this participation in management decisions, they are being trained to manage mining properties themselves. The International Nickel Company in Canada also has a fine mine intelligence program; and in Canada and the New York office, I am sure that the library is the backbone of the intelligence system.

Important aspects of a good mine intelligence program are:

1. A good company library serving as the gathering and dispensing place for technical literature
2. A required reading program in which all potential management candidates participate
3. Regular deadlines to evaluate all ideas that might be applied to advantage in company operations
4. A program adopted by management to place these ideas in action. This is the one sure formula that will eliminate the sluggish "diffusion of technology" in industry.

In my opinion a progressive company or association without a library is about as ineffective as a large business office without a filing system. In particular I am amazed at the ability of librarians to acquire an understanding of technical knowledge of various fields, and to do such an intelligent job of indexing. I believe that all of us in the engineering professions could profit by using available library facilities more frequently—in fact I'll go so far as to say that I have never yet met a brilliant, progressive, imaginative member of my profession who was not a voracious reader.

## SLA and ALA's Interlibrary Loan Committee

FOR MANY YEARS the Reference Services Division of the American Library Association has had an Interlibrary Loan Committee as one of the standing committees. Recently SLA was invited to appoint a representative to the committee, and James C. Andrews asked to serve.

Prior to the meeting held during the ALA Midwinter Meeting, the following topics that would be of interest to special libraries were among those suggested for discussion:

- Request for loans of current United States books
- Inadequate verification of entries
- Liaison between Interlibrary Loan Committee and committees working on photoduplication and copyright problems
- Searching services of the Union Catalog Division of the Library of Congress
- Interlibrary loan services to special and government agencies
- International interlibrary loan
- Packaging of interlibrary loan materials

Some of the topics were discussed principally in relationship to the need for revision of the interlibrary loan code. It is undecided whether or not the code needs revision at this time. There is some feeling that although the code is only a guidepost and is not binding on either lender or borrower, more consideration of its general principles would ease some of the problems known to exist.

The Committee is willing to consider any reasonable problem concerning interlibrary loans, but many will not be of particular interest to special librarians. However, the purpose of having an SLA representative on the Committee is to make the Committee aware of those problems of particular interest to special libraries and in turn to pass on to special libraries comments and suggestions from the Committee.

The next Committee meeting is scheduled for Tuesday evening, July 16 at the ALA Annual Conference to be held in Chicago. The meeting will be open to visitors, and there will be a panel discussion of some problems and current studies relating to interlibrary lending. Suggestions for discussion topics are welcome and should be sent to the SLA representative as far in advance of the meeting as possible.

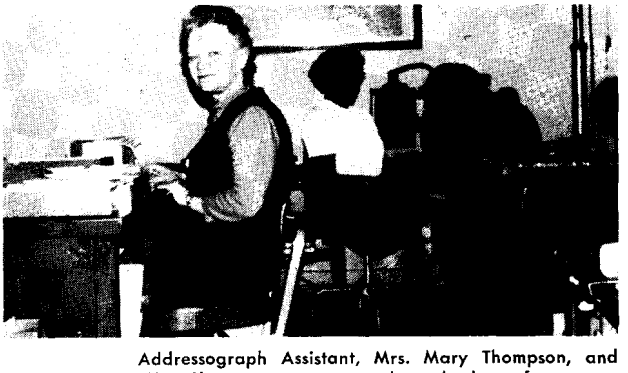
JAMES C. ANDREWS, Director
Library Services Department
Argonne National Laboratory
Argonne, Illinois

# The Staff at 31 East

Mrs. Emily B. Shoemaker, Head, Accounts and Records, checks figures with Arlene Goodman.

Mrs. Sylvia Singer and Mrs. Olga Matson handle orders and payments for books and journals.

Bowman Walsh stuffs ballots under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Maky, Accounts and Records Assistant.



Addressograph Assistant, Mrs. Mary Thompson, and Miss Champ prepare records and plates for a new Chapter.

Miss Cohen finds a reprint to answer a query, while Mrs. Elsie Parachini attends telephone board.

Lewis Rubman locates a stencil among the files of 30,650 Addressograph plates, while Virginia Champ operates Addressograph for a Division mailing.

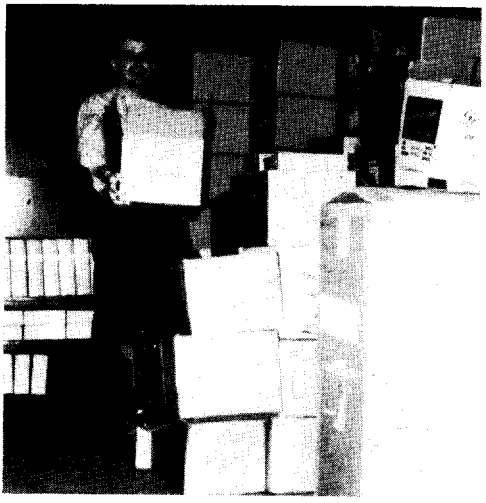
Edythe C. Porpa, Publications and Public Relations Assistant, proofreads a page of "Special Libraries" with Mrs. Adrianne Stanek, Editorial Secretary.

# 10th Street at Work

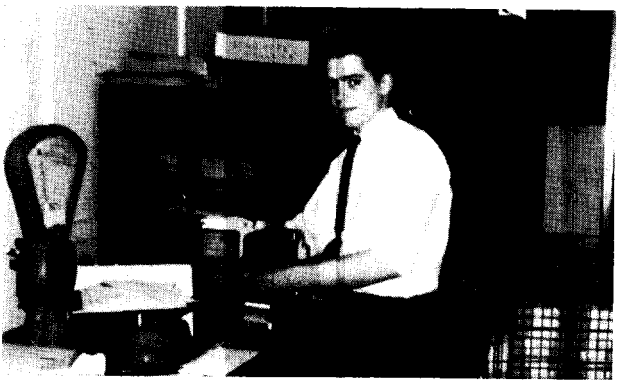
Mr. Woods dictates a letter on the Consultation Service to his secretary, Gail Cohen.

Bill M. Woods, Executive Secretary, reviews a contract between SLA's Translations Center and the Office of Technical Services.

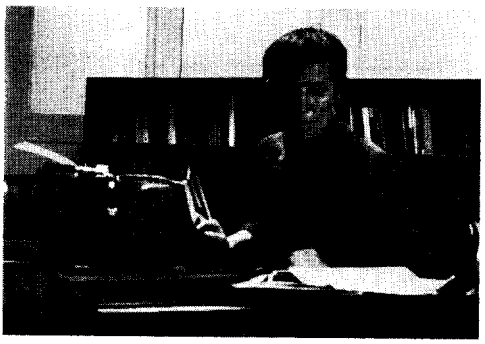
Grace Reynolds, Assistant to Executive Secretary, studies employment request with the Placement Assistant, Mrs. JoAnn J. Beths.



In recently acquired storage space John Burr stacks publications stock and paper supplies.



In the reorganized mail and work room John Roth weighs and meters letters and packages.



Publications and Public Relations Director, Mary L. Allison, writes a promotional brochure for "Technical Book Review Index."

Miss Porpa, Mrs. Maky, Miss Goodman, and Mrs. Beths enjoy a coffee break in the staff room.

# Sci-Tech Committee on Government Information Services

GORDON RANDALL, Chairman of the Science-Technology Division, established the Committee on Government Information Services as a successor to the Division's ASTIA Committee and appointed me Chairman on June 7, 1962. The Committee is to "serve as a channel of communication between the special librarian and the government agencies producing the information we [librarians] use. The objective of the Committee is to improve the effectiveness of the services and products of these organizations and to acquaint the librarian with the techniques of expedited acquisition."

Committee members are Dr. Danny Bedsole, Manager, Technical Library, Aerojet General, Sacramento, California; Chris S. Stevenson, Manager, Technical Information, GE, Hanford Atomic Products Operation, Richland, Washington; Dr. LeRoy H. Linder, Manager, Technical Information Services, Aeronutronic, Newport Beach, California; and Louis Canter, Manager, Library and Information Services, General Dynamics/Astronautics, San Diego.

The Committee has discussed problems, advances, and directions of government technical information services with key representatives of the several major technical report-producing agencies or departments of the federal government. Transactions of our third meeting, which pertain thereto, were published in the Fall 1962 *Sci-Tech News*.

The Committee also formulated several recommendations (given below), which were forwarded, as appropriate, to Senator H. H. Humphrey; Dr. Harold Brown, Director, Defense Research and Engineering; Dr. Walter M. Carlson, Director of Technical Information, Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering; Dr. Brockway McMillan, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (R&D); Dr. James H. Wakelin, Jr., Assistant Secretary, U.S. Navy (R&D); and Dr. Finn J. Larsen, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Army (R&D):

1. For maximum effectiveness, the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) should be in a different administrative hierarchy within the Department of Defense and should be vested with authority appropriate to accomplish its mission.
2. A Field-of-Interest Register should be initiated and signed by the customer and included in the contract package, possibly in the form of an exhibit.
3. DOD should establish a system of standard distribution of technical reports, such as the AEC and NASA have done, to increase the rapidity and reliability of information utilization throughout the national scientific community.
4. ASTIA should establish an Advisory Panel composed of the DOD contractor and grantee technical information officers to derive continuing feedback from users in the field vis-à-vis ASTIA services.

The recommendations were received and acknowledged with thanks, indicating action was under way to essentially accomplish the improvement of DOD technical information services. DOD Directives Number 5100.36, "Department of Defense Technical Information," and Number 5129.43, "Assignment of Functions for the Defense Scientific and Technical Information Program," document DOD's concern with this problem and represent significant forward strides towards its solution. The Committee continues its liaison effort to effect further action and reaction by government officials and has invited seven key officers to the sixth meeting (open) at Denver at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, June 9, 1963, to discuss the status, advances, and directions of their science information programs. The area officers are: Ed Bruenkant, AEC; Melvin Day, NASA; Burton Adkinson, NSF; John Stearns, National Referral Center; Col. J. O. Vann and John Weber, OTS; and Walter M. Carlson, DR&E.

W. A. KOZUMPLIK, Chairman
Manager, Technical Information Center
Lockheed Missiles & Space Company
Palo Alto, California

# Information Services of the National Research Council Library

EDNA F. HUNT, Assistant Librarian
National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada

SAMUEL JOHNSON once stated: "Knowledge is of two kinds: we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." In essence he was describing an information service provided by persons with the requisite subject knowledge and training to retrieve information.

Such a service, if it is to be efficient, will not only provide information but will anticipate the needs of its clientele. Unless libraries have qualified staff competent and willing to perform this function, they will become nothing more than repositories where information is stored. Some libraries, particularly those serving a special clientele, have accepted what might be called Samuel Johnson's definition of an information service potential. Others are content to acquire, organize, and store the tools of information but make little or no effort to put their resources to work.

The needs of the Canadian community served by the National Research Council Library require more than a storehouse of information. While its services are far from what we would like them to be, we are striving toward the ideal and are co-operating with other libraries and information services to achieve this common goal.

## The National Research Council (NRC)

Because the resources and services of the NRC Library have been developed to parallel the growth and activities of the National Research Council, a glance at the organization and work of the Council will indicate the direction the development has taken.

An Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by the Canadian government in 1916 for the purpose of organizing and fostering industrial and scientific research in Canada. This body, better known by its short title, National Research Council, owed its origin to the need for mobilization and co-ordination of scientific resources in Canada during World War I. For some years the Council functioned only as an advisory body, stimulating and co-ordinating research by means of its associate committees and by increasing the number of trained research persons through financial grants-in-aid to Canadian universities and a system of post-graduate scholarships. The formation of associate committees, comprised of experts from all parts of the country, is a distinctive Canadian method of solving problems of national importance. Members, usually from ten to 15 in number, are appointed by Council from the Council's own staff, the staffs of other government departments or agencies, from the universities, and from industry. The basis of selection is that the person is interested and knowledgeable in the fields of the committee's activity. At present, the Council sponsors 36 of these committees, including the Associate Committee on Scientific Information, which acts as the Canadian National Committee for the International Federation for Documentation.

In 1928 the Canadian government decided to establish research laboratories in Ottawa under the auspices and control of the Council. The site chosen on Sussex Drive, about ten acres, was a picturesque one, formerly the property of the Edwards Lumber Mills on the bank of the Ottawa River at the Rideau Falls. Until the new building was opened in 1932, temporary laboratories were set up in certain of the old mill buildings. By 1939 these quarters became inadequate, and a site of 130 acres was obtained on the Montreal Road about five miles from the

Sussex Drive building. Gradually the divisions of applied research were moved to this new area, leaving at present only the divisions of pure science and administration and the information services in the Sussex Drive building. In the near future, the Council intends to move all its laboratories and supporting services to this site where a separate library building will be erected.

### National Science Library

The NRC Library serves both as the library for the Council and as the National Science Library of Canada. It is responsible, therefore, for providing central information services in scientific and technical fields. The National Library and the National Research Council have an agreement whereby the NRC Library is responsible for the acquisition and storage of all scientific and technical publications and for providing information services from these resources. The National Library is not building up a duplicate collection in these subjects.

Plans for developing a central scientific library to serve scientists everywhere in Canada were made shortly after the Council was appointed in 1916. Because none of the Canadian universities had extensive science libraries and the National Library had not been established, the intention was to build up a strong central library that would supplement the scientific resources and services already available in the country.

The NRC Library's collection grew slowly, however, until 1928 when the first research laboratories were set up. Since then it has been developed to meet the needs of the Council's scientific and technical staff and as a result gradually became the major science library in Canada. This was a natural development because the Council was responsible not only for its own laboratories but also for providing assistance to scientists working in other federal government laboratories, both in Ottawa and elsewhere, in provincial research organizations, and in university and industrial research laboratories.

The system is made up of a central library in the Sussex Drive building, five branch libraries at the Montreal Road site, and a sixth branch at the Uplands Airport. As each of the divisions of applied research was moved to or established at the Montreal Road and Uplands sites, a branch library was set up to meet its needs. These branches serve the Divisions of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics, Building Research, Mechanical Engineering, Radio and Electrical Engineering, and the National Aeronautical Establishment. The Divisions of Pure Chemistry, Pure Physics, Applied Biology, and Administration are still in the Sussex Drive building.

The main library is responsible for centralized services for administration, acquisitions, cataloguing, translations, and supplementary information services for the branch libraries. Each branch library, however, operates as an individual unit insofar as special techniques and services are employed that will ensure the best information service to the division concerned and to the segment of the scientific community interested in its particular subject field. For example, the branch libraries for the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment are well equipped to provide and do provide an information service for the aircraft industry of Canada.

The professional staff of the NRC Library, with their knowledge of scientific and technical literature and the various fields of science and engineering, are trained to provide all types of information and data, to compile bibliographies and abstracts, and to carry out literature searches. A degree from a university of recognized standing, preferably in science or engineering, and a degree from an accredited library school are minimum requirements for the professional staff. Special subject knowledge and bibliographical skills are essential for the staff responsible for selecting and organizing the collection and for providing information services to meet the needs of the scientific community.

One of the Library's national responsibilities is to act as a clearinghouse for information. Other science and technical libraries, particularly the smaller ones, do not always have the resources to locate information about scientific and technical reports and foreign and obscure publications. These libraries, and other organizations or individuals needing information or assistance in

locating material, are encouraged to seek help from the National Science Library. If the item or information requested is available locally, the source is given to them but, if not, the Library is prepared to lend the needed item or provide the information.

### Literature Resources

The collection of the NRC Library has grown from a small original one of about 1,000 volumes to over 500,000 volumes. These half million volumes include journals and other serial publications, books, pamphlets, and technical and research reports. Many of the latter are in micro-text form.

As would be expected for a science library, approximately 65 per cent of the Library's budget for publications is spent for periodicals and other serials. In addition, about one third of the 10,000 serial titles currently received are obtained through an exchange programme with the major scientific institutions of the world. Publications of the Council, particularly its journals and the reports issued by several of the divisions, are used for exchange purposes. Through these exchange arrangements, the Library is often able to acquire foreign periodicals and research reports not otherwise available.

The major part of the Library's resources is housed in the main library with smaller and more specialized collections at the branch libraries. By means of a union catalogue at the main library and a direct delivery service several times a day, the entire resources are available to meet the needs of any part of the system.

The NRC Library is a depository for several special subject collections. Reports of the most important foreign atomic energy agencies are received by the main library, some as a result of exchange arrangements made by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The RAND Corporation sends one copy of all its unclassified reports. The branch library serving the Council's Division of Building Research has acquired and is maintaining a collection of the publications of building research institutions throughout the world. Similarly the branch libraries of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the

*N.R.C. Photo*

**The National Research Council Sussex Drive Building where the main library is located.**

National Aeronautical Establishment have a comprehensive collection of aeronautical reports and publications emanating from countries doing important aeronautical research. The Library's collection is considerably enriched by these depository and exchange arrangements.

An important function of the Library's information service is to make available to other libraries, organizations, and individuals, either as a loan or a photocopy, publications not held locally. Normally we prefer to provide photocopies (Photostat, Xerox, or microfilm) of articles in periodicals instead of sending the original material on loan, subject of course to copyright restrictions. The Council provides a rapid and inexpensive photocopying service with special arrangements for providing photocopies to Canadian libraries, particularly those of Canadian universities. A folder describing the details of this service and standard request forms are available from the Library.

### Translation Services

The Library has a staff of six translators who prepare English translations of foreign language scientific and technical papers for the Council's research staff. This service provides translations from German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, Swedish, Nor-

wegian, and other foreign languages. Translations from English into French are also provided. These translations are carefully edited and published in the series *Technical Translations* (TT), issued by the Council, and are made available, free of charge or for a nominal sum, to interested scientists and scientific institutions throughout the world. All translations in the TT series are listed in *Technical Translations,* issued by the U.S. Office of Technical Services, and are also reported to the Commonwealth Index of Scientific Translations maintained by Aslib.

The Canadian Index of Scientific Translations is maintained by the Translations Section of the Library. It is a card index, arranged by the author of the original publication, to the location of English translations in Canada, other countries of the Commonwealth, and the United States. Inquiries regarding the existence and location of translations are encouraged, and many of the indexed translations are in the Library.

### Serial Publications

For the convenience of scientists with the Council and elsewhere, a list of the serial titles and holdings in the Library has been published at frequent intervals in book form, and a master file is maintained on cards. With the rapid increase in the number of titles, the task of retyping copy for each new edition has become too time-consuming to issue the list as frequently as is desirable. For this reason, the Library investigated the use of data processing machines for recording and listing these titles.

A decision was made to use an IBM punch card system and related automatic data processing equipment to record and list the thousands of titles received by the Library. Data has been key punched on IBM cards, using an IBM-26, and the lists including holdings are being prepared by the use of an IBM-407. Codes are now being assigned to each title, which will permit the listing of selected titles by subject, language, country of origin, agent, date of expiration for paid subscriptions, and other categories. The techniques used are described in an article to appear in the May issue of *Canadian Library.** Copies of the list of titles and holdings will be available for a nominal sum. The coding will be used to provide special listing of serial information and to assist the acquisition processes.

In 1957 the Library published the *Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries* and in 1960 the *Supplement 1957-1959.* These two volumes list approximately 20,000 titles held by 155 Canadian libraries. A card record is kept up to date by the addition of new titles and holdings reported by Canadian libraries. A mechanized system for preparing future editions is being considered.

The Library has also undertaken responsibility for publishing a *Directory of Canadian Scientific and Technical Periodicals.* The latest edition of this list, which appeared in 1962, is available from the Library.

Current acquisitions are made known by means of a bulletin, *Recent Additions to the Library.* Published twice a month, this bulletin lists by subject the new publications received by the Library, including a separate listing of new journals and other serial titles. Bibliographical information is given for each entry, an annotation is added if the title is not indicative, and contents are listed for many of the annual reviews and proceedings of conferences. The entries, which are copies of the main catalogue card, are designed to assist small libraries where bibliographical tools may be scarce.

### Cooperation with Other Agencies

There has been very close cooperation with the National Library since its establishment in 1953. Scientific publications that reach the National Library through deposit, or copyright regulations, or any other means are sent to the NRC Library. Similarly any publications not of a scientific or technical nature, which the NRC Library may acquire by exchange or gift, are forwarded to the National Library.

Titles of serials reported by Canadian libraries to the National Library are sent to Washington for inclusion in *New Serial Titles* through the NRC Library so those of

* BROWN, Jack E. and WOLTERS, Peter. Mechanized Listing of Serials at the National Research Council Library. *Canadian Library,* May 1963, vol. 19, no. 6.

a scientific or technical nature may be recorded for the *Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries.* New additions of publications to the NRC Library are reported to the National Library, which maintains the National Union Catalogue.

Although the NRC Library collects all scientific and technical publications of value to the Canadian scientific community, there is no attempt to duplicate the holdings of government departments in certain fields (agriculture, mining engineering, zoology, and others) that are not of particular interest to the Council's staff. The resources of these departmental libraries can be made available to scientists anywhere in Canada through the Council's central photocopying service, and the NRC Library supplements these collections by purchasing any worthwhile items not bought by the departments because of their high cost or specialized nature.

There is also close liaison between the NRC Library, the various Canadian university libraries, industrial libraries, and the libraries of provincial research organizations. In a vast country such as Canada, with widely scattered library resources, this system of a national service linked with the various library units across the country is necessary to ensure information services to all.

Because science is a supernational activity transcending national borders, international cooperation between scientific libraries is of the utmost importance. Within reasonable limits, the information services of the NRC Library are made available to libraries, other organizations, and scientists in all countries. Inquiries of all kinds are met, particularly those concerning Canadian resources and activities. For many years Canadian scientists benefited from the generous interlibrary loan policy and other services of United States libraries, particularly the Library of Congress. We are very happy, now that our resources have been increased, to be able to reciprocate and help other countries build up their science library collections and services.

Samuel Johnson realized in his day that all knowledge could not be contained in one man's mind. The developments of the twentieth century, resulting in a tremendous acceleration of man's need for scientific information, have made him dependent on a pool of knowledge encompassing all libraries.

# The Cultural Center Library: A Challenge

**DONALD L. FOSTER, Cataloger**
**University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois**

A CULTURAL renaissance is engulfing America. In the last 30 years the number of museums in this country has more than doubled; to date, over 1,200 symphony orchestras have been organized with more being formed every year; and since the war the number of little theater groups, both civic and collegiate, has skyrocketed. Americans are attending museums and concerts, purchasing fine art books, and participating in civic cultural activities as never before.

Nowhere is this cultural explosion more visibly evident than in the creation of the cultural center. From coast to coast municipal centers for the arts are springing up in communities where only a decade ago the mere mention of the word "culture" caused raised eyebrows.

Manhattan's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts and Washington, D. C.'s National Cultural Center are, of course, the most famous, but they are by no means the only examples. The President of Lincoln Center, William Schuman, has estimated that there are at least 70 communities throughout the nation either constructing or planning

cultural centers of one form or another. If the basic cultural center concept succeeds—and there is no reason to believe that it won't—the figure will soon reach hundreds.

Where does the library fit into the cultural center? What materials should the cultural center library house? What physical facilities will be needed? What manner and kind of librarians will be required? These are a few of the questions that must be answered, if not this year, then the next, or ten years from now. But they must be answered, and we would hope by the librarians themselves.

First of all, what constitutes a cultural center? A typical plan generally includes a multipurpose theater or auditorium, a museum or exhibition gallery, studios, workshops, and usually a library. Restaurants, sculpture gardens, art or music schools, and lounges are still other elements found in the larger complexes.

### Types of Libraries

While no two centers are exactly alike, by far the most inconsistent element is the library. Many communities transfer the existing public library *in toto* to the newly created center; others include only a portion of an already existing library, as will be the case with Lincoln Center where New York Public Library will move part of its music department into the new complex. Still other communities form a completely new library to fill the specific needs of the center, while, unfortunately, others are omitting the library altogether.

In keeping with the spontaneous development of these centers, the function of the library and its relationship to the other elements of the complex is being played by ear. While the majority of communities have seen the need for library facilities of one form or another in their newly created centers, a lack of concrete goals has left many with inadequate facilities.

Of course, the various components of the center help determine the role of the library. Those including a museum rely on the library to furnish materials related to the exhibits, whether they be paintings or fossils. Those centers planning a special children's section, such as the proposed Fine Art Center in Roanoke, Virginia, also need related library facilities, appropriately staffed. This also applies to those centers that include special adult education departments.

The physical structure of the cultural center is also a factor in determining the makeup of the library. The new centers range from multimillion dollar complexes to small, single-story buildings. Many are ultra-modern; others, like Westfield, New Jersey's colonial-style center, are built strictly in keeping with the area's historic tradition; while, it seems, the majority of communities like Columbia, South Carolina, and Utica, New York, adopt existing structures that are later expanded to meet growing needs. The old question of space becomes even more of a problem in the renovated nineteenth century Victorian mansion that is the nucleus of so many centers.

Along with the development of new cultural centers is found a change in the concepts traditionally associated with libraries, museums, and the other individual elements. Emphasis is on participation rather than depository, the informal rather than formal, active rather than passive, present rather than past, community needs rather than the needs of the scholar or specialist. There is a decided emphasis upon education, with considerable space allotted to classroom and workroom use. These factors must, of necessity, be reflected in the library.

All questions will someday be answered and problems overcome, but help from the library profession will be required. A definition of the needs of the cultural center and a spelling out of the means by which the library is to fulfill these needs must be set forth. To simply say that "no center should be without a library" tells only half the story.

Librarians have the opportunity to be on the ground floor and for once help mold a special library while still in its infancy. There is no need to wait on the sidelines for the cultural center library to establish itself before standards are set up and librarians trained. Instead of allowing circumstances to set the standards, why not begin a new trend in which the librarians themselves show the way?

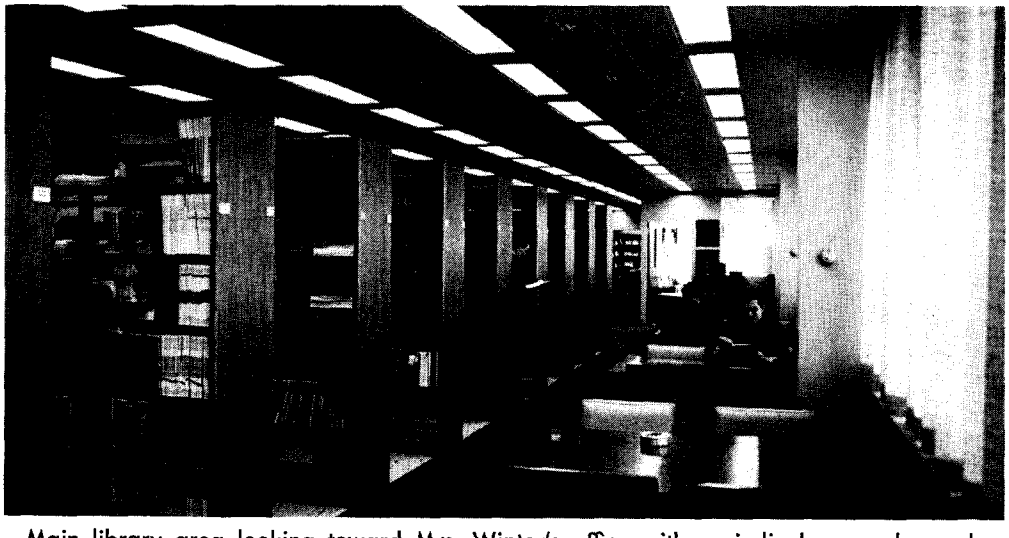
# Planning the New Library:
## Scott Paper Company's Research Library and Technical Information Center

MRS. EVA WINTER, Head, Research Library and Technical Information Service
Scott Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

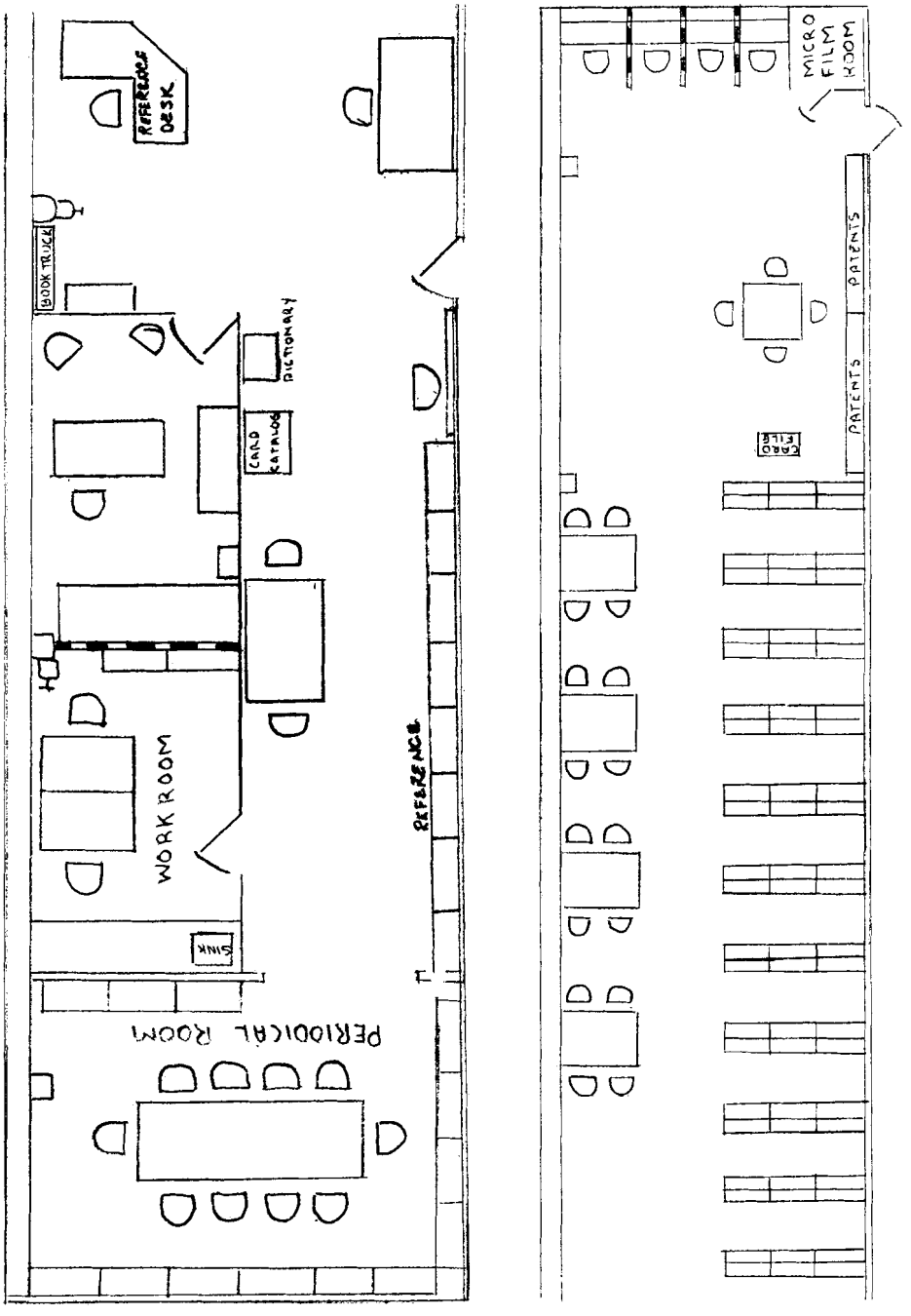
SCOTT PAPER COMPANY'S research library and technical information center was set up about five years ago with the aim of consolidating two small collections of volumes into at least a semblance of order so that practical use might be made of the resources available. Since its establishment it has enjoyed substantial growth. We have weathered a physical transfer from the company's former headquarters at its Chester, Pennsylvania, plant to a new Research and Engineering Center, and we have, I think, made considerable progress toward providing the kind of service the company desires.

Scott manufactures a complete line of sanitary paper products for use in the home and in industrial and public buildings. The company also produces polyurethane foam for textile and industrial applications as well as specialty grade and printing papers. Of course, it is only within the last decade or so that Scott has moved outside of paper and into plastics. Similarly, only in recent years has the company broadened into printing papers and papers for converters who make such things as multiwall bags and liquid-type containers. Thus, in a sense, the research library has had an opportunity to grow up as the company itself was diversifying into wider product and, therefore technical fields.

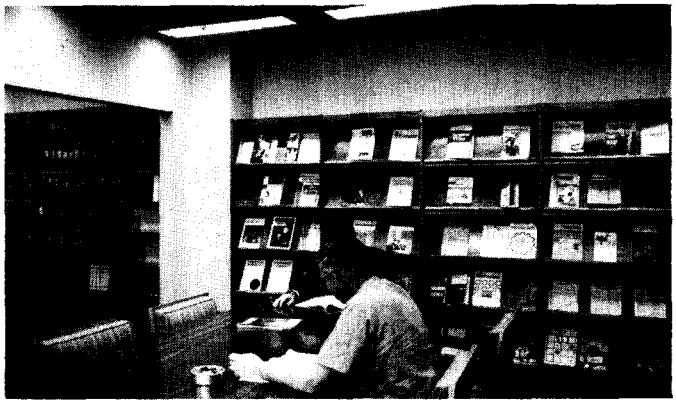
From the outset, the guideline has been a pragmatic approach to service rather than emphatic haste in the acquisition of volumes for the library. We have gone to great lengths to develop ways in which the library might provide immediate and continuing aid, first to the company's research and engineering division and, ultimately, to any other phase of the company wanting it. Interviews with technical personnel from top to bottom disclosed detailed information about what they are doing and interested in. With this data on file, we are able to scan incoming literature for articles pertinent to the com-



Main library area looking toward Mrs. Winter's office with periodicals room beyond. Carpets are wall to wall except between the stacks.




Floor plan of the Scott Paper Company's Research Library and Technical Information Center is shown in two parts. The plans represent the left and right areas of a single-floor setup.



The periodicals room, situated at one end of the library's quarters, has teakwood display and storage shelves.

pany's areas of endeavor and alert technical people to them. This system has served a twofold purpose: *1)* to bring to the attention of all technical personnel the library's facilities and the opportunities for service and *2)* to make the best possible use of the available funds by establishing priority on the basis of experience and need.

When I was employed by Scott in 1958 there were two groups of volumes—one for the company's research division and the other for the engineering division—each overseen by a secretary with other regular duties. The space made available for assembling the two collections into a useful library totaled 500 square feet. Quarters were not only cramped but also uncomfortable and unattractive, offering people little reason to visit for browsing, and helping to push them out quickly when they had to come in for some formal task.

Plans were under way, however, for construction of Scott's new Executive Building and the Research and Engineering Center, both to be built near Philadelphia's International Airport. This was an ideal situation for it was possible for me to have a hand in laying out the new quarters, all the way from the amount and kind of space needed to the shades of paint for shelves and walls.

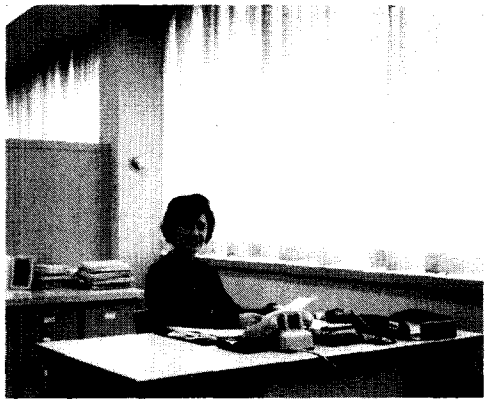
### General Description

We agreed on 25,000 square feet in a centralized location on the second floor of the three-story, metal and glass building. Upon entering, reference volumes are on the left, and just beyond is a bulletin board used to display new book jackets, company announcements and press releases, clippings of interest generally to Scott research and engineering personnel, and similar items. A reading table stands across the aisle in front of my office, which faces out on the front of the building. The workroom, with which my office shares a common wall, contains desks for two people, a sink, built-in cabinets with storage space, and bookshelves for material being processed and indexed.

Beyond the workroom and reference area is the periodicals room, which houses current publications in 16-inch deep teakwood display and storage shelving around three sides of the room and a large reading table.

In the main library area, which includes everything to the right of the entrance doorway, is the reference desk with a sign explaining the procedure for signing out books and journals and a shelf displaying the newest books.

The main stack area is beyond the reference desk. The bound journals appear first, and then the books, arranged according to L. C. classification. At the end of the stack area are reports, trade catalogs, and unbound periodicals, and beyond is the patent section where a file of about 30,000 copies of United States patents are maintained. Filed according to the U.S. Patent Office's classification system, they are kept in metal drawers, each of which will accommodate a maximum of 300 copies. The drawers, incidentally, are the same as might be used for storing small tools or nuts and bolts in a workshop. Patents also are indexed on 4 x 6 cards according to num-



**The author's office is pleasant, modern, and accessible. Workroom is on other side of partition.**

ber, assignee, and inventor. The company also subscribes to *Official Journal* (England) and other private patent publications of such countries as Canada, Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany. In addition, there is a wide range of textbooks and professional, corporate, and government publications on related areas such as patent law.

One recent addition to the main library area is a pegboard exhibit of new journal subscriptions. To generate interest, some nontechnical foreign journals, donated by friends in the building, for lunchtime reading are displayed. We weren't too surprised to note that *Tours de France,* which usually carries beautiful pictures on the cover, was one of the most thumbed-through magazines after one week.

### Moving to New Quarters

In preparing for the move, we checked first on bound periodicals, counting the shelves in use and then making allowance for expansion in the new quarters by scheduling empty shelves between titles. The old book shelves were filled to capacity, but in the new quarters only one-third of the available shelf space would be filled. We used the L. C. system but tried to arrange the placement of books so that all volumes on the same subject would be on one shelf. Thus we didn't establish an arbitrary number of books for each shelf but tried to make logical groups with the L. C. numbers as a guide.

A master list was then prepared that included the call numbers of the first and last books for each shelf. Where there were too many books on the same subject, we broke up shelves by authors. The master list also included a note on the tallest book for each shelf, and, a few days prior to the move, one the staff went through the new shelves to ascertain if they would hold the books intended for them. This was an extremely helpful step and avoided many problems.

Also useful was the fact that in advance we assigned identifying letters to sections of shelves in the new library—R, reference, P, unbound, and so on—and then numbered each shelf. The proper letter and number were placed on the box with the corresponding books, greatly facilitating unpacking on moving day.

The collection was unpacked and on the shelves five hours after arrival at the new building. You can imagine the satisfaction we took from the surprised expressions that appeared on visitors' faces that afternoon—when most of them were still far from settled into their own new quarters.

The library was, and is today, ideal in many ways. The architecture of the new building—with glass constituting more than half of the outside walls—helped guarantee one thing I was most determined to do: make the library bright and comfortable in appearance. Scott Paper Company is primarily a marketing organization, and I wanted to be able to "market" the library to potential users as an inviting place to visit and work.

As a result, we blossom everywhere in whites and yellows—soft, but pleasing. The booktruck and the wooden ends of the steel shelving units are teakwood, and the catalog case, dictionary stand, four study carrels, and six large reading tables are of light birch. An interior decorator worked out the color scheme for the whole area, insuring a harmony that, after the traditional office-type, darkened library of the other location, is a positive joy to enter and work in.

### Present Troubles and Future Plans

A total success? Well, not quite. We made some mistakes, especially in the over-all de-

sign and layout, which have begun to haunt us after less than 18 months. The primary problem is one that most librarians are familiar with—expansion. The library has grown quite rapidly—books almost doubled between 1960 and 1962; journal subscriptions did the same. Each year since the end of 1958 has seen a doubling of requests for books, reprints, and information. Since 1958 when I was the sole librarian, the staff has grown to two full-time and two part-time librarians, and we are budgeted for an additional full-time staff member this year. (Fortunately, while all this growth has been going on, the budget for the library has been going up, too. This year's budget is almost four times the budget for 1959.)

But growth has brought its problems. Already more space is needed for the periodical room, and its location is such that, even with the movable partitions used throughout the building, it cannot be enlarged. Also, the workroom has been outgrown, and another staff member is coming this year. Filing cabinets may be our death yet, for, plan as we did, we still have come up short. The built-in cabinets in my office have been converted to files, and still the problem grows.

In terms of layout, I feel our work would be much facilitated if the workroom's walls were of glass as are the walls of my office that face into the library. This would permit visual communication between the workroom and office and between it and the user area outside. We are making plans to correct this situation as soon as possible.

Also for the future are other ideas. Our basic job is to provide service tailor-made to the needs, first of the 300 people in our research and engineering division, and second, of the staff personnel in the executive office next door. Actually, the objective is to serve all Scott people around the world when they have need of technical library resources.

### New Services

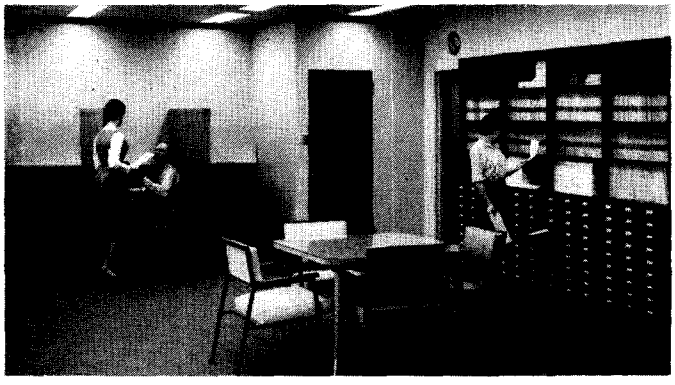
The staff already provides translations from German, Russian, and French—many of them orally to determine interest and to avoid unnecessary formal written reports. In addition, the tables of contents of Russian journals are regularly translated and circulated to interested parties. All pertinent journals and periodicals covering pulp and paper, chemistry, plastics, engineering, research management, and others are also scanned. We will continue to add to both foreign and United States source materials, broadening our own activities as required.

The library is also considering providing a custom abstract service for top management and key technical people and will include the company's own research reports in its files. At present, the reports are only cataloged in the library.

We are continuing to seek new systems for handling, storing, and retrieving information and are attempting to maintain a flexible approach to the library's operations so that new methods may be adopted or current procedures modified as desirable.

The first half decade has been one of tangible progress. We hope the second will be even better.

*("Vital Statistics" on next page.)*



**Copies of patents are stored in drawers at right, with patent gazettes above. A microfilm reading room and study carrels are conveniently adjacent.**

VITAL STATISTICS FOR SCOTT PAPER COMPANY RESEARCH LIBRARY AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER

| | |
|---|---|
| Total square foot area | 2,500 |
| Staff | |
| Professional (including one part-time) | 2 |
| Nonprofessional (including one part-time) | 2 |
| Employees served at location | 300 plus |
| Services extended to other areas | 4 |
| Average number of users per day (including telephone) | 27 |
| Books and bound and unbound periodicals as of February 20, 1963 | 3,000* |
| Current periodical subscriptions | 208 |
| Technical reports, documents or patents | 2,000 |
| Vertical file drawers | 12 |
| Date of completion | August 5, 1962 |

Planned by librarian in cooperation with engineering design firm.

* This figure is going to be significantly increased because the library is currently incorporating the holdings of an Engineering departmental library.

# In Memoriam: Georges E. Halpern

It is with profound sorrow that the sudden death of Georges E. Halpern, Chief Librarian of the Martin Company of Denver, Colorado on April 10, 1963, is recorded here. His passing will cause sadness to all who knew him and is a great loss to his family, friends, and the library profession.

I first met Georges in 1947 in Nurnberg, Germany, where both of us were research analysts at the War Crimes Trials. He came to this position after serving in the U. S. Army during World War II. After leaving Nurnberg, he journeyed with his wife, Janine, to Boulder, Colorado, to study at the university there for his B.A. degree. After graduating they went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Georges attended Harvard University and earned his Master's degree. His fluency in German, French, and Russian, and his two degrees made him an excellent candidate for library school, and he attended Simmons School of Library Science, where he earned his M.S.L.S. Soon after graduation be became Librarian of the Martin Company in Baltimore. From there he was later transferred to Denver. He performed an outstanding job in organizing the highly classified documents and materials collected by the Martin Company Library.

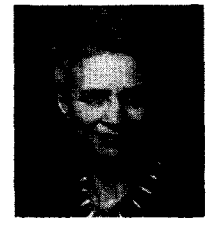
Georges was not only energetic in the discharge of his duties but was also very active in the work of the Special Libraries Association. He was interested in the work of SLA and made many contributions in time and energy toward helping to realize the goals of the organization and of his chosen profession. He was particularly active in the Science-Technology Division of which he was currently Treasurer, having earlier served as Business Manager for *Sci-Tech News*. He was also Chairman of the Association's Resolutions Reference Committee and was participating in plans for the Denver Convention. In 1960-61 he was President of the Baltimore Chapter.

In all these activities his vigor, optimistic nature, force, and good humor helped carry him through and endeared him to all who knew him. He enjoyed everything he did. He also had a great love for the outdoor life and used every opportunity to hike, swim, sail, or just plain walk. Fresh air, sun, and nature were life to him, and he pursued them with energy. It seems hardly possible that this young and lively spirit is no longer with us.

HENRY BIRNBAUM, Chief Librarian
Pace College Library, New York

# 54th SLA Convention Speakers
## Denver, Colorado, June 9-13, 1963

### Keynote Address, June 10



**Dr. Estelle Brodman** has been Librarian and Associate Professor of Medical History, School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, since 1961. Prior to taking this position Miss Brodman was Chief of the Reference Division in the National Library of Medicine. Just before and after receiving her Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1953, she taught at the Columbia University School of Library Service and Catholic University's Department of Library Science. Last year she was visiting professor at the Japan Library School, Keio University in Tokyo. Miss Brodman's talk is entitled "The Pierian Spring."

### General Session—Library Education: A License to Learn, June 11

**Mrs. Claire K. Schultz** prepared for a career in medicine as an undergraduate at the University of Pennsylvania. After a year at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania she received a M.S. in library science from Drexel Institute of Technology. Mrs. Schultz is a Research Associate at the Institute for Advancement of Medical Communication at the present time. She has been a Research Associate at Wister Institute of Anatomy and Biology, a librarian for Merck Sharp and Dohme, and a systems analyst for Remington Rand Univac. Mrs. Schultz will discuss "Things They Can't Teach You in Library School."

**Dr. Robert M. Hayes,** Vice-President of Electrada Corporation, a member of the Board of Directors of Advanced Information Systems, Inc., and President of American Documentation Institute, has taken the topic "From Librarian to Documentalist" for his talk. Dr. Hayes received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1952, and since that time he has been a lecturer on the mathematics faculty and in the Library School at the University of California at Los Angeles as well as a lecturer to undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Washington and American University. He has worked for various companies on computer applications, programming, and data processing development.

### Banquet Entertainment, June 11

**Max Morath** will revive the age of ragtime in songs and monologues at the SLA Annual Banquet. A resident of the Denver area, Mr. Morath has brought his television show, "The Ragtime Era" from New York to San Francisco. He plays about 50 college dates a year as well as nightclub acts, parties, and conventions. One of the features of his act is to present authentic stereopticon illustrations obtained from a few of the available collections for dozens of famous old songs. Mr. Morath, whose mother was a silent-movie pianist in Colorado Springs, calls ragtime the "folk music of the city . . . it is happy music. . . ."

## Museum and Picture Divisions
### Monday, June 10

**Fred M. Mazzulla,** attorney, collector, photographer, and historian, will present an illustrated talk on "Ghost Towns, Gun-fighters and Frail Sisters: A Panoramic View of Early Days in Denver and the Colorado Mining Camps." The materials for his talk will come from Mr. Mazzulla's home museum, which is filled with Western Americana—documents, books, photographs, tapes, records, and paintings.

## Newspaper Division
### Wednesday, June 12

*Kenneth Delmar Watson*

**John T. Eastlick,** recently returned from Hawaii where he had been head of the statewide public library system, has assumed his former duties as Head of the Denver Public Library. He also was an instructor at the University of Denver School of Librarianship and served on the School's Advisory Committee on Curriculum. Mr. Eastlick's dinner topic will be "The Denver Public Library's Conservation Center Collection."

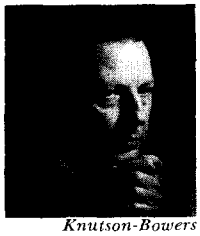
## The Metals Librarian: How Did He Get Here? Where Is He Going?
### Metals Division, Monday, June 10

*Los Alamos*

**William N. Miner,** a graduate from the Colorado School of Mines with a degree in metallurgical engineering, is a staff member at the University of California Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Plutonium Physical Metallurgy Group. Mr. Miner is the author of several papers dealing with various aspects of plutonium metallurgy and was coauthor of the book, "The Metal Plutonium." As a panelist, Mr. Miner will discuss "The Librarian's Material—A Case Study: Plutonium—The Development of Its History."

**Dr. J. D. Lubahn,** Professor of Metallurgy at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, previously taught at Case Institute of Technology, Union College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, University of Wisconsin, and General Electric Company. Dr. Lubahn has also been a research and consulting engineer for government and industry, including work in atomic laboratories. His panel topic is "The Librarian's Clientele: Current Trends in Engineering Education."

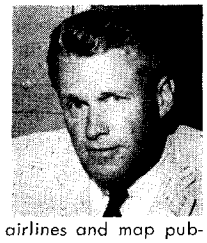
## Book and Author Luncheon
### Wednesday, June 12



*Knutson-Bowers*

**Marshall Sprague,** author of "Newport in the Rockies" and several books on Colorado, turned to writing books and articles in 1941 after several years as a newspaperman in New York, Paris, and Tientsen, China. Mr. Sprague will discuss his newest book, "Newport." Two of his other books based on Colorado history are "Money Mountain: The Story of Cripple Creek Gold" and "Massacre: The Tragedy at White River." He is currently at work on "The Great Gates," a history of mountain passes in the Rockies.

## Geography and Map Division
### Tuesday, June 11



**Hal Shelton,** Chief Cartographic Artist at the Jeppesen Company in Denver, will discuss "The Cartography of Mountains: Topography and Relief Representation." Mr. Shelton has had several cartographic assignments with the government before and during the war and with many of the airlines and map publishers. He is also a free lance illustrator and mural and portrait painter. Recently, he coauthored a book on geology, which is to be published in the near future.

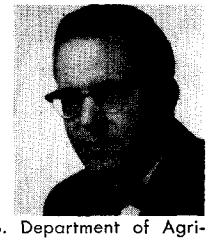
## Science-Technology Division, Chemistry Section, Monday, June 10

**John F. Stearns,** Chief of the newly created National Referral Center for Science and Technology of the Library of Congress, will discuss the services and operation of the Center. Prior to his present duties, Mr. Stearns was Deputy Director of NASA's Office of Scientific and Technical Information and held the same position at ASTIA. His first contact with the Library of Congress was as Chief of the Air Studies Division in 1948 and then as Chief of the Aeronautic Division.

### Chemistry Section
### Wednesday, June 12

**Julius Frome,** attorney, patent specialist, and author of several scientific papers, was appointed Deputy for Science and Technology of ASTIA in 1962. Mr. Frome's topic is "Aspects of Handling Chemistry Literature." After receiving his B.S. in chemistry, Mr. Frome worked in the U.S. Patent Office where he devised the first successful mechanized system for searching for steroids. For this work he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Department of Commerce.

### Pharmaceutical Section
### Wednesday, June 12



**Dr. Curtis H. Waldon,** Dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Colorado in Boulder, will inform the Pharmaceutical Section about "New Drug Regulations." Dr. Waldon received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota and worked as a pharmaceutical chemist, a U.S. Department of Agriculture agent, and as a professor of pharmacology at the Universities of Montana and Purdue and the Detroit Institute of Technology.

## Library Courses and Workshops

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S sixth Workshop on Comparative Librarianship, held under the auspices of the School of Library Service, will meet June 3-14. Designed for the exchange of ideas on experience and training among students of other countries who are studying in the United States or Canada, the Workshop carries no academic credit. Registration is $60, and further information may be obtained from Office of the Dean at the Library School, New York 27. During its 1963 summer session, July 1-August 9, Columbia will again offer its course, Scientific and Technical Abstracting and Indexing (LS S6321G), which analyzes the various uses, types, and techniques of abstracting. Requirements are a B.A. degree, some professional experience, and adequate scientific background. Tuition is $129 plus a $10 registration fee.

Five-day training courses in abstracting and coordinate indexing of scientific and engineering literature are being offered by the ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL and BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE. The programs, consisting of lectures, discussion, and practice, will be conducted at the following cities: New York City May 20; Los Angeles June 3; San Francisco June 10; Houston June 24. Further information is available from J. C. Costello, Jr., Battelle, 505 King Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The 28th Annual Conference of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO'S Graduate Library School will be held August 5-7 in Chicago. Discussion will be concentrated on "Library Catalogs: Changing Dimensions."

During the second term of the 1963 summer session, July 15-August 24, the UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS Graduate School of Library Science, Austin, is scheduling two courses for library students with graduate standing: Pure and Applied Sciences, which deals with pertinent literature and reference sources; and Data Banking Systems, dealing with theory of bibliographic organization and control and the conventional and mechanized systems of information storage and retrieval. For information about the above courses and other programs of library study during the June 4-August 24 summer session, write to Robert R. Douglass, Director of the School.

The School of Librarianship at the UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, is offering a seminar in Search Strategy during Term B of its 1963 summer session, July 25-August 23. The seminar, taught by SLA member, Mrs. Claire K. Schultz, will be based on the course she gave in 1962 at Drexel Institute of Technology and will include lectures and laboratory work on information retrieval systems, methods of thesaurus construction and indexing, plus a history of the field since World War II.

# SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION CONVENTION PROGRAM SUMMARY—Denver, Colorado, June 9-13, 1963

| | BREAKFAST | MORNING | LUNCHEON | AFTERNOON | DINNER | EVENING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUNDAY JUNE 9 | | Board of Directors | | Board of Directors | | Reception and Opening of Exhibits<br>Division open houses |
| MONDAY JUNE 10 | Newspaper<br>Picture | **OPENING SESSION** | Advertising<br>Biological Sciences<br>Museum<br>Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Chemistry<br>Transportation | Advertising and Publishing<br>Business & Finance, Social Science, and Transportation<br>Chapter and Division Bulletin Editors<br>Documentation<br>Geography and Map<br>Metals<br>Museum and Picture<br>Science-Technology | Past Presidents<br>Incoming Chapter Presidents<br>Science-Technology<br>Petroleum<br>Pharmaceutical | Advisory Council<br>Documentation<br>Newspaper<br>Open Houses: Advertising, Business & Finance, Military Librarians |
| TUESDAY JUNE 11 | Documentation<br>Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Chemistry<br>Social Science<br>Planning, Building & Housing | **ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING** | Business & Finance, Newspaper, Publishing, Transportation<br>Geography & Map<br>Insurance<br>Metals<br>Museum<br>Picture | **GENERAL SESSION** | | **Convention-wide Dutch Treat Cocktail Party, 6:30-7:30 p.m.**<br>**BANQUET, 7:30 p.m.**<br>Open Houses: Business & Finance and Metals |
| WEDNESDAY JUNE 12 | Incoming Division Officers<br>Newspaper | Advertising<br>Biological Sciences<br>Business & Finance<br>Documentation<br>Geography & Map and Metals<br>Insurance<br>Museum<br>Newspaper<br>Picture<br>Publishing<br>Science-Technology<br>Engineering<br>Petroleum<br>Public Utilities<br>Social Science<br>Transportation | Advertising, Insurance, Museum, Newspaper, Publishing, and Social Science<br>Geography & Map and Metals<br>Military Librarians<br>Science-Technology<br>Chemistry<br>Engineering<br>Paper & Textile<br>Petroleum<br>Pharmaceutical<br>Social Science<br>Planning, Building and Housing | Advertising<br>Business & Finance<br>Chapter Employment Chairmen<br>Documentation<br>Geography & Map<br>Insurance<br>Metals<br>Military Librarians<br>Museum<br>Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Engineering<br>Paper & Textile<br>Petroleum<br>Pharmaceutical<br>Public Utilities<br>Social Science<br>Planning, Building & Housing<br>Social Welfare<br>*Special Libraries* Committee | Biological Sciences<br>Museum and Picture<br>Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Engineering | **Convention-wide Reception**<br>Documentation<br>Open Houses: Business & Finance and Science-Technology |
| THURSDAY JUNE 13 | Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Advisory Committee | Advertising and Publishing<br>Biological Sciences<br>Business & Finance and Insurance<br>Documentation<br>Geography & Map and Transportation<br>Military Librarians<br>Museum and Picture<br>Newspaper<br>Science-Technology<br>Social Science | Advertising, Insurance, Museum, Picture, Publishing<br>Biological Sciences, Business & Finance, Geography & Map, Metals, Military Librarians, and Transportation | Convention-wide Tours<br>Documentation | | **Convention-wide Chuckwagon Supper, Rodeo, and Entertainment**<br>Documentation |
| FRIDAY JUNE 14 | | Board of Directors | | Board of Directors | | |

# Six Minneapolis "Insiders" Build Unique Cooperative

**TED MILLER, Librarian, Investors Diversified Services, Inc.**
**Minneapolis, Minnesota**

TAKE A $50 MILLION project such as the new Northstar Center in Minneapolis, a business complex connecting four other buildings by pedestrian overpasses and tunnels—and which, not incidentally, puts six special libraries under one roof—and you have the germ of the idea that led to the formation of a library group known as the Minneapolis "Insiders."

This unique cooperative consists of the librarians from Campbell-Mithun, Inc., Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Minneapolis Gas Company, Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, Northwest Bancorporation, and the Pillsbury Company. The libraries of these six companies cover the fields of advertising, finance, public utilities, paper, banking, and food, and each is liberally stocked with books, periodicals, and information relating to its company's respective business. All are members of SLA and are active in the Minnesota Chapter, a particularly happy model of the cooperative spirit, which is one of the fundamental tenets of special librarianship.

Nationally, SLA and its subject divisions provide the network for such interchange while, locally, the SLA Chapter brings librarians into even more utilitarian and workaday cooperation. The "Insiders" is a further refinement of this idea. The proximity of its libraries and the diversity of the collections make for a natural grouping unique in that, being all under one roof, a considerable amount of time is saved—within minutes, a librarian can have desired material at his fingertips.

Credited with the origination of the "Insiders" project is Duane (Bud) Day, Campbell-Mithun librarian, who, with the announcement of planning for the new Northstar Center, suggested to his fellow-librarians-to-be in this future building complex, "Let's form a cooperative association. We'll start listing our collections, noting the duplications, etc." The idea instantly caught on. Excitement grew as its potential was recognized.

## How It Works

At the core of the "Insiders" proposal was the notion of making available the facilities of all six libraries to all members of the group, giving them the advantages of expanded library resources.

The formation of the "Insiders" did not change either the physical appearance of the individual libraries or the manner in which they serve their patrons. All contact between companies is by the respective library staffs, with resultant savings in time, money, and effort.

As the "Insiders" idea sparked to life, an initial question was, what further cooperation

The Insiders (left to right): Marilyn Schlee, Northwest Bancorporation; Mel Kirkpatrick, Campbell-Mithun, Inc.; Janna Leffingwell, Minneapolis Gas Company; the author; Peggy Wolfe, Pillsbury Company; Fred Battell, Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company; and Bud Day and Babs Becker, Campbell-Mithun, Inc.

can we develop that will benefit the libraries and the firms concerned? And the answer was not simply the production of a union list of periodicals, but the list *plus* a planned pattern of periodical holdings; not merely the exchange of a list of subscription services, but negotiations to eliminate overlap and extend coverage. The master list shows the libraries taking a certain periodical, with an indication of which library would be responsible for the longest file. Additional union lists were prepared to include services, directories, and even reference books.

Approximately 2,000 periodicals are now available to all members of the "Insiders" by interlibrary loan, and literally hundreds of items have been borrowed back and forth.

This has answered another early question —that of possible overuse. Would the traffic of one of the "Insiders" outstrip that of the rest? This question was immediately resolved with a decision that the amount of traffic would have no bearing on continued close cooperation, and subsequent events have demonstrated that perhaps the question need never to have been raised. Distribution of interlibrary transactions has balanced out equitably among all. Still, should the situation change, the decision is on record and should tend to keep the seas of cooperation calm and unruffled.

### Examples of Results

Some examples of how the "Insiders" have been able to save money and storage space and avoid duplication are described below:

1. A certain marketing trade journal was found in four of the six libraries. By mutual consent, it was decided that Campbell-Mithun, the advertising library, would keep the magazine the longest. This meant that the other libraries need keep only six months of the magazine, with their old copies sent to Campbell-Mithun to insure unbroken files. Another librarian, whose company very infrequently used the magazine, found that ready availability aided him in formulating a subscription decision.
2. There was expansion of the collections in the more costly reference services when one librarian added the *Agricultural Index,* dropping the *Applied Science and Technology Index,* which was duplicated in several of the other libraries. Another librarian, subscribing to a reference service seldom used but necessary, on occasion found that several other "Insider" participants carried the same service and dropped it at a savings of several hundred dollars a year.
3. The space problem was alleviated. In one instance, a librarian, who had adopted the policy of keeping all magazines at least two years—which naturally created a space difficulty—was able, once he joined the "Insiders," to reexamine his needs. No longer did he now have to adhere to a program of keeping everything, but instead kept only the most-used magazines two years and the others six months.

### Other Activities and Plans

The "Insiders" all have a desire to advance their profession, and this has generated interest in recruitment. The group has cooperatively hosted special libraries classes from the University of Minnesota and the College of St. Catherine. One of the tours featured a panel discussion by the participating librarians. Two "Insider" libraries have cooperated with library schools in student practice work programs. The success of this effort has fostered an interest in expanding the project.

Another benefit has been the closer and friendlier association now existing among the librarians belonging to the "Insiders." While most had been acquainted before, it was in the majority of cases simply a casual business relationship. Things have changed—now the "Insiders" meet for lunch regularly and discuss not only current work but administrative problems. These stimulating sessions are giving the librarians a new and creative outlook on the possible extensions of special library service to their organizations.

What all of this amounts to is that, in addition to saving money and space and making their libraries more efficient and diversified, the members of the "Insiders" are becoming more well rounded as librarians. They are more cognizant of each other's problems, have found that by working together they have infected each other with a

new enthusiasm for their work, and have also found new friends—and that may prove to be the best and most lasting benefit of this association.

What of the future? Certainly, the agreements hammered out thus far must be given an opportunity to be tested. To date, they seem to work, in fact, better than anticipated. As the weekly meetings continue, the "Insiders" will consider new areas such as book collections, liaison with the public library, group action on local library problems, and evaluation of such services as magazine routing, library bulletins, and record keeping.

Each weekly session produces evidence that mutual problems exist and that many of these can be alleviated, if not eliminated completely. And this, of course, has been because, as people need people, librarians need librarians.

# The Proposed Houston Technical Information Center

HAROLD G. RICHARDSON, Engineering Librarian
Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, Houston, Texas

THE RAPIDLY expanding population of Houston and the change during the 1950s from a petroleum-oriented city to a widely diversified industrial and research center has brought many problems to the libraries in the area.

For many years, special and industrial libraries, as well as individuals, have depended heavily on the use of the collections in the libraries of Rice University and the University of Houston. Through liberal policies toward nonacademic patrons and interlibrary loans to qualified libraries, the academic libraries have borne the greater part of the information burden. Now the influx of new industry, concerned with new and expanding disciplines, has placed an even greater burden on the already overtaxed facilities of these institutions. The all too familiar "information explosion" has forced them to curtail a part of their services to their outside patrons to permit them to have the time and funds to cope with their rapidly expanding collections. It now appears certain that further restrictions will have to be placed on the use of such important collections, or services to the faculty and student body will suffer.

The university libraries are not alone in problems of providing service. The Houston Public Library, an old and honored institution, has been faced with problems of equal or greater magnitude. The population of metropolitan Houston increased 54.1 per cent between 1950 and 1960. During the 12 years since 1950, the enrolled student population has increased 118 per cent. These increases in population have resulted in equally great increases in public library use. Subjects of interest 12 years ago to only a few scattered advanced scholars are now commonplace high school assignments. The Houston Public Library, often seriously hampered by lack of funds, has always provided the basic material for the use of the general public. However, the Houston Public Library, by its nature as a tax supported institution, must gear its services to providing the best service possible to the general public and public school students. It cannot be expected to furnish the highly specialized information services demanded by modern research and industrial organizations.

## Committee Studies Problem

Houston librarians realized the seriousness of the situation and in December 1961 met to discuss means of solving the many problems. At this meeting, which was attended by public, academic, and special librarians, the Committee for the Development of Library Resources was chosen. With Sara Aull, Reference Librarian, University of Houston, as

Chairman, the Committee is made up of Richard O'Keeffe, Science Reference Librarian, Rice University; Aphrodite Mamoulides, Head Librarian, Shell Development Corporation; Harriet Reynolds, Director of Libraries, City of Houston; and Harold Richardson, Engineering Librarian, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company. All except Mrs. Reynolds are SLA members.

This Committee evolved the plans for a Technical Information Center, a nonprofit organization to provide access to the information resources of the Houston area, and through interlibrary loan, to the total resources of the country. The Center is planned as a research and industry-oriented organization, to be operated on a fee basis and thus supported by the very patrons who make use of it. It will further the cooperation now existing between the more than 50 libraries in the area and will assume the burden of handling the information requests previously handled on an informal basis. It will make the fruits of cooperation available to all academic, industrial, and research organizations, and to individuals engaged in research but who lack even the rudiments of a library.

Concurrent with the formulation of such a plan, the Committee conducted a survey of the scientific and technological serials now available in the area. This survey resulted in the publication of *The Houston List*, showing the location and availability of better than 8,000 titles. In the months since its publication, *The Houston List* has proved to be an invaluable tool in locating material in Houston.

The Committee soon realized that while its membership was well qualified to advise on basic matters in the fields of librarianship, expert advice and help would be required in the financing and cooperate operation. The Committee then approached the Houston Chamber of Commerce for such advice and help. The Chamber has worked very closely with the Committee and has furnished every possible assistance in the project.

As a result of their cooperation, the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for the Development of Library Resources jointly sponsored a symposium on March 6, 1963. The theme was "Science Information Needs of Houston." The keynote address by Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, Head, Office of Science Information Services, National Science Foundation, was "Science Information and the Industrial Community." Papers were presented on the proposed Technical Information Center, how such a center would help a large research organization, and how it gives assistance to a small business and an individual.

As a result of this symposium, the Houston Chamber of Commerce is appointing a citizens committee to determine financing plans, establish directorship, and in general work toward the establishment of a Houston Technical Information Center.

### Proposed Services and Development

The Center is, at least in its early stages, to furnish services to facilitate the location and interlibrary loan of technical information. It will have an extensive collection of reference tools such as indexes, union lists, and abstracts. Organizations having a staff librarian will be able to direct their requests for material to one institution, where the efficient and knowledgeable handling of the request will greatly lessen the burden on the lending library. Rapid and inexpensive reproduction will, in most instances, mean that original material will never leave the premises of the holding library. The billing of patrons for all reproduction services would be through the Technical Information Center, again relieving the holding library of an expensive and time-consuming task.

It is anticipated that the Center will provide search service, at a fee, tailored to the needs of the patron. This service will be of great help to small businesses and individuals who have neither the knowledge nor facilities to perform the task themselves. Bibliographies prepared by the professional staff of the Center will also have the added feature of being in proper form to facilitate interlibrary loan or reproduction by another library, again expediting service and thus reducing the expenses of the holding library.

As the facilities of the Center expand, it is anticipated that arrangements can be made for the Center to become a depository for government reports not presently available

in Houston. The addition of such reports will greatly enhance the usefulness of the Center and expand the scope of information available to serious researchers.

It is estimated that it will cost approximately $250,000 to establish and operate such a center for two years. This figure covers the acquisition and housing of the basic indexes, union lists, and abstracts, a competent professional staff, and temporary quarters. After two years operation, the Committee feels the Center should be self-sustaining.

The Center would provide space for material seldom used by many of the individual libraries but that now takes a considerable portion of the shelving budget because the material must be available. Currently, as many as 15 of the special libraries in Houston are shelving long runs of the same journal. This space and its expense can be utilized for other material when all the libraries know that the Center has a complete run of the journal in question.

While the Houston Technical Information Center is still in the planning stage, the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Development of Library Resources are certain that enough interest has been generated to insure that the steering committee, presently being appointed, will find the required funds through various means. The need for the Center is so great that industrial and academic groups will certainly solve the problem to prevent a research-minded city from withering for lack of access to technical information.

# Meeting Interests and Needs

**RAPHAELLA E. KINGSBURY, Technical Librarian**
**University of California Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley**

PLANNING a Chapter meeting is one type of programing not adapted to the computer. Even in the Age of Automation, with the switching of many functions to the machine, program planning for meetings remains a human engineering operation in which time, place, and topic are patterned to fit a specific group. Although any organization is an aggregate of people, only at meetings does it assume human identity with face and form, voice and vision, and thoughts transformed into action. Thus the life of an association depends on conferences for the national level and meetings for the local chapters. To attract members, a program planner must take into account the human factors that influence individuals to attend meetings, such as conviviality, curiosity, desire for information and ideas, and a need for mental stimulation or concrete assistance.

The vogue pattern of the informal dinner dressed with speaker or library tour, with variations provided only by change in place or dinner and face or subject of speaker, or tour, is becoming outmoded. It has been a good basic pattern, accepted by many with mixed spirits, but the technical advances of the time make it necessary to develop a more complex pattern to fit the new interests and changing needs of specialists among the chapter membership.

The San Francisco Bay Region Chapter recently held an experimental Saturday meeting, not with new ideas but with a blending of many ideas. Planned as a *Day of the Roundtable,* an open meeting was designed to provide roundtables on a variety of general subjects at morning and afternoon sessions, with luncheon sandwiched in between, and a summation of findings in a brief closing general session. The setting was Asilomar Conference Grounds on the Pacific, an attractive location where many noteworthy meetings are held. The Asilomar chapel building was divided into separate rooms to accommodate the various "roundtables" that bulged into ellipsoids. The discussion groups, steered by group leaders, were to voice problems and exchange solutions in the areas of reference, circulation control, training of nonprofessionals, library planning, library bulletins,

weeding, research reports, and selling mechanization to management.

The interest in this kind of a meeting was manifested by an attendance of 130 people from many miles around, despite the unplanned heavy rain storm that washed out the ocean view and soaked the conference grounds. The participants, held captive by the storm, engaged in lively discussion but were not completely captivated by the program, which, in its diversity lost direction, in its inclusiveness lost unity, and in its spontaneity lost tangible benefits. However, this experimental meeting yielded valuable findings in bringing to attention some basic components for an effective program.

In future plans the following factors will be considered: The PLACE will be an attractive, centrally accessible location. The TIME need not be a workday evening, limited to two hours, but may be a Saturday if the program offers workshop possibilities. For ATTENDANCE, while it is commendable to have open meetings, it would be best to have participation limited to members, with nonmembers as auditors, because the introduction of too many viewpoints dissipates discussion. As to general PARTICIPATION, while many relish active discussion, roundtables can become rather unwieldy with a resultant lack of conclusions; and, therefore, it would be preferable to have prepared speakers with authoritative or informative backgrounds present subjects, either as individual speakers or in panel debate, followed by questions or remarks from members. Simultaneous group meetings should be avoided, and opportunity provided for all members to hear all discussions. However, between regular meetings, small groups may gather in "bull sessions" to examine special problems that interest only a few, but the findings of each group should be presented to the Chapter either through bulletin publication or special reports at a general meeting. As to the all important factor, SUBJECTS, general subjects should be eliminated, and specific subjects should be treated from a special viewpoint, directed toward a special need, and should provide tangible information.

In brief, program planning is the special art of creating a meeting in an environment conducive to conviviality, personal enjoyment, presentation of ideas and information by informed speakers, with opportunity for audience participation, and resulting in professional benefits of ideas, techniques, useful materials, and recharged interests.

# Microfilming at Source—An Open Letter

Mr. Verner W. Clapp, President
Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clapp:

I read with great interest the joint report by you and Robert T. Jordan in *College and Research Libraries,* January 1963 entitled "Re-Evaluation of Microfilm as a Method of Book Storage." I consider the report quite significant and of much practical value. I greatly fear, however, that it will have a pessimistic and a deterrent effect on some librarians who had hoped to exploit the use of microfilm to solve some of the aforementioned problems of storage, preservation, binding, etc. This need not be so, for as you point out, "storage costs are possibly less important than other aspects of library work which microfilm can effect, such as acquisition (or distribution), preservation, binding, and service."

In conclusion you say, "It is hoped that this report may, in a sense, dispose of the storage aspect so that the others can be given their rightful attention." From a mathematical point of view I should think that it would dispose of the storage aspect, but in considering the human, though perhaps less practical point of view, shouldn't we cast a last backward glance at the alleviation of the storage space problem by the use of micro-

film? I say human point of view because the human element enters to such a degree in administrative decisions affecting the appropriation or allocation of funds that often the more practical end results give way to transitory piecemeal efforts. To explain further —an administrator may more readily agree to allocate money for the conservation of space by a changeover to microfilm than to earmark money for the procurement of grounds or buildings. True, the former expedient only postpones the problem to another day, and in the end may even prove more costly, but the big jump of acquiring grounds or space is a hard one to take.

Having considered then this human weakness and approached the problem from the point of view of conserving space rather than acquiring more, the solution to the problem seems to point to an early and continuous program of microfilming to postpone indefinitely, relatively speaking, the acquisition of additional grounds or buildings. In this way one tries to prevent rather than cure the ill. From a cost point of view, such a protracted program of microfilming may be acceptable to large national, regional, and university libraries having ample funds, but what about the medium or smaller size libraries possessing inadequate budgets? May a way be opened up to a lower cost means of microfilming so that even these libraries can benefit withal? Microfilming "at the source," to borrow a phrase applied not so long ago to a certain cataloging project, might scale down some of these higher costs of microfilming, if feasible.

Microfilming at the source would mean microfilming from corrected proof sheets or microfilming text before the printed sheets are inserted and/or stitched and bound. Generally, this would eliminate the need for the high planetary camera, page turning devices, weights for keeping leaves flat, and time given to close inspection by the camera operator when microfilming from bound text or time used to unbind text when bibliographic material is too thick to microfilm from bound form. The question of copyright with the advent of the multiplication of service copies could be resolved by having the publisher do the microfilming and sell copies of the product as microfilm editions to each subscriber at the end of the publication year. Needless to say, a publisher would have to sell quite a few service copies of the microfilm to make the enterprise profitable. This would mean convincing as many libraries and other institutes of information as possible that subscribing also to the microfilm editions of journals, periodicals, newspapers, etc. would be a worthwhile added expense so that they in turn would persuade publishers to microfilm at the source and thus insure a lower cost of microfilm service to subscribers.

The non-destruction of originals would insure an added benefit in that these originals could be turned over as back issues to those libraries that could not afford the cost of subscription to the journal or its microfilm edition. The objection that replacement of the original by the microfilm edition would entail a change of catalog records could be solved by stamping or typing a simple note on the catalog cards at the time the pertinent journal was being cataloged, such as, "Back issues of two years or more available only on microfilm."

As you point out, Mr. Clapp, there are many other benefits that could be derived that might make the cost of microfilming even more acceptable: eliminating the high cost of binding, especially of newspapers, using the microfilm negatives (with the permission of the publishers) to produce blown-up partial reprints (free of charge or at a service cost) of one or several pages rather than forwarding complete issues of journals on interlibrary loans, avoidance of the high cost of preserving text when printed on cheap paper, and so on. These would be added assets to the use of microfilm, but to hearken back to the problem of cost, I should like to reiterate that, if feasible, an induced program of microfilming at the source and a cooperative effort to buy microfilm from the source would secure the lowest cost in microfilm reproduction.

Yours respectfully,

*John J. Asero*

John J. Asero, Chief
Technical Services Section, The Army Library
Washington, D. C.

# Library Technology Project Report

GLADYS T. PIEZ, Senior Editorial Assistant
Library Technology Project, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

### Patents

A patent application on the LTP charging system (see *Special Libraries,* October 1962) has been filed with the U. S. Patent Office, and LTP is exploring the manufacturing and marketing possibilities of this system. A patent application is being prepared for the reusable shipping containers developed for the Project by Container Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago. Tests of the prototype indicate containers manufactured according to the new design will provide protection superior to that of mailing bags now being sold.

### Book Labeling System

Field testing of the two prototypes of the book labeling system built under Phase IV of the project (described in the January 1963 issue of *Special Libraries*) has been completed successfully. A patent application for the system is being prepared. One proposal has been received from a company interested in manufacturing the system; bids from other manufacturers will be considered before a final decision is made.

An important improvement in the final design of the system is that it permits use of the typewriter for purposes other than typing labels—speeches, notices, and cards for display cases, for example. It should be pointed out, however, that it will be some months before the new book labeling system is placed on the market. Before manufacture can proceed, several steps remain, including the making of a market survey.

### Report on Reader-Printers

A report by William R. Hawken, *Enlarged Prints from Library Microforms: A Study of Processes, Equipment, and Materials,* was scheduled for publication April 15. It is a report of the project to evaluate microfilm print-out devices (see *Special Libraries,* October 1962). The report analyzes the performance characteristics, advantages, disadvantages, capabilities, and limitations of the reader-printers now on the market, which have any potential for the production of enlarged copies from library microforms. Identified as LTP Publication No. 6, the book will be sold by ALA's Publishing Department for $4 a copy.

### LTP to Exhibit in Denver

The Library Technology Project has been assigned Booths 65 and 66 at the SLA Convention in Denver June 9-13. LTP's Assistant Director, Forrest F. Carhart, Jr., will be at the exhibit throughout the conference to answer questions about the Project's activities and show some of its recent developments, including the final prototype of the book labeling system (see below). LTP extends a cordial invitation to all special librarians to visit its exhibit.

### LTP in New Quarters

The Library Technology Project has moved from its offices at 660 North Wabash Avenue to the fourth floor of the new ALA Headquarters building at 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

## SLA Sustaining Members

The following organizations are supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1963. These are additions to the Sustaining Members listed in earlier issues and include all applications processed through April 23, 1963.

CONSOLIDATED BOOK SERVICE, INC.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
LYBRAND, ROSS BROTHERS & MONTGOMERY
PRENTICE-HALL, INC.
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

# Have You Heard . . .

### IR Management Forum Appraised

To distill the art of information retrieval, from rudimentary library procedures through the complexities of mechanization, and to deliver a palatable, digestible course to an audience of neophytes is a singular accomplishment. The distinguished panel of documentalists from the Center for Documentation and Communication Research at Western Reserve University guided a group of business executives, military planners, and industrial managers through a well organized seminar on "The Role of Management in Information Retrieval." The seminar, sponsored by the American Management Association in collaboration with WRU, was held in New York City, March 18-22. Case histories of operating information systems were judiciously interspersed throughout the five-day session and served to illustrate the lectures.

Academic discussions among information peers is a stimulating exercise but does little to further understanding between management and librarian. Any endeavor directed toward breaching the communication chasm between the two is commendable. The AMA-WRU seminar played such a role.

There is no universal answer to the information problem, but the conscientious librarian can cope more effectively with local user needs when supported by an informed and enlightened management. The AMA-WRU seminar provided management a universal framework into which local information needs could be fitted. The seminar and others patterned after it should be repeated frequently.

MRS. NAN P. MCCANDLESS, Librarian
Douglas Aircraft Company
Santa Monica, Calif.

### National Plan for Indexing and Abstracting

A proposed National Plan for indexing and abstracting services was announced at the recent Annual Meeting of the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services. Part of the Plan includes the formation by approximately 18 United States indexing and abstracting services of a jointly controlled organization, which will disseminate their output in new and various forms either to existing project-oriented services or to form the basis for new services. Recommendations have also been made for upgrading of profession-oriented secondary publications and the expansion of NFSAIS activities.

### Coming Events

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES will hold its 1963 Convention July 4-7 at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan. The AALL's pre-Convention SIXTH BIENNIAL INSTITUTE will be held June 28-July 2 at the De Paul University College of Law in Chicago. The theme of the Institute is "The Law Library, A Living Trust." Convention topics include law libraries and book publishing trends, and the Common Market.

The Library Education Division of the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and the UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS Graduate School of Library Science will cosponsor a conference concerning the "Implications of the New Media for the Teaching of Library Science" in Chicago May 27-29. The conference, which is under the auspices of the Media Research and Development Committee of the Library Education Division and supported by a $30,524 grant from the U.S. Office of Education, will be concerned with the techniques of electronic information storage and retrieval, teaching machines, closed circuit television, films and filmstrips, language laboratories, and other recent developments in the education of students and the training of the professional librarian. Conference papers, reports, and recommendations will be published after the conference.

### In Memoriam

J. B. HOWLETT, Librarian at Ford, Bacon & Davis, a New York City engineering firm, died March 16, 1963.

DELPHINE V. HUMPHREY, Manager of Library Research at McCann-Erickson in New

York since 1928, died recently. Miss Humphrey held various offices in the New York Chapter and was the organizer and first chairman of SLA's Advertising Group.

ALICE E. MCCAFFREY, Head Librarian of the Medical Library of the Cincinnati General Hospital since 1947, died suddenly February 28.

### Bowker Company Moves Offices

After 90 years of doing business at 62 West 45th Street, New York City, the R. R. Bowker Company, publishers to the American book trade, moved on April 5 into modern, expanded offices at 1180 Avenue of the Americas, one block away. The new offices contain the newly established Frederic G. Melcher Library of "Books About Books," a research center housing the library belonging to the late Chairman of the Board. The collection is available to the public.

### California Grants for Graduate Study

The University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley, announces the availability of a $3,000 fellowship, a $2,390 teaching assistantship, and $2,000 research assistantships for study leading to the Ph.D. or D.L.S. degree. Also available for the 1963-64 term are $880 research assistantships leading to the M.L.S. degree. Potential applicants should contact the Dean by June 1.

### ASTIA Becomes Defense Documentation Center

The Department of Defense has reconstituted the Armed Services Technical Information Agency as the Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information (DDC). The operational control, as formerly, is under the Department of the Air Force, but the management control will be under the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. Changes in other than the name will become apparent when the Center handles material heretofore restricted, speeds up availability of classified documents, requires the military services and other DOD components to enforce contractors' obligations to pass their technical reports on to DDC, and establishes a system of standards of quality for technical reports, which will later be published as a manual. The Center will also serve as a clearing house for Defense Department projects and provide a referral center on the Department's available information resources.

### Standards for British Indexers

An effort to standardize indexing in Britain is the project of The Society of Indexers, which, in cooperation with the British Standards Institution, is working on a "British Standard for Indexers." The Society, which was formed in England in 1957, has an international membership. In addition to striving to improve the status of indexers and standard of indexing, the Society maintains a panel of indexers in all fields for general use, and publishes and publicizes matters pertaining to indexing. Further information may be obtained by writing R. C. Wellstood, RR 1, Ashton, Ontario, Canada, or E. Alan Baker, General Secretary, The Society of Indexers, 3 Twyford Crescent, London, W. 3.

### Unesco Needs Field Librarians

Librarians are needed in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America to help Unesco member states develop their special libraries and documentation centers. Assistance is especially needed in technical and teaching training institutes. The tour of duty varies from three to 24 months. Substantial experience and professional training, and the ability to speak English, French, or Spanish are the necessary general qualifications. The salary, in terms of dollars, is $8,930 a year, with subsistance and family allowances. Free return passage is provided for the expert, his spouse, and dependents under 18, who are at posts a year or longer. Applicants should write to the Bureau of Personnel, Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7, France.

### Symposium on Machine Methods

At the Washington University School of Medicine Library's "Symposium on Machine Methods," held April 26 in St. Louis, 14 SLA members were among the participants who held discussions and saw a demonstration of the actual methods used by the IBM 1401 and 7072 computers in the production of records needed for library use.

# Off the Press . . .

## Book Reviews

SCIENCE, GOVERNMENT, AND INFORMATION: The Responsibilities of the Technical Community and the Government in the Transfer of Information [Weinberg Report]. *U.S. President's Science Advisory Committee.* Washington, D. C.: The White House, January 10, 1963. 52 p. (Available from Government Printing Office, 25 cents)

"Transfer of information is an inseparable part of research and development. . . . The technical community generally must devote a larger share than heretofore of its time and resources to the discriminating management of the ever increasing technical record."

Thus begins one of the most important reports ever issued for the scientific information profession.

A distinguished panel under the leadership of Alvin M. Weinberg, Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has "legitimatized" literature work by scientists and engineers. It has clearly charged the scientist-engineer with responsibility for so titling his paper and preparing an acceptable abstract that it may be properly retrieved in the future. The scientist-engineer also is to publish only when necessary and is to insure that his contribution is adequately refereed before it enters the technical literature channels. Indiscriminate distribution of preprints is to be avoided. Rather, an author is to insure that appropriate depositories and scientific information centers have it available. Adequate education in the use of literature as an essential tool is a must in the research and development process. In short, the scientist-engineer is to take an active part in forging the links in the chain linking his research contribution with its ultimate user—a fellow scientist-engineer. His colleagues in the technical community are to insure the existence of the appropriate "switching methods." They are to develop mechanized information processing procedures including the essential programming ("software"). Uniformity and compatibility in methods and procedures are absolutely essential.

Government agencies are charged to provide those resources, personnel, and organizational stature necessary for the peculiar information activities relevent to there assigned missions, and to support those nongovernmental information services that impinge on their mission's subject area. Cooperation and coordination are as desirable as domination is undesirable.

It seems obvious from the preceding summary that the important positions in scientific information work will all be in specialized information centers staffed by scientists-engineers thoroughly grounded in informational theory and procedures. They will be trained in subject schools rather than library schools. Only minor jobs (presumably in central depositories) will be open to librarians.

The contributions made by librarians in acquisitions procedures, descriptive cataloging, and reference procedures have been passed over, partly due, no doubt, to the absence from the panel of any librarian and the inclusion of but one practicing documentalist. Interesting speculations revolve around the potential changes in the panel report if a Herman Henkel or a Ralph Shaw had been included in the membership.

It would seem that to be successful, the specialized information center would necessarily be severely limited as to subject scope and would have equally good access to depositories of unconventional materials (AEC, NASA, Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information) as well as conventional literature (the great scientific libraries and the library of the host institution).

The ideal staff member would be a graduate scientist-engineer with a library school degree. Realistically realizing that unless the American Library Association's Commission on a National Plan for Library Education recognizes the importance of the problem and comes up with relevant recommendations, the supply of these "rare birds" will not increase materially. The alternate is scientist-engineers trained in information work by procedures similar to those recommended at the Georgia Institute of Technology conferences to staff the scientific information centers. Where the activity is large enough for specialization, the librarian would appear best for most acquisition, descriptive cataloging, and dissemination functions, with the scientist-engineer best for the subject cataloging and reference assignments (a split used by NACA as early as 1947).

Depository centers should be headed by a triumvirate consisting of a scientist-engineer, a systems man, and a librarian. It would not matter too much which person was the director, but all of the skills would be present at the pinnacle of the depository service.

It was interesting to compare some of the recommendations of this report with similar concepts expressed by the Group for Standardization of Information Services (GSIS) at the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, New York City, on January 29, 1951, at the symposium on "Standardization in Technical Information Services for Government Contractors." GSIS, under the instigation of E. Eugene Miller, included representatives with authority to act from NACA, AEC, Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress, and the Central Air Documents Office (the latter two now combined in "DDC").

The President's Science Advisory Committee is to be congratulated on its foresight in establishing a panel on science information and the panel in turn on the issuance of a readable, thought-provoking, and exceedingly important report.

EUGENE B. JACKSON, Librarian
General Motors Research Laboratories
Warren, Michigan

SO YOU WANT TO BE A LIBRARIAN. *Sarah Leslie Wallace.* New York: Harper and Row, 1963. 190 p. $3.50 (L.C. 63-8219).

This book is one of the "So You Want" series aimed at informing young people about professional fields they might be thinking of entering. I think that the idea is excellent, and Miss Wallace writes very well for the 13-15-year-olds at which this book appears to be aimed. She writes with clarity, simplicity, and obvious sincerity, and her wit adds considerably to the reader interest. Miss Wallace shows that she is no novice writer, and her experience in library public relations work is evident and welcome.

Nevertheless, in reviewing this book as a potential recruitment tool from the particular viewpoint of the special libraries field and SLA, I find it disturbing and far from satisfactory. Although Miss Wallace tries in her early chapters to give adequate recognition to the special library field, her enthusiasm for this sort of treatment appears to wane as the book progresses. In the brief two-page section devoted to describing special libraries, the question is asked "What makes special libraries special?" The question is never answered, and I frankly doubt that Miss Wallace thinks that we are different or that we are correct in thinking that we are. In dealing with salaries and working hours, the special library, which really does differ in these respects, is dismissed with the observation that salaries and working hours will vary with the organization the special library serves.

It is certainly obvious to me that Miss Wallace considers the American Library Association *the* association of librarians. While references to ALA, its policies, programs, and organizational structure are numerous, SLA is restricted to one mention in which we share one sentence with 13 other associations. The address of SLA Headquarters is never given at all (though that of the journal, *Special Libraries,* is). As SLA recruiters, this book will help us little when the prospects won't even know where to find us. Yet, if this book is an official publication of the American Library Association, it doesn't say so. It appears to be a standard commercially published work.

The book also contains many generalizations, which, though perhaps adequate from the standpoint of the author, do not represent all of the libraries she claims to encompass. Throughout the work, libraries and books are amalgamated into one thought—libraries are *per se* collections of books, and therefore librarians love books. Nonsense! Some libraries have no books at all, and for many others the book takes a very minor place in the collection when compared to technical reports, journals, patents, pictures, maps, microforms, or computer magnetic tape. If librarians love books, then they can't see the forest because of the trees. What I think they should love as their professional heritage (and I think most do) is information and knowledge, the things that happen to be contained in books and also in dozens of other media. There is little doubt that the future will see them contained in hard cover books less and less. It won't matter, if libraries concern themselves first of all with their capability to serve their customers through access to information by the best methods at their disposal.

What disturbs me most about this book is that it describes a profession that appears to be static and unchanging, despite the author's interesting method of presentation. Techniques of processing and service are described as they were used yesterday and today, and as the author projects them also as being used in the future. The last chapter of the book, ten pages entitled "Through Tomorrow's Door" takes a nervous peek at mechanized information systems. Mechanization of clerical routines, which are in widespread use at the present time in many libraries and which contribute tremendously toward improving the librarian's public image and toward freeing him for professional duties, are neither described nor mentioned.

I assume that Miss Wallace is writing for an audience that will not enter the library profession for another six to ten years. Only a dynamic, vital, and constructively changing profession will attract dynamic, vital, and ambitious young people, people who want to do things and improve things. This is the kind of young blood librarianship needs desperately, and there is nothing in this book to attract it. There is nothing to indicate that there is a place for dynamic young men in the profession, and if you don't tell them, they won't know. They certainly don't know now. The book doesn't even get around to the subject of men in the field until page 85, and then only for half a page that does nothing to change the present image, except for the complaint that men have most of the better jobs.

If Miss Wallace had written a book entitled "So You Want To Be a Librarian in a Public or School Library Just Like the One You Use Today" I would have no quarrel with her, although her publisher would have probably thought the title too long and unwieldy. As long as Miss Wallace professes to speak for my share of the profession, as well as her own, I find her book of no help in reaching the kind of student I am trying to recruit.

HERBERT S. WHITE, Chairman
SLA Recruitment Committee, and Manager
Technical Information Center
IBM Data Systems Division
*Poughkeepsie, New York*

## Engineering Classed Subject Catalog

G. K. Hall & Co. will publish the Engineering Societies Library's classed subject catalog sometime in the late fall. The catalog, which will be reproduced by offset, will contain approximately 212,000 cards representing over 180,000 books, pamphlets, reports, and other published material. Prepublication price in the United States is $675, and after October 31, 1963, the price is $845. Outside the U.S. the prices are $742.50 and $929.50, respectively. A prospectus and two sample half pages are available on request from the publisher at 97 Oliver Street, Boston 10.

## OAS Council Minutes on Microcards

A Microcard edition of the verbatim minutes of the Council of the Organization of American States includes meetings 1-396, 1948-1960. The 3 x 5 Microcards each contain 90-100 pages. The 1961 OAS Official Documents are also available in this form. For further information write to Microcard Editions, Inc., 901 26th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C.

## 1962 Chemical Abstracts Supplement

Reprints of the 1962 supplement to the *1961 Chemical Abstracts List of Periodicals* have been made available by Chemical Abstracts Service. The supplement contains the names of periodicals and serials added during the year to those regularly included. Copies are $2 each and can be ordered from the American Chemical Society, Special Issues Sales, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The 1961 list is still available at $5.

## New Serials

BEHAVIOUR RESEARCH AND THERAPY, an international quarterly published by Pergamon Press, will carry papers, case histories, and articles dealing with the theoretical, experimental, and clinical aspects of behavioral problems. Yearly subscription price to libraries is $30; to individual scientists, $15; and to members of the American Psychological Association, $10.

INFORMATION PROCESSING JOURNAL, published monthly by the Cambridge Communications Corporation, 238 Main Street, Cambridge 42, Massachusetts, will summarize hundreds of published papers, books, articles, reports, and proceedings pertinent to the subject. Each issue has a subject index, which will be cumulated each year. Subscription rates are $50 a year and $135 for three years in the United States and Canada; $60 and $165 in Great Britain and Europe.

JOURNAL OF MARKETING RESEARCH is a quarterly publication of the American Marketing Association, 27 East Monroe Street, Chicago 3. The first issue, which is scheduled for August, will be geared to research-oriented readers and deal with technical aspects. Subscription prices not yet known.

## SLA Authors

CHICOREL, Marietta. Some Leading Questions. *Library Journal,* vol. 88, no. 7, April 1, 1963, p. 1424-8.

CURLEY, Walter. Basic Philatelic Reference Literature. *1962 American Philatelic Congress Book,* p. 51-62.

FREISER, Leonard H. Information Retrieval for Students. *Library Journal,* vol. 88, no. 6, March 15, 1963, p. 1121-3.

HOPE, Nelson W. Needle in a Haystack. *College and Research Libraries,* vol. 24, no. 2, March 1963, p. 165-8.

PINGS, Vern M. The Specter of Automated Creativity. *College and Research Libraries,* vol. 24, no. 2, March 1963, p. 119-25.

SELLERS, ROSE Z., et al. Five Weeks to D-Day. *Library Journal,* vol. 88, no. 6, March 15, 1963, p. 1101-8.

# RECENT REFERENCES

## Bibliographic Tools

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE. *A Guide to the Scientific and Technical Literature of Eastern Europe* (NSF-62-49). Washington, D. C.: National Science Foundation, 1962. 94 p. pap. Gratis. (Available from NSF Publications Section.)

List of publishers, translations, and loan and purchase information found in physical, biological, and some social sciences publications of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Arrangement is also by subject with an index to periodicals. Compiled by Mrs. Beverly A. Rawles of Battelle.

GRAVES, Eileen C., ed. *Ulrich's Periodical Directory: a Classified Guide to a Selected List of Current Periodicals, Foreign and Domestic,* 10th ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1963. xii, 667 p. $22.50. (L.C. 32-16320)

Over 19,776 titles, not including addenda, covering all foreign countries and those that have recently gained independence. For the first time the names of editors, circulation, and notation if periodical carries advertising are given. Another new feature is list of publications that have ceased publication since 1959 edition.

STEWART, James D. et al., ed. *British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals,* Supplement to 1960. London: Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 1962. xxxv, 991 p. $35. (Distr. by the publisher, 7235 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington 14, D. C.)

A record of the periodicals of the world, from the seventeenth century to the present day, represented permanently in British libraries. Items arranged in alphabetical order by earliest known title with references to later titles.

## Directories

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, Scientific Information Section, Higher Education and Science Bureau,

comp. *Scientific and Technical Societies in Japan.* Tokyo, Japan: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, 1962. 109 p. pap. $1.11; $4.17 air mail. (Distr. by Export Department, Maruzen Book Co., 6-2 Chome Nihonbashi-Tori, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo.)

Volume 1 of the *Directory of Research Institutions in Japan.* Volumes 2 and 3 in preparation. Publication sponsored by National Science Foundation. Covers natural sciences, engineering, agricultural, and medical sciences. Society names, subject, and periodicals indexes.

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