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Circulatory Changes Resulting from Increasing the Venous Filling Pressure by Transfusion following Aortic Valve Homograft Replacement. R. M. M. Fordham and Leon Resnekov.


Pulmonary Artery Upstroke Time in Pulmonary Stenosis. F. Camerini, C. Chiemprapha, and M. Michaelsson.

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This first inventory of library automation activities identified 638 libraries in the U.S. and Canada with one or more functions mechanized and 942 with definite automation plans (1,130 different institutions in all, of 6,150 replying). Typical responses show "users" having 3.0 functions mechanized out of the possible 16, and "planners" having 2.3 functions in mind. Serials control, circulation control, accessions lists, and accounting are each represented in more than 30 per cent of the institutions. Geographical concentration of library mechanization was revealed that could facilitate the organization of round tables of libraries to exchange experiences in given functions. Organizationally the survey was unique in being the fruition of an SLA Documentation Division idea through the services of a commercial research organization on the joint initiative of and with financing provided by ALA Library Technology Program from Council on Library Resources funds.

The Use of Data Processing Equipment by Libraries and Information Centers—The Significant Results of the SLA-LTP Survey

EUGENE B. JACKSON

The typical mechanized library is a university or special library with a collection of over fifty thousand books, more than one thousand periodical titles, but only a small collection of technical reports. It has a staff of at least ten but no more than twenty staff members, evenly divided between professional and non-professional. It has its serials control function running on EAM (unit record) equipment, and its accounting function running on ADP (computer) equipment. The facilities of the library's host organization are used rather than machine equipment owned or leased by the library itself. This library has plans to mechanize its circulation control and accessions lists functions in the next one to two years. Finally, it is located either in California or New York State.

These assertions are based on the results of the survey carried out in mid-1966 by Creative Research Services, Inc., for the Documentation Division of SLA and the Library Technology Program of the American Library Association on funds provided to the latter by the Council on Library Resources. The 160-page report tabulates the extent of mechanization and approved plans therefor in 1,130 institutions out of 6,150 replying to the mail questionnaire. While 15,734 forms had been mailed to SLA, ADI, and Bowker mailing lists, it is believed that no more than ten thousand different institutions were represented, and that the 39 per cent response rate included more than 95 per cent of the institutions that have significance to the study.

By late 1965, members of the Documentation Division of SLA had become convinced of the need for a basic inventory or locator file of the libraries having some degree of mechanization. Draft survey documents had
been prepared and tested in the Washington, D.C., Chapter and elsewhere. Irving Klempner, then Division Chairman, sought aid in refining the instrument and assistance on postage costs, with the survey labor to be contributed by Division volunteers.

The services of a professional marketing organization, Creative Research Services, Inc., were made available to him for counselling. He was advised to conduct a mail survey on a total population basis, administered by professionals. While financing was being sought, the questionnaire approached final form in a series of conferences involving Mr. Klempner, William Ash, CRS president, and this writer.

Forrest Carhart, the director of the Library Technology Program (then Project) of the American Library Association, had brought to his advisory committee's attention the need for a quality look at library mechanization and he deplored the absence of an authoritative inventory of just which libraries were mechanized (in addition to those perennials repeatedly mentioned in the literature). He learned of the SLA efforts and thought if the ecumenical efforts could extend to librarianship, there was a rationale for an ALA activity to assist SLA in an important undertaking. Subsequently, funds were advanced from the Council on Library Resources moneys to finance the survey, and the published results were sold by ALA/LTP at $10.00 partially to recover costs.

Significant analyses of the tabulations could not be made by the surveying firm, and it is the intention of this Special Libraries article to fill that gap. (A forty-four-page report prepared by the writer goes into considerably more detail than the space limitations of this journal permit, and a limited number of copies of it are available on loan from SLA Headquarters.)

The following definitions were used in the basic survey.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY:
EAM: refers to Electrical Accounting Machine equipment such as tabulators or card sorting equipment, but not computers.
ADP: refers to Automatic Data Processing, i.e., computers or computer installations.
AUTOMATION: is to be limited to the use of EAM or ADP equipment or the equivalent, but not to include manual systems or semi-automated systems such as edge-notched cards, Peek-A-Boo and other cartridge microfilm equipment.
SERVICE BUREAU: a commercial data processing firm or other institution that processes your data.

The functions covered by the survey were:
A. accounting (library payroll, bookkeeping); B. acquisition of library materials (may include initial cataloging); C. serials control (subscription renewals, check-in, preparation of routing slips and binding records); D. circulation control; E. classified document control; F. catalog card production; G. book catalog production; H. accessions lists and announcement bulletins; I. KWIC (Key-Word-In-Context indexes); J. retrospective searches (document retrieval); K. retrospective searches (data retrieval); L. current awareness service (includes SDI system); M. union lists; N. microform materials—storage and retrieval (e.g., microfilm, microfiche, aperture card); O. interlibrary communications (telecommunication devices—telephone tielines, TWX, data links, WATS lines); P. other.

The categories of types of institutions, and the equipment they employed, were compromises among the desire for specificity, the computer program capacity, and funds available. Figure 1 is a table showing users of EAM (unit record) equipment and is typical of the first group of tables. It should be noted that special libraries are divided here into industrial, governmental, and all other (mainly trade associations and non-profit organizations) with the whole numbers representing institutions and the decimal numbers representing percentages of the numbers at head of columns. The columns headed Number of Books, Number of Serials, and Technical Report Titles were our effort to divide the expected responses evenly for further

Mr. Jackson is Director of Information Retrieval and Library Services, IBM Corporation.

Montague Everett
## Figure 1

Functions That Use EAM Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>Uses of EAM Equipment</th>
<th>Numbers of Books</th>
<th>Numbers of Serials</th>
<th>Technical Report Titles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting (payroll, bookkeeping)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of library materials</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serials control</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation control</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classified document control</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog card production</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book catalog production</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessions lists, announcement bulletins</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key-Word-In-Context indexes</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retro. searches (document retrieval)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retro. searches (data retrieval)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current awareness service</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2
Type of Equipment Used for Serials Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment users—serials control</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EAM</td>
<td>COLL. or UNIV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small computers</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium computers</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large computers</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related equipment</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAM, accounting</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminals</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic typewriters</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication devices</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis; unfortunately no significant results were detected, so these columns are ignored in the present article.

The categories of equipment used are illustrated in figure 2 relating to serials control, and they are based on the classification used in a current computer dictionary. To reduce the sixty-two pages of tables typified by figures 1 and 2 to a comprehensible size, it was deemed desirable to select the most representative values of the responses made. The first thought was to use the median values—those representing the mid-points in the distribution of responses. However, closer examination of the responses to this particular distribution showed the modal values were far more meaningful. (The mode is the most popular response to a given question—the largest value in the series of answers.) Accordingly, modes are used in all cases except where the total population is indicated.

Of the 638 libraries currently using data processing equipment, three-fourths are academic or special libraries. Further, they represent 90 per cent of the 942 libraries with authorized plans for automation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College &amp; univ. libraries</th>
<th>31.1%</th>
<th>39.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear that ease of access to data processing equipment influences the extent to which it is utilized, that increase of funds for acquisition of library materials as compared to funds available for processing the additions is causing concern, and that government libraries are influential in mechanization efforts out of proportion to their numbers because of the pioneering nature of their efforts.
As was expected from Kruzas' study, the number of books, current serial titles, technical reports, and full-time staff members of the industrial and all other categories were generally lower than for the 1,130 users and planners as a whole:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Books</th>
<th>No. of Current</th>
<th>No. of Tech.</th>
<th>No. of Staff Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serials</td>
<td>Rept. Ttl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,130 Users &amp; plan.</td>
<td>Over 50 k</td>
<td>Over 1 k</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415 Coll. &amp; univ.</td>
<td>Over 50 k</td>
<td>Over 1 k</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310 Industrial</td>
<td>3 to 6 k</td>
<td>301-500</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122 Public</td>
<td>Over 50 k</td>
<td>Over 1 k</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 Government</td>
<td>Over 50 k</td>
<td>Over 1 k</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 All others</td>
<td>1 to 3 k</td>
<td>Over 1 k</td>
<td>0-1 k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: 1 k = 1,000)

From the above, any mechanization system for widespread utilization must accommodate more than fifty thousand books and more than one thousand periodical titles. Serials are a major problem facing libraries, as repeatedly shown in this survey, and those libraries whose host organizations are working in the "hard sciences" have more access to computer facilities than those in the "soft sciences." The over-all median of five to ten thousand technical report titles is more plausible than the cited mode. There may be less duplication of holdings in this area than in the preceding two, and they would be prime candidates for inclusion in regional holdings lists when library networks become generally operational. On professional staff members, the median response was four, instead of the mode of one shown above for over-all (industrials were two instead of one) and is believed more representative, while for the non-professionals, the medians and modes of five to ten are identical. Interest in the mechanization of libraries is more widespread in academic libraries than elsewhere and it is apt to originate at the main library rather than in one of its departmental collections.

Except for public libraries, all types agree that the most usual current use of EAM (unit record) equipment is for serials control. For the more sophisticated computer equipment users, accounting is the predominant function, except that academic and industrial libraries again prefer the serials control function as the modal response. If a next step in diffusing expertise in library mechanization were to be taken, it should probably be via round tables of serials control users.

Figure 3 is a recapitulation of the tables relating to equipment used for the sixteen functions by the elite 638 institutions and shows that twice as many functions are run on equipment under the control of the higher headquarters to which the library reports.
Figure 4
Type of Equipment Used for Retro. Searches—Document Retrieval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>NO. INSTITUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Equipment users</td>
<td>Small Computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Colleges &amp; universities</td>
<td>Large Computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Small Computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Small Computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>All others</td>
<td>Small Computers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation: This function clearly calls for sophisticated equipment as shown by the inclusion for the first time in the mode of large computers. Applications in this sub-function are less difficult than those in the following function—data retrieval.

Rather than under the libraries' own control. Except for public libraries, the remaining types are sensitive to being "bumped" at critical times from the equipment under the control of others. This would be particularly true of the industrial libraries. The low level of use of service bureaus is surprising and could be an avenue of assistance meriting consideration by newly mechanized libraries or those whose host organizations' computer facilities are overloaded.

Representative tables of the next section of the survey are figure 4 showing the type of equipment used for document retrieval in 131 libraries and figure 5 showing when eighty-six of 226 planners will mechanize their acquisitions function (within one to two years). Over 30 per cent of the 1,130 users and planners are actively concerned with serials control, circulation control, accessions lists and accounting, as shown in figure 6, which gives the functions mechanized in order of frequency. Book catalog production interests eighty-six more libraries than card catalog production does. Key-Word-In-Context indexes (KWIC) have been around for more than a decade, but nearly a hundred libraries have plans for implementing them for the first time. Circulation control and serials control lead all others in popularity with planners. If round tables were to be established by professional groups on the first five functions, they would cover over half of all the functions planned or mechanized now. The current average is 3.0 functions mechanized per user, while planners average 2.3 functions per library; or an over-all average of 3.7 functions per each of the 1,130 institutions. The survey responses including the greatest internal agreement among types of libraries are:

Category 1) **Unanimous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Users</th>
<th>Users</th>
<th>Users</th>
<th>Users</th>
<th>Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Number of Technical Report Titles
- Equipment for Circulation Control
- Equipment for KWIC Indexes
- Equipment for Union Lists
- Equipment for Inter-Library Communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When Will Acquisition Be Implemented?
- When Will Current Awareness Be Implemented?
- When Will Union Lists Be Implemented?
- Function Using EAM Equipment
- Equipment for Serials Control
- When Will Accounting Be Implemented?
- When Will Accessions Lists Be Implemented?
Those responses having least internal agreement include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Users/Planners</th>
<th>Equipment Used for Microform Materials</th>
<th>Functions Used for ADP Equipment</th>
<th>Equipment Used for Other Functions</th>
<th>Functions for EAM Equipment on Order</th>
<th>Functions for Authorized Study Underway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27) Users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28) Users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29) Users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30) Planners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31) Planners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey has a hundred-page section listing libraries having equipment with the arrangement being first under each function, with the subarrangements by states in order of 1960 census and type of equipment employed. (Note: These listings relate to the 638 users only, although a tabulation with identical organization for the 942 planners was made available in severely limited edition to SLA, ALA, and Library of Congress officials.)

Figure 7 reproducing page 64 of the survey shows that there are eleven libraries in New York using small computers on the accounting function, two with medium computers, two with large computers, three with EAM equipment, and five with other equipment. Instead of listing the libraries in the 1960 order, it would have been better to have used the 1965 estimates of population, the order of R&D personnel population, or government grants. California leads in mechanized functions, followed by New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio (each of these states has numerous metropolitan areas, government and R & D installations). Nine states and Canada account for half of all library mechanization, as shown in figure 8. Book catalog production is the function most geographically concentrated, with microform materials being the most diffuse.

Efforts to increase participation in library mechanization could be best concentrated in the states shown on figure 9. The shapes of the three curves are similar, though it is seen that the California and Massachusetts professional society members are more productive of mechanization than the average, and New Jersey members appear to be lower than the average. (Perhaps this is a challenge to an SLA chapter that has produced so many leaders in the past.) Indications are that the states on this figure include some 565 of the 1,130 users and planners.

Conclusion

The SLA-ALA/LTP survey was not definitive (considerations of quality are absent, for example), but it forms a pioneer baseline inventory that can be of service to and be augmented by all concerned with every aspect of library mechanization. It does show where, which functions, authorized future installations, and the preference for mechanizing administrative functions over cataloging and public service functions.

Figure 5

When Will Study Recommendations Be Implemented for Acquisitions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>226 Planners</th>
<th>86 = 38%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122 Colleges &amp; universities</td>
<td>45 = 36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Industrial</td>
<td>12 = 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Public</td>
<td>15 = 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Government</td>
<td>10 = 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 All others</td>
<td>4 = 36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation: Twice as many institutions are planning to implement acquisitions programs as accounting. This is the third largest group of planners and reinforces the need felt by the ALA/LTP in conducting a research study on the acquisitions function in college libraries. The urgency is shown by the desire to implement the plans within the next two years on the part of the institutions surveyed.
Recently Dean Jesse Shera observed in the *ALA Bulletin*, "Librarianship is not going to be untouched by machine. . . . There is a computer in your future, there is no doubt about that, and whether one regards it as a monster of a Frankenstein or the harbinger of a new industrial revolution, it will not change the course of events. . . . So, too, the machine, if librarians will but prepare themselves for its coming, will raise librarianship to new levels of intellectual strength in attainment. . . ." If one takes Dean Shera’s title literally, he sees the above taking place “Beyond 1984.”

To achieve that objective though, the present momentum revealed in the inventory which the SLA-ALA/LTP survey represents must be conserved and great strides forward taken by the precedent setters in the library profession. There is room for many more leaders in library mechanization. Will you be one?

**References**

Figure 7
Type of Equipment Used for Accounting (Payroll, Bookkeeping)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address of Libraries with ADP/EDP Equipment</th>
<th>Computers</th>
<th>Communicating Devices</th>
<th>Other Equip.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany Med. Col., Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Col. Lib., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn Pub. Lib., Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burroughs Wellcome Co. Lib., Tuckahoe, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Arcy Advertising Co., N. Y. C.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairchild Hiller, Republic Aviation, Farmingdale, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM Electronics Sys. Cen., Owego, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM Kingston Lab. Lib., Kingston, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith, Inc., N. Y. C.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med. Lib. of Meadowbrook Hosp., East Meadow, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau Lib. System, Hempstead, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Univ. Lib., Niagara, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollack Lib., Yeshiva Univ., Amsterdam Ave. &amp; 186 St., N. Y. C.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell Oil Co. Lib., N. Y. C.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele Lib., Chemung Cty., Elmira, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Univ. Lib., Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nuclear Corp., White Plains, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Merchant Marine Acad., Kings Point, N. Y.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer. Bibliographic Cen., Santa Barbara, Calif.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevron Res. Co. Lib., La Habra, Calif.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. of the Redwoods, Eureka, Calif.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Commerce Pub. Lib., Commerce, Calif.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 8
Leading States (plus Canada) by Mechanized Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>1ST PLACE</th>
<th>2ND</th>
<th>3RD</th>
<th>4TH</th>
<th>5TH</th>
<th>6TH</th>
<th>7TH</th>
<th>8TH</th>
<th>9TH</th>
<th>10TH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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The above tabulations represent typically around half of the total libraries having the function mechanized.

For Accounting, above represents 121 of 235 institutions, or 52%.

"Acquisition" represents 56 of 102 " or 55%.
"Serials" represents 127 of 209 " or 60%.
"Class. doc. cont." represents 103 of 165 " or 63%.
"Cat. card. prod." represents 53 of 101 " or 52%.
"Book cat. prod." represents 85 of 125 " or 70%.
"Access. lists" represents 88 of 170 " or 52%.
"KWIC" represents 52 of 135 " or 39%.
"Retro. search, doc. retr." represents 95 of 131 " or 72%.
"Retro. search, data retr." represents 40 of 66 " or 60%.
"Current awareness" represents 51 of 91 " or 56%.
"Union lists" represents 72 of 133 " or 54%.
"Microform materials" represents 14 of 48 " or 29%.
"Interlibrary commun." represents 33 of 71 " or 43%.
"Other functions" represents 37 of 99 " or 36%.

With forty-seven of the fifty states and Canada represented (Maine, North Dakota, and Nevada are missing), it seems that the most geographically concentrated function is book catalog production and the most dispersed is that related to microform materials.
Figure 9

Functions Mechanized Compared to ALA and SLA Membership

ALA Membership 12/31/66

SLA Membership 1/24/67

Total Library Functions
Mechanized 11/66

National information networks of the future will formalize and by augmentation and expansion of existing facilities will strengthen the existing fabric of interrelationship between central national libraries and the technical library community. Computers will play an important role in such networks to the extent that they are used in document retrieval systems, and give users access to the total resources of the national document handling system. The computer's most important role is to produce multiple outputs of announcements, special lists, printed catalogs, indexes, and similar products and to perform the "housekeeping" and accounting functions for the system. Retrieval and demand searching alone, in most cases, does not justify computerization of information systems unless it is accompanied by dynamic exploitation of the announcement functions.

Network Concepts in Scientific And Technical Libraries

MELVIN WEINSTOCK

Special librarians continue to be properly concerned about the economic, sociologic, and technologic consequences to their profession, to their libraries, and to their patrons of the newer methods of documentation and information storage and retrieval. These patterns are evolving under the impact of an inventive technology which is changing drastically our concepts of time and space, and which will shape and influence the future direction of institutions concerned with the dissemination of scientific knowledge. What are some of the implications of these changes upon the operation of scientific and technical libraries, and what, in their proper perspective, are the utility and proper applications of these new tools? In particular, what can the new methods do to unify and coordinate the efforts of every scientific library to improve library effectiveness on a national scale?

The studies performed by a consulting and research firm in documentation such as Herner and Company are quite varied both in the type of work performed and the diverse subject fields encountered. At the lowest levels of complexity it performs such operational or production-type assignments as the conversion of library card catalogs to machineable form; at a higher level, it designs and evaluates information and library systems for private industry and government. It also designs and evaluates indexes and thesauri; conducts user studies to determine the need for new systems and services; and designs and implements library mechanization projects. At an even higher level, it has designed national library and information networks. In this area, it recently completed a study and design for a national medical library and information system which required a detailed analysis and definition of what it is that people really mean when they speak of information networks, and what it is that the new technology can offer of practical value in solving local and national bibliographic problems in the sciences.

As a thematic background for discussion of the aims and objectives of such national information networks, one must first ask what is required of the system, for whose benefit should it operate, and how responsive should it be to the real needs of its audience. For although it is clear that present technology has so condensed time and distance as to

Mr. Weinstock is Senior Resident Consultant, Herner and Company, Washington, D. C. His paper was adapted from a speech presented at the 17th Annual Conference, East Coast Council of Naval Laboratory Librarians, Panama City, Florida, April 21, 1966.
make computer-based national networks technically feasible, it is not at all clear that there exists a reasonable consensus on what these networks should do, what should go through the pipeline, what form it should take, and who should be the proper audience. Until these functions are defined realistically, most network schemes will continue to be "concerned with very broad themes and goals, and rarely if ever descend to the day-to-day problems that beset the library, the librarians, and ultimately the library user." Lacking such definition, we shall continue to be presented with excessively futuristic schemes which, for the most part, do not adequately respond to considerations of cost, system compatibility, and known user preference.

There is currently a widely held belief in the omnipotence of computer technology epitomized by the now classic anecdote of the "Supercomputer" who, when asked by a scientist if there were really a God, blinked its console lights, assertively whirred its tape decks, and rather ominously retorted, "There is—now."

This story, undoubtedly apocryphal, symbolizes some of the hopes and perhaps the fears of the increasingly powerful role that machines and automata are playing in human affairs. Computer omniscience is too often implicitly conceded by subject specialists who, unversed in bibliography, have suddenly discovered and taken upon themselves the entire burden of solving the scientific literature problem by invoking the magic of trillion bit memories, time-shared computers, and remote typewriter consoles.

The "World Brain," in its various versions, containing the world's total store of knowledge, and made accessible to all by pushing a button, has been a recurring and popular subject for the past twenty years; unfortunately, the first tentative steps toward its realization have been prematurely hailed as equivalent to arriving at the finish line.

Today many librarians are operating computerized information systems, others will be in the future. Practicing librarians will be tolerant of the technologically induced optimism of those who have not had to grapple with the day-to-day problems of bibliographic control, the traps sprung by the vagaries of language, or the complexities of descriptive cataloging. Those who have been working with the methods and tools of modern documentation will be patient as they watch others reinvent the wheel in order to discover what was already known. For they will soon discover that the machine is a tool that can do routine jobs very well and very quickly, but is limited by the inherent capabilities of electronic hardware, and by the software limitations of man's own ability to understand and communicate how he does things; for it is clear that computers have no innate problem-solving ability beyond that furnished by the human-produced program itself.

The computer's primary role in information networks now, and at least for some time in the future, is not so different from the role of the telephone. There are going to be people at both ends of the line who will still have to think, write, and talk (and record their thinking and talking), so that this machine system can pick up the symbols, manipulate them, store them, and transmit them to someone who can decode the messages and distill their meaning.

In this perspective the network represents both the interconnecting channels for the transmittal of recorded messages, and the accompanying services needed to control and direct them from originators (authors) to receivers (users). The computer or other mechanisms only amplify and multiply man's own power to store, manipulate, and transmit the messages in the proper form to the desired recipient. In this context, networks are not the machine, but the formal and informal linkages and relationships that exist between various facilities, libraries, and information and data centers as they mediate and effectuate transfer of recorded messages.

The Present Library System as a Network

Now it will not be news to librarians that quite some time before the word network became fashionable, and before the advent of modern computers and electronic communication systems, information networks between libraries on a regional and national scale were created and operated by members of the profession. Centralized bibliographic processing had its origins over a century ago the first time a librarian used an early issue
of *Chemisches Zentralblatt* to identify or find a document reference. The complex systems of national and regional bibliographic control in the form of union lists and catalogs, of interim source referral services, and the large and growing traffic in interlibrary loans clearly identify the library system as a viable *de facto* network, not ordinarily recognized as such by its patrons. Current preoccupation at all levels of government service with the planning and design of national information networks and national document-handling systems represents an attempt to formalize and, by augmentation of existing facilities, to improve this *de facto* system.

Working librarians, largely on their own initiative and often with scant recognition outside the profession, have created through cooperative efforts in many geographic areas and various subject disciplines, a series of overlapping structures and relationships to expedite the distribution of scientific documentation; in addition, despite criticism of the profession's alleged inertia with respect to technologic change, "library professionals have created the only operational or near-operational network schemes . . . designed to make libraries more efficient and economic, and in so doing have improved their services and made them more broadly available."6

What relevant conditions and assumptions can be applied to this existing network, and what are the future trends and directions that the advent of the computer will bring about? Of most interest is how will new technology affect what librarians are doing and planning, now, next year, in five or ten years?

The following assumptions will include most, if not all, of the conditions which will affect the design of future networks:

1. Every library should provide every patron with any published information required.
2. It is impractical and economically impossible for all libraries to collect everything —and to retain everything they collect.
3. Special libraries cannot restrict themselves only to their own area of subject specialization in the face of the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of research and of the interdisciplinary composition of the mission-oriented research teams that constitute the library's principal users.
4. Libraries must depend more and more on external sources which can rapidly and efficiently augment and backstop their own limited collections.
5. The problem of access to information in library terms reduces most often to the problem of knowledge of the location and availability of specific documents that are known or identifiable by some characteristic such as author, subject field, or journal title. "Where can I find a known document or reference in the system?" is the most frequent reference requirement of users.
6. A relatively small core of the literature, serial and monographic, mostly of recent origin and rarely more than ten years old, will satisfy 80 per cent or more of user requests.
7. Modern electronic communication and computer-based systems for information storage and retrieval require uniformity, compatibility, and/or easy convertibility of programs, citation formats, storage media, and programming language from one system to another. The increasing trend to mechanized systems does not allow human mediation or resolution of the great differences in these areas that have characterized past manual systems.

Now these assumptions relate and interlock with the development of technology in library science, in documentation, and in computer technology in a most interesting manner. For example, assumptions 1 and 2 seem at first to be mutually exclusive, i.e., if libraries cannot collect and retain everything, how can they provide every patron with all published information required? To librarians accustomed to using national indexes and union lists, the answer is evident. The new dimension offered by computer networks in locating or finding a document outside one's own library is not merely a more sophisticated or more mechanized way to do what one used to do manually; it offers significant improvements in two crucially important aspects. First, the computerized bibliographic catalog file is updated daily and is always current, as opposed to the static basis of periodically published indexes. (When one considers that the cumulated indexes of some of the largest abstract services may lag three to ten years behind the current
literature, this is no minor improvement.) Second, access to the desired computerized bibliographic file is immediate within a few seconds or minutes where random-access time-shared systems are used.

The library card catalog is updated and reasonably current, and also permits simultaneous access by many users, but it only indexes one collection. With the time-shared computerized common catalog receiving inputs from all libraries in the network one has retained the currency and simultaneous access of the manual catalog index, but has added the ability to interrogate the catalog file of holdings external to one's own, and one can receive the desired citations and their locations within a few minutes. An example of such an approach is to be found in the design philosophy of the Columbia-Yale Medical Libraries' catalog computerization project:

The principal goal of this system is to effect an increased speed and completeness with which the library user is supplied with cataloging or bibliographic information. This is accomplished by the computerization of the participating libraries' catalog records and their storage in a central computer file.

The system designed by IBM for the Project would have an elapsed time of but 4½ seconds between the completion of an inquiry at a typewriter terminal and the beginning of the return of the answer to that terminal if the coordinate search were to be on four subject headings.

The real-time system will consist of a computer configuration with remote terminals. The computer will possibly be located in New Haven and will have associated with it a high-speed printer printing in upper and lower case, a card reader/punch, random access storage and a multiplexor through which the terminals will communicate with the computer. The terminals will consist of a typewriter and card reader so that the data from cards can be read into the central system from a remote terminal. Requests into the system will be entered through the typewriter and lists of references will be typed back on the typewriter.

Another most important advantage of such a computerized network is the possibility of consulting the file to see if another library has already cataloged a new acquisition. If the system "notifies" you it has already been cataloged, you need not repeat the work, and the descriptive and most of the subject cataloging labor is thereby reduced. Related to this you can also make a decision not to acquire a given book if you think you will not need it often, particularly as the system tells you where it is readily available.

The list of network assumptions above also stressed the multidisciplinary nature of present-day research and the resulting dependence of libraries on access to external resource collections of greater size and in different subject areas than their own. The increasing "spread" of the literature into peripheral areas formerly ignored as foreign to one's subject interest has been accompanied by large areas of subject duplication between formerly sharply differentiated collections. For instance, medical libraries no longer acquire in the narrow areas of clinical medicine, but must collect extensively in the behavioral sciences, biochemistry, genetics, and biomedical engineering.

What is implied is that "equally easy" access to all components of the national document handling system is an absolute essential to meet the needs of mission-oriented users with interests too diverse to be encompassed by any one specialized library.

Another requirement for improved access to the literature is the need for easily convertible and updated thesauri covering major subject fields. Similarly, microthesauri, deeply detailed subsets of the national thesauri, are needed in special fields in order to standardize specialized subject search prescriptions, and to direct the searcher to the appropriate set of index terms which have been used to tag the documents in the system. By their nature, properly designed and operated computer-stored and updated thesauri will be timely and current enough to cope with the rapid changes in terminology found in modern science. Computer-assisted searching and indexing, made possible by linking related terms and synonyms stored in memory in associative patterns, can likewise be used to assist the searcher or indexer in locating or assigning alternative access points to a document.

Compatibility and Convertibility

Local conditions often require librarians to change or modify LC cards to suit their
own system's needs. In computer-based networks, however, the requirements for uniformity and compatibility are such that quite minor differences in bibliographic record format, in machine design, in peripheral equipment, in programming or character set, or in the actual width of a magnetic tape can prevent effective interchange of data between components.

Within the government's information systems, there are thirty-six unique library classification systems, thirty-one unique cataloging systems, forty-five unique index vocabularies or thesauri, and twenty-one unique computer format and coding systems, each incompatible with any other system within the government. On the machine side RCA President David Sarnoff charged in a speech in 1964 that computer manufacturers operated in a technological "tower of Babel" leading to waste, delay, and duplication caused by incompatibility. He said:

Neither the operators nor the machines we have built for the processing and transmission of information can yet speak to each other in a commonly understood or accepted language. . . . There are by conservative account more than 1000 programming languages . . . there are eight computer word lengths in use . . . there are hundreds of character codes in being. . . . Four magnetic tape sizes are employed with at least fifty different tape tracks and codes . . . words which have currency throughout the industry assume different meanings, depending on whether a man has trained in Pasadena, Poughkeepsie, or Camden.

One important requirement of national information networks in scientific and technical library operation is the need for uniform and compatible formats, and if not compatibility, at least easy convertibility from one system to another without prohibitively high reprogramming costs. The lesson here for technical librarians is the need to take a cold, hard look at every detailed procedure of the network, and of his own library to see how he's going to "talk" to the rest of the system, and conversely how it is going to "talk" to him.

C. D. Gull has described the problem faced by librarians in the transition period before the implementation of a national network: "No matter what [previous] diversity existed in library services and products the users could always adjust to the diversity. However, machines thrive on uniformity, standardization and compatibility when organized into multiple-unit systems. It is also costly to equip machines for adjustment to diversity."  

Library Mechanization and Information Retrieval in Information Networks

This has been a brief indication of what can be done using computers, suitable linkages, and modules such as libraries to reduce access-time in locating desired references, and to reduce the time in getting documents to the requester. These are vital functions in the operation of a network. Although these functions and other associated reference services are the principal reason for the existence of the library, when we examine the day-to-day work done by the entire library staff, we find that such services occupy only a small portion of the library's total work load. These reference functions depend entirely on the efficient performance of a far greater spectrum of activities concerned with selecting, acquiring, classifying, cataloging, processing, shelving, and organizing the library materials. Reference activities are actually the top of the iceberg, and the other jobs, preponderantly more labor-consuming, are the portion buried beneath the water, which the user never sees.

When we talk about the automation of information systems, we find a curious paradox. Everyone seems to be very concerned about automating the top part, the search function —the part everyone sees. Yet the portions of total library activity devoted to direct reference and search is only about 25 per cent or less. Additionally, a commonly overlooked feature of most information storage and retrieval systems is their consistent underutilization. Candidly, computer search alone is neither economical nor rapid; very few systems perform a large-enough volume of searches per day to amortize computer rentals and supporting costs. Time delays arise from the fact that computer searches are interspersed with other computer activities in order to reduce high costs; holding requests for batching is commonly practiced. Thus in a search which may only require a minute of
machine time, the elapsed time to the requester may be much longer than a manual search.

Numerous investigators (see references 2, 4, 6, 8, 9) have described the sparsity of suitable questions for comprehensive machine search. Such studies show that as many as 80 to 90 per cent of the reference questions brought to a library are not the type that would demand a machine-performed retrospective search. Gull notes that a library which adopts a machine search and retrieval system is:

likely to discover that it has acquired a performance capability far greater than the existing demand for retrospective searches. The medium-size . . . library with a policy of limited service will probably not be able to generate a sufficient number of reference questions to keep its computer-retrieval system loaded. If the system is not loaded, it is uneconomical to use, even though the process of batching has the advantage of markedly lowering the cost of the individual searches. Machine searching may not reduce the time of performing searches; it may increase the delay for each customer in elapsed time, that is, from making a request to receiving an answer, because all questions in a batched operation require the same overall time.3

If machine searches are only infrequently made and are costly, and if at least 75 to 80 per cent of the work in a library is not searching or reference work, can we justify the use of computers in libraries, and in regional and national information networks? The answer is that we can, but only if a whole host of other necessary functions are performed that are as important, if less exotic, than searching.

Let us summarize some of these other functions. From the same basic bibliographic unit record, keyboarded only once into the system onto tab cards or paper tape and then onto magnetic tape, one cannot only generate documents and records essential to the smooth administrative functions of a library, but also produce such by-products as 1) lists of special holdings, 2) weekly lists of currently received periodicals, 3) printed author-title-subject catalogs, 4) shelf lists, 5) printed permuted indexes, 6) KWIC permuted title indexes, 7) recurring bibliographies, 8) periodic accession and announce-ment lists, and a number of similar products.

One basic characteristic of all these products is that they can be produced in multiple copies for distribution, which has the interesting effect of discouraging dependence on a demand search retrieval system since with these varied tools users can do their own searching and selecting, and then can call on the library for specific documents. In addition, demand searching costs are now merged with all these other activities and thereby lowered; the entire system thus becomes easier to justify because it is being utilized and exploited as fully as possible.

In this different frame of reference, computers in a network of libraries or information systems perform these jobs and also monitor the logistic or "housekeeping" functions of the linked libraries, doing what computers do best: clerical routines, repetitive routines, control functions, listing, updating, record keeping, inventory control, and printouts of current transactions and acquisitions. These are performed in addition to the announcement services mentioned which are easily computer-produced, and which are absolutely vital to a dynamic active exploitation of literature resources by the user community. Thus the opportunity to broadcast news of new acquisitions to other libraries strengthens the entire network by the sharing of resources it makes possible.

In addition, the routine announcement of acquisitions and the distribution of network-wide computer-produced accession lists extends the potential use of literature so that all users and all libraries can benefit from the activities of each library. What is really significant in networks of this kind is that rapid computer dissemination techniques permit users and other libraries to know about each others' activities before they even know they need specific information; in effect an automatic "non-selective" dissemination of information program is maintained on a continuing basis. Put another way, we are recreating and putting on a formal basis the element of "discovery" by using the network as an active disseminating and notifying instrument for interlibrary communication.

We have seen what network concepts mean to the special or technical library. With the same technology, with a single keyboarded record used in a multiplicity of
ways, a network allows us to perform the following crucially important activities for libraries and their users: 1) Keep them currently aware, 2) Tell them where to go to get a known item, 3) Help them to keep internal records and controls, 4) Help them to perform demand searches.

The purpose of information networks is to assist libraries to be truly and ultimately responsive to the needs of their audiences, and to permit libraries to have access to and use the total national library resources in making this response. The sobering thought is that the subject search functions may often be of less importance than the question, "Where can I get this document?"

The network can be regarded as a structure of interrelationships to achieve what users have obviously always wanted—access. The library's function is to display to its users the things they didn't know they wanted to know; in effect it is the potentia tion of exposure. The question is, do people search, or do they discover?

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159. **CARRAN, A. T.** The mechanization of the serial records for the moving and merging of the Boston Medical and Harvard Medical serials. *Lib Resources & Tech Serv* 10(3):362-72, Summer 1966. Describes the use of the Xerox Copyflo machine to copy records from both libraries as a first step in the project.


155. ECG's microfilmed to hospital by remote control. *Systems* 7(9):24-5, Sept. 1966. Electric current produced by the patient's heart action is transmitted over telephone wires and displayed on a monitor oscilloscope where a special camera photographs the data on 35mm film mounted in a data retrieval punched card. Northwestern University Medical Center is expanding the system.


152. Gas and oil data reported on time. *Reprod Rev* 16(2):28, 1966. Petroleum Information Corp., Houston, uses a system that combines data on punched cards and microfilm to supply gas rates data.


143. _________. Trends to the in-plant microfilm systems. *In: Proc National Microfilm Assn., 15:
1966. Describes an in-plant system, the equipment and utilization of microfilm.


188. HOLLAND, M. G. West Coast Report: Photography and reproduction are partners in visual communication. Reprod Methods 6(2):10, 12, Feb. 1966. One of the "work horse systems" briefly mentioned is the electrostatic method for making copies and also masters for offset use.

189. Hospital microfilms x-rays. Systems 7(9):28, Sept. 1966. Program at Montefiore Hospital provides for 35mm microfilm copies of all roentgenograms.


191. Instant maps. Plan Print N39(3):14, Mar. 1966. A new electrostatic five-color printing machine was demonstrated by Harris-Intertype Corp. The printer, developed for the Army, prints from 70mm microfilm at the rate of 2,000 an hour.

192. Jeffries, H. L. Diazo oil well logs. Plan Print N39(5):6, May 1966. (Letter to the editor.) States that the Nixon Blue Print Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, has kept copies of all log runs in the south half of Texas since 1945. See also Sachs, H. L., Diazo oil well logs.


197. Kolb, M. C., Maddock, J. T. and Weaver, B. N. PICS: The Pharmaceutical Information Control System of Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories. Am Doc 17(4):180-5, Oct. 1966. The system provides a core index to the total information resources of all locations of the laboratories. It processes, stores and retrieves information punched into 80-column cards. Legacy files are stored in microform and a microform copy of all notebooks is stored for security.


205. Microfilm at Mobil Oil. Reprod Methods 6(11):38, Nov. 1966. The K & E 105mm Micro-Master microfilm system is used to obtain film negatives, 4" x 6" in size, of seismographic recordings, of which 90% are blown back at half size of the original.


208. Murrill, D. P. Microfilming and encoding notebooks at the Philip Morris Research Center. Proc Am Doc Institute, Santa Monica, Calif., Oct. 3-7, 1966. ADI Proc 3:51-6, 1966. The system links up to four related terms from each notebook page and posts them with a microfilm address where references can be found.


into two or more reproduction systems depending upon the original and other factors.

212. Planning is forever at Socony Mobil. Systems 7(4):33-5, 50, Apr. 1966. Describes the “hot copy” operation in which the original is microfilmed using a 35mm planetary camera, processed in a Unipro and then the number of prints are made on a Copyflo. Larger prints are made on Itek 18-24, Xerox 2400 and Xerox 914 machines are also used.


216. The price of eggs [Producer’s Price Current]. Reprod Methods 6(7):33, July 1966. A market newsletter is produced from data typed on a Justewriter, transferred by camera to a metal plate and then run off on an off-set duplicator.


219. Reproduction of engineering drawings. Reprographs 4(6):12-3, 24-5, July 1966. Any one of fourteen methods may be used to provide the wanted reproduction of engineering drawings in the Sun Oil Co. system. Equipment used may be an Itek 18-24 reader-printer, Bruning diazo, Recordak or Remington Rand equipment.


223. SHARR, F. A. Book-type catalogues for developing countries. Unesco Bul Lib 20(1):24-26, Jan./Feb. 1966. + Figs. 2-4. Describes the Kalamazoo Copystrip system for producing the catalog. Entries typed on strips are assembled into pages, photographed and printed and then bound as a book. Sample pages may be obtained from The Library Board of Western Australia (5 Francis Street, Perth).


SYSTEMS

230. ALSTON, W. Setting up a microfilming system in a small organization. Ind Comml Photogr 6:55-6, Sept. 1966. Describes a Caps-Jeffree (England) modular design and microfilm system.

231. CHRISTIAN, W. C. Retrieval system disseminates medical information. Systems 7(11):16-9, 54, Nov. 1966. MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) uses a Recordak mobile camera to copy requested information on microfilm.


234. DENSMAN, H. Reprographics techniques: The systems approach. Reprographs 4(6):6-8, 30-1, July 1966. Describes a system built around...
235. Direct communication between man and computer. ACCESS system will process emergency data. NBS Tech News Bull 50(4):53-4, Apr. 1966. ACCESS (Automatic Computer Controlled Electronic Scanning System) was developed for use by the Office of Emergency Planning to help provide rapid access to digital and pictorial data.

236. The Douglas way. Systems 7(7):35, 56-7, July 1966. Describes the range of functions performed by the microfilm system produced by means of the SC 4020 Computer Recorder. Digital codes from computers are converted into ordinary language, projected onto a special cathode ray tube and recorded on microfilm by a special camera.


240. HERON, D. W. and BLANCHARD, J. R. Seven league boots for the scholar? Lib 91(14):3601-5, Aug. 1966. Report on the problems and prospects of telefacsimile based on the experiment conducted by the University of California, Davis and the University of Nevada. Xerox and Magnavox Telecopier equipment is used.

241. HOADLEY, H. W. A rapid compact automatic retrieval display system. SPSE Annual Conference, San Francisco, May 1966, pre-prints, 86-87. Describes a desk-top film card reader which provides access to 67500 documents in four seconds. This is the FilmCARD reader of Houston Fearless Co.


245. MICRO: An IR system. Information Retrieval Letter 2(2):1-5, June 1966. Describes MICRO (Multiple Indexing and Console Retrieval Options) a system developed by System Development Corp. (2500 Colorado Ave.), Santa Monica, Calif. It is described in a paper by J. L. Smith of SDC. The data base is bibliographic data on foreign journal articles, having the abstracts stored on microfilm.

246. Microfilm—the efficient way to handle output data. Data Process 8(1):38-45, 1966. Describes a system that includes the SC 4400 document recorder which microfilms data transmitted from either a computer or magnetic tape unit and the Recordak Miracode system.


248. MINER, R. Videofile document storage systems. Plan Print N39(5):31-5, 72, May 1966. Videofile systems utilize television images stored on magnet tape. The system is described and illustrated and a number of applications and options are given as well as its use with microfilm and computer systems.


251. Photo image retrieval system. Reprographics 4(7):20-1, 28, 30, Aug. 1966. The IBM 1350 Photo-Image Retrieval System can store up to half a million microfilm images, as 70mm x 35mm chips, and retrieve any image in seconds.


253. STAFFORD, G. F. Microfilm is doing something about the weather. National Micro-News (85):99-102, 1966. Describes a method to use the tape output of a 7090 computer to print maps directly onto 35mm microfilm at the rate of a chart (12" x 18") per second. An Alden Scanner (Alden Research Center, Westboro, Mass.) scans the microfilm and transmits the information over a facsimile network to 700 weather stations.

254. Store it on film, retrieve it automatically. Automation 13(8): 12, Aug. 1966. Brief de-
ords Executives

Discusses a number of techniques noting present

for electronic transmission of records.

phone, telegraph, facsimile and radio techniques

book

Basic Standards. Reference is made to NBS Hand-

was introduced by Xerox

260. WALDRON, V. Data transmission. Seminar

neering Directorate. N. Y. 14603.

Jersey Bell Telephone Co. Surveys the latest tele-


260. WALDRON, V. Data transmission. Seminar given at the meeting of the Association of Records Executives & Administrators, Atlantic City, N. J., June 10, 1966. Mr. Waldron is with New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. Surveys the latest telephone, telegraph, facsimile and radio techniques for electronic transmission of records.

MICROFILM PRESERVATION


COPYRIGHT

271. BENJAMIN, C. G. Copyright and government. Lib J 91(4):881-6, Feb. 15, 1966. Discusses the Copyright Act with relation to publishers and government. One example given is the computer-based Chemical Abstracts service financed by federal agencies.

272. JANeway, E. Forerunners of those who may suffer in the future. See comment under Smith, R. H.


275. LACY, D. M. Ways in which publishers and librarians agree on copyright. See comment under Smith, R. H.

276. A licensing system; a proposal by the Author's League of America, Inc. Lib J 91(4): 892-3, Feb. 15, 1966. Under the system outlined authors and publishers would license the making of copies of material from books and periodicals on a royalty basis.


278. SMITH, R. H. Melodramatic world of li-


STANDARDS


284. KUEBLER, W. On the optimum number of frames per microfiche. *Am Doc* 17(3):132-5, July 1966. Discusses efforts to standardize the physical size of microfiche, the reduction ratio and the number of frames per microfiche.


Busman’s Holiday

A selection of New York special libraries open to visitors during the SLA Convention, May 28 to June 1, 1967

LEE ASH

The 1,053 special libraries listed in the most recent directory of *Special Libraries of Greater New York* (1963) offer as wide an intellectual fare to the visitor as do the multitude of restaurants which will tickle his appetites. However, the libraries provide free fare and noncaloric visits, many of them enhanced by exhibits that will stir the mind and probably stimulate a rash of job applications.

It is difficult to recommend to thousands of librarians which libraries they will want to visit. Nor is it easy to list libraries for visitors to see without being accused of making invidious comparisons, but I am not bound to give the reasons for my choices since this is meant to be only a very brief list of a few possibilities.

I have chosen some large and some small libraries. I have purposely avoided the obvious, such as the New York Public Library and its branches, the public libraries of Brooklyn and Queens, and college or school libraries. Sometimes a library is listed because of its exemplary collections, frequently it is because of unusual quarters, and sometimes because the library’s staff is the friendliest, prettiest, or most attractive in the field.

The librarians of the libraries listed have said they will welcome all SLA visitors during the hours given, and in accordance with the rules noted. Be sure not to plan your visit on Memorial Day (Tuesday, May 30) when most of these libraries will be closed.

To start with publishing, THE FREDERIC G. MELCHER LIBRARY of the R. R. Bowker Company (LT 1-8800, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, open from 9:15 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. weekdays) is a good example of a publisher’s working collection, built around Mr. Melcher’s extensive personal collection of “books about books” dealing with the history of publishing, printing, librarianship, and children’s literature.

The McGRAW-HILL LIBRARY (971-2001, 330 West 42nd St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Friday) is a busy operation that will thrill the reference librarian, and astound everyone by its inclusiveness and scope.

In the fine and applied arts there are libraries in New York as varied as the Dewey numbers assigned to their classes, and it is difficult to select from the thousands in these fields. Although we are not, generally, listing the larger libraries (“obvious” I have called them, and I hope they are), it would be a shame if the new, two-year-old THOMAS J. WATSON LIBRARY of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (TR 9-5500, Fifth Ave. at 82nd St., open from 10 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.) were overlooked. This is one of the nation’s grandest museums, and after years of inadequate quarters, its library is now handsomely housed in airy model rooms with innovations in equipment, book handling, and design. The Metropolitan’s Photographic and Slide Library, Costume Institute Library, and Junior Museum Library can help fill the visitor’s day.

In the fine arts and the fields of costume, industrial design, graphic arts, and interior decoration, the library of the PARSONS SCHOOL OF DESIGN (PI 9-2214, 410 East 54th St., sixth floor, open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.) is worth a visit.

If you wander to Brooklyn look at the WILBOUR LIBRARY OF EGYPTOLOGY at the Brooklyn Museum (NE 8-5000, 188 Eastern Parkway, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) to see some 14,000 books and 10,000 periodical volumes on the art and archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Greece, Rome, Egypt, and the Nile. Also at the museum is its fine ART REFERENCE LIBRARY, worth a browse from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays.

As the television center of America, New
York has many libraries devoted to broadcasting. The National Broadcasting Company General Library (CI 7-8300, ext. 4031 and 4032, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, telephone for appointment) contains one of the largest collections specially devoted to music, radio, and TV, with numerous special files on such topics as World War II, music biography, and program notes. A visit to NBC could be combined with one to the Television Bureau of Advertising (PL 7-9420, ext. 824, One Rockefeller Plaza, mornings by appointment, 2 to 5 P.M.) for a look at services provided to the advertising clientele of one broadcast medium.

New York’s banks offer a variety of special services and collections through their libraries. Among the many worth seeing are those at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (350-4733, 350 Park Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) specializing in investment and transportation materials in addition to its collections in business finance; the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Research Library (RE 2-5700, 33 Liberty St., open from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.) with fine collections dealing with the Federal Reserve System, foreign central banks, balance of payments, bank credit, debt management, and monetary policy; and the First National City Bank Financial Library (559-4555, 399 Park Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) with strength in economics, banking, and finance.

Also in the fields of business and economics, and closely tied to many library-connected programs, is the Management Information Service of the American Management Association (JU 6-8100, ext. 173, eighth floor, 135 West 50th Street, open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.). Down on “The Street” itself is the Library of the New York Stock Exchange (HA 2-4200, 11 Wall St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) with excellent material on other stock exchanges and a good collection of corporate reports. You could combine this visit with the tour of the Exchange and the fascinating look at the world of ticker tape. Also in the financial district is the library of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (WH 4-1212, 70 Pine St., 8th floor, open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) to support the business of this great brokerage firm with, among its other collections, corporate files on some 15,000 companies.

We also suggest, for reference librarians in particular, Standard and Poor’s Corporation (WA 4-6400, 345 Hudson St., open from 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.), the source of so many reference tools used in business and financial libraries. The library at Price Waterhouse & Co. (WH 3-5900, 60 Broad St., room 1533, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) is also worth a business librarian’s visit. Similarly, the Business Library of the Union Carbide Corporation (551-4301, 270 Park Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) has highly specialized collections of industrial information and trade catalogs. The U.S. Steel Corporation Library (558-4555, 71 Broadway, Room 706, open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) specializes in the history and statistics of the iron and steel industry, with good collections in business, economics, and public relations as well.

The chemical industry’s libraries are many and varied in the whole megalopolis of Greater New York, and for our purposes this group includes chemical manufactories as well as petroleum and pharmaceutical libraries. Representative of them is the fine Chemists Club Library (OR 9-6382, 6383, 52 East 41st St., open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Monday and Thursday from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.) where the ladies will see the deposit collections of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists with its rare books on cosmetics and perfumes. The smaller library of the National Distillers and Chemical Corporation (OX 7-0700, 99 Park Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) isn’t just “lickered-up,” since it is devoted to other special collections including fertilizers, petrochemicals, and plastics.

Engineering libraries are numerous in this area, but many of them deal with classified material and are restricted to use by the staffs of their institutions. In contrast is the cooperatively supported Engineering Societies Library (PL 2-6800, 345 East 47th St., open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. on Monday through Thursday) in its relatively new, beautiful quarters near the United Nations, housing its world-famous classified catalog, which, if the librarian has never seen one
(and comparatively few have) is worth the visit to the far east side of town. Power and utilities librarians may want to visit Ford, Bacon, and Davis, Inc. (DI 4-3200, ext. 229, 2 Broadway, telephone for appointments) and its large collections on atomic energy, natural gas, power plants, public utilities, steam, water, and transportation. There are other engineering libraries, in the city and in outlying suburbs or New Jersey. Some are within easy distance, but special arrangements to see them should be made by the visitor.

The New York Academy of Medicine Library (TR 6-8200, 2 East 130th St., open weekdays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) is the largest medical library between Boston and Washington. It serves as the major resource in most fields of medicine for all libraries and the general public in the Greater New York Area. A most unusually designed library development in the city, the new Medical Library Center of New York (HA 7-1630, 5 East 103rd St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) is around the corner from the Academy in a reconditioned garage. The Center offers cooperative storage and acquisition services for medical and research institutions of the region and it also houses the Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals of New York. The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled (OR 9-0100, ext. 354, 400 First Ave. at 23rd St., open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) has a good collection in its fields and related ones, and a typical research laboratory library will be found at the Department of Health Research Institute (OR 7-4411, visitors welcome, telephone for appointments) where special work is done in immunology, biochemistry, virology, and public health.

Among the special education libraries we can cite, besides the obvious one at Teachers College, Columbia, is the one at the historic, progressive Bank Street College of Education (CH 3-4903, 69 Bank St., open from 10 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. on Monday through Thursday, until 5 P.M. on Friday) in the heart of residential Greenwich Village, where special emphasis is put upon
child development, elementary, nursery, and kindergarten schools.

Travel enthusiasts might not think of a trip to the new building, an old mansion refurbished and newly occupied, of the LIBRARY OF THE EXPLORER'S CLUB (628-8383, 46 East 70th St., 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.). Here the book collection on exploration, travel, natural history, and ethnology, is set off by relics and memorabilia of some of the greatest explorers and their expeditions. Another large library, with a most extensive map collection along with its scientific books and journals, is that of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (AD 4-8100, Broadway at 156th St., open from 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.). A visit to the Society's quadrangle will permit visits to other art museums and outstanding libraries built almost next to it—the HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA (Broadway between 155th and 156th St., Redding Room, open Tuesday to Friday, 1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.), and the AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (AU 6-3030, Broadway and 156th St., open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays, closed Monday, May 29).

Those with an interest in the Negro should see the great SCHOMBURG COLLECTION OF NEGRO HISTORY AND LITERATURE of the New York Public Library (SW 4-4000, 103 West 135th St., open Monday and Wednesday from 12:30 to 9 P.M., Tuesday and Thursday from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.). The NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (TR 3-3400, 170 Central Park West, open Monday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., groups should telephone in advance) is a good example of how a great American history collection should be organized. Indeed, the hyphenated N-YHS and the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (TR 3-1300, 77th St. and Central Park West, open Monday through Friday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., make appointments by telephone before visiting) are naturals for father or mother librarians who have their children with them: the kids can roam the museum collections at each institution while Dad looks at the card catalog and Mom hits them up for an explanation of the inter-library loan policy.

Insurance collections play a large part in New York’s library picture and the INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE (922-3024, 277 Park Ave., 17th floor, open from 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.), a central source of information on all forms of insurance, is sure to have many visitors who have seen its exhibits at SLA conventions for many years. An interesting large library of insurance literature is the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (578-3700, 1 Madison Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5:15 P.M.) with its unusual complement of specialist librarians covering insurance, management and business, medicine, and public health.

Most librarians are aware of FOREIGN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY published by the COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (LE 5-3300, 58 East 68th St., open from 9:15 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays), but few know of the almost official character of the Council's research studies, and the resources of its fine supporting library housed in the luxurious old Pratt Mansion. The Council's Foreign Relations Library specializes in Communism, world economic conditions, international relations, politics, and World Wars I and II. For material on peace and international relations as well as international organization, one should visit the JAMES T. SHOTWELL LIBRARY of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (OX 7-3131, 345 East 46th St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.), also the headquarters for the familiar serial publication INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

Religious libraries of all types are spotted everywhere in New York, providing research facilities for the ministry, historical scholars, and missionary activities. Everyone familiar with the vast work of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY (581-7400, 1865 Broadway at 61st St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) will want to see its bright new quarters and its special collections of 22,000 Scriptures in more than 1,100 languages and dialects, within short walking distance of Lincoln Center. The new library of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (CH 3-5150, 175 Ninth Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) is famed for its Latin Bibles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (including a Gutenberg), its collections on the Protestant Episcopal Church, and its materials on English church history.

Science librarians have an infinite choice of visits they can make, but we are particularly impressed by the quickly growing pro-
hibits and rare books at the Horticultural Society of New York (PL 7-0915, Essex House, 160 Central Park South, open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) specializing in botany, flower arrangement, horticulture, and landscaping. Zoologists and botanists alike, who want to remain in the confines of Manhattan, will also enjoy the American Museum of Natural History already mentioned and the New York Botanical Gardens Library (LU 4-8500, Bronx Park, open weekdays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. May 29, 31; June 1, 2). Rare books and all kinds of material on natural history abound in the collection, both inside and outside the Library's quarters. This is a great all-day visit to make with youngsters.

Moving on to other fields, we find libraries with special collections ranging from parapsychology, such as the American Society for Psychical Research (RE 7-0660, 880 Fifth Ave., open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., with the librarian on duty on Wednesdays only) to foundations and philanthropy such as the Foundation Library Center (PL 2-1433, 444 Madison Ave., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. except Thursday when it closes at 3 P.M.). The Library is happy to show its files and to explain how it compiles its familiar reference tools on foundation purposes, resources, and grants.

Two social-service-inspired collections should also be noted from the large group of such organizations in New York: The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (AL 4-7110, 44 East 23rd St., open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) is the largest in the U.S. in the field of criminology; and the Planned Parenthood—World Population Library (PL 2-2100, 515 Madison Ave., open from 8:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., by appointment) dealing with birth control, eugenics, marriage, population, and public health.

The theater-minded will want to visit the Walter Hampden Memorial Library at the Players Club (GR 5-6116, 16 Gramercy Park, call for appointment, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. weekdays) with its rare books on the theater and burlesque, its Edwin Booth memorabilia, and the apartments in which he resided at the club—still in their original furnishings.

B & G International Photos
American Bible Society Library, near Lincoln Center, houses collection devoted to one book—the Bible.
Your trip to New York is also a good time to visit the United States of America Standards Institute (formerly ASA) (MU 3-3058, 10 East 40th St., 9th floor, open from 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.), for who among us doesn't need to know more about "Z-39" and other such standards' activities.

Remember there are over a thousand more New York City special libraries that haven't been mentioned. This list just suggests a few. Public, college, and university libraries have untold specialties, all of our museums have libraries, and most of the companies in which librarians hold stock have their own collections. Look in the American Library Directory or the SLA Directory, copies of which will be at the R. R. Bowker booth and the SLA booths. Make appointments in advance where it may seem advisable. Conference week, at nearly all New York libraries, is clued to the theme, "Welcome Special Librarians!"

This article is a revised and adapted version of "New York's Other Libraries" which originally appeared in Library Journal, June 15, 1966, © 1966, R. R. Bowker Company.
This is the third in an irregular series featuring the history, purpose, and scope of the professional special library associations, other than SLA, prepared especially for the readers of *Special Libraries*.


GEORGE FREEDLEY

In June 1937, H. M. Lydenberg, director of the New York Public Library, convened a meeting of theatre historians, the curators of the Harvard Theatre Collection, the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum of Columbia University, the William Seymour Memorial Theatre Collection at Princeton, and the Theatre Collection of the Museum of the City of New York in the Trustees' Room. As a result of this conference Robert H. Ball, then of Princeton University, Rosamond Gilder, George C. D. Odell, and Jean Spaulding of Columbia, Mrs. Sarah Chokla Gross of the McCord Theatre Museum, A. J. Wall of the New York Historical Society, Arthur Hobson Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania, and Montrose Moses met to form our highly informal organization. The Executive Committee included Professor Ball, Miss Gilder, Mr. Wall, Miss Seymour, and myself. I was made Chairman out of courtesy to the host library.

In 1940, A. J. Wall contributed a hundred dollars to print the fourfold broadside designed in circus red, white, and black by Warren Chappell, the artist and book illustrator. Its first editor was Mrs. Sarah Chokla Gross and with the exception of brief periods when Edith Foster and Alice Owen gave some time to the periodical, the burden has always been Mrs. Gross’s and she still carries on twenty-seven years later from her home, 11 Newkirk Avenue, East Rockaway, Long Island, New York. She welcomes news items about members of the Theatre Library Association as well as news of new drama libraries, theatre collections, and dramatic museums anywhere in the United States and Canada or, in fact, the whole world, because TLA members travel incessantly.

The present officers are Mrs. Marguerite Laud McAneny, Curator Emeritus of the Princeton University Library Theatre Collection, President. She has served in this capacity since 1962 when George Freedley retired to the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors. Mrs. McAneny’s address is 42 Grover Avenue, Princeton, N. J. 08540. The Vice-President is F. M. Litto of the Drama Department of the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas. The honorary Vice-President is Miss Maria C. Corrigan, Chief of the Literature Department of the Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. The honorary Secretary is Sam Pearce, Curator of the Theatre and Music Collections of the Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Avenue, New York 10029. The Recording Secretary is Louis Rachow, Librarian of the Walter Hampden Memorial Library in the Players Club, 16 Gramercy Park, New York 10003. The Treasurer is Mary C. Hatch, Coordinator of Adult Services of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10018. The Assistant Treasurer is Dorothy Swerdlove, Second Assistant in the Theatre Collection of the New York Public Library.
Public Library, 111 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 10023.

The Theatre Library Association has organized many local meetings on the East and West Coasts, mostly in New York, Los Angeles, Cambridge, Mass., and Princeton, N. J. It meets nationally with the American Library Association with which it is affiliated. It met in Detroit in 1965 and New York in 1966. It was a founder and member of the Council of National Library Associations which sponsored among other things education in special librarianship. As the result of TLA participation, Columbia University offered courses in theatre librarianship in 1959, 1961-62, and 1966, all of which were taught by George Freedley.

TLA plans a San Francisco meeting in the summer of 1967. With the cooperation of the American Society for Theatre Research it will host the meeting of the International Federation for Theatre Research (organized in London in 1955 and formally created in Vienna in 1957) at Lincoln Center in 1969. All things point to a brilliant international meeting with delegates from the whole world for the first such international library meeting to be held in America.

Bibliography

About the 1967 SLA Convention Theme:

"PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK"

The slogan "Putting Knowledge to Work" was coined fifty years ago by one of SLA's founding fathers, John A. Lapp, then editor of Special Libraries. The journal, we might also remind ourselves, was first issued in January of 1910, during the first year of the Association. This slogan has stood up remarkably well over the years—it is hard to express the spectacular variety of SLA's activities and concerns any better. So this Convention chose it as a theme.

Like SLA New York City is a place of infinite variety. Its concerns are legion. In dealing with them, one can truly say that the present administration, led by John V. Lindsay, believes in putting knowledge to work. The Mayor has enlisted outstanding brains and resources and put them to work on the city's problems. The magnitude of these problems demands the optimum of human knowledge.

This enlightened policy brought into the city government, for eighteen lively months, a denizen of the art world—Thomas P. F. Hoving. Mr. Hoving, who is going to be our keynote speaker on Monday, May 29, was at the time of his appointment Curator of the Metropolitan Museum's famous medieval collection, The Cloisters.

As Administrator of Recreational and Cultural Affairs for the City of New York, Mr. Hoving did much more than stage "happenings" and ride a bicycle through Central Park. He put to work by associating with great architects and great landscape architects, and with just plain people, to create a living conception of a city in the twentieth century. What he cared about he called the "nitty-gritty" of people's needs.

Lincoln Center—exciting, sometimes controversial, still to be completed—is further evidence of New York's dedication to things of the mind. The inclusion in the complex of theaters and concert halls of the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts seems again to underscore our theme. This beautiful and imaginative library will be the focus of the conventionwide tours planned for Tuesday evening.

In our second general session we apply the theme to a different area—automation. We take it for granted that machines are here to stay and that they are terribly relevant to library work. Some of us are deeply embroiled with them and are taking an active hand in creating and developing their unlimited potential for the benefit of library service. Others of us don't see where they fit immediately into our lives and aren't quite sure where we stand or what to do about them.

Actually, over and above the importance of information retrieval to our profession, the question of "the machine taking over" is of universal concern nowadays. So it seemed that a catalytic treatment of the subject was overdue in SLA. We are indebted to a high-level task force, representing SLA and ADI in equal strength, for several hard-working sessions devoted to constructing a presentation we hope will have significance to all of us. We are calling the program Automation in Your Library Future.

To keynote our catalysis we will be privileged to hear Charles R. DeCarlo, Director of Automation Research, IBM. Of him a news commentator recently said, "If Toronto Professor Marshall McLuhan is the corporate poet laureate of the new technology, IBM executive Charles R. DeCarlo . . . emerged this week as its philosopher." Following this there will be separate presentations 1) for the non-specialists by Joe Becker of EDUCOM, and 2) a state-of-the-art for the specialists by Charles P. Bourne of Programming Services, Inc., Palo Alto. The session will be summed up by Dr. Harold Wooster of U.S. Air Force Research.

It is our hope that all this will give us some perspective and some ideas as to how we may go about "Putting Knowledge to Work" in a vitally important area. For better or for worse we do have to reckon with the information explosion.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON, Convention Program Chairman
1967 Exhibits Help Put Knowledge to Work

“Putting Knowledge to Work” can begin for all 1967 SLA Convention visitors at the opening of exhibits and the Convention reception Sunday, May 28, from 5:00 to 7:30 P.M. at the Hotel Commodore. This year's seventy-seven Exhibitors will be present at a pre-prandial mingling in the exhibit area which is sure to whet your appetite for more leisurely visits to their booths later.

On display in the East, West, and Grand Ballrooms of the Hotel Commodore will be books and periodicals, services and supplies, furniture and equipment, the new and the traditional; and at each booth will be qualified representatives of the Exhibitors anxious to assist you in putting your knowledge to work for your special library, perhaps more simply or more economically than before.

Between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Exhibit area will be open, and your Convention Exhibits Committee urges you to visit it frequently. Make yourself and your special library known to the Exhibitors. Thus, a sharing of knowledge by Convention registrant and Exhibit representative will benefit both. This has been labeled the Decade of Incentive and the Exhibits Committee is offering several "premiums" for your visits to the Exhibit area.

Mid-morning and mid-afternoon coffee will be served in the area each day, and, on Monday, the time between the close of the First General Session and the Association Awards Luncheon has been designated Exhibits Open House. Furthermore, on entering the Exhibit area any time during official hours Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, you will receive from an Exhibit Committee member a card which, when stamped at each of the Exhibit Committee desks in the area, makes you eligible for the SLA EXHIBITS EXTRA: expense-paid tour for two on the post-Convention trip to Grand Bahama Island!!

Welcome to New York, and on behalf of the Exhibitors welcome to this SLA Convention! We look forward to greeting you personally in the Exhibit area, not just once but many times during the week. Look for us, won’t you?

DOROTHY L. MCGOWAN
Exhibits Committee Chairman

58th SLA Convention Speakers

New York, May 28 - June 2, 1967

Keynote Address, Monday Morning, May 29, 1967

Thomas P. F. Hoving, formerly Administrator of Recreation and Cultural Affairs of the City of New York, was elected Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, this appointment taking place April 15, 1967.

He was born January 15, 1931, educated at the Eaglebrook School, in Deerfield, and Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, where he specialized in Latin and Greek and was graduated cum laude in 1949. He graduated summa cum laude from Princeton University in 1953 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, his thesis in architectural history was awarded highest honors. After serving from 1953 to 1955 as a platoon leader and executive officer of an amphibious tractor company in the United States Marines, he returned to Princeton on a fellowship from the National Council of the Humanities in 1955. From 1956 to 1957, he studied and traveled in Europe. Returning to the Princeton Graduate School of Fine Arts in 1957 on a Kienbusch and Haring Fellowship, in 1959 he was awarded a Ph.D. in Art History. He joined the Metropolitan Museum in July of 1959, as a junior member of the staff; in July 1965, he became Curator of Medieval Art at the Cloisters and served in this capacity until his resignation in December 1965 to accept the appointment as Commissioner of the Department of Parks of the City of New York.
Division Speakers

Tuesday, May 30

Biological Sciences

Afternoon Panel

Roger Revelle, professor of population policy and director of Harvard University Center for Population Studies, will participate on the World Population panel. He was born in Seattle, Washington, and holds an A.B. from Pomona College and his Ph.D. from the University of California. Dr. Revelle held a number of teaching, research, and administrative positions at the University of California from 1930 to 1964 when he left to go to Harvard. From 1961 to 1963 he was science advisor to the Secretary of the Interior, and from 1946 to 1948 was head of the Geophysics Branch, U.S. Office of Naval Research.

Insurance

Luncheon Meeting

Acis Jenkinson, 3rd, Assistant Secretary, Insurance Company of North America, is a graduate of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania and received his Master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School. Prior to his association with INA, Mr. Jenkinson was an insurance instructor at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. He resides with his family in Abington, Pennsylvania. He is a member of several insurance organizations.

Museum

Luncheon Meeting

Henry Hope Reed, Jr., Curator of New York's Central Park and author, was born in New York City in 1915. He is well known to the public for the walking tours which he conducted, first under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society and later for the Museum of the City of New York, and his many contributions to art and architecture publications. He was educated at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and at Harvard University. From 1950 to 1953, he was an instructor in city planning at the Yale School of Architecture. He is presently at work on *Walks in New York* to be published by Clarkson N. Potter, Inc. He has arranged exhibitions concerning the New York scene under the auspices of the Architectural League and others.

Wednesday, May 31

Biological Sciences

Dinner Meeting

Dr. Milton Helpern, physician and author, was born in New York City. He received his B.S. at the College of the City of New York and his M.D. at Cornell University Medical College. He is present Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York, professor and chairman, department of Forensic Medicine, New York University, and lecturer and visiting professor at Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Helpern is a member of more than forty professional and scientific societies. He has received many awards and honors and has written many articles.

Insurance

Luncheon Meeting

Harrington Putnam, Vice-President, American Foreign Insurance Association, is a graduate of Princeton University. He served in the Air Force from 1942 to 1945 attaining the rank of major. His career in AFIA's world-wide insurance operations began as supervisor for Brazil in 1946. He has contributed numerous articles on international insurance in magazines and often lectures at meetings of general insurance groups throughout the country.

Museum

Afternoon at Lincoln Center

Genevieve Oswald, Curator of the Dance Collection at Lincoln Center, was born in Buffalo, New York. She was educated in private schools in Buffalo and at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Graduate study at New York University was followed by later work at Columbia University's School of Library Service. After becoming Librarian of the New York Public Library's Dance Collection in 1947, while it was still a part of the Music Division, she initiated the activities which encouraged its growth and developed the organizational concepts which underlie its usefulness to scholars,
writers, performers, and students. In private life she is Mrs. Dean Johnson, wife of a musician, and mother of two children, a son and a daughter.

Pharmaceutical Information Management Panel

Dr. Joseph F. Caponio is Scientific and Technical Communications Officer, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. He received his doctorate in chemistry from Georgetown University in 1959, and is a member of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Caponio's interests have been largely in the field of retrieval and documentation. He is the author of numerous papers, many of which have appeared in the Journal of Chemical Documentation.

Dr. J. H. Clark is Director of Technical Information Services at Lederle Laboratories. He has held this position since it was established in 1958. Previously he was a group leader in organic chemistry research. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees at the University of Texas and a Ph.D. in organic chemistry at the University of Illinois, where he was the recipient of the Solvay fellowship. Dr. Clark is chairman-elect of the Division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society and will become chairman in October, 1967. He is also a member of the American Documentation Institute, the New York Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Maurice F. Tauber has been Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service at Columbia University since 1954. He was formerly associate director of libraries in charge of technical services at Columbia and previously, head of preparations at the University of Chicago, and Temple University. Dr. Tauber received a B.S. and M.Ed. from Temple University, a B.S. from Columbia and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He has served as surveyor and consultant to many academic, public, governmental, and special libraries in the United States, and abroad. Dr. Tauber is editor of College and Research Libraries from 1946 to 1962. He is the author of Technical Services in Libraries and the recently published biography of Louis Round Wilson; he is also co-author of The University Library, and many other books.

Thursday, June 1

Military Librarians Afternoon Panel Discussion

The Rev. James J. Kortendick, of the Society of St. Sulpice, is the Head of the Department of Library Science, the Catholic University of America. Father Kortendick has been associated with many professional organizations. He is editor of Catholic University's "Studies in Library Science," and the author of The Library in the Catholic Theological Seminary in the United States, published in 1965. He is a member of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped. The Beta Phi Mu award for "distinguished service to education for librarianship" was given to him at the 85th annual ALA Convention in New York on July 14, 1966. A.B. and A.M. degrees were awarded to Father Kortendick by St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. He received his B.S. in library science, an M.A. and a Ph.D. degree from the Catholic University of America.

Dr. Mary Lee Bundy, Associate Professor in the School of Library and Information Services at the University of Maryland, received her undergraduate education at the State University of New York. She has also earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in library science, from the University of Denver and the University of Illinois. She has had considerable experience as a working librarian, at RPI and the University of Nevada, and as a teacher. Dr. Bundy has written extensively for Library Journal and other scholarly publications. In addition to her current teaching responsibilities, Dr. Bundy is associate project director of a program to study manpower requirements in library and information service, a project funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Dr. Peter Sammartino, President of Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey, and President of the International Association of University Presidents, was born in New York City. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree at New York University. He was a founder of Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, New Jersey, in 1941, and has been president since its founding. He is the author of fifteen books in the educational field and associate editor of two educational periodicals: The Clearing House and The Literary Review. Dr. Sammartino was among those most concerned with the establishment of the United Nations, and established close relations with many representatives to that international organization.

Museum Afternoon Panel Discussion

George Hamilton Goodwin, Jr., Librarian, American Museum of Natural History, was born in Ware, Massachusetts, and educated at Iowa State College and Syracuse University. From the latter he received his B.A. in English and history and his M.S. in library science. He served for three years in the U.S. Army. His professional career includes work at the Smithsonian Institution and the State University in New Paltz. He is a contributor to professional books and journals.
THE 59TH CONFERENCE of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Los Angeles, California, June 2-7, 1968.

Papers are solicited for presentation at a general session, on the theme: "Special Libraries: Partners in Research in Tomorrow's World." Authors need not be members of the Association.

Emphasis during the session (which will consist of three panel discussions) will center on the long-range aspects of our partnership, both with management and with our users, and the challenges inherent in these interfaces. What are our goals? How do we reach them? Some suggested topics follow:

1. Challenges for tomorrow's special librarian.
   a. What kind of librarian should tomorrow's special librarian be? What kind of a library/information center will he be a part of? What will be the role of small, or even one-man, libraries in tomorrow's world?
   b. What kind of education and experience will the special librarian need to prepare himself as a partner with management and with his library users in tomorrow's world? What sort of professional preparation should he be thinking of? What kind of on-the-job growth? What specific managerial techniques will he need?
   c. How will tomorrow's library or information center fit into the total organizational information system? How will libraries justify their existence as a separate service, apart from other informational services provided to an organization? In particular, how will small libraries convince management that they have special services to offer? What are such special services that a centralized or contracted service cannot provide?
   d. How will the development of national or international specialized information centers affect the planning and operations of the special library or information center—the large one, the medium-sized one, the small one?
   e. What is the special librarian thinking and doing today for tomorrow's library/information center? How, e.g., can he effectively persuade management today that his plans and convictions about the special library in tomorrow's organization are sound ones? What is he doing today to plan the growth and direction of his library or information center?

2. Challenges from tomorrow's user.
   a. Where does the librarian look for new tools to measure the user's needs? and what will these tools be? How does he adapt old ones (questionnaires, interviews, etc.) to new technological advances?
   b. What kinds of services will tomorrow's users require, expect, or even demand? How will tomorrow's library service patterns differ from today's because of user requirements or demands?
   c. How will current research in technical processes (automatic abstracting, content analysis, vocabulary control, thesaurus-building) affect future services to the user? How much effort, e.g., should be devoted to input in relation to kind and depth of output expected by our users?

3. Challenges from tomorrow's management.
   a. What expectations will tomorrow's management have about the contributions of special libraries: 1) to the organization's research program? 2) to the organization's future goals?
   b. How can services provided by tomorrow's special libraries be evaluated by management?
   c. What kinds of tools are going to be available to the library for evaluating its own operations?
   d. What techniques will management expect the special librarian to use to determine future system requirements? What will be expected to know about systems analysis? cost accounting? tomorrow's equipment?
   e. What considerations will management expect the special librarian to take into account in setting goals for future growth or for expansion of tomorrow's library or tomorrow's information center? How should one-year goals differ from five-year or ten-year goals in such areas as space, personnel, collection, equipment, services, etc.?

Information and Instructions for Authors

1. Since panel discussions will be held concurrently, we are seeking half-hour presentations (20-25 minutes for the paper, plus 5-10 minutes for discussion). Adjustments in these time requirements can easily be made, however, if circumstances warrant it.
2. Send title of the paper and name(s) of author(s) accompanied by an abstract to: Helen
J. Waldron, The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406, not later than 1 August 1967.*

3. The abstract should not exceed 200 words. Please use the official abstract form.† In case of co-authorship, the name of the person expected to present the paper must be underlined. Include the name and the address of the institution or company sponsoring the paper. The abstract should set forth the purpose of the paper, important results, and conclusions. Please avoid historical summaries and generalities.

4. The abstract will be reviewed by a committee to determine its professional interest to SLA members. Those papers dealing with subject matter too specialized to be deemed acceptable for the general session will be forwarded to one of the Divisions for consideration in their Conference program planning. Please list, in order of priority, the Divisions that you feel would be interested in your abstract, or to which you would like to have your paper submitted.

Notification of acceptance will be given no later than September 1, 1967, for Conference papers, and no later than October 1, 1967, for Division papers.

5. The Special Libraries Association has first right to publish all papers presented at its meetings. All are screened by the Special Libraries Committee. Papers not accepted for publication in the journal will be released to the authors.

* The abstract is needed at that early date for purposes of program planning only. The paper itself need not be submitted for some six to eight months thereafter. Any changes in the abstract will be permitted up until deadline for the preliminary program (December 10).

† Additional abstract forms are available from Special Libraries Association Headquarters, 31 East Tenth Street, New York, New York 10003.

59th Special Libraries Association Conference
ABSTRACT OF PAPER TO BE PRESENTED AT LOS ANGELES, JUNE 3, 1968

Papers for the program should be received by August 1, 1967. No papers can be accepted after that date. Mail this short abstract (with two carbon copies on plain white paper) to: Helen J. Waldron, The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

Title of Paper ____________________________________________

Expected length of paper (in words) _________________________

Where work was done (institution or company) ______________

Author(s) (Please underscore name of person presenting paper) ___________________________

Affiliation (institute or company):
Mailing address: _________________________________________

Telephone: _____________________________________________

Choice of Divisions (if paper should be submitted for their program use):
1) ___________________________ 2) ___________________________ 3) ___________________________

Abstract attached: (150-200 words)
Information Science and Technology

A conference on Information Science and Technology under the sponsorship of the Technical, Scientific and Medical Book Publishers Group (TSMBP) of the American Book Publishers Council was held March 15-17 at Arden House. More than eighty persons attended the sessions directed to new information transfer techniques and the impact of these techniques on the publishing industry. The speakers were drawn from government agencies, industry, libraries, professional societies, universities, and the publishing industry.

Fred P. Peters, Reinhold, was moderator of the first session "Library-Based Information Systems." In his introductory remarks, Mr. Peters suggested that libraries have been the leaders in using the new technology to cope with the information explosion; the library is the essence of information transfer today and will continue to be so.

In describing Bell Laboratories' information handling techniques, Robert A. Kennedy said there is no substitute for a highly organized library or information service. Bell Laboratories has computerized its book catalog, internal reports, indexes, and translations. They have an on-line, six-stage, three-library network for interlibrary transactions. Mr. Kennedy described the ORAL (Oral Access to Library) communications programs based on the Laboratory's personnel skills inventory.

Dr. George L. Royer of the American Cyanamid Company discussed the plans for the Connecticut state-wide information system. These plans include a teletype network between five of the major libraries in Connecticut and an information retrieval system for the state. At this moment, future implementation awaits results of some of the national information network programs now under study.

Scott Adams of the National Library of Medicine emphasized the publishing endeavors of the National Library of Medicine as exemplified by not only Index Medicus but the associated products: The Bibliography of Medical Reviews, Index of Rheumatism, and Index to Dental Literature. Mr. Adams adequately summarized the important impact that the Medical Libraries Assistance Act of 1965 can have on the information transfer problem in the bio-sciences.

Daniel Melcher (R. R. Bowker) formally discussed the possibility of a book numbering system which could be used by all United States publishers as is done in Germany today and to a limited extent in Great Britain. Such a numbering plan has intriguing possibilities: Would it affect current procedures used in numbering of Library of Congress cards? Could the practicing librarian expect to find the number in such listings as Publishers' Weekly, Books in Print, or the National Library of Medicine Current Catalog, and use this unique number on purchase orders to vendors and in turn have the vendors invoice by number?

Dr. Harold D. Lasswell (Edward J. Phelps Professor of Law and Political Science, Yale University) addressed himself to the general topic of information and society. While there is much concern about the effect of great data banks on human privacy, Dr. Lasswell felt that there should not be limitations on gathering information. Controls could be established by providing for limited access to such data. Perhaps young people today could be educated to expect less privacy.

Dr. Byron Riegel of G. D. Searle & Company illustrated with slides the major work being done at Chemical Abstracts Services. The American Chemical Society's 1967 budget allocates almost 90 per cent of the Society's funds to chemical information.

Dr. F. Joachim Weyl (National Academy of Sciences) spoke briefly about the work of SATCOM (Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication). One of his most important points was that not only is there an information explosion but there is also an explosion of scientists and other users of information.

Dr. William O. Baker (Bell Telephone Laboratories) talked of some of the human uses of the computer. His talk supplemented an exhibit prepared by Bell Laboratories on the usefulness of computers in speech research and in the creation of "art" by generating "complex visual patterns with controlled statistical topological properties!"

Dr. G. Octo Barnett, Director, Laboratory
of Computer Science, Massachusetts General Hospital, described a system for medical care records and discussed the role of computers in clinical medicine. Figures cited by Dr. Barnett on the paper work involved in patient care were truly staggering. The problems in the use of computers to aid in patient care were summarized as follows: 1) medicine is conservative; 2) the reliability requirements in a hospital setting are extremely high; 3) time response requirements for computers in a hospital setting are critical. Dr. Barnett provoked lively discussion when he said that he has reservations on the value to today’s student of medical textbooks as presently formulated.

William T. Knox, now Vice-President, McGraw-Hill, Inc., presented an evaluation of the opportunities and possibilities affecting the conferees as gleaned from the two-day session. There is a need to educate the public to the effective and efficient use of information and the important value of information to society. The United States is an information-oriented society; whatever is done here will be many years in advance of the rest of the world. The power of this new technology is hard to imagine. What do we want to do with this power? Mr. Knox summarized by listing trends and opportunities for the publishing group: a) increased need for standards in the book publishing industry; b) continuing contact with government agencies and policy groups, the professional societies, the universities, and the business community; c) application of the new technology to publishing itself, i.e., distribution of books, photocomposition, and copyright problems. Mr. Knox asked: What is the publishing industry doing to sponsor more research, education, and training in information transfer?

KATHERINE C. OWEN, Librarian
Warner-Lambert Research Institute

LTP Reports to SLA

Binding Report

Distribution of LTP Publication No. 10, Development of Performance Standards for Binding Used in Libraries, Phase II, began early in March. This is the report of the joint SLA-ALA program that developed three provisional performance standards for binding used in libraries—one on durability, one on workmanship, and one on openability. The ALA Publishing Department is selling the book for $3.00.

Library Technology Reports

Included in the March issue of Library Technology Reports is an evaluation of twelve double-pedestal, steel office desks of contemporary design, a report on Globe-Wernicke shelving, and another on the Hermes manual typewriter. Planned for May are evaluations of the Demco Charging System and two circulation control systems using IBM 357 equipment, and supplements to the previous report on steel filing cabinets.

Four Mercury electric erasing machines are offered for sale by LTP for $6.50 each, a price that represents approximately one-third of the retail price plus shipping costs. Pre-payment, to ALA, will be appreciated. The machines have not been used except for testing purposes. They are being sold on an as-is first-come, first-served basis. The evaluations of these machines appeared in the January issue of the Reports.

Carpet Underlays

The Institutional Research Council, 221 West 57th St., New York 10019, is selling, for $5.00, the report of the project which evaluated eight carpet underlays. LTP monitored the project.

SE-LIN System

The United States Patent Office has granted a patent, assigned to ALA, on the SE-LIN book labeling system developed by LTP and manufactured by Scientific Advances, Inc.

Flooring Manual

The manual on floors for libraries is being edited for early publication; the bulk of the material to be included has been received from the contractor, Foster D. Snell, Inc. The manual will describe and discuss the five
general categories of floors suitable for institutional use: 1) wood; 2) carpeting; 3) resilient materials, e.g., linoleum, asphalt and vinyl tile, and cork; 4) stone, masonry, and cementitious materials, e.g., terrazzo, ceramic tile, marble, and concrete; and 5) a group called "poured in place" floors using materials such as epoxies and polyesters.

Standards for Catalog Cards

Efforts to reach agreement on tentative standards for permanent/durable and moderately permanent/durable catalog card stock continue. Members of Subcommittee No. 3 (on library supplies) of Sectional Committee Z85 of the United States of America Standards Institute (formerly American Standards Association) have been asked on several occasions to vote on these tentative standards, and substantial agreement has been reached, with only one new technical point and one matter of principle remaining. The members are again being asked to vote and, assuming success, the standards will then be sent to the Miscellaneous Standards Board of USASI for consideration.

Library Lighting

The Illuminating Engineering Society has reactivated the National IES Sub-Committee on Library Lighting. Among other things, it is working on revisions to "Recommended Practice of Library Lighting." Robert Shaw is LTP's representative on the subcommittee. MRS. GLADYS T. PIEZ, General Editor Library Technology Program American Library Association, Chicago

Government and Libraries

The signal for the introduction of new education bills in Congress is the Health and Education message from the President. The message was laid before the Senate, printed in the Congressional Record, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on Tuesday, February 28, 1967. The President commended the Eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of twenty-four new health laws and eighteen new education laws. Some outstanding education legislation of the past was the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. All of these acts contain provisions for library materials, equipment, or construction. The President stated that the three major aims of new education programs are:

1. To strengthen the foundations we have laid in recent years, by revising, improving, and consolidating existing programs;
2. To provide special help to those groups in our society with special needs: the poor, the handicapped, victims of discrimination or neglect; and
3. To build for the future by exploiting the new opportunities presented by science, technology, and the world beyond our borders.

The last aim is probably the most interesting from the special librarian's viewpoint. Included was a directive to the National Science Foundation to work with the U.S. Office of Education to establish an experimental program for developing the potential of computer use in education, and a request for nearly a one-third increase in funds to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to make grants to art councils, museums, and theaters plus grants for new historical studies of our nation's heritage.

In his budget for 1968, the President has asked for the following levels of funding; of more immediate concern is the fate of the current library programs in fiscal 1968.

1. Library services (includes Titles I, III, and IV of LSCA)—$40,815,000
2. Construction of public libraries (LSCA, Title II)—$27,185,000
3. College library resources (HEA, Title II-A)—$8,250,000
4. Acquisition and cataloging by Library of Congress (HEA, Title II-C)—$4,000,000
5. Librarian training (HEA, Title II-B)—$8,250,000

The new session also brought up the re-introduction of bills for the revision of the
This Works for Us...

Punched Card and/or Computer Control of a Map Collection

The growing collection of maps in the Geography Department of McMaster University and the absence of any adequate system of classification there has led to an interesting and revealing possibility of accomplishing the classification and combining certain retrieval characteristics by the use of machineable records.

Mrs. Kate Donkin, map librarian, and graduate assistant Michael Goodchild have developed the following system for classifying map information by using fifteen distinct characteristics which are captured in encoded form on one eighty-column punched card:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTER</th>
<th>FIELD NUMBERS</th>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21-27</td>
<td>Publisher's code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28-32</td>
<td>Latitude to nearest minute of lower right corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>33-38</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>39-46</td>
<td>Scale (-10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>47-52</td>
<td>Library location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Type code, e.g., wall map, teaching set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>54-59</td>
<td>Political subdivision of the globe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>60-62</td>
<td>Date produced (-1000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>63-74</td>
<td>Three four-column subject codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Projection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>77-80</td>
<td>Spare codes for the use of individuals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This basic record is used for preparing catalogs by computer to provide access to the collection. They may also be sorted mechanically by various fields to extract structured data (e.g., urban redevelopment in and around Staffordshire).

The only characteristic of the encoded fifteen which are restricting are those relating to the subject. For maximum utility of this approach it will be necessary to secure some sort of consensus on the part of as many as possible other map librarians to determine acceptable and adequate subject access.

The print-out includes political and subject subdivisions so: a six-digit field is allocated to political subdivision, permitting one million discreet identifications. These however are arranged in a hierarchical structure so that if 200,000 represents Canada, 240,000 represents Ontario, and 241,000 the Niagara Region, Wentworth County is 241,100, and the city of Hamilton, 241,110.

A hierarchy is also established in the subject code, which has four digits. By combining fields, i.e., political and subject codes, access to the collection becomes more meaningful. In the case of two maps of the same subject in an area the higher digit distinguishes the map with the greater detail.

A map showing the rainfall of Wentworth County, Ontario, is given the Wentworth County political code 241,100, and then the subject code for Rainfall 3674 (3675 would be the code for mean average rainfall). Thus 241,100:3674 would be the identification included in the write-out for that map. This write-out can be made into a catalog book.

It is hoped that attention may be focused upon this crucial problem and McMaster will welcome any comments and gladly elaborate upon the project to anyone interested in further investigation of this matter.

WILLIAM B. READY, Librarian
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

MAY-JUNE 1967
Brazil Hosts Seminary for Agricultural Librarians

The Seminary is organized by "Program for Agricultural Libraries in Brazil," the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of OEA-South, with the cooperation of the Institute for Fishing of the East. It will be held June 4-10 in Rio de Janeiro. The participants will be librarians currently working in agricultural libraries in Brazil, and all who are interested in the development of such libraries in Brazil are cordially invited to attend as observers.

The theme of the seminary is "Cement Our Cooperation!" Papers that relate to the subject will be read and then discussed and measures for future action will be formulated. If judged necessary, committees will be named to study discussed subjects in greater depth. A synthesis of the accomplished work will be presented at the closing session. For more information contact Programa para Bibliotecas Agrícolas no Brasil, IICA-Zona Sul, Rua senador Vergueoro, 185 apt. 701—Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brazil.

Can You Help?

Stephen G. Kurtz, Editor, is in the process of assembling for publication the papers of Chief Justice John Marshall. The project is sponsored by the College of William and Mary and The Institute of Early American History and Culture. Mr. Kurtz will greatly appreciate any assistance that can be given him in this project; his address is Box 220, Williamsburg, Va. 23185.

Good News from Kentucky

University of Kentucky recently announced that two additional Work-Study Scholarships are being offered to provide an opportunity for well-qualified students to enroll in the Department of Library Science and, simultaneously, acquire intensive work experience in the University Library. The scholarships are offered on a cooperative basis by the University Library and the Department of Library Science. Stipends of $3,000 each are paid for a ten month period. These are two year scholarships which means that the persons selected could continue for a second year at the same stipend, $3,000. Application forms are available from the Chairman, Dept. of Library Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. Completed forms must be postmarked not later than July 15, 1967.

COMING EVENTS

The First North Central Library Conference will be held in Milwaukee, October 11-14, 1967. The conference will include Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin Library Associations members who are now jointly planning the conference. Its goal is to explore some of the broad issues of American librarianship with program meetings designed to be of value to participants from all types and sizes of libraries and with all types of specializations. The tentative title for the conference is "Revolution in Our Midst: Changing Perspectives in Library Service." For further information contact Nolan Neds, Milwaukee Public Library, 814 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233.

Music Library Association will hold its summer meeting June 29-30 in San Francisco. The midwinter meeting is scheduled for January, 1968 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. For information on either or both these meetings contact Wm. J. Weichlein, Executive Secretary, 3229 School of Music, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

The Second International Congress on Reprography will be held October 25-31 in Cologne, Germany. The congress is organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Photographie e.V., Cologne in conjunction with international trade associations and organizations. Researchers and experts working on the progressive development of reprography in various countries will find an opportunity for mutual exchange of ideas and to get acquainted with the latest technical developments in the field. For full information and a free copy of the congress program write Second International Congress for Reprography, Cologne 1967, 49 Neumarkt, 5 Cologne, West Germany.
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the following two Preconferences both to take place June 22-24, 1967. The Institute on Library Automation, sponsored by ALA's Information Science and Automation Division, will be held in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, to review the state-of-the-art of library automation today and the prospects for the future. Registration fee is $20; for more information contact Preconference Institute on Library Automation at ALA headquarters. “Techniques of Special Collections” will be the subject of the second preconference, scheduled by the Rare Book Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of ALA. It will be held at California’s Stanford University. Discussions will be concerned with methods of disposing of duplicate and unwanted materials, exhibition techniques, and valuation and appraisal. The registration fee of $40 includes meals and local transportation. For additional information write to ALA.

GRANTS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS

NEW ENGLAND BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION has received a $62,300 grant from the Council on Library Resources to investigate the feasibility and further the design of an automated Regional Library Cataloging and Processing Center for six New England university libraries. Participating in the project are the Universities of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY received a one-year grant in the amount of $250,000 from CLR for its Project INTREX (information transfer experiments). The purpose of INTREX is the development of techniques which will make the use of library collections possible without physically visiting them, a design of integrated library services that might become available at M.I.T., and elsewhere, in the next decade. In addition to work on text-access, the Project has also initiated research on a time-shared, computer-based augmented catalog system under a $627,000 grant from the National Science Foundation and the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Research and experimentation in the areas of fact retrieval and network integration are under long-range consideration.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

KATHLEEN M. BARRON has recently retired as Librarian of the School of Dentistry at Emory University, a position she held for 12 years. During her 20 years of service as a medical librarian she also worked as Assistant Librarian in the Communicable Disease Center Library of the U.S. Public Health Service and as Librarian in the Georgia Department of Public Health.

KENNETH J. COSTA, who has been Librarian at Radio Advertising Bureau Inc., New York, since 1964 was named Director to head RAB Marketing Information Center. Expansion and reorganization of the Bureau's advertising library resulted in the recent establishment of this new Center.

THOMAS F. DEAHL has joined the technical staff of the Auerbach Corporation, Philadelphia, where he will be involved in the analysis and design of information storage and retrieval systems. He was formerly curator of public communications for the Minnesota Historical Society and head of the society's microrecording laboratory.

ROGER C. GREER, formerly Director of Libraries, State University College at Potsdam, New York, has been appointed Associate Professor and Assistant Dean of the School of Library Science, Syracuse University, New York. In addition to his administrative and teaching duties, he will also conduct research at Syracuse.

SARAH ANN JONES, retired Chief Librarian of the National Bureau of Standards, is one of seven NBS staff members who have won the U.S. Department of Commerce Gold Medal. She received the honor award “for the professional and administrative leadership of the National Bureau of Standards Library to its present excellence.”

In Memoriam

CATHERINE M. SCHMIDT, formerly Librarian at American Potash Institute, Washington, D. C., died on January 7, 1967. Mrs. Schmidt was a life member of SLA and active in the Washington Chapter until her retirement in 1950.
SLA Translations Journal Debuts

A new journal published by SLA makes its appearance in late May, 1967. The semi-monthly Translations Register-Index will announce translations received by the SLA Translations Center at the John Crerar Library in Chicago. The register part of TR-I will give bibliographic description, order information, and price for all translations deposited with the Center regardless of date or type of the original document, or length of the translation. The journal and patent index of Translations Register-Index will cumulate quarterly for all issues of the calendar year. It will include not only translations announced in TR-I but also those listed in Technical Translations issued by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information.

Subscriptions to Translations Register-Index at $30 a year may be placed with Association Headquarters. Complete information on TR-I and the Translations Center will be available at the Center's exhibit during the '67 SLA Convention at the Hotel Commodore, May 28-31. Inquiries may also be directed to the SLA Translation Center, John Crerar Library, 35 West 33rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, or to SLA Headquarters.

What's Available on Microfilm?

To find out, consult the Guide to Microforms in Print, an annual, cumulative, alphabetically-arranged list of books, journals, and other materials available on microfilm, microfiche, and other microforms. The Guide covers all methods of microreproduction, each entry includes the price of the work, the publisher, and method of reproduction used. More than 14,000 entries are arranged by subject categories. Copies of the Guide may be obtained from Microcard Editions, Inc., 901 Twenty-sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The price is $4.00.

Third Edition of Canadian Science Directory

The third edition of Directory of Canadian Scientific and Technical Periodicals was recently completed and copies are available for $2.00 from the National Science Library, National Research Council, Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Canada. This classified guide to currently published titles of Canadian origin was first published in 1961 listing 361 titles; the new edition now contains 542 titles. It includes regularly and irregularly published government documents, trade journals and house organs, and in these three categories only the more representative and important titles have been listed. The Directory was compiled by the staff of the National Science Library under the direction of Chief Librarian Jack E. Brown who is an active SLA member.

Drexel Publishes First Ecumenical Directory

Directory of Church Libraries, compiled by Dorothy Rodda, SLA member, and John Harvey, is the first interdenominational and ecumenical directory of church and synagogue libraries published in this country. The Directory contains 3,200 listings from the District of Columbia and all the states in the Union except Nevada and Wyoming and from all major, as well as many smaller, denominations. Although this figure includes only a fraction of the total existing number of church and synagogue libraries, the compilers express hope that the directory will "be a means of access to many more libraries for the next edition." The price is $3.50 and copies may be ordered from Drexel Institute of Technology, Graduate School of Library Science, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

News on Records Centers and Records Retention

The January issue of Records Management Quarterly, published by American Records Management Association, 738 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402, contains two articles that special librarians might find quite stimulating and helpful. "Features of New Records Center Buildings" which is well illustrated and includes pertinent information in tabulated form; and "Appraising Records with Joint Federal-Industry Interests" discussing problems of records appraisal which become evident when analyzing the interests the federal government has in the records of industry.

Protecting Libraries Against Fire and Water

Is the title of an article by Lester A. Eggleston in the March issue of Fire Engineering. What librarian would not instinctively shy away from the mere thought of ever having to cope
with damage resulting from fire or water? All the more reason to keep well informed on latest fire fighting techniques and on any type of protective equipment available in your community.

JOURNAL NOTES

PROGRESSIVE LIBRARIAN, a semi-annual journal of experimentation in librarianship. Each issue is concerned with one or more different aspects of librarianship emphasizing the theory and philosophy of the profession, and providing a medium for analytical discussions of newer ideas and practices in librarianship and related fields. Published in July and December, the annual subscription rate is $4.00 ($2.50 per single copy), and copies may be ordered from Regina Campus Library, University of Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask., Canada.

"DENKI KAGAKU" NEWS LETTER, a new monthly in English which has just been published by the U.S. Branch Office of the Electrochemical Society of Japan. Contains news on electrochemical research, technology and new products in Japan, titles of papers published in "Denki Kagaku," papers presented at Japanese Meetings, patents in the electrochemical field, and reports on the activities of the Japanese Electrochemical Society. Subscription rates are $35.00 a year; $28.00 a year for subscribers to the Journal of the Electrochemical Society of Japan; $15.00 a year for members of the Society. For orders contact above mentioned Branch Office, c/o Union Carbide Corp., Parma Technical Center, P.O. Box 6116, Cleveland, Ohio 44101.

POLYMER & PLASTICS BUSINESS ABSTRACTS is a new service recently announced by Chemical Abstracts Service. Issued weekly, PPBA will digest information in thirteen subject classifications, including production statistics, pricing, corporate growth, new products, and major personnel changes. It will carry an estimated 15,000 extracts during 1967, and each issue will include a key word index to subjects and names. The price for the first one-year subscription is $223, additional subscriptions to the same address are $15.00, plus postage. Contact Subscriber Information Department, Chemical Abstracts Service, University Post Office, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

RECENT REFERENCES

Directories

AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION, New York Chapter. 1966 Green Book—International Direc-


Guide to approximately 800 marketing-research and allied services in 18 countries and includes a description of the services offered, the officers, and addresses and telephone numbers. Alphabetical and geographical cross references.


New, concise, and comprehensive guide listing more than 3,000 agencies, associations, bureaus, departments, firms, institutions, and organizations in the Washington metropolitan area, complete with names and addresses of their executive officers. In addition, the directory features an index of over 15,000 individuals with their affiliations, and an organizations index.


Over 8,500 titles of color reproductions commercially printed on paper listed in publishers' catalogs and available in the United States. Titles arranged alphabetically under names of artists. Entry includes dimensions, publisher, and price. Also, index of titles arranged alphabetically under first important word.


Begun in 1962, this is a comprehensive list, by subject classifications, of publications available on microfilm and other microforms. Includes list of publishers and index to subject classifications.


Some 12,000 new names have been added, bringing the total number in this third edition to almost 54,000 entries. Each entry includes address, academic degrees, present and previous appointments, special field of interest, and titles of most important publications. Following the main biographical section the directory provides an index classifying the scientists according to their branches of interest, as well as separate lists of scientific societies and their journals; other scientific periodicals; and research establishments.


Contains biographical information on more than 5,000 practicing, professional artists. Includes a geographical index arranged alphabetically by state and city, as well as separate sections covering Canadian biographies, obituaries for the
years 1963 to early 1966, and open exhibitions.
The last edition of the directory appeared in 1962; since then important categories have been added such as information on gallery directors, dealers, collectors, patrons, photographers, and critics.

Annotated list of 400 directories in the science and technology field, which is an expansion of the North American section of Directories in Science and Technology; a Provisional Checklist, published by the Library of Congress in 1963. Footnotes, no bibliography.

This is volume three of a planned six-volume work and includes 35,000 first-time entries for American and Canadian scientists, arranged alphabetically by name. Information contains address, field, present and past positions, birthplace, degrees, and professional affiliations.

This supplement covers A-C names and updates volume one of the directory. First of four supplements to be published over the next year and a half, providing new biographies received after publication of the specific volume in which they should have appeared, as well as changes of affiliation, address, and obituary notices for those already included.

Biobibliographical information on 1,884 persons in the humanities and social sciences in the United States whose experience and professional training qualify them as specialists in the Latin American field. Subject index.

An accurate, comprehensive, and classified guide. Preceded by an explanatory introduction in four languages, the book is divided into four parts. Provides a quick and simple means of identifying associations concerned with specific fields of activity and explains briefly the functions of the various organizations listed, where these are not explicit in their titles.

Provides descriptive details about 2,612 firms and individuals conducting consultation services compiled from facts received directly from the various organizations. The reference guide is divided into three parts: the first is an alphabetically arranged profile statement on each of the listed organizations; the second contains a cross index of subjects, a subject approach to content, and a key to locations of foreign offices of firms; the third and last section provides an alphabetical index of individuals.

To quote from the editor's foreword, this yearbook "is intended to be first and foremost a meeting place in print for bookmen everywhere." A valuable reference tool containing important data to work in the international marketplace, domestic and foreign market surveys, facts and figures on book production and published translations, and international and national organizations concerned with cooperative books programs and international institutions and publishing companies. A general information section includes a five-language, international bookman's glossary, lists of book associations and addresses, publishers and exporters considered most active in the international marketplace, and an index to advertisers.

Provides information on more than 600 publishers on the European continent. Lists the names of key personnel in each firm, shipping and editorial addresses, telephone numbers, and cable addresses, and includes data on the various publishers' titles in print and subject matter of publications. Arranged alphabetically by country, the directory includes separate indexes listing publishers and their subsidiaries, and book clubs operated by publishing firms.

Contains full names and addresses of practically all organizations, associations, government departments, societies, and institutions in Great Britain. Includes also all the international agencies and organizations of which the British government or British professional bodies are members. Extensive index arranged under subject headings.
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CATALOGER—For special project of one to two years duration, cataloging art publications and documents. Experience with Library of Congress classification and knowledge of foreign languages desirable. Contract employment: part-time work and flexible hours can be considered. Salary $7,000 to $8,000. Apply to: Personnel Office, National Gallery of Canada, Elgin Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

DOCUMENTS/SERIALS LIBRARIAN—Opening June 1, 1967; salary range $625-$775 ($685-$845 July '67). Fifth year degree from ALA accredited library school plus four years professional experience including work with documents required. Send applications including references to: Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon 97310.

LIBRARIAN—Masters or Baccalaureate degree. For developing Junior College Library: Reference and Acquisitions. Faculty Rank, Tenure, Maximum Benefits, Non-Contributory Retirement. Resume: Mr. Martin Sulzberg, Academy of Aeronautics, 97310.

LIBRARIAN—Union Carbide Corporation requires a technical librarian at one of its Technical Center libraries in Charleston, the capital of West Virginia. The position offers the individuality of a small library with the advantages of close cooperation with the other libraries at the Technical Center. These libraries serve approximately 1,200 scientific and engineering people with a wide range of technical interests. The position will offer an opportunity to develop referencing, book selection, and administrative skills. Applicant should have a library degree, preferably with some knowledge of the physical sciences. Minimum Degree from library school is required. Salary range: $8,365 to $10,125. Liberal fringe benefits. Send resume to: Librarian, Office of Planning Coordination, 488 Broadway, Albany, New York 12207.

LIBRARIAN—Music and fine arts library. La Jolla, California. Salary commensurate with experience and educational background. Send resume to W. Roy Holleman, Board of Trustees, Library Association of La Jolla, University of San Diego, College for Women, Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110.

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TECHNICAL PROCESSING CHIEF—Dynamic. Soundly grounded in acquisitions needed. Library with 100,000 volumes and a book budget of nearly $45,000 seeks successor to retiring chief of technical processing. Library is a member of the New York State Employees Retirement System and also of its Health Plan; Social Security; month's vacation plus eleven paid holidays allowable on annual basis; sick leave time allowed to accumulate; personal leave time allowable without prejudice to annual or sick leave; 35-hour week; Library has many apartments if community residence is required. Requirements: MLS, eligibility for N. Y. State Certification; two years experience in an administrative or assistant administrative position in technical processing. Salary range—basic—$7,350-$9,600. Send application to: Wilfred Laurier Morin, Library Director, Freeport Public Library, Freeport, New York 11520.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN—Library is a member of the Nassau County Library System. Library also computerizing its circulation procedures; within easy commuting distance of City; community has many apartments if community residence is preferred. Requirements: MLS, eligibility for N. Y. State Certification; two years experience in an administrative or assistant administrative position in technical processing. Salary range—basic—$7,350-$9,600. Send application to: Wilfred Laurier Morin, Library Director, Freeport Public Library, Freeport, New York 11520.

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*A checklist for the organization, operation and evaluation of a company library, 2nd ed., 1966 .......................... 3.00
Correlation index document series & PB reports, 1953 .......................... 10.00
Creation & development of an insurance library, rev. ed., 1949 .......................... 2.00
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*German chemical abbreviations, 1966 6.50
Guide to metallurgical information (SLA Bibliography no. 3), 2nd ed., 1965 .......................... 7.00
Guide to Russian reference and language aids (SLA Bibliography no. 4), 1962 4.25
Handbook of scientific and technical awards in the United States and Canada, 1900-1952, 1986 3.00
*The library: an introduction for library assistants, 1967 4.00

Literature of executive management (SLA Bibliography no. 5), 1966 4.25
Map collections in the U.S. and Canada; a directory, 1954 .......................... 3.00
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