

5-1-1979

Special Libraries, May-June 1979

Special Libraries Association

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1979



Part of the [Cataloging and Metadata Commons](#), [Collection Development and Management Commons](#), [Information Literacy Commons](#), and the [Scholarly Communication Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Special Libraries Association, "Special Libraries, May-June 1979" (1979). *Special Libraries, 1979*. 5.
https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/sla_sl_1979/5

This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Libraries, 1970s at SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Libraries, 1979 by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@sjsu.edu.

Special libraries

May/June 1979, vol. 70, nos. 5/6

Training the New Breed

Health Science Journal Use

Copyright and Periodicals

Free Cartographic Materials

Yugoslavian Libraries

Reference tools to meet every need in the arts and humanities – from current awareness to in-depth retrospective searches.

Current Contents®/ Arts & Humanities

– displays tables of contents from over 1,000 leading journals in the arts and humanities. You and your patrons will find scanning *CC®/A&H* an easy way to keep up to date with all of the literature covered. A subject index allows specific searching as well as scanning. In addition, *Current Book Contents®* alerts you to new books in the arts and humanities. Issued weekly.

Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings™

– gives you and your patrons control of the humanities proceedings literature – indexing 1,000 proceedings to the level of individual papers (20,000 papers). The contents-page format makes *ISSHP™* an ideal current awareness tool, and the six index sections provide fast, effective retrieval in an increasingly vital body of literature. Issued quarterly; cumulated annually.

Find out more about ISI's family of services in the arts and humanities. Simply return the coupon for further information.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index™

– features multidisciplinary coverage of over 1,000 leading journals indexed cover-to-cover and 125 new books indexed on a chapter level. *A&HCI™* offers citation and Permuterm® subject searching of the arts and humanities literature. The four index sections included in *A&HCI* make it a most useful tool for in-depth retrospective searches. Issued in two interim issues and cumulated annually.

Please send me more information about ISI's services in the arts and humanities.

- Current Contents®/Arts & Humanities
- Index to Social Sciences & Humanities Proceedings™
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index™

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____ Dept. _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Province _____ ZIP _____

Country _____

Telephone _____

26-1478 ©1979 ISI

ISI® Institute for
Scientific Information®
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, U.S.A.
Tel: (215) 923-3300, Cable: SCINFO, Telex: 84-5305



The splendor of Hawaii forms the perfect backdrop for
the Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries.

Come to Honolulu, Jun 9-14.

Now, Full Text of Documents from Energyline and Enviroline Online, On-demand.

The next time you do a search on Energyline and Enviroline, there's a new feature that will make your search results that much more effective. Starting with the new year, EIC inaugurates "electronic maildrop" service through the online networks of System Development Corp. and the European Space Agency. Not only can you find out about that rare serial or unpublished report about sunrights or toxic substances, but you can get the **full text** of the original document sent to you quickly and effortlessly.

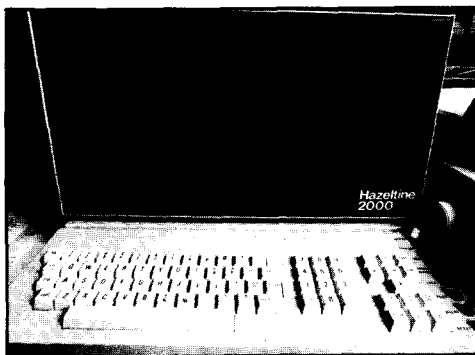
Here's how it works:

- —conduct your search the usual way on the system of your choice.
- —decide which abstracts or citations are especially important to you, and which you want to order.
- —enter your order automatically, following SDC and ESRIN procedures.
- —your order will be electronically placed with EIC's document fulfillment center in New York.

Hardcopy or microfiche:

Please note: due to copyright restrictions, only those documents available on microfiche will be initially available for retrieval. You can specify either hard copy or convenient microfiche. To simplify ordering we require that you establish a deposit account for \$50, or prepay individual orders. Watch for announcements in upcoming SDC and ESRIN newsletters.

For details on how to open a retrieval deposit account, or for your Energyline/Enviroline electronic maildrop kit, use the coupon below:



Documents-on-Demand!

Send to:

**EIC-Environment
Information Center, Inc.
Dept. SL
292 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
(212) 949-9471**

Please send me complete details on:

- EIC's new documents-on-demand program
 Retrieval deposit accounts

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone () _____

Come Visit EIC at the SLA Annual Conference—Booth No. 300

MAY/JUNE 1979
VOLUME 70, NUMBERS 5/6
ISSN 0038-6723

special libraries®

SPLBAN

7A	Letters
209	Time for Decision: Training the New Breed Librarian <i>G. Edward Evans</i>
219	Counting Journal Title Usage in the Health Sciences <i>Ruth W. Wender</i>
227	Borrowing Periodicals Under the New Copyright Law <i>John Steuben</i>
233	The Acquisition of Free Cartographic Materials: Request and Exchange <i>Barbara Tiberio</i>
239	The Central Technical Library at University of Ljubljana <i>Katherine Cveljo</i>
249	Commentary on Special Librarians— A Little Too Special? <i>Mary Lou Kovacic</i>
SLA News	
253	Chapters & Divisions
255	Members in the News
255	SLA Authors
256	In Memoriam
Vistas	
257	Have You Heard?
259	Have You Seen?
260	Coming Events
261	Reviews
262	Pubs
33A	Placement
34A	Index to Advertisers

Editor: NANCY M. VIGGIANO
Assistant Editor: BARRY J. KATZEN
Advertising Sales: DOROTHY E. SMITH
Circulation: FREDERICK BAUM

Special Libraries is published by Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. Monthly except double issue May/June. Annual index in December issue.

©1979 by Special Libraries Association. Material protected by this copyright may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of scholarship or research.

Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional offices.

Moore-Cottrell can help you lower the cost of your periodicals — and make life easier for you too!!

A recent study indicates that each separate purchase order issued by a library costs between \$10 and \$18 to process, not to mention the additional record keeping. By receiving one annual consolidated invoice from Moore-Cottrell, instead of many from individual publishers, you will save time...and money.

With Moore-Cottrell you pay ONLY for the services you receive. Our sophisticated computer system can handle any special requirements you may have — and we offer a variety of efficient time and money-saving services as well. Here are a few:

Standing Order Review list

Our standing order service differs from other "till forbid" systems because it is tailored to fit your individual needs.

Express Lane Service

We have a special computerized department that processes small orders (5 or fewer subscriptions) in less than a week. Any domestic order with 1, 2, or 3 titles is automatically given Express Lane Service.

Foreign Journal Delivery

For our customers who require speedy delivery of foreign journals, we can arrange for delivery at less than half the regular airmail postage cost, and often within a few days after local European delivery has been made.

Quarterly Publications

Moore-Cottrell publishes a quarterly PERIODICAL UPDATE™ to keep you current on new titles, discontinuances, name changes, frequency changes, etc., while our customer newsletter "Periodically Speaking," keeps you

informed about new Moore-Cottrell services and items of interest in the library field.

Local Representatives

In addition to our facilities in North Cohocton, N.Y., Moore-Cottrell has offices in 5 regional locations staffed with representatives trained in servicing the needs of libraries.

If your periodical needs are expanding while your budget remains the same, give Moore-Cottrell the chance to make good on our word. We welcome the opportunity to quote on your list — with no obligation on your part.

Write to...

Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agencies, Dept. Q-1, North Cohocton, New York 14868; or call us toll-free at 800-828-6301.

Moore-Cottrell

The Nation's Most Experienced
Periodical Subscription Service

Subscription Rates: Nonmembers, USA \$26.00 per calendar year; add \$3.50 postage for other countries including Canada. \$8.00 to members, which is included in member dues. Single copies (recent years) \$3.00 except for October issue (Directory) which is \$13.00.

Back Issues & Hard Cover Reprints (1910-1965): Inquire Kraus Reprint Corp., 16 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. Microfilm & Microfiche Editions (1910 to date): Inquire University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Microforms of the current year are available only to current subscribers to the original.

Changes of Address: Allow six weeks for all changes to become effective. All communications should include both old and new addresses (with ZIP Codes) and should be accompanied by a mailing label from a recent issue.

Members should send their communications to the SLA Membership Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Nonmember Subscribers should send their communications to the SLA Circulation Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Claims for missing issues will not be allowed if received more than 90 days from date of mailing plus the time normally required for postal delivery of the issue and the claim. No claims are allowed because of failure to notify the Membership Department or the Circulation Department (see above) of a change of address, or because copy is "missing from files."

Special Libraries Association assumes no responsibility for the statements and opinions advanced by the contributors to the Association's publications. Instructions for Contributors last appeared in *Special Libraries 70* (no. 1) (Jan 1979). A publications catalog is available from the Association's New York offices. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the official position of Special Libraries Association. Acceptance of an advertisement does not imply endorsement of the product by Special Libraries Association.

Indexed in: *Book Review Index, Business Periodicals Index, Information Science Abstracts, Historical Abstracts, Hospital Literature Index, Library Literature, Library & Information Science Abstracts, Management Index, Public Affairs Information Service and Science Citation Index.*

Membership

DUES. Member or Associate Member \$40; Student Member \$8; Retired Member \$10; Sustaining Member \$200; Sponsor \$500; Patron \$1,000.

BOOK EXPRESS

**It's accurate.
It's comprehensive.
It's fast and inexpensive.**

Most special libraries have the same problem: when a library user needs a book, he or she needs it "yesterday." Book Express may well be the answer to that problem. Quite simply, Book Express is an unusually extensive data base offering you instant access to more than three quarters of a million English language titles. And, in addition, it gives you the opportunity to rush-order those books which are of special interest to you. Here's how it works.

Accurate: To fulfill a request for a specific title, you need to know quickly the "status" of the book. To determine this, all you do is key into your terminal information about the title you want and Book Express' powerful "search logic" takes over. It will sort through the extensive Book Express data base and display on-line the title, author, publication status (including "out of print"), publisher code, bind, L.C. card number, ISBN and price. It will also tell you Brodart's exact, on-shelf, unallocated inventory of the book at any given moment in time.

Comprehensive: As a special library, you might question Book Express' ability to provide you with information on the kind of specialized titles you need. Our experience with other special libraries suggests that we can provide you with a surprisingly high percentage of "hits." Further, should you not find the specific title you are looking for out of the more than 750,000 titles in our data base, this "negative" information has value in that you will know immediately that searching out this particular title will require specialized techniques.

Fast: The on-line nature of Book Express gives you instant access to its data base. Should you elect to order the book you're looking for, all you have to do is key in the order and the system transmits and confirms it instantly. Orders placed by 4PM Eastern Time on any business day will be "picked" that same day and shipped the next.

Inexpensive: Book Express is priced at \$50 per month, plus \$15 per connect time hour costs, if you already have a compatible terminal. If you don't have your own terminal we will supply one for only an additional \$75 per month.

If Book Express sounds as though it could help you find titles for your executives and researchers quicker and more efficiently, just send us the coupon and we'll call you back to discuss your specific needs.



— PLEASE SEND THIS COUPON, OR WRITE TO: —

Mr. Leedom Kettell
BRODART, INC. DEPT. C059
1609 Memorial Avenue
Williamsport, PA 17705

Please have a Brodart Representative contact me to set up a free, in-library demonstration.

Name _____
Telephone # _____
Title _____
Library/Organization _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

You Need Only One.

When selecting an acquisitions agent or changing from your current agent, what are your needs and who should you be looking for?

Does your library need . . . ?

- 1. Economical programs specially designed to aid library budgets.
- 2. Complete U.S. and European sales/service staffs and fulfillment centers.
- 3. Periodicals, continuations, and monographs, domestic and foreign.
- 4. Frequent bibliographic and service publications.
- 5. Coordinated programs for conversion from "direct ordering" or other agents.
- 6. Worldwide resources.

If these are your needs, then Stechert Macmillan, Inc. is your one source — one service acquisitions agency!

With over 100 years of acquisitions experience, Stechert's tradition of excellence (started way back in 1872 by Stechert-Hafner) offers you a total, comprehensive service, whether your library is large or small, academic, public or special, domestic or foreign.

Let us show you how the services of Stechert Macmillan can meet your acquisition needs — today

1. Stechert Macmillan has three budget conscious programs. Our *Periodical Pre-Payment Plan* offers bonuses of up to 4½% based on pre-payment of your estimated expenditures. A 21% increase of customers using the plan over last year shows its popularity! Our tailor-made *Continuation/Book Budget Stretcher Plan* offers an immediate 3% bonus. Your library can select any book, domestic or foreign, in this plan. Stechert also has a *Combination Budget Stretcher Program* for libraries that combine their periodicals and continuations orders under a serials budget.

2. Stechert Macmillan has sales staffs, complete service organizations and fulfillment centers in North America and Europe.

3. One source acquisition service for periodicals, continuations, and monographs, domestic and foreign.

4. Our new *Stechert Macmillan News* combines bibliographic information on periodicals, continuations/books and "Checklists of Titles" on special subjects (i.e. Energy, Business, Library Science, etc.) in each issue. In addition, the News carries an editorial/news section containing items of interest to the library community, with contributions from prominent individuals in the information field. The *Stechert Macmillan News* is

supplemented throughout the year with numerous service, sales and budget programs literature — all mailed direct to your library.

5. We know the service and administrative problems you have in converting from "order direct" or other acquisitions agents. Our Customer Service people work with you to ensure a smooth transition, minimizing lapse of service or overwhelming staff time.

6. We offer the combined worldwide resources of both Macmillan, Inc. and Stechert Macmillan, Inc., with offices and personnel located throughout the world.

Coupling these six Stechert Macmillan services with our annual "Holdings Renewal List" and quarterly claims report for periodicals; "Standing Order" program for continuations; Publisher Relations Program; and BOPFA (Blanket Order Program for French Acquisitions) and PONTA (Popular New Titles From Abroad) plans — it's easy to see why, when you select Stechert Macmillan, "You Need Only One!"

**Stechert
Macmillan, Inc.**



Serving Libraries Since 1872

866 Third Avenue / New York, N.Y. 10022 USA

Why not write today for information about the complete line of Stechert Macmillan services!

WRITE TO: Sales Promotion Manager
Stechert Macmillan, Inc.
866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Or call (212) 935-4261

O.K.! I'd like information on the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Periodical Pre-Payment Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Service Brochure ("How Can You Maximize Your Library Acquisition Program?") |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation/Book Budget Stretcher Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Stechert Macmillan News</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combination Budget Stretcher Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Have a sales representative contact me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PONTA . . . BOPFA | |

Name/Title _____

Library _____

Address _____

Town/City _____ Country/State _____

Country _____ Postal Code/Zip _____

LETTERS

Don't Just Sit There

I have attended meetings at group, Chapter, and Division levels and I have also attended conferences for the past five years. As I go to these meetings at all levels of the Association, I hear one recurring complaint: Why is *Special Libraries* so dull? Why is it so full of boring, uninteresting information which is usually out-of-date or has been in various manuscript stages for 12 to 18 months? Why does it include so many "contributed papers" (either accepted or unaccepted from Conferences)? And since so few libraries are automated at this time, does not the number of automation articles appear to be out of proportion to the membership interest?

Most people I know, including myself, usually read *Special Libraries* in the following manner: 1) look at the table of contents to see if we recognize any familiar names; 2) check abstracts of articles for any possible interest or application; and 3) look at the pictures of authors for familiar faces. Once these steps are done (the above taking no more than 30 seconds) we immediately skip the articles and go directly to "SLA News," members in the news and the remaining articles about members, meetings and publications.

Why is this? Does it have to be this way? Time and time again at all levels of the Association I hear these questions. Are there answers?

There are basically two types of editors. One type organizes what comes in for publication, selects the best from what is received and then puts it together to become the completed and final product. The second type goes after the article and usually controls what becomes the end product. One is not necessarily any better than the other—simply two distinct and separate styles.

What most of our members do not understand is that the papers in our journal as they now appear, for better or worse, are submitted to the journal. Our editor does a damn good job with what she receives. I think the problem and perhaps the solution is twofold—she doesn't get enough good material from members and at this point in time she is, for the most part, not soliciting articles.

I would like to ask some questions of the membership at large. Do we want to

continue with this policy? Why don't members send in better articles in the first place? Should the journal only consist of accepted and unaccepted papers from past conferences? What kinds of articles not now being received would we like to see in the future? The editor at this time only published what she receives. Is this necessarily good?

How about some responses from the members? I have a very strong philosophy which states that anyone can bitch about anything (bitching is good and healthy), but all complaints must have constructive alternatives. Complain about anything but be prepared to offer constructive suggestions. What are yours?

Ron Coplen
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
New York, N.Y. 10017

P.S. Since I must follow my own advice I am presently writing an article on serials acquisition and the pros and cons of using vendors.

[Ed. note: Mr. Coplen's letter arrived before the January issue of SL was mailed.

Special Libraries does not publish Conference papers only. In addition, all articles are reviewed before publication. As of Dec 31, 1978, 121 unsolicited papers had been received for the year as opposed to 88 Conference papers. Of the total approximately 45% had been rejected by the end of the year and 35% accepted. The other 20% were in various prepublication stages (e.g., being revised by the authors or reviewed by our referees).

Your comments would be most helpful. Let us hear from you!

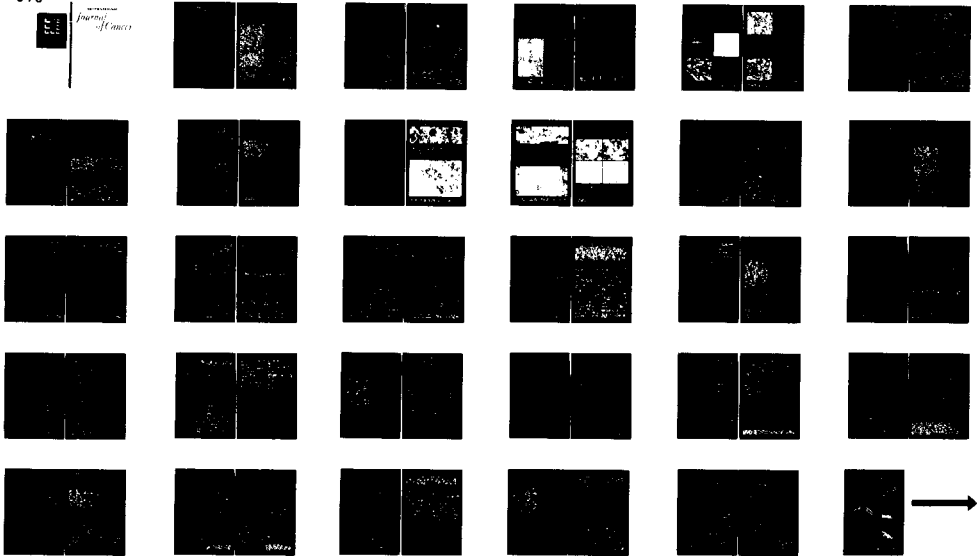
Special Libraries welcomes communications from its readers, but can rarely accommodate letters in excess of 300 words. Light editing, for style and economy, is the rule rather than the exception, and we assume that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in our monthly letters column.

15 November 1977
Vol. 20 No. 5
p.643 - 698

INTERNATIONAL *Journal*
of Cancer



315



The *International Journal of Cancer* is a monthly publication of the International Union Against Cancer.

Two volumes of six numbers each are issued annually.

It publishes full-length papers on original laboratory and clinical research in the field of cancer.

Annual subscription rates (as from January 1980)

Hard copies (surface mail)	Sw.Frs. 360.-
Hard copies (air mail)	Sw.Frs. 385.-
Hard copies + microfiches (air mail)	Sw.Frs. 485.-
Microfiches alone (air mail)	Sw.Frs. 100.-

Rates for back issues (complete collection 1966-1978)

Hard copies (17,000 pages + 22 indexes)	Sw.Frs. 3,000.-
Microfiches (379)	Sw.Frs. 650.-

Special offer

The complete collection of microfiches (Diaz or Silver Halide as reproduced above) is available at Sw.Frs. 550.- if ordered in 1979.

N.B. 1 Sw.Fr. is equivalent to US\$ 0.62.

Orders should be placed with:

International Union Against Cancer
3, rue du Conseil-Général
CH-1205 GENEVA / Switzerland

MINI MARC

It Speaks Your Language

Sometimes, computers that enable you to do a lot, make you learn a lot to operate them. New methods. New procedures. Even new languages.

Not MINI MARC, the automated cataloging system that brings you the complete MARC record in machine readable form and lets you change that record to meet your library's needs.

To keep the system simple, the creators of MINI MARC first assembled a list of the basic steps one takes in cataloging an item . . . and then dedicated one key on the keyboard unit to each step.

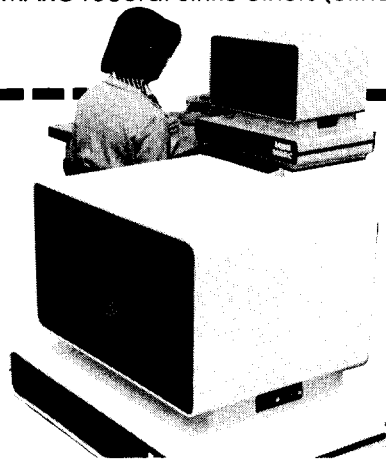
Press one key and call up an entire MARC record. Strike others (either

singly or in combination) and you can insert a blank line, delete a line, send an updated MARC page to computer . . . perform 13 functions in all.

When you need to create an original record, special prompters appear on the screen — written in plain English — to assist you.

No complicated codes. No language barriers. Just a simple, straightforward system enabling you to catalog books, records, monographs, films, maps, even music.

Interested? Then send for a fact-filled catalog about MINI MARC today. Just clip the coupon below.



SP-4-79

informatics inc

● Library
● Information
● Services

6011 Executive Blvd. Rockville, MD 20852

Send me more information about MINI MARC

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Any way you Dialog's cost-

Choice. That's what counts for budget-minded information managers in selecting an online reference searching system.

OPEN CONTRACTS
(NO MINIMUM)

And that's what Dialog gives you. As the world's leading online search system, Dialog offers the widest, most flexible choice of price options.

DEPOSIT
ACCOUNTS

Whether you begin as a small-volume or a large-volume user, there's a Dialog arrangement you can best work with, grow with, and efficiently afford. There are six basic ways to have access to Dialog's 100 databases encompassing some 25 million references to literature and research worldwide.

NETWORK
CONTRACTS

A library just getting started, for instance, can have our standard open contract. Pay only for what you use—no minimum—and get automatic discounts for use of more than five hours in any month. Then, as your use increases, you can change to any of Dialog's other reasonable plans.

Large-volume users have a host of choices. Deposit accounts, network

look at it, effective.

INDIVIDUAL PASSWORD DISCOUNT CONTRACTS

contracts, subscriptions, individual or group password discount contracts. And cost can be surprisingly low. A volume user, operating with maximum discounts, may have rates for some databases as low as \$10 per hour.

Actually, any way you look at it, Dialog's a bargain. And your best buy.

GROUP PASSWORD DISCOUNT CONTRACTS

For more price information, and a free Subject Index and Database Catalog, call or write to Lockheed Information Systems, Dept. 50-20, 3251 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94304. In the U.S.A., call toll-free (800) 227-1960; in California, (800) 982-5838. Telex: 334499(Dialog). TWX: 910/330-9221.

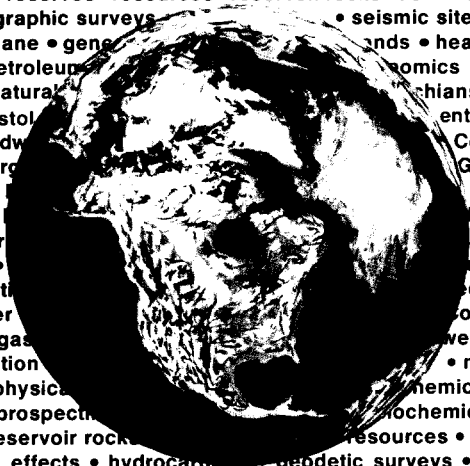


Dialog terminals can include a CRT display, but you can use Dialog with just your ordinary telephone and an inexpensive dial-up terminal.

Lockheed Dialog

GeoRef Covers the Earth.

- petroleum • natural gas • oil shale • oil sands • exploration • production • utilization • uranium •
- geochemical prospecting • geophysical surveys • genesis • structural traps • seismic sites •
- biochemical prospecting • geobotanical prospecting • migration • wells • hydrocarbons • economics •
- environmental effects • reserves • resources • reservoir rocks • downhole • outer continental shelf •
- geodetic surveys • photographic surveys • seismic sites • seismic data processing •
- oil & gas fields • methane • heavy oil • gas condensates •
- environmental effects • petroleum • economics • Midcontinent • Kalimantan •
- Arabian Peninsula • natural gas • Piceance Creek basin •
- Powder River basin • Bristol Bay • outer continental shelf • Green River basin •
- Dakota Sandstone • Edwards • Colorado Plateau •
- Anadarko Basin • Ellenburg • Gulf Coastal Plain • oil sands •
- Beaufort Sea • Bristol Bay • shelf • Baltimore Canyon •
- Gulf of Mexico • Georges Bank • Fanner Banks • Chukchi Sea •
- Gulf of Alaska • Lower • Lak Basin • Uintah County •
- seismic data processing • Southeast Georgia Embayment •
- Blake Plateau • utilization • en River basin • oil shale •
- Powder River basin • outer • Colorado Plateau • Bristol Bay •
- Georges Bank • oil & gas • ver Cook inlet • exploration •
- Bering Sea shelf • production • natural gas • genesis • wells •
- structural traps • geophysical • chemical prospecting • uranium •
- migration • geobotanical prospecting • biochemical prospecting • economics •
- stratigraphic traps • reservoir rocks • resources • downhole • seismic sites •
- reserves • environmental effects • hydrocarbons • geodetic surveys • oil & gas fields • methane •
- genesis • petroleum • outer continental shelf • heavy oil • gas condensates • Anadarko Basin •
- Gulf Coastal Plain • Piceance Creek Basin • Kalimantan • utilization • production • migration • oil sands •
- oil shale • uranium • petroleum • methane • Arabian Peninsula • geodetic surveys • natural gas •
- Chukchi Sea • Gulf of Alaska • Georges Bank •



GeoRef is a bibliographic data base providing immediate access to the geoscience literature of the world.



GeoRef presently contains over 530,000 references and is updated with 3500 to 4500 new references monthly.



GeoRef on-line searching is a revolution that lets you search geoscience literature quickly with a comprehensiveness impossible before.

There will be a full-day GeoRef Workshop at Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado on May 25, 1979. Enrollment is limited – write for details today.


Please send me information on searching

Name _____

Address _____

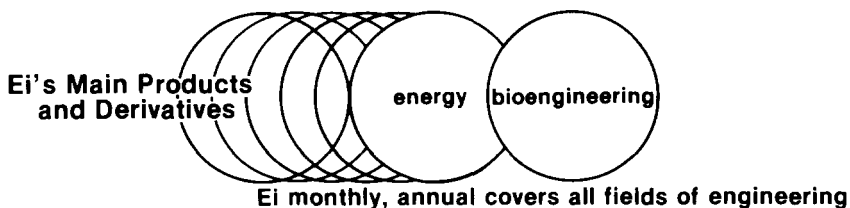
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

GeoRef
 American Geological Institute
 5205 Leesburg Pike
 Falls Church VA 22041



Ei: Swift, Economical Access to Vital Engineering Information

Today, you can't afford to miss news of important technical developments in your field. Nor can you afford the time to read every publication presenting the results of vital research in engineering and related disciplines of science and management.



ENGINEERING INDEX, INC. (Ei) provides swift, reliable access to this information—covering the entire engineering spectrum, in a variety of forms, frequencies and fields. For nearly a century Ei has been creating abstracts (accurate representation) of material published in over 2000 sources, and considered by its editors to be of significant interest and lasting research value. The total data base now contains over TWO MILLION abstracts—an invaluable source for both current and retrospective information retrieval. If original source documents are not available locally, copies of most can be obtained through Engineering Societies Library in New York City.

Depending on your requirements, abstracts can be obtained...

- in printed, computer-readable (including on-line) or microform
- yearly and monthly
- in the specialized fields of ENERGY and BIOENGINEERING

For libraries, engineering organizations, research groups, universities, governmental agencies, etc., the Engineering Index series of publications provide maximum technical awareness at a minimum cost in time and money.

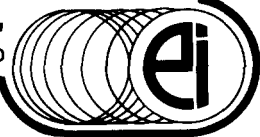
	Domestic	Foreign
1979 Ei Monthly.....	\$810.00.....	\$855.00
1978 Ei Annual.....	415.00.....	435.00
Combination price.....	985.00.....	1,040.00

*Includes U.S., Canada and Mexico

Call or write for sample copies of Ei products — and further information:

Engineering Index, Inc.

345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017 • 212/644-7615, 644-7616, 644-7620



Business Books for Business Thinkers

Ten Titles selected by recognized authorities as top-level academic research . . . thorough, current, stimulating . . . true innovative thinking about today's business problems. Set in attractive type, thoroughly indexed.

MARKET SHARE FORECASTING FOR BANKING OFFICES

LORMAN L. LUNDSTEIN. This work provides bankers with specific help and solutions to the problem of increasing their share of the retail banking market. Drawing conclusions based on extensive surveys, Lundsten develops an ideal model for a banking office and models for customer gravitation in each service area. 127 pages.

ISBN 8357-0963-9 paper \$17.50
ISBN 8357-0962-0 cloth \$20.50

MARKETING DECISIONS FOR EUROPEAN OPERATIONS IN THE U.S.

JACQUES L. PICARD. This new work on the marketing decision process in multinational corporations examines the general pattern of control executed by European parent companies over their U.S. subsidiaries with emphasis on the factors affecting the autonomy of the U.S. subsidiary. 115 pages.

ISBN 8357-0957-4 paper \$17.50
ISBN 8357-0956-6 cloth \$20.50

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

HELEN LIGON. In this new study, Helen Ligon establishes criteria for the conceptual design of a large-scale information system. The essential factors for the eight phases of conceptual design are given specific attention, then applied to the large, viable information systems of Southwestern Bell Telephone, American Airlines, and Weyerhaeuser. 170 pages.

ISBN 8357-0959-0 paper \$18.95
ISBN 8357-0958-2 cloth \$21.95

THE DOMESTIC DIVERSIFYING ACQUISITION DECISION

JOHN P. DORY. In this study of six major U.S. diversified corporations, Dory describes the ideal planning mechanisms for making acquisitions. He looks at strategy, products, market structures and industry prospects, differences between companies making acquisition decisions and other factors essential to the acquisition planning process. 227 pages.

ISBN 8357-0955-8 paper \$22.95
ISBN 8357-0954-X cloth \$25.95

Gunter Dufey, Editor, Research for Business Decisions, is Professor of International Business and Finance at the University of Michigan. He has had visiting appointments at a number of European universities and has served as a consultant to many international companies, as well as the U.S. Treasury and Commerce Departments. Widely published, Dr. Dufey will release two additional monographs on international finance in late 1978.

AN ACCOUNTING RESEARCH FRAMEWORK FOR MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

GARY M. CUNNINGHAM. The accounting problems of a multinational corporation involve far-reaching business decisions and skills. Gary Cunningham attacks these special problems by looking at the total corporate environment and establishing the proper relationship between internal managerial and external financial accounting processes. 176 pages.

ISBN 8357-0969-8

paper \$19.95

ISBN 8357-0968-X

cloth \$22.95

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MANAGEMENT IN U.S. MULTI- NATIONAL CORPORATIONS

MICHAEL JILLING. In this first comprehensive empirical investigation of foreign exchange risk management under the floating exchange rate regime, Jilling assesses the practices of 107 different companies and shows how corporations can develop an organized exposure management program and utilize more advanced techniques to manage their risk. 275 pages.

ISBN 8357-0953-1

paper \$24.95

ISBN 8357-0952-2

cloth \$27.95

COMPENSATING NON-SUPERVISORY PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

JOHN W. CRIM. Based on a survey of 100 of the largest U.S. companies, Crim focuses on the problem of how to compensate the high performance individual contributor or professional in order to obtain maximum performance. 103 pages.

ISBN 8357-0965-5

paper \$17.50

ISBN 8357-0964-7

cloth \$20.50

THE RISE AND FALL OF CORPORATE NEW VENTURE DIVISIONS

NORMAN D. FAST. In the 1960s new venture divisions (NVD) gained widespread popularity throughout American industry. Fast show how these divisions were adopted by a large percentage of the Fortune 500, but with rather short-lived success. Based on this analysis, Fast identifies concrete ways to make such ventures more effective. 165 pages.

ISBN 8357-0951-5

paper \$18.95

ISBN 8357-0950-7

cloth \$21.95

MARKETING CHANNELS IN JAPAN

MITSUAKI SHIMAGUCHI. Offering new perspectives and understanding of the unique and complex Japanese marketing "Channel" system, Shimaguchi investigates the cultural rationale underlying marketing administrative behavior through an analysis of the customary trade practices and business philosophy of twelve different types of Japanese industries. 187 pages.

ISBN 8357-0961-2

paper \$19.95

ISBN 8357-0960-4

cloth \$22.95

RESEARCH AND DEVELOP- MENT: PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

JACKSON E. RAMSEY. Focusing on the relationship of research and development to the planning process of large, technologically based U.S. Firms, Ramsey provides a practical decision framework for increasing the rate of new product success. 217 pages.

ISBN 8537-0967-1

paper \$21.95

ISBN 8357-0966-3

cloth \$24.95

Titles appearing in this series may be acquired as single titles, as a set or as part of a standing order. A 10% discount is given with each standing order. Orders may be placed with your wholesaler or directly with

Call Toll Free 1-800-521-3042
(except Hawaii, Alaska, and
Michigan)



umi

RESEARCH PRESS

AN IMPRINT OF UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL
300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

CA SEARCH

CA SEARCH The Better Computer-Readable File From Chemical Abstracts Service

CA Volume Index Entries & Bibliographic Citations in One File

CA SEARCH, issued weekly by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), is the most comprehensive computer-readable file produced by CAS. No other service provides such a convenient means of searching the CAS Information System... a system containing references from the hundreds of thousands of chemistry-related articles, reports, patents, and other published research material abstracted and indexed each year in CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS (CA).

CA SEARCH contains the same kind of references to chemical subjects and substances found in the printed semiannual CA Volume Indexes.

Also contained in CA SEARCH are bibliographic citations: Each document referenced in CA SEARCH is identified by title, author names, primary publication, CA section number, and other pertinent details revealing the abstract's source and scope. These citations make it easy for you to identify the original document, in case you must refer to it.

CA SEARCH Offers Many Access Points

CA SEARCH can be accessed by means of: CAS Registry Number, CA Index Name, CA General Subject Terms, molecular formula, CA Index Name fragments which identify substructures, and Keywords ("natural language" terms for substances, concepts, etc. discussed in the abstracted document).

CA SEARCH Will Simplify Your Information Problems

Whether you are a scientist, librarian, or information specialist... CA SEARCH will give you faster, easier reference to the wealth of chemistry-related information abstracted in CA.

Regardless of your location, CA SEARCH is available for your use through an Information Center licensed by CAS. For more information, send in the coupon below.

CA SEARCH...A Fast, Convenient Way to Search CA References

Clip this Form or Mail a Photocopy

Please send me more information
about searching CA SEARCH at
a licensed Information Center.

MAIL TO: Chemical Abstracts Service
Marketing Department - DGA
P. O. Box 3012
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Name _____
Title _____
Address _____

CA SEARCH

Inquiries from residents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and France will be forwarded to the organizations which distribute CAS services in those countries.

Special books from Halsted Press.

BLACKOUT LOOTING!

New York City, July 13, 1977

Robert Curvin, *New York Times*. & Bruce Porter, *Brooklyn College, CUNY*

"... A fascinating exercise in the research and analysis of a spontaneous, nonpolitical civil disturbance, the study examines the background, evolution, and aftermath of the phenomenon that stands in dramatic and puzzling contrast to the spirit of neighborly cohesiveness that marked the city's earlier experience in 1965..."

—*Columbia Journalism Review*

(0 470 26669-4) 1979 226 pp. \$13.95 cloth

(0 470 26627-9) \$6.95 paper

LC: 78-20817 CIP

SPORTS, GAMES, AND PLAY

Social and Psychological Viewpoints

Edited by Jeffrey H. Goldstein, *Temple University*

A collection of original articles by distinguished social scientists presenting the latest in both theory and research on play and sports. Includes studies of both players and spectators from a wide range of social and psychological viewpoints. (A Lawrence Erlbaum Associates publication)

(0 470 26602-3) 1979

approx. 450 pp. \$19.95 (tent.)

LC: 78-21261 CIP

A COLOUR ATLAS OF THE RAT

Dissection Guide

R.J. Olds, *University of Cambridge*

Full color photographs of the main features of rat anatomy, with appropriate captions and dissection procedures, provide a permanent record of tissue appearance—usually in the fresh state. Also includes a discription of the general biology of the rat, with a table showing the main differences between *Rattus norvegicus* and *Rattus rattus*.

(Rights: U.S. & Canada)

(0 470 26647-3) 1979 approx. 250 pp. \$10.95

LC: 78-24742

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

DRAWING SYMBOLS

D.G. Austin, *University of Aston, Birmingham*

Provides a comparative guide to over 1,150 British, American, and other common drawing symbols employed by design engineers in the preparation of process flow and engineering line diagrams. Also includes examples of progressive symbol formulation and the application of symbols to process diagrams of varying complexity. (Rights: U.S. & Canada)

(0 470 26601-5) 1978 112 pp. \$17.95

LC to come

MAN-MADE GEMSTONES

D. Elwell, *Stanford University, California*

Here is a unique book on the practical methods of preparation of those gems which can be made in the laboratory or factory. It comprehensively relates methods of gem synthesis to properties, from the viewpoint and experience of a crystal grower who is also a scientist.

(0 470 26606-6) 1979

approx. 200 pp. \$31.95 (tent.)

LC: 78-4129-1

HESS'S PAINT FILM DEFECTS, 3rd Ed.

Their Causes and Cure

Edited and Revised by H.R. Hamburg &

W.M. Morgans, *United Paint Co.*

Covers every possible type of problem that can affect paint application together with various methods of application and a wide range of substrates, with a large, completely rewritten section on health aspects, especially toxicity and fire hazards.

Includes numerous photographs, a bibliography and detailed index. (Rights: U.S.)

(0 470 99018-X) July, 1979

approx. 560 pp. \$52.50 (tent.)

LC: 78-26994 CIP

MAPS AND AIR PHOTOGRAPHS, 2nd Ed.

Images of Earth

G.C. Dickinson, *University of Leeds*

This revised edition provides an up-to-date introduction to the nature and use of maps, explaining complex technological processes in simple language. In three parts: (1) Extending the Image; (2) Finishing off the Image—A Closer Look at Style and Content; (3) Using the Image—Working with Maps and Air Photographs. (Rights: U.S.)

(0 470 26640-6) 1979

approx. 356 pp. \$37.50 cloth

(0 470 26641-4) \$16.95 paper

LC: 78-31287 CIP

Order from your regular bookdealer, or directly from:



Dept. 313-SL10

HALSTED PRESS

a division of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

605 Third Ave.

New York, N.Y. 10016

Prices subject to change without notice; slightly higher in Canada. IN CANADA: John Wiley & Sons Canada, Ltd., 22 Worcester Road, Rexdale, Ontario. 313 A 7032-67

Older Valuable Titles Still Available From SLA

Dictionary of Report Series Codes, 2d ed.

Lois E. Godfrey and Helen F. Redman, editors

1973/cloth/645 pages/8½ × 11/\$24.50/LC 72-87401/ISBN 0-87111-209-4

Any librarian, scientist, or researcher who has been bewildered or frustrated by the thousands of letters and numbers used to identify technical documents will find the *Dictionary of Report Series Codes* most valuable. Compiled by computer methods, 25,000 technical report series codes are related to the various agencies of the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, their contractors (including industrial, educational, and professional organizations), agencies of the United States government, and similar agencies of foreign governments. A second alphabet of agencies gives the codes they use.

The Introduction describes the development, assignment, and components of report numbers. Also included are explanatory notes for using the *Dictionary*, a glossary, lists of abbreviations and sources, and detailed reference notes on the peculiarities of numbers assigned by many agencies.

Business and Industrial Libraries in the United States 1820-1940

Anthony T. Kruzas

1965/hardcover/144 pages/6 × 9¼/\$8.00/LC 65-19781/ISBN 0-87111-148-9

This volume uses company libraries as the thematic center to trace the history of the special library movement in the United States. Two aspects of library service for business and industry are considered. The first concerns the appearance and influence of possible antecedents. The second investigates company-established and supported special libraries.

Characteristics of special libraries in business and industry are also discussed and some objectives considered.

Order now from:

**Order Department
Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10003**

5 Star Bonus Special

For as little as \$100 you can participate in this special offer!



Your choice! Get FREE backfile titles or take advantage of ONE-TIME-ONLY SPECIALS on top-name microfilm and microfiche readers, carrels and cabinets. Here's how—

Simply place an order before July 30th for \$100 or more worth of current UMI serials microform subscriptions. You can choose from thousands of titles in the 1979-80 UMI Serials on Microform Catalog.

Enhance Your Library Facilities

Ordering current titles in microform has many advantages. Microforms take only 10% as much space as bound volumes. They are practically free from theft and mutilation, and last much longer than periodicals printed on today's papers. The most convenient way to order current microform titles is on the UMI Serials Subscription Service.

What's more, if you order before July 30th you are entitled to FREE backfile titles and SPECIALS on top quality microfilm and microfiche equipment—an inexpensive way to greatly enhance your library's facilities!

How To Order

For complete information on this UMI Serials Subscription Service special offer, send in the coupon below with no obligation.

Get more for your dollar—act now while this offer is still in effect!



University Microfilms International



Don't miss this opportunity! Send in this coupon or call toll free for complete ordering information.

Please send me the 1979-80 UMI Serials on Microform Catalog.

Name _____

Title _____

Company/Institution _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (area code) _____

MAIL TO: Serials Subscription Service,
 University Microfilms International,
 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

TOLL FREE NUMBER: 1-800-521-3042

HEYDEN

INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE REVIEWS **ISR**

THE SPECIAL JOURNAL FOR THE SPECIAL LIBRARY

Provocative and wide ranging, ISR is a quarterly journal which offers new perspectives on the important scientific and social issues of our day. The editorial board of ISR consists of the world's leading scientists, and includes seven Nobel Laureates.

International in scope, ISR provides a unique forum for authoritative interdisciplinary reviews. The quality and significance of the material presented in ISR meets the highest standards.

The next issue of ISR (Volume 4, No 1) is a special issue devoted to interdisciplinary science policy. The following reviews will appear in this issue:

President Walter Scheel [*Bonn, Germany*]

Professor Dr Reimar Lust [*Munich, Germany*]

Rt Hon. Anthony Benn [*London, UK*]

Professor J.L.M. Morrison [*Bristol, UK*]

Joseph F. Coates [*Washington DC, USA*]

Professor Dr A. Hohn [*Freiburg, Germany*]

Dr A. King [*Paris and Stockholm*]

Dr Arthur Kantrowitz [*Massachusetts, USA*]

Dr Preston S. Abbott [*Virginia, USA*]

The Responsibility of Science for the Future of Mankind

The Social Responsibility of the Scientific Community

Democracy in the Age of Science

An Engineer Looks at Society

What is a Public Policy Issue?

The Ethics of Science

The Club of Rome: A Case Study of Institutional Innovation

Democratic Control of Technology

Persuasive Communications: A Critical Analysis of US Psychological Operations in War and Peace

Reviews scheduled for future issues include:

Professor S.A. Barnett [*Canberra, Australia*] **Cooperation, Conflict, Crowding and Stress: An Essay on Method**

Professor F.R. Bradbury [*Sterling, UK*] **Technological Economics: Innovation, Project Management and Technology Transfer**

Professor F. Cramer [*Gottingen, Germany*] **Fundamental Complexity: A Concept in Biological Sciences and Beyond**

Dr Farouk El-Baz [*Washington, DC, USA*] **Scientific Exploration of the Moon**

Dr Eugene Garfield [*Philadelphia, USA*] **Primary Journals, Current Contents and the Modern System of Scientific Communications**

Professor Andre Guilcher [*Brest, France*] **Marshes and Estuaries in Different Latitudes**

Dr Robert Hedges [*Oxford, UK*] **Physical Science and Archaeology**

Professor A.W. Johnson FRS and Dr Gerald Brooks [*University of Sussex, UK*] **Chemicals and Insects**

Professor Dr Victor A. Kovda [*Moscow, USSR*] **Soil Cover: An Irreplaceable Asset of Nature**

Sir Bernard Miles [*London, UK*] **Science on the Stage**

Dr B.T. O'Leary and Professor G.K. O'Neill [*Princeton, USA*] **Space Manufacturing, Satellite Power and Human Exploration**

Dr Martin C. Raff [*University College London, UK*] **Cell Membranes and Cell Signalling**

F.W. Shawcross and M. Kaye [*Canberra, Australia*] **Australian Archaeology: Implications of Current Interdisciplinary Research**

INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE REVIEWS is published quarterly. Subscription rates are \$44.00 a year for institutions and \$22.00 a year for a personal subscription. To enter your subscription, or to receive a sample issue, please write or call Heyden & Son Inc.

HEYDEN

Heyden & Son, Inc., 247 South 41st Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. (215) 382-6673, TLX 831 769

HEYDEN

AKADEMIAI KIADO

The following new titles have been added to the list of AKADEMIAI KIADO titles available from Heyden & Son Inc.

PERINATAL MEDICINE Vol. I-II

E. Kerpel-Fronius \$144.00

A thorough examination of the perinatal period, including physiological, pathological and clinical aspects. All phases of fetal development and care are discussed.

FORENSIC FETAL OSTEOLOGY

I. Fazekas, F. Kosa \$41.50

This book contains four methods for the establishment of gestational age. Statistical analysis is presented on the measurements of 48 types of bones originating from 138 fetal skeletons. The chemical, histological and serological characteristics of fetal bones are also discussed.

FOUNDATION ENGINEERING: SOIL EXPLORATION AND SPREAD FOUNDATION

K. Szechy, L. Varga \$52.00

This book deals with the theoretical and practical problems of the design of spread foundations.

CHUVASH FOLKSONGS

L. Vikar, G. Bereczki \$60.50

350 musical examples from the Chuvash tradition of the Finno-Ugrian and Turkic people.

CHARTISM

Eva H. Haraszti \$28.00

The story of the evolution of the first working class movement which began in Victorian England.

THE INFLUENCE OF MONUMENTAL ROMAN SCULPTURES ON THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE RENAISSANCE

Pogany/Balas \$18.40

The influence and relationship of antique statues found in Rome at the time of the Renaissance on the development of the art of that period.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE USA AND HUNGARY

Gy. Enyedi \$31.50

A comparison of the urban development in two countries of different size and social structure, contrasting the highly dissimilar process of urbanization.

THE UNIFICATION AND DIFFERENTIATION IN SOCIALIST CRIMINAL JUSTICE

T. Szabo \$26.50

A discussion of the theoretical and practical problems of the unification and differentiation of criminal procedure and the differentiation of procedural tasks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUNGARIAN NUMISMATICS

F. Fejer, H. Lajos \$23.00

An extensive bibliography dealing with the history of Hungarian coinage, numismatic arts and collection of medals, beginning with the Middle Ages.

Distributed exclusively in North America by Heyden & Son Inc.

Please write for a full listing of all AKADEMIAI KIADO titles available.

To order or obtain our complete catalog, write or call:
Heyden & Son, Inc., 247 South 41st Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, (215) 382-6673. TLX 831 769

HEYDEN



● When information is needed in the **scientific, technical, or business management** fields . . . a search isn't complete without one or more of these major sources of specialized information. Whether your search is **print or online**, invaluable data is available to you in the six major databases described below:

are you sure your last information search was complete?

CONFERENCE PAPERS INDEX

The latest international research findings in the life sciences, medicine, engineering and technology, chemistry, and the physical sciences. Cited and indexed. Print and online.

ISMEC

International mechanical engineering, production engineering, and engineering management information, cited and indexed. Print and online.

POLLUTION ABSTRACTS

The undiluted source to world developments in the environmental sciences. Abstracted and indexed. Print and online.

OCEANIC ABSTRACTS

The most comprehensive coverage of the world's technical marine literature available today. Abstracted and indexed. Print and online.

PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS INDEX

The latest news in the U.S. pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and medical device fields, cited and indexed from the major FDC Reports publications. Print and online.

ABI/INFORM

The first database of business information essential to management and administrative decision-makers. Online. Retrieval services now available.

For complete information . . . write, phone, or telex:



DATA COURIER, INC., the database company
620 South Fifth Street • Louisville, KY 40202 U.S.A.
Phone: 502/582-4111 • Wats: 800/626-2823 • Telex: 204235

ONLINE USERS: Just off the press . . . our revised and expanded User Aids.
Contact us for **FREE** copies.

SLA
no ka oi

We look forward to seeing you at SLA/Honolulu.
BE SURE TO STOP BY OUR BOOTH . . . No. 345.

Time For Decision: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Training the New Breed Librarian

G. Edward Evans

University of California, Graduate School of Library and Information Science,
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024

■ Training and educating professional staff members for libraries and information centers is a complex task. One part of this article explores some of the methods that are available and have been tried in American library schools. The second part assesses the successes and failures of the two-year program at the University of California at Los Angeles and describes a new three-year program in librarianship and management. This new program will lead to a double masters degree—one in library and information science, and one in not-for-profit management.

AMONG the thousands of clichés used today, the one which claims that “nothing remains the same” is quite true. Another appropriate one to this topic is, “The more things change, the more they remain the same.” Both of these sayings can be applied to the process that librarians use when building a pool of persons capable of working effectively in libraries and information centers. In thinking through the concept at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) of training the “new breed librarian,” it became clear that both those clichés apply, and that

some definitions would be needed. What is a “new breed librarian”? How long does a “new” breed remain “new”? How does a person avoid becoming an “old breed” and perhaps even extinct (professionally speaking)? Just what is “training”? Does “training” differ from “educating”?

Learning Methods

Before examining library school curricula and exploring what one might mean by the term “new breed librarian,” some other terms need to be defined. What follows applies not only to library school programs but to what is done when a new person is employed in a library or information center.

G. Edward Evans is currently senior editor, *Libraries Unlimited*, Littleton, Colo.

Human beings acquire skills and behavior patterns in a number of ways.

Imitation. The most limited of the four methods is imitation, because it is unstructured and dependent upon a person's observing and emulating what is observed. Another similar learning method is to confront a problem and work it out by trial and error. Although some people are faster "studies" than others, everyone learns a little from their own mistakes and in some cases even learns how to avoid making the same mistakes again.

Unfortunately, this informal method of acquiring knowledge and skills depends to a large extent upon the resources in the learner's immediate environment. On-the-job "training" is frequently nothing more than independent learning: "Here is the work space, the equipment, the tasks you are to perform, and the procedure manual [if one exists]; good luck!" Seldom does this result in efficient and/or effective work. This method also makes it difficult, if not impossible, to acquire a knowledge of concepts, theories, and broad relationships. Imitation, as defined, focuses on skills and techniques needed to survive in the system. When the focus is on survival, little time exists for broader, less immediate issues.

Although people engage in learning throughout their lives, if they are never exposed to levels of knowledge acquisition other than imitation, they will be very limited in what they can do. If this is the only level made available to the staff in an organization, then both the company and the new employees are being shortchanged. By providing access to all levels, an environment is created in which individuals may draw upon a much greater range of knowledge and skills and thus be able to solve problems, develop new programs, and provide services more quickly and effectively than before.

Training. The second method, training, is an expansion of the imitation process. The structure of learning involves a trainer and a trainee. There is direct interaction between a person

or group of persons who have a specific body of knowledge and/or skills that are conveyed to the learners. There is still observation, still trial and error; however, errors can be quickly identified and corrected by an individual who knows when an error has occurred—even before the entire process has been completed. An added benefit of this method is that there is formal interaction between trainer and trainee(s) that may help to develop human relation skills in both persons. Generally, training programs focus upon a specific skill, method, knowledge base, or operation in a specific system or location; that is, the focus is job specific. Therefore, it tends to



perpetuate the status quo rather than encourage innovation. Most organizations provide a mix of learning and training experiences, but these training programs should be examined to be certain that they are actually training and not just imitation exercises.

Education. The third method, education, is the process of conveying a broad range of ideas, concepts, relationships, and skills that may not be immediately needed by the person being educated. In some cases, the information may never be needed; however, by having been exposed to a great range of material, the individual may be able to solve problems and create new information more quickly. Education is a highly structured situation, more often than not taking place in an organization specifically designed to provide this type of experience. In order to

create this educational environment, there must be a cadre of teachers with varied knowledge, background, and skills. Ideally, they will have been given formal training in the methods of teaching. In addition, there should be a considerable amount of interaction between the teachers and students for the education to be most effective.

However, since most organizations exist for purposes other than education, very few can afford to provide in-house employee education. Educational opportunities might be offered, but not education. Yet, organizations that are able and willing to make such an investment, which may not have any immediate prospect of "paying off," usually find that it does pay off in the long run. Perhaps it is not profitable in a classical accounting sense, but at least it results in employees who are growing, thinking, and very likely more committed and loyal to the organization.

Development. The final method, development, is a process whereby an individual explores new areas and ideas independently, drawing upon past learning, training, and education to expand personal experience and knowledge. Perhaps many persons would call it unstructured. In essence, development is education that draws upon a broader base than self and the immediate environment. The purpose is not solely the solving of an immediate problem or finding a way to survive. A desire to develop or grow comes from within the person, from those needs that Abraham Maslow identified as self-esteem and self-actualization. However, not many organizations, including educational organizations, offer the type of environment that allows for development.

What conditions need to be present in order for development to occur? One requirement is that the person has an adequate background (training and education) to allow for exploring new ideas and perhaps even creating new relationships. Also required is access to information, people, ideas, and experi-

ences not in the immediate environment. Another requirement is that there is no need to show any immediate benefit from this exploration. A final requirement, and perhaps the most difficult to meet, is the time to be able to do this exploring. "Now" is always the deadline; so often in this society, "now" is not soon enough. The situation has also come full circle from unstructured to unstructured, change but no change.

Library School Programs

Information transfer as a formal process has been going on since the rise of the Mesopotamian culture, but almost nothing is known about how persons learned and were trained to work in libraries. As far as U.S. library schools are concerned, formal programs have existed only for approximately one hundred years.

The following facts are included to provide a background for later material. Melvil Dewey established the first formal U.S. library school about one hundred years ago. His basic concepts of the program's contents were followed up to the Williamson Report of the early 1920s; to some extent, the concepts were continued. Modifications in library school curricula made as a result of the Williamson Report can still be seen in some schools today.

After World War II, library schools awarded their graduating students a master's degree instead of a fifth year bachelor's degree. Some skeptics claim that this was only a change in names. Others say there were significant specific changes in the curricula at most library schools. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, another shift could be observed, at least at two U.S. library schools—a shift from a one-year "normal" program to an extended program. At one school (UCLA), the program was extended to a full two years. In 1979, other library schools are making the same type of shift, not always to a full two years but well beyond the older one-year program.

The functions of the information transfer process can be acquired in any of the four ways already discussed. The vast majority of the persons working in a library prior to Dewey's library school acquired their skills by imitation and very informal training. Formal training programs developed only when the body of skills and techniques became large enough to warrant a formal presentation, and when the number and size of libraries increased. Even when Dewey started his training program, there were only a few large libraries in the United States, and most of these had been training their new staff members on a one-to-one basis as they were hired. Most of the early schools were located in major libraries and served a dual function—training their own new staff and a few others who would go to work in other, smaller libraries.

After the Williamson Report, most library schools were transferred to academic institutions or were closed. Presumably, this should mean that the schools shifted to the third level, education, but instead they reached a point where a basic disagreement had, has, and probably will continue to exist. What should library schools do? Train, educate, or even develop? Teachers and practitioners still have not fully resolved this question. Certainly, there was a shift during the immediate post-Williamson period toward education, but much training still remains in many programs. Many of them still focus on today's skills and techniques.

By the post-World War II period, there was much more education and less training going on in the schools, almost a true balance. Today, the author feels that most of the accredited programs are primarily educating, and educating for a tomorrow. However, tomorrow is not too many years ahead. Only when there is an environment for development will the field be provided with a steady supply of persons capable of truly changing with the times—the new breed. One of our major problems in achieving this level or even the upper portions of education is a lack of

a conceptual framework. As more and more people finish advanced degree programs and are encouraged and rewarded for investigating the process of information transfer, the essential foundation is slowly created for true development both for them and for the field of librarianship.

Unfortunately, this still does not resolve the old theory-or-practice debate regarding library school programs. To some degree, it is a "people problem," as will be discussed shortly, and to some degree it is a "process problem." The basic information functions must be carried out in order to serve the users. Basic skills and techniques are essential in carrying out these functions, a fact which may be overlooked in all the discussions about this problem. This is not an either/or situation. All four levels of the acquisition of knowledge contain both the technical skills/techniques and concept categories along with a segment of human relations skills. It is just a matter of the emphasis. The author would like to see professionals strive for the developmental or at least the higher education level.

University of California, Los Angeles-Library School

In 1971, Andrew Horn spoke about a new program at UCLA in a speech entitled "A Time for Decision." At that time, he was dean of UCLA's Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) and this author was convenor of the School's Courses and Programs Committee. During the preceding four years, both Horn and the author had been formulating a program that they hoped would move the school from education to development.

The date Jul 1, 1978, marked the end of the first five full years of operation of the "new" program, a brief summary of which will provide a background for those who do not know about the program—or at least about how it was envisioned. A number of important

changes made the new UCLA program different from any other U.S. library school:

- the curriculum was intended to develop persons who were competent in the functional areas of the information transfer process;
- the curriculum was intended to allow for the personalization of the process of acquiring knowledge;
- the curriculum was intended to provide an active interaction between students, practitioners, and teachers;
- the curriculum was intended to provide a mix of technical skills (limited in terms of classroom exposure), conceptual background, and human relations skills;
- the curriculum was extended from twelve months to approximately twenty-one months (generally six quarters of residence plus a summer session).

playing? Was it an attempt to "dress up" old ideas in the Emperor's new clothes? To the extent that the basic elements (functions) of information transfer (librarianship) and the basic modes of acquiring knowledge have been used for thousands of years, the answer must be "yes." To the extent that the program was attempting to break away from the traditional approach, or as Roy Stokes has termed it, "the trading stamp" mentality, the answer must be "no."

At the time that UCLA made the change, no U.S. library school, with the exception of the University of Chicago, had a program in which "normal" progress to the MLS degree required more than twelve months. Because of the short duration of these programs, if a balance between technical skills, theories and concepts, and human relation skills was attempted, all topics would receive superficial treatment at

... the attitude about the effectiveness of library school programs, on the part of practitioners and graduates alike, was skeptical if not hostile. Few schools had, or have, a positive working relationship with their graduates and the libraries the schools serve.

The major objective was to move the program from education to development. It was hoped this would be accomplished by stressing the concept of competence, by doing away with required courses, and by placing the major share of the responsibility upon the individual students for formulating their own study programs. These were the "innovative" elements in the program, but even at the time the school announced the change, it was expected that not all of the faculty members and students shared the same hopes and expectations.

Was the change a success or failure? This question has been asked repeatedly over the last few years. Was the change just a lot of word and game

best. More often than not, the attitude about the effectiveness of library school programs, on the part of practitioners and graduates alike, was skeptical if not hostile. Few schools had, or have, a positive working relationship with their graduates and the libraries the schools serve. Most schools still operated with the "trading stamp" syndrome: students take X number of courses at the school with a grade of B or better and are given the ALA "Seal of Good Library Keeping." Overly strong? Perhaps. Perhaps not. Certainly there are exceptions to these points. (The author offers a partial apology to his friends and colleagues in library education, but he does believe that the basic situation is as described here.)

Purposes of the Program

The intent in formulating the new program was to stop training/education and to start aiding in the development of librarians and/or information scientists. The program offered no tracks (other than an MLS) and no specific course requirements (beyond a University of California requirement that every Master's degree candidate take nine courses in the University). In essence, it attempted to stop handing out degree trading stamp books and the course stamps to fill them.

There are a number of fields that students should know about if they are interested in working in a library or information center. Using an information-transfer model as our base, several fields in which graduates were expected to be competent were identified as follows:

- philosophical and theoretical issues of librarianship;
- selection and acquisition;
- organization, preparation, and preservation;
- interpretation, dissemination, and utilization;
- administration and operation.

In addition, the individual was expected to have background in two general knowledge areas—languages (foreign, mathematical, and computer) and research methods and skills.

As can be seen, the areas of competence subsume all the functional areas of librarianship and information science. Some functions are or can be quite theoretical or at least abstract in content, while others are skill oriented. The program tried to combine related functions so as to have fields with both theory and practice. The faculty of the school were to be primarily responsible for guiding students in the theoretical areas of a field, while the internship experience was to supply the practical skills. By working together to create the program, the school and the local libraries were working partners in the process of developing new librarians. Both groups gained better insights into

each other's problems and both taught something to the other—a benefit for everyone involved.

The concern of the program was to help persons become competent in the fields identified as important for librarianship. How each person gained that competence was an open matter. The school did not stop offering formal courses. (Perhaps it should have, if the program really had been interested in true development.) A person could take as many as twenty courses in the school and the university, with just a normal course load in six quarters and a summer session. Formal classroom instruction was just one of five methods identified as appropriate to gaining competence; the others were independent study, directed individual study, working experience, and internship experience.

The Final Result

So much for the intent—what was the outcome? As with most programs, there has been a mixture of success and failure. Both Horn and the author are distressed that they failed in their major hope, of moving from education to development. Today UCLA is back to required courses (the students voted for required courses in 1974, a landslide of approximately 126 to 5). Faculty members have been encouraged to develop tracks (lists of courses) for various areas of specialization, such as academic librarianship, information science, children's librarianship, media librarianship, and so on. The trading stamp mentality has returned, at least to some extent. With more time and a variety of areas of specialization, the trading stamp books are still highly personalized but are becoming less and less so. Internships, formal course work, and directed independent study (a formal course number) are now the chief modes of demonstrating competence. Today the word competence is seldom even used. We are back to education—perhaps at a higher level than before, but it nevertheless is not development.

When the students voted to return to required courses, the author was personally quite disappointed. Perhaps he should not have been. Shortly after the student vote, he went to the Nordic countries to study their library school programs, and in Denmark he visited the newest university in the country, Roskilde University. The entire university program originally was geared to development rather than education—no formal courses, students organized into “families” of seven persons, exploration of group interests with the assistance of facilitators, no examinations. It was a daring undertaking. Today, however, to a large extent its program resembles those in the older universities, primarily as a result of student pressure and needs.

Decision-making is a risky activity. Mistakes can be made. If a mistake is made, a high price may have to be paid—high not only in a financial sense but also in time, energy, and emotions. When the author teaches management, one major objective is to help students break down the barriers to decision-making. People should not become

what it did do was leave the mode of achievement in the students’ laps. However, the program did try to dodge some of the responsibility by stating that it was acting that way only until such time as the professional associations came forward with a better proposal. As Horn noted in *Special Libraries* 62 (no. 12): 523 (Dec 1971):

This model has been developed for the purpose of assisting decision-making on professional education for the 1970s and even the 1980s. Any school that adopts it, or some modification of it, for its plan and then begins to implement the plan will probably encounter unanticipated problems or unexpected reactions by students, alumni, practitioners, academic senates, and university administrators. However, if professional associations are able to make decisions about competencies needed and to consider real certification programs, the decisions the schools must make will be better ones and the problems of improving professional education will be greatly simplified.

So far, the appeal to a “higher” authority to take on the decision-making risk has been generally unanswered.

People should not become award winners for prudence when what they really have done is master the art of decision avoidance.

award winners for prudence when what they really have done is master the art of decision avoidance. Many persons would rather not take the responsibility and risk of making a wrong decision; many institutions would also like to avoid this. Therefore, it is not surprising to find students wanting the school to assume the risk of deciding what they need to take in order to become librarians. If there is a mistake, they can blame the school.

Schools would like to avoid this responsibility as well. Some may say that UCLA tried to put it back on the students by starting the program described here. The author will not accept this charge, since the program did identify the fields of competence;

The author is a “slow learner,” but he now thinks that development is not something that can be institutionalized. Because it is dependent upon individual needs and desires, it cannot be forced on anyone. Library schools should offer an environment that may stimulate individuals to go on from education to development—provide resources, encouragement and the opportunity, but not require it.

What about successes? These far outweigh the failures. Through the UCLA internship program, an active interaction between school (students and faculty) and field has been achieved. The vast majority (76%) of UCLA students sign up for one, two, or three quarters of internship during

their second year. An intern is supervised by a practicing librarian and a faculty member. Interns are expected to work at a professional activity for twelve hours per week. Often this is extended to twenty hours of actual work experience, but only twelve hours are counted for course credit. Evaluations of the intern experience are prepared by the student, the faculty member, and most importantly, by the field librarian.

What the internship program has done is to allow the school to reduce the amount of training done—this is accomplished in the field—while

UCLA concentrates on education. It also helps to keep the faculty in touch with current practices rather than reading about it or remembering “how it was when I did it back in 19—.” Furthermore, it has involved the field librarians and information specialists in the school’s program. All of these factors have had a beneficial effect on the program.

Graduates of the UCLA program have a great deal to offer an employer. They have had the “core” background, they probably have had some practical experience at the professional level, and they know about one area of librar-

Figure 1. Three-year Program; MA/MLS Public/Not-for-profit Management.

Fall		First Year (GSLIS)		Spring	
		Winter			
402	Intro to Bibliography	404	Intro to Info Science	400	Intro to Librarianship
410	Descriptive Cataloging	411	Subj Cataloging & Classification	430	Selection & Acquisition of Library Materials
420	Basic Sources of Info	421	Comprehensive Biblio	Type of library course	
Fall		Second Year (GSM)		Spring	
		Winter			
440	Problem Solving: Individual	441	Problem Solving: Complex Systems	412	Management of Organizations
402	Data Analysis, Statistics and Decision Making	Two of the following:		Two of the following:	
403	Managerial Accounting	404	Managerial Computing	409	Personnel Management and Labor Relations
404		405	Managerial Economics: The Organization	410	Operations Management
405		406	Managerial Economics: Forecasting	411	Elements of Marketing
406	One of these	407	Managerial Model Building		
407		408	Managerial Finance	292	Management in the Not-for-Profit Sector
Fall		Third Year (Split)		Spring	
		Winter			
420	Management Policy	257	Labor-Management Relations in Public & Non-Profit Sectors	231B	Non-Profit Sector Financial Policy
225B	Info Systems for Planning & Control	GSLIS 414 Principles of Indexing & Abstracting		GSLIS 424 Computer-Base Reference Service	
292C	Comprehensive Planning in the Public Sector	29XE	Budgeting & Allocation	250A	Human Resource Management
GSLIS 490	University Library Internship	444A	Management Field Study	444B	Management Field Study

Possible option: It may become possible to replace one of the three courses on personnel (i.e., 250A, 250B, and 257) with a substantive course from GSLIS.

Figure 2. Typical Two-year Program for Students' Concentration in Computers and Information Systems.

Fall		First Year Winter		Spring	
440	Nucleus Managerial Problem Solving: Individual	441	Nucleus Managerial Problem Solving: Complex Systems	412	Management Process Management of Organizations
402	Management analysis Data Analysis, Statistics and Decision Making	404	Management analysis Managerial Computing	Functional field One of the following: 408 Managerial Finance 409 Personnel Management and Labor Relations 410 Operations Management 411 Elements of Marketing	
403	Management analysis Managerial Accounting*	Management analysis One of the following: 405 Managerial Economics: The Organization 406 Managerial Economics: Forecasting 407 Managerial Model Building		408	Functional field
405	Management analysis	408	Functional field	409	Concentration requirement
406	One of these	409		410	Computer Programming Methods*
407		410	One of these	411	
		411		113B	

*This course now required of GSLIS students in information science.

Fall		Second Year Winter		Spring	
420	Management process Management Policy	444A	Nucleus Management Field Study	444B	Nucleus Management Field Study
224A	Concentration requirement Computer Systems Analysis	224B	Concentration requirement Management of Computer-based Information Systems		Concentration requirement
225A	Concentration requirement Principles of Information Systems	224C	Concentration requirement Systems Analysis for Computer-based Information		Concentration requirement
GSLIS 240	Free elective Information Systems Analysis & Design	GSLIS 242	Free elective Information Retrieval Systems	GSLIS 249	Free elective Seminar in Information Science

ianship in some depth (their specialization field). Second-year students also offer a true challenge to the faculty. Areas can be explored in some depth, and students bring to the classroom their field experience, from a variety of libraries. These experiences can be compared, contrasted, and other modes of operation can be suggested. (Second-year students can be fun!)

Another plus factor is that UCLA's students are more committed to librarianship than ever before. Why spend two years getting a degree when there are several nearby schools that will get you out in one year? The only answer to that question that the author has heard is "because I think I will be better prepared for the future." The UCLA students have a high commitment to librarianship and are more likely to be thinking in terms of a career rather than just a job. An increase can be found in the academic qualifications of applicants, as reflected in the average GPA of the entering class. All in all, these are a group of persons who, given encouragement and stimulation, are capable and likely to go on developing and become the new breed librarians, that is, persons who never stop growing and exploring new ideas.

A New Start

Starting in the fall of 1979, the school hopes to offer another option for individuals wishing to specialize in library or information science management. This new program will last three years; a student will earn both an MLS and an MBA (as shown in Figures 1 and 2). The first year is taken in the library school, the second is in the Graduate School of Management (GSM), and the third is divided between the two schools. It will require at least two quarters of field experience in a library or information center. Although not too many students (five to ten) are expected to enroll in the program, it is another step toward providing a new breed librarian who will remain a "new breed" for a long time.

Overall, everyone at the school is pleased with the success of the new program. Both Horn and the author are disappointed that the competence concept and their efforts to move toward development did not succeed. Did the school make a mistake in making the decision it did? The answer is a resounding "no"—it would be done again. In fact, it is being done again with the new management program, although in this case, the author does not view it as anything more than additional education.

Conclusion

In ten years of teaching the basic course in library management, the author has attempted to drive two points home. First, people are the means by which things are accomplished; libraries are people-oriented institutions in which everyone must be treated as human beings, not as cogs in a machine. Therefore, library schools and libraries should not just train a staff. They should educate and strive to create an environment in which interested persons can develop and grow. Second, decision-making is difficult, but it must be done. Risks are always involved, and there will always be a mix of success and failure. However, avoiding a decision is worse than making a mistake. A mistake can usually be corrected—from it a certain amount of learning can take place. The library schools and libraries must join together in creating the environment in which the new breed librarian can develop. Neither can do it alone. To do so means making some risky decisions—however, the time for decision was yesterday, is today, and will be forever.

Manuscript received Jun 19, 1978. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Feb 16, 1979.

G. Edward Evans is senior editor, Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, Colo.

Counting Journal Title Usage in the Health Sciences

Ruth W. Wender

Extension Library Services, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library,
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73190

■ The Extension Division of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library conducted a noncomputerized study of the journal title usage by its clients. These users were from two basic kinds of hospitals: those with libraries and those without. The conclusion reached was that a valid journal title study should include numbers of requesters as well as numbers of requests. It was felt that the studies approached greater validity in direct proportion to the number of relevant parameters used.

IN THESE DAYS of rising costs, many librarians are counting services—circulation, interlibrary loan, reference, and so on. It is important for librarians to know whether the materials and services offered justify the expenditures required, and to determine the users of each service. *Library Literature* (1) reflects these concerns by the number of citations listed in each issue under the subject heading "Use Studies."

Some of the published articles listed under this heading are quite simple, while others include detailed statistical analyses with curves, graphs, loops, regression factors, and so on. Statistical analysts can understand the complicated ones quite easily, but many librarians find them difficult to interpret. Some librarians are neither statisticians nor do they have a computer program available. Yet they need to tabulate

usage. What should they count, and how much? Is simply listing enough?

The Extension Division of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library is presently without computer availability, but it must ascertain the journal titles that are requested most by its users. Therefore, the division attempted to determine the guidelines it needed to follow for its usage studies.

Questions Raised

The librarians of the Extension Division asked the following questions:

- For a valid journal title study, is it sufficient to list journal titles that are requested the greatest number of times?
- Will two compilations of journal titles from the same data base differ, if one lists journal titles by number of

Table 1. Journal Titles and Articles Requested.

Users	Nos. of Titles	% of total titles requested	Nos. of articles requested	% of total articles requested
Individuals	723	68.5%	2357	55.9%
Institutions	680	64.45%	1859	44.1%
Common to Both	348	33.0%	NA	NA
Totals	1055	100%	4216	100%

requests while the other records titles by number of requesters for each journal?

- Will lists of journal titles requested most often by users at hospitals with a librarian differ from those requested by users at hospitals without a librarian and an organized library?

- Will publication of materials differ for users at these two different kinds of institutions, i.e., those with libraries and those without?

Background and Methods

Extension Library Services had conducted two previous journal title studies with purposes different from those already stated (2,3). The earlier analyses developed a basic form to be used for each journal title. This basic form was used, but with more categories of users' groups.

The present study covers all requests for journal articles received from October 1975 through January 1976. The requesters were from two basic kinds of hospitals: those with libraries and those without. Thus, the requests from individual Oklahoma health professionals located at hospitals with no adequate library were labelled "individual." The second class of requests, those received from all Oklahoma hospital libraries, except any on the University campus, were called "institutional." (All campus libraries as well as all other interlibrary loan requests and requests from campus personnel are handled by another division of the library.)

A journal title was counted every time there was a request for an individual article from it. Consistent with

earlier extension studies, this survey counted all journal requests, whether they were filled by the Extension Division or referred to another library for completion.

The methodology was straightforward. All pertinent data was recorded on an 8 in. X 11 in. form constructed to survey specifications by the university printing department. The form was divided into vertical columns by dates in order to record the numbers of articles requested for each publication date. The vertical spaces were not uniform in size. The largest space was left for the year immediately preceding, with slightly lesser amounts for the two years before that one. Any combination of several years received a larger space.

The form was further divided horizontally with the upper half for tabulation of individuals' requests and the lower half for requests of institutions. Furthermore, lengthwise columns were drawn in each half of the sheet for each class of users, with at least two lines reserved for each class for each date. The classes for individuals were physicians, nurses, dentists, fourth year medical students on preceptorship in rural Oklahoma, and one research group. The classes for institutions were physicians, nurses, and dentists. For both groups, everyone else was lumped together as "other." The results of the findings by professions of users will be reported elsewhere.

Every requested journal title was recorded, regardless of its subject field.

At the time of the study, Extension Library Services maintained a daily log book into which all necessary data about user, profession, location, date,

Table 2. Alphabetical List of Journal Titles with Fifteen or More Requests. October 1975-January 1976.

Journal title	No. of requests	No. of requesters
Acta Medica Scandinavica	24	11
American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	45	17
American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy	31	9
American Journal of the Medical Sciences	18	9
American Journal of Medicine	17	15
American Journal of Nursing	25	14
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	46	23
American Journal of Psychiatry	24	8
Annals of Internal Medicine	40	24
Annals of the New York Academy of Science	21	11
Archives of Internal Medicine	32	19
Archives of Oral Biology	19	5
Archives of Otolaryngology	15	8
British Dental Journal	23	7
British Heart Journal	15	14
British Journal of Surgery	18	12
British Medical Journal	81	49
Cancer	15	12
Chest	17	8
Clinica Chimica Acta	16	11
Clinical Orthopedics	19	9
Diabetes	38	13
Executive Housekeeper	20	4
Gut	18	10
Israel Journal of Medical Science	19	16
Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology	28	7
Journal of the American Dental Association	34	9
Journal of the American Geriatrics Society	16	12
Journal of the American Medical Association	53	35
Journal of Dental Research	46	9
Journal of Dentistry for Children	16	5
Journal of Infectious Diseases	20	8
Journal of Pediatrics	29	19
Lancet	73	36
Laryngoscope	28	8
Medical Clinics of North America	20	13
Medical Journal of Australia	26	24
New England Journal of Medicine	67	39
New York State Journal of Medicine	15	14
Nursing Times	30	18
Obstetrics and Gynecology	23	10
Pediatrics	15	10
Postgraduate Medicine	33	20
Practitioner	17	16
Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine	24	19
South African Medical Journal	25	18
Southern Medical Journal	18	14

and so on were recorded. It was necessary to go through the entire four months' records several times. The extension division has now abandoned the log book and instead retains one copy of the interlibrary loan request or individual photocopy request. At the end of each month these are filed alphabetically by title, which should expedite the counting for any future journal title studies.

Data on Requests and Requesters

From the initial recording of information on the forms, data was assembled as shown in Table 1.

A list was then compiled of all the journal titles receiving fifteen or more requests (Table 2). The log book was consulted once more so that the name and profession of each person making a request could be recorded on the back of the form for each title receiving fifteen or more requests. Two more lists were then prepared, one showing the top twenty journal titles when the total number of requests was considered and one enumerating the top twenty titles when the number of requesters was the determining factor. Table 3 compiles the twenty-seven titles from the two lists.

The first four titles by requests are the first four by requesters although not in the identical order. These four are *British Medical Journal*, *Lancet*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. However, six of the top twenty titles with the largest number of requests, or 30%, were not among the top twenty based on the number of requesters.

On the other hand, seven (33%) of the twenty-one journal titles with the largest number of requesters were not among the top twenty by requests. The thirteen titles that were not in the top twenty both by requests and requesters were *American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy*, *American Journal of Medicine*, *British Heart Journal*, *Diabetes*, *Israel Journal of Medical Science*, *Journal of the American Dental Association*, *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, *Journal of Dental*

Research, *Laryngoscope*, *New York State Journal of Medicine*, *Practitioner*, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, and *Southern Medical Journal*.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine had nineteen requesters seeking it, which ranks it in ninth place by requesters. It was not among the top twenty by requests, for it had only twenty-four total requests, one less than the twentieth journal title listed by requests. Yet *Journal of Dental Research*, with forty-six requests (six in rank by requests), and *Journal of the American Dental Association*, with thirty-four requests (ten in rank by requests), were not within the top twenty by requesters for they had only nine different requesters. Thus, if one were examining both the total number of requests and the total number of requesters for a journal title, the lists would vary. A journal title study, to be truly valid, needs both the number of total requests as well as the number of different requesters.

Robert Goehlert published an excellent study of periodical use in economics and political science at Indiana University. He not only included lists by requests and requesters but also by number of times cited. However, he considered eighteen of twenty-five titles common to both a Total Requests List and a Total Requesters List in the economics field as showing a high degree of correlation (4). In the Oklahoma Extension Division study fourteen of the twenty-seven journals, or 51.9%, were common to both a Total Requests and Total Requesters listing.

Title Data by Type of Hospital

The next comparison made was of journal titles requested by users at hospitals with libraries and those without. Table 4 lists journal titles with fifteen or more requests from individuals, while Table 5 lists journal titles with fifteen or more requests from institutions.

Only the title *British Medical Journal* is common to both lists. There were only seven journal titles from which fifteen or more requests were received from
special libraries

institutional users (Table 5), while the list for individual users contains twenty-seven journal titles which received fifteen or more requests (Table 4). No doubt the answer to this variation in amount and variety of journal titles is related to the number and variety of journal titles which are owned and accessible in hospitals with organized libraries and a librarian.

Data on Publication Dates of Requests

To determine publication dates of materials requested by users at hospi-

tals with libraries and those without, we analyzed our data further. Table 6 tabulates the number of requests received from institutions and from individuals, as well as for a subset of the individuals, the research group.

The date comparison between individual and institutional requests showed no appreciable differences for the most recent five-year and ten-year publication date periods. This was contrary to the findings in our 1971-72 study in which 85% of the requests from individuals was for materials within the last five publication years, while for

• •

Table 3. Top Journal Titles—Total Requests and Requesters with Rank. Alphabetically Listed. October 1975–January 1976.*

Journal title	No. requests	Rank by requests	No. requesters	Rank by requesters
1 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	45	7	17	14
2 American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy	31	13	...	...
3 American Journal of Medicine	...	...	15	17
4 American Journal of Nursing	25	19	14	18
5 American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	46	5	23	7
6 Annals of Internal Medicine	40	8	24	5
7 Archives of Internal Medicine	32	12	19	9
8 British Heart Journal	...	...	14	18
9 British Medical Journal	81	1	49	1
10 Diabetes	38	9	...	...
11 Israel Journal of Medical Science	...	...	16	15
12 Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology	28	16	...	...
13 Journal of the American Dental Association	34	10	...	...
14 Journal of the American Medical Association	53	4	35	4
15 Journal of Dental Research	46	6	...	...
16 Journal of Pediatrics	29	15	19	9
17 Lancet	73	2	36	3
18 Laryngoscope	28	16	...	...
19 Medical Journal of Australia	26	18	24	5
20 New England Journal of Medicine	67	3	39	2
21 New York State Journal of Medicine	...	...	14	18
22 Nursing Times	30	14	18	12
23 Postgraduate Medicine	33	11	20	8
24 Practitioner	...	...	16	15
25 Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine	...	...	19	9
26 South African Medical Journal	25	19	18	12
27 Southern Medical Journal	...	...	14	18

*No figures are given unless the title is within the top twenty for that category.

institutions the percentage was 69.3% (3). In this earlier study of 1971-72, 94.2% of requests from individuals was for the last ten publication years. For institutions, however, the most recent ten publication years accounted for 83.3% of the institutional requests in the 1971-72 analysis.

In the 1975-76 study, if the research group requests are eliminated from the individual requests, the percentages change somewhat (Table 7). The requests for the most recent five publication years then become 82.3% of the requests from all individuals except the research group; request for the most recent ten publication years become 91.8%. The percentages then follow the pattern of the 1971-72 study. We do not advocate eliminating a portion of the requests in order to make the answers adhere to a particular model, but we do recommend analyzing the component

parts to determine why the statistics appear this way.

In this case, during the months of the 1975-76 study, the surveyors were aware of the activities of a particular research group of three health professionals who had obtained grant funds to engage in an intensive retrospective study. The principal investigator was writing a book for which the Extension Division supplied photocopies of many articles of historical interest. These three health professionals requested 387 photocopies of journal articles, which represented 16.4% of the requests by individual health professionals. However, 54.5% of the requests for materials older than ten years were from this research group (Table 7). (The book has gone to press, and the journal requests for articles older than ten years from this group has become almost nonexistent.)

Table 4. Journal Titles Requested Fifteen or More Times by Individuals, All Professions. October 1975-January 1976.

Journal title	No. requests	No. requesters
1 Lancet	62	27
2 New England Journal of Medicine	58	34
3 British Medical Journal	55	28
4 Journal of the American Medical Association	45	29
5 American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	43	21
6 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	42	15
7 Journal of Dental Research	40	5
8 Diabetes	37	12
9 Annals of Internal Medicine	33	20
10 Journal of the American Dental Association	28	4
11 American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy	26	5
11 Archives of Internal Medicine	26	16
13 Journal of Pediatrics	24	16
13 Postgraduate Medicine	24	16
15 American Journal of Psychiatry	23	7
16 American Journal of Nursing	20	11
16 British Dental Journal	20	4
16 Obstetrics and Gynecology	20	8
19 Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology	19	3
20 Archives of Oral Biology	18	4
20 Medical Clinics of North America	18	11
22 South African Medical Journal	18	12
23 Chest	17	8
23 Annals of the New York Academy of Science	17	6
24 American Journal of Medicine	15	13
24 Journal of Dentistry for Children	15	4
24 Nursing Times	15	7

Table 5. Journal Titles Requested Fifteen or More Times by Libraries. October 1975-January 1976

Journal title	Requests	Requesters
1 Laryngoscope	27	7
2 British Medical Journal	26	21
3 Executive Housekeeper	20	3
4 British Journal of Surgery	15	10
4 Clinical Orthopedics	15	7
4 Nursing Times	15	10
4 Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine	15	13

Table 6. Total Journal Requests by Publication Dates. October 1975-January 1976.

Date	Individual	Research* group	Individual minus research group	Institution	Total
1976†					
1975	442	61	380	330	772
1974	603	29	574	442	1045
1973	405	20	385	322	727
1972	186	13	173	172	358
1971	118	8	110	121	239
1970	77	11	66	68	145
1969	42	9	33	61	103
1968	40	11	29	43	83
1967	50	13	37	25	75
1966	42	20	22	27	69
1965	26	12	14	27	53
1960-64	123	59	64	105	228
1955-59	65	23	42	40	105
1950-54	26	12	14	40	66
1945-49	21	13	8	11	32
1940-44	19	11	8	7	26
1930-39	27	19	8	13	40
1920-29	20	19	1	5	25
1910-19	10	9	1	0	10
1900-09	15	15	0	0	15
Totals	2357	387	1970	1859	4216

*The research group is a subset of the individual. Three health professionals, headed by a physician, conducted an epidemiological study with retrospective features.

†The one 1976 request was included with those from 1975.

Table 7. Categorized Percentages* of Total Requests.

Dates Published	Individuals	Research group	Individuals minus research	Institutions
1971-75	74.4%	33.9%	82.3%	74.6%
1966-75	85.1%	40.8%	91.8%	86.7%

*Percentages given for each category are based on that category's total figures only.

Conclusions

The four questions asked for our Oklahoma usage studies may be answered as follows:

- A valid journal title study should include an enumeration of requesters.

- The list compiled of most frequently requested journal articles differed from the list showing the journal titles with the greatest number of requesters. Fourteen of twenty-seven journals titles, or 51.9%, were common to both lists.

- The lists of journal titles with the largest numbers of requests differed according to whether users were from hospitals with libraries or those without libraries.

- Dates of materials requested from the institutional and individual users did not differ when total users from both groups were considered. However, when thorough analysis of individual users was made so that requests for one small user group performing a one-time study could be separated, the date pattern of the remaining individuals differed from that of the institutional users.

We feel that our Oklahoma Extension Division usage studies approach greater validity in direct proportion to the number of applicable parameters added

to the consideration of the total number of requests. Since neither users nor titles remain static, "use studies" must be repeated periodically. It is important also to remember the uniqueness of each library's individual users.

Although access to a computer program saves time, the librarian without one can do acceptable studies of journal usage by a counting and tabulating method which thoroughly analyzes both requests and requesters.

Literature Cited

1. *Library Literature*. New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1970-April 1978.
2. Wender, Ruth and Karen Lehr / Study of Medical Journals Used by Individual Oklahoma Physicians. *Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association* 66:426-429 (Oct 1973).
3. Wender, Ruth / Hospital Journal Title Usage Study. *Special Libraries* 66 (no.11):532-537 (Nov 1975).
4. Goehlert, Robert / Periodical Use in an Academic Library. *Special Libraries* 69 (no.2):51-60 (Feb 1978).

Manuscript received Sep 7, 1978. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Jan 15, 1979.



Ruth W. Wender is assistant library director, Extension Services, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center Library, Oklahoma City.

Interlibrary Loan of Photocopies of Articles Under the New Copyright Law

John Steuben

University of Denver, Graduate School of Librarianship, Denver, Colo. 80208

■ This paper reports on the relation between interlibrary loan photocopying and the copyright guideline limits as suggested by the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) for the proviso portion of the 1976 Copyright Law Subsection 108(g)(2). This study attempted to apply the CONTU Guidelines to the interlibrary loan records for periodicals for 1976, 1977, and the first quarter of 1978 at a large, special, scientific library. For these three time periods, over 63% of requests were found to be for articles published within ten years prior to the date of request and more than 79% of requests involved five or fewer articles per periodical per year. Interlibrary photocopying requests in excess of the five-copy "CONTU limit" amounted to 1.0% of requests in 1976, 0.9% of requests in 1977, while none were identified for the first quarter of 1978.

ON Oct 19, 1976, the President signed the Copyright Revision Bill into law, thus making it Public Law 94-553. Since 1954 when Congress authorized the Copyright Office to prepare a series of studies to serve as background for revision hearings, copyright has been a major issue in librarianship. By no means has the new revision ended the controversy. Copyright remains a key concern of all librarians. "Fair Use", which is now codified in the new law as Section 107, and the library photocopying exemp-

tion described in Section 108 are two parts which particularly affect libraries.

Of particular importance in this study and to libraries in general is Section 108 (Limitations on Exclusive Rights: Reproduction by Libraries and Archives). Subsection 108(g)(2) of the law states:

The rights of reproduction and distribution under this section extend to the isolated and unrelated reproduction or distribution of a single copy or phonorecord of the same material on separate occasions, but do not extend to cases where the library or archives, or its employee, engages in the systematic reproduction or distribution of single or multiple copies or phonorecords of material described in subsection (d): PROVIDED, That nothing

John Steuben is currently working at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.



in this clause prevents a library or archives from participating in interlibrary arrangements that do not have, as their purpose or effect, that the library or archives receiving such copies or phonorecords for distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work (1).

In an effort to ensure that concerned parties arrived at a consensus on use of copyrighted material, the U.S. Congress urged the parties to meet together. The result of these meetings was a set of guidelines for use of copyrighted material which specify and detail the conditions that constitute "Fair Use." The text of the introduction to *Guidelines for Interlibrary Arrangements*, and Section 1 of "Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108(g)(2)," issued by the House Judiciary Subcommittee Report of Sep 3, 1976, explains the following:

Subsection 108(g)(2) of the bill deals, among other things, with limits on interlibrary arrangements for photocopying. It prohibits systematic photocopying of copyrighted materials but permits interlibrary arrangements "that do not have, as their purpose or effect, that the library or archives receiving such copies or phonorecords for distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work."

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works [CONTU] offered its good offices to the House and Senate subcommittees in bringing the interested parties together to see if agreement could be reached on what a realistic definition would be of "such aggregate quantities." The Commission consulted with the parties and suggested the interpretation which follows, on which there has been substantial agreement by the principal library, publisher, and author organizations. The Commission considers the guidelines which follow to be a workable and fair interpretation of the intent of the proviso portion of subsection 108(g)(2).

These guidelines are intended to provide guidance in the application of section 108 to the most frequently encountered interlibrary case: a library's obtaining from another library, in lieu of interlibrary loan, copies of articles from relatively recent issues of periodicals—those published within five years prior to the date of the request. The guidelines do not specify what aggregate quantity of copies of an article or articles published in a periodical, the issue date of which is more than five years prior to the date when the request for the copy thereof is made, constitutes a substitute for a subscription to such periodical. The meaning of the proviso to subsection 108(g)(2) in such case is left to future interpretation.

The point has been made that the present practice on interlibrary loans and use of photocopies in lieu of loans may be supplemented or even largely replaced by a system in which one or more agencies or institutions, public or private, exist for the specific purpose of providing a central source for photocopies. Of course, these guidelines would not apply to such a situation.

Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108(g)(2)

1. As used in the proviso of subsection 108(g)(2), the words "... such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work" shall mean:

(a) with respect to any given periodical (as opposed to any given issue of a periodical), filled requests of a library or archives (a "requesting entity") within any calendar year for a total of six or more copies of an article or articles published in

such periodical within five years prior to the date of the request. These guidelines specifically shall not apply, directly or indirectly, to any request of a requesting entity for a copy or copies of an article or articles published in any issue of a periodical, the publication date of which is more than five years prior to the date when the request is made. These guidelines do not define the meaning, with respect to such a request, of "... such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to [such periodical]."

(b) with respect to any other material described in subsection 108(d) (including fiction and poetry), filled requests of a requesting entity within any calendar year for a total of six or more copies or phonorecords of or from any given work (including a collective work) during the entire period when such material shall be protected by copyright.

2. In the event that a requesting entity—

(a) shall have in force or shall have entered an order for a subscription to a periodical, or

(b) has within its collection, or shall have entered an order for, a copy or phonorecord of any other copyrighted work,

material from either category of which it desires to obtain by copy from another library or archives (the "supplying entity"), because the material to be copied is not reasonably available for use by the requesting entity itself, then the fulfillment of such request shall be treated as though the requesting entity made such copy from its own collection. A library or archives may request a copy or phonorecord from a supplying entity only under those circumstances where the requesting entity would have been able, under the provisions of section 108, to supply such copy from materials in its own collection.

3. No request for a copy or phonorecord of any material to which these guidelines apply may be fulfilled by the supplying entity unless such request is accompanied by a representation by the requesting entity that the request was made in conformity with these guidelines.

4. The requesting entity shall maintain records of all requests made by it for copies or phonorecords of any materials to which these guidelines apply and shall

maintain records of the fulfillment of such requests, which records shall be retained until the end of the third complete calendar year after the end of the calendar year in which the respective request shall have been made.

5. As part of the review provided for in subsection 108(i), these guidelines shall be reviewed not later than five years from the effective date of this bill (2).

Effects on Interlibrary Loan

It is not clear what impact the new copyright law will have on interlibrary loan activity involving periodicals. There is, however, a need to know whether present library practices can be expected to comply with the new guidelines. This study was an attempt to apply these CONTU Guidelines to the interlibrary loan records for periodicals from 1976, 1977, and the first quarter of 1978 at a large special library. For the purposes of this study a periodical was considered to be any serially numbered and issued publication which appears with at least annual frequency, including the published transactions, proceedings, and papers of conferences. Such a definition was chosen because it is the working definition used at the subject library.

The subject library is the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Library located at the Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colo. Boulder Laboratories maintains a technical library as a service to its scientific staff in supporting the Laboratories' research programs. The library consists of a main library and a branch library. Materials cover the areas of atmospheric physics, cryogenics, earth sciences, mathematics, meteorology, physics, plasma and space physics, and radio. The library has collected more than 37,000 titles; it subscribes to over 900 journals and has over 14,000 bound volumes of journals. The library also subscribes to many of the abstracting and indexing services for scientific literature and has access to over 100 on-line bibliographic files.

The records for periodical articles

Table 1. Age and Number of Articles Requested.

Re- quest Year	All Articles Requested			Articles from Same Periodical		
	% more than ten years old	% within five years	% within ten years	% one request	% five requests or less	% six requests or more
1976	25.7	54.3	73.0	48.0	91.4	8.6
1977	36.2	42.8	63.8	46.5	79.9	20.1
1978 1st quarter	27.0	48.6	71.8	68.6	95.6	4.4

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Requests Among Periodicals.

Frequency of Request	Number of Periodicals by Request Year		
	1976	1977	1978 (1st quarter)
1	375	502	216
2	83	85	22
3	31	34	8
4	4	9	3
5	13	9	1
6	4	4	1
7	1	4	...
8	1	3	1
9	...	1	...
10	...	3	...
11	...	1	...
:	:	:	:
13	1	...	...
14	...	1	...
15	1	1	...
:	:	:	:
21	...	1	...
:	:	:	:
39	...	1	...

requested through interlibrary loan during 1976, 1977, and the first quarter of 1978 were examined. A tally was made for each year which included periodical title, volume and issue number, and date of publication for each item requested. This information was then analyzed for frequency of request from each periodical, as well as age of item at time of request, to identify the instances where requests had exceeded the five-copy "CONTU limit" described in the guidelines. A summary of the results is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Number of Requests

Perhaps the most striking feature of the results in Table 1 is the large number of requests made for material ten years old or less. Material in this category represented 73.0% of total periodical requests for 1976, 63.8% for 1977, and 71.8% for the first quarter of 1978. The frequency distribution of requests among periodicals is shown in Table 2. It is apparent that most transactions were single requests, that is, a request for one copy of one article from

one periodical for the year. In 1976, 91.4% of requests involved five or fewer articles per periodical. Requests for 1977 and the first quarter of 1978 in this category amounted to 79.9% and 95.6% of the total, respectively. Correspondingly, requests of six or more articles per periodical per year amounted to 8.6% of requests in 1976, 20.1% for 1977, and 4.4% for the first quarter of 1978.

The author has estimated from data not presented here, which included year of publication and number of requests, that requests in excess of the five-copy CONTU limit equaled 1.0% of requests in 1976, and 0.9% in 1977. In 1976, requests for articles from one journal exceeded the five-copy CONTU limit. The current subscription price for this periodical is \$11.00 per year. (Prices are taken from the 16th edition of *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*; they are probably less than actual current prices.) Acquiring this periodical would have required an expenditure of 0.02% of that year's periodicals budget. Three periodicals exceeded the five-copy CONTU limit in 1977. The subscription prices for these publications are \$123.74, \$50.00, and \$593.95, which together represents about 1.1% of that year's periodicals budget. Requests for articles from two periodicals reached the five-copy CONTU limit during the first quarter of 1978. With subscription prices at \$50.00 and \$20.00 per year, these journals would require approximately 0.08% of the 1978 periodicals budget.

Although it is difficult to establish the exact cost for each interlibrary loan request, \$10.00 per request has been suggested as a reasonable average cost (3). At this rate, acquiring articles from those periodicals for which the five-copy CONTU limit was exceeded would cost \$130 in 1976, and \$390 in 1977. Although this limit was not exceeded in the first quarter of 1978, it has been reached in two cases. A total of fourteen requests have been filled from these two periodicals for a cost of \$140. In 1976 and 1978 it would appear to have been more economical to subscribe to



the periodicals in question. Due to the high price of one of the periodicals, the library saved money by borrowing in 1977. On the average, it has been suggested that the break-even point is six requests. Above this it is more economical to subscribe to a periodical than to borrow it (3). A certain amount of discretion is necessary in making such decisions, however, because of the wide variation in subscription prices and in costs of handling, binding, and storage. Finally, it would not make economic sense to subscribe to a periodical based on one year's requests if it was not needed again. Repeated requests over several years would, however, indicate a more permanent value and be a surer basis upon which to decide to subscribe.

Frequency of Requests

Analysis of the frequency of requests among periodicals showed that requests for one article per periodical accounted for a large part of the total requests: 48% in 1976, 46.9% in 1977, and 68.6% for the first quarter of 1978. A study similar to the present one was performed at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Library, Washington, D.C. Using the 1976 periodicals interlibrary loan data, the study showed that 66% of requests were for one article per periodical (3). This is 18% more than was found at the NOAA Library for 1976. For this same period 13% of requests were for six or more per peri-

odical at NBS, compared with 8.6% at NOAA. This indicated that more requests at the NOAA Library involved two to five requests per periodical than at NBS. Despite these differences, the results of both studies show similarities which suggest that, at least in these two libraries, requests for one article per periodical constitute a similar large percentage of total requests.

Results of this study show that most requests involved five or fewer requests per periodical per year. If the interlibrary photocopy activity does not increase, the NOAA Library could continue as it has in the past with few problems. However, the number of interlibrary photocopy requests for periodical articles is on the increase. Between 1976 and 1977 the number increased by 288 requests. The projected number of requests for 1978 is 1,260, or 190 more than in 1977. As the number of interlibrary requests increases, the problem of obtaining copies of material without exceeding the CONTU guidelines will probably increase also. If the results of this study are characteristic, then the increases in instances where the five-copy CONTU limit was exceeded between 1976 and 1977 may be an indication of what can be expected in the future.

The impact of computerized bibliographic retrieval on interlibrary activity is also of concern. This capability may cause a further increase in interlibrary requests. Such an effect has been reported in the literature. In one case, the introduction of computerized bibliographic retrieval resulted in a 50% increase in interlibrary requests, although the increase was not long-lived (4). Since the NOAA Library recently launched a program to increase patron awareness of this service, it is possible that there will be some impact on interlibrary activity. There is also the possibility that increased use of computerized bibliographic retrieval may alter the distribution of requests. In the past, requests were most numerous for material approximately one year old. This may be due to the delay involved in

citing related literature, which is one way in which researchers become aware of material not in the library. Computerized retrieval may partially eliminate this delay by increasing the user's awareness of such material.

Literature Cited

1. General Revision of Copyright Law. *Statutes at Large*. v. 90 (1976).
2. U.S. Congress, House/ *Report of the Conference Committee on the New Copyright Law*. H. R. Rep. No. 94-1733, 94th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1976.
3. Tucker, Jane C. and Elsie Cerutti/ *Impact of the New Copyright Law on Interlibrary Loan in a Research Library*. Washington, D.C., National Bureau of Standards Library, 1977 (in-house publication).
4. Martin, Jean K./ *Computer-Based Literature Searching: Impact on Interlibrary Loan Service*. *Special Libraries* 69 (no. 1):1-6 (Jan 1978).

Bibliography

1. Juliette, Ronald A./ "Copyright and Fair Use as They Relate to the Educational Use of Copyrighted Materials with Guidelines for Determining the Legality of Classroom Copying Practices." Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1977.
2. Librarian's Guide to the New Copyright Law. *The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information*, 22nd ed. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1977. p. 117-158.
3. Marke, Julius J./ Copyright Revision and Issues of Continuing Concern to the Librarian. *The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information*, 22nd ed. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1977. p. 159-171.
4. Special Libraries Association, Special Committee on Copyright Law Practice and Implementation/ *Library Photocopying and the U.S. Copyright Law of 1976: An Overview for Librarians and Their Counsel*. New York, Special Libraries Association, Dec 29, 1977.

Manuscript received Aug 10, 1978. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Mar 1, 1979.

John Steuben is assistant biological sciences librarian, Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

The Acquisition of Free Cartographic Materials: Request and Exchange

Barbara Tiberio

State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901

■ Reduced library budgets increase the importance of free cartographic material for map collection development. Sources of free materials, such as government agencies, foreign embassies, and chambers of commerce, are noted and discussed. The development of an exchange of duplicates program is also explored.

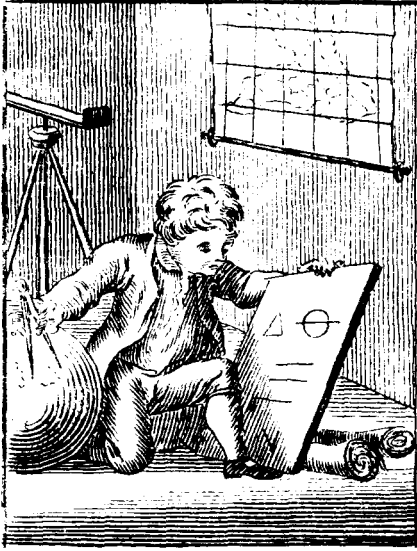
MANAGING for change in the map room may involve collection development with reduced or nonexistent funding. Alternate means of acquisition may therefore be necessary to supplement reduced purchasing power. The acquisition of free cartographic materials, always of interest to the map librarian, then takes on additional interest and importance. This paper deals with two strategies for the acquisition of free materials: one, acquisition by request, the other, acquisition by exchange.

Before dealing with specific sources of free materials, the idea of selectivity in the acquisition process should be introduced. The same rationale that guides collection development by purchase should guide collection development by any alternate method. In addition

to the undue burden caused by unused materials in the map room, sources of free materials tend to dry up if the stress put upon them is too great.

Depository Programs

The possibility of obtaining depository status with one or several government agencies provides one of the best sources of free materials for the map collection. The Defense Mapping Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Ocean Survey, and the United States Library Depository Program are rich sources of materials for qualifying libraries. These programs will not be discussed here since there are several excellent articles regarding them in the literature (1,2). Any library that is not a



depository should investigate the possibility of being so designated.

In libraries that are already depositories, it is a good idea to review materials currently being received. When the map room was set up in 1973 at the SUNY at Binghamton Science Library, the library assumed the U.S. Geological Survey depository status for topographic maps and special investigations. This status had previously rested with the Geology Department. Some three years later it occurred to the author that the library was receiving the 7½ and 15 minute quadrangle sheets but not the 1:250,000 series. By sending a letter to the Survey, this valuable series was added to the library's profile. Receipts, however, started at that point and were not retrospective. The Survey did supply the eighteen maps which provide coverage for New York State, in accordance with its policy to "sometimes supply maps of a local area to form the nucleus of a map reference library's collection"(3).

A review of the charts received on deposit from the National Ocean Survey proved helpful because use patterns for these sheets could be observed. Large-scale maps of some areas which had not been selected previously proved to be necessary and

were therefore added to our depository profile. At the same time, large-scale maps of other areas were not used and did not warrant the time involved needed to process them. Depository profiles and receipts should be checked periodically to determine their relevance to a particular collection.

This is especially important when the library is a member of the United States Library Depository Program. Census maps, weather maps, CIA maps and atlases, NASA space atlases, gazeteers, cartobibliographies, and cartographic reference materials may be received and housed in a separate documents collection. It is important, therefore, that the map librarian keep abreast of the cartographic items which are available within this broad federal program.

An additional world of caution is given here. It is possible, through depository programs, requests to other sources, and exchange programs, to acquire a great quantity of free cartographic material for the map library. It is easy to become carried away in the acquisition process and to request maps for which there may be little demand. These materials may not justify the staff time involved in handling them. This is an important factor when considering application for depository status, especially for items that are constantly updated, such as nautical and aeronautical charts. These materials are revised on a regular basis and require a good deal of handling time if depository responsibilities are to be met. Selectivity in collection development and quality of acquisition are important concepts in managing for the changes brought about by reduced map room budgets.

Other Government Sources

There are many sources of free cartographic materials besides depository programs. Gazeteers and the *Glossary of Mapping, Charting, and Geodetic Terms* are available from the Defense Mapping Agency for free distribution to educational institutions. Requirements for these publications must be justified in

writing because quantities are limited.

The National Ocean Survey publishes a *List of Free and Inexpensive Educational Materials*. A number of these materials are of a cartographic nature. *Types of Maps Published by Government Agencies*, from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), is a fertile source of ideas for potential lists of this kind and happily includes agency addresses.

Publication lists of various state agencies, such as the *Publication List* of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, will often list scores of maps available free to institutions within the particular state. Acquiring and checking the publications lists of such agencies may uncover many free maps and related reference materials.

Road Maps. State road maps are probably the most universally useful item requested by map librarians. One suggested source is the list compiled by Nancy M. Kline in 1974 (4). Other lists which may be used are one compiled by Donald Wise (5), as well as *Sources of State Information*, dated June 1976 and published by the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC).

In addition to state road maps, city street maps are much in demand. The best source for obtaining these items free of charge are the chambers of commerce for medium to large cities. In one's own area, local banks are often a good source of both current and historical street maps of the community.

County road maps are often available free of charge. The author's experience in New York State was to write to the Map Information Unit of the New York State Department of Transportation. A list entitled *Information on County Highway Superintendents Maps* was sent, listing each county, map scale, date, ordering address, and price. Many of the maps were listed as free and most of the counties that noted a price returned the money when the maps were ordered. After this experience, it became normal procedure to request low-priced government produced maps (local, state, and federal) free of charge.



Response has been good but it is necessary to be highly selective and to request only one or two items at a time.

An important point to remember when requesting free materials from government agencies, especially from federal agencies, is that the greatest success will be achieved if requests are aimed as far down the organizational hierarchy as possible. For example, individual national forest supervisors are much more likely to send a free map of their particular forests than is the regional field office of the U.S. Forest Service or the central office of the Forest Service in Washington, D.C.

Promotional Materials. Free cartographic materials are often available from organizations that are interested in promoting their areas. Aside from chambers of commerce, offices of tourism are good sources for this type of material. The NCIC and Wise lists, already mentioned, provide sources of addresses for these agencies. The *Europa Yearbook* is an excellent source of addresses for tourist bureaus and chambers of commerce in other countries.

Free materials are sometimes available from companies that are interested in promoting their products. An example of this was the series *Heritage Roads*, in which eighteen maps were pub-

lished by Rand McNally for the McDonald's Corporation. This series of road maps, highlighting places of historical interest in the United States, was available free of charge from the company. The local regional map was available at each store.

Materials from Embassies. One of the author's earliest experiences in requesting free materials was by contacting several national embassies in Washington, D.C. Much of the material that was received would come under the heading of tourist promotion. However, many excellent maps were included.

A request for maps of various rapid transit systems brought a surprising response. Not only were maps of each system sent but in one case glossy photos and a history of the system were included. These maps made an attractive, interesting display and are a good information resource on urban transportation systems.

Local Materials. It is especially important that a map library acquire maps of its local region. Use of these maps is probably high in most map facilities (6). In addition to USGS topographic, aeronautical, and perhaps nautical chart coverage, there is a variety of other potential sources of free cartographic materials of local areas. A free soil survey is often available from regional Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Offices. These surveys have enjoyed increasing use with the advent of the environmental impact statement.

Obsolete aerial photographs are available free from the state offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. These prints are available on a first-come, first-served basis with priority given to institutions within the particular state. Although the prints themselves are free, the receiving institution must pay shipping costs. The index mosaics which provide access to this material may also be quite expensive. Photographs of the local area, however, are well worth these peripheral costs.



Planning boards at various levels, city, town and region, are good sources for the kinds of maps that are needed for local studies of all kinds. In this case, personal contact is very important. Planning boards often have need of the kinds of maps housed in map libraries. At the same time they often compile maps which are of great value to the local map library's clientele. Boards often supply these maps for free, or for the cost of reproduction only. Local agencies of many kinds are potential sources of free materials. Personal visits are most productive in acquiring materials from them.

Another potential source of free material are notices in publications such as the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin*, the Western Association of Map Libraries *Information Bulletin*, and the Association of American Geographers *Newsletter*. The author's experiences with these has been rather dismal. On one occasion, however, the map room did receive several U.S. Geologic Atlas Folios, so the author will persist in trying for these materials as they appear.

In an academic setting, one other source of free material by request may be other map collections on campus. As budgets in academia have tightened, the upkeep of collections has become a major problem to departments that may have to put their priorities elsewhere. As already mentioned, the collection at SUNY at Binghamton began when the library took over the USGS depository status and collection from the Geology Department. Early in Spring 1978 the Geography Department collection was incorporated into the Library Map

Collection. Good housing, equipment, and service combine to make these incorporations particularly attractive. Consolidation certainly serves the map user within the institution.

Exchange Programs

The acquisition of free cartographic materials by request can be one important facet of collection development in the map room facility. Another source of "free" material may be the development of exchange programs within geographic areas or between related institutions.

In the acquisition process a number of valuable but duplicate or irrelevant materials may be acquired. This is especially true in the pursuit of free materials. Requests may bring a surprising assortment of items, many of which may be unsuitable to the particular collection. Summer internships at the Library of Congress seem to generate a fair amount of duplicate material. Gifts to the map room and collection weeding are additional sources. However they arrive, over a period of time any one map collection will probably acquire a goodly number of materials which sit in drawers marked "dup," taking up space and having a certain demoralizing effect on the map librarian.

After watching these materials collect for a period of four years, and having little desire to throw them out, the author decided to try developing a duplicates exchange system with colleagues at the other New York State University Centers. From her experience in the past, the author felt that exchange systems between close geographic units were preferable, especially in the development stages. In this case, however, institutional barriers seemed to pose greater problems than geographic barriers.

Exchange between two or three map libraries is probably an ideal beginning program. Personal contact and enthusiasm are much easier to maintain where map librarians get to know each

other, to know the collections involved, and to know that they have a good chance of obtaining the materials offered by their colleagues.

The cost of a map exchange program is primarily that of staff time. In the initial stages, when a large backlog of material must be listed, this cost may be considerable. Under ideal circumstances each library would be using the same cataloging system and shelf cards could be duplicated. In reality this is seldom the case.

A geography graduate student was available to list the duplicate maps in the map room at SUNY at Binghamton. Information recorded on 3 in. × 5 in. cards included geographic area, title, scale, imprint, number of sheets, series, general subject if the map title was not self-evident, and number of duplicate sheets or sets.

Cards generated in this manner may be photocopied, the copy to be sent to map exchange participants. The cards may then be filed, to be pulled or revised when particular items are selected.

Early this spring, armed with the selections of her counterpart at SUNY at Buffalo, the author journeyed north to make the first actual exchanges in the duplicate map exchange program. In addition to bringing back an armload of excellent additions to her collection, the author returned in the glow of having spent half a day "talking map" with a fellow map librarian, with a



mental picture of the beautiful new cartographic facility at Buffalo, and with a good idea of the kinds of material that might be needed there and what material the Binghamton library might expect to receive from them.

All in all the acquisition of free cartographic materials is a challenging project for the map librarian. When selectively done the process will greatly enhance collection development capabilities, and the map collection will be the better for the effort.

Literature Cited

1. Sivers, Robert / Federal Map and Chart Depositories *Government Publications Review* 2 (no. 1):9-15 (1975).
2. Murphy, Mary / DMATC and the Map and Chart Depository Program. *Special*

Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin 106:13-20 (Dec 1976).

3. Personal correspondence.
4. Kline, Nancy M. / Official Highway Maps: A Source List. *Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division Bulletin* 98:34-36 (Dec 1974).
5. To obtain this list see Wise, Donald / Cartographic Sources and Procurement Problems. *Special Libraries* 68 (nos.5/6):198 (Jun 1977). This list is Appendix A.
6. Ray, Jean / Who Borrows Maps From a University Library Map Collection—And Why? Report 2. *Special Libraries* 69 (no.1):13-20 (Jan 1978).

Manuscript received Apr 25, 1978. Accepted for publication Sep 18, 1978.



Barbara Tiberio is map librarian, State University of New York at Binghamton.

Special Librarianship in Yugoslavia

The Central Technical Library at University of Ljubljana

Katherine Cveljo

North Texas State University, School of Library and Information Sciences, Denton, Tex. 76203

■ The special libraries of Yugoslavia are a relatively recent development and primarily the by-product of advancements made in research and industry since the end of World War II. Their growth has been slow, although significant strides have been made in the past ten years. There are approximately 900 special libraries today in Yugoslavia. Only several of these libraries, however, have substantial resources, participate extensively in the exchange of information both nationally and internationally, or provide services comparable to those of the other more developed countries. The Central Technical Library (CTK) at University of Ljubljana, founded in 1949 as an integral part of the university, is an example of a central technical university library that excels in the broad range of its specialized professional services. CTK represents one of the earliest libraries in the country to employ automation in the handling of its materials and, in particular, in the dissemination of information to its various users. In this article, the development and present status of special librarianship in Yugoslavia is discussed in general terms and CTK is presented in view of its historical perspective, its present status, and its current role in the exchange of scientific and technical information in Yugoslavia.

THE RAPID GROWTH in numbers and size of special libraries; a challenge to the concept of special librarianship by the broader and more intensive information-documentation center concept; an increase in cooperation and the use of newer technologies for control of information; and, finally, the professional activities of special librarians and the concern for nationwide standards, professional training, and position represent the developments that mark the highlights of special

librarianship in Yugoslavia during the period 1945 to 1978. Although one can find the beginnings of present-day special libraries in the scholarly and research libraries of the earlier centuries, the development of special librarianship in Yugoslavia is a post-World War II phenomenon (1). Its history is intimately tied to the country's technical, scientific, and general economic and industrial growth, which was brought about by the changes in the government's development policy that

began to occur in 1945, leading to the founding of numerous research and information organizations in all areas of science and technology.

Special libraries originated at the same time that the country's scientific, technical, and professional institutions and economic capabilities were maturing. The political and economic changes in Yugoslavia after 1945 have accentuated the urgency of increased efficiency and productivity of industries and agricultural output. The result has been an expanded program of scientific and technical education on the one hand, and founding of scientific, industrial, and agricultural organizations and institutions on the other. A by-product of the proliferation of organizations and institutions has been the establishment of special libraries in government agencies, larger industries, research institutions, and in the faculties of universities in each of the six national republics and the two autonomous provinces.

Growth of Special Libraries

However, given the conditions of a still young, developing industrial base and economy in Yugoslavia, where most organizations were hardly thirty years old, most special libraries throughout the country remained limited in their scope and activities until the 1970s. With the realization and acceptance in the 1970s of scientific and technical information as an essential and unavoidable imperative to decision-making, special libraries increasingly began to assume the character and function of information-documentation centers. The official basis for these developments was brought about in the early 1970s by the self-governing arrangements for the processing of scientific and technical information in Yugoslavia.

In each of the six national republics and the two autonomous provinces, development programs became organized for the production, storage, dissemination, and retrieval of information in the framework of their special-

ized information-documentation centers. In Slovenia, the information-documentation activities became connected to and directed by the computer center at the Research Commission of the Republic. In the context of these developments, special libraries throughout the country are presently developing into highly specialized centers of inquiry that will provide extensive information-documentation service to both native and foreign researchers concerned with particular branches of knowledge.

Presently, there are approximately 900 special libraries in Yugoslavia (2). They are extremely diversified in their form, size, and organization as well as in their development, collections, and activities. This diversity is not surprising when one considers the varying prerequisites and conditions under which they were established and are presently managed. By no means have the libraries always been systematically developed. In addition, their establishment has not always corresponded with and been adjusted to the whole of the country's library scene. In the main, special libraries in Yugoslavia reflect, more distinctly than any other form of library, the interests and the information needs of their time and the processes of development in their supporting institutions. They were created primarily as a working instrument within the boundaries of their parent institutions whose goals and objectives determine not only the subject areas of the library's collections and its community of users but also their position and their scientific importance in the country.

As basic units in the country's system of scientific and technical information, special libraries are responsible for building specialized collections of serial publications, abstracting and indexing services, proceedings of scientific and technical conferences, and the elaboration and production of specialized bibliographies and union catalogs for both monograph and serial collections. They are also involved in coordi-

nated acquisitions and cooperative information reference activities; they provide up-to-date information on scientific and technical developments, investigations, experiments, and other scholarly and research endeavors. In this respect, special librarians are concerned with utilizing data bases and on-line computerized retrieval systems that have become available throughout the world.

As an example, in his unpublished "Report on the Feasibility of a Computerized Library Network in Yugoslavia," Frederick Kilgour conducted a three-week survey of libraries and information centers in Yugoslavia during June 1975. The report emphasized that the scientific and technical libraries thoroughly exploit their own resources and the resources in their immediate areas by use of union lists. In addition, the libraries obtain photocopies from Boston Spa in the United Kingdom and ERIC in the United States. They also request searches from the U.S. National Library of Medicine's data base, which are performed on-line in Geneva; retrospective searches are done at Cologne (3). In general, interlibrary loan practices are increasing throughout the country; special librarians participate extensively in this exchange, both on a national and international basis.

Recent Trends

Overall, special librarianship in Yugoslavia has made impressive gains since its development in the early post-World War II Years. Its progress, however, has been characterized by serious handicaps resulting from lack of sufficient funding, adequate resources, qualified personnel, library standards, appropriate facilities, and adequate working conditions. Many of these conditions remain to this day. However, encouraging trends do appear: increasing recognition by industrial personnel and government authorities of information as an essential factor in decision-making; consideration of additional post-graduate library and infor-

mation science degree programs; an increase in national and international exchange of information and resources; Yugoslavia's increasing involvement and participation in international information systems and networks; and an increase in the utilization of computers, computerized on-line services, and other means of modern technology. These developments are slowly becoming prevalent throughout the country, portending a promising future for further development of special libraries and their services.

An area of current interest to special librarians throughout the country is that of standards for special libraries. A set of standards has been adopted at the Sixth Conference of the Union of Library Associations of Yugoslavia, held in Sarajevo, Oct 23-24, 1975 (4). These standards include the general objectives of special libraries, the place of the library in the organization which it serves, personnel, and continuing educational opportunities offered by the library profession. The standards have already been found of particular benefit in Yugoslavia where many practitioners are relatively isolated and where considerable education regarding information and its value still is needed.

The librarians working in special libraries are mostly university graduates. Most of them have passed the civil-service examination—the professional library credential in Yugoslavia. Many of the larger special libraries are organized and administered by the graduates of the Center for Post-graduate Study in Librarianship, Documentation, and Information Sciences at the University of Zagreb, Republic of Croatia. The center's graduates have indeed promoted the idea of professional librarianship and brought a better understanding of special libraries and their services throughout the country.

In the opinion of the author after her Summer 1978 visit to Yugoslavia, special librarianship there is presently on the verge of a period of expansion and long-deserved recognition. National

surveys are underway throughout the country in order to evaluate the current status and the future potential growth of special libraries and information-documentation centers. Comprehensive planning in the development of bibliographic organization and control, increasing utilization of on-line services, and a new legislative approach to library development in general seem to be taking place in Yugoslavia. The growth of strong library systems to meet the country's expanding scholarly, scientific, and technical information needs seems assured. Library associations (5) are actively promoting the improvement in the status of special librarians by adopting standards for special librarianship and by providing increasing opportunities for continuing education on a systematic basis.

It should be remembered, however, that because of the persisting differences in the economic, social, and cultural development in the present-day national republics, there are major differences in the level and degree of development in special libraries and librarianship throughout the country, in particular from one republic to another. Although these differences are narrowing, a long road lies ahead for the development of special librarianship in certain parts of the country.

In this respect, it should be noted that the Republic of Slovenia has a rapidly expanding system of special libraries on its territory. The Central Technical Library at University of Ljubljana, its director, Professor Mara Slajpah, and the professional staff have been instrumental and extremely successful in their efforts to upgrade special library services not only in Ljubljana but also in the other parts of Slovenia.

National Library Structure

For a better understanding of the position and the role of this library in the network of scientific and technical information in Slovenia and, in general, in Yugoslavia, it is necessary to

mention the organization of the country's national central libraries. Because of Yugoslavia's multilingualism and its present-day federative state consisting of six national republics and two autonomous provinces, there is no central national library in Yugoslavia. Each republic and province, however, has an organized national library. Such a library has the responsibility for the preservation of all printed material concerning its territory and for the collection of materials from the other parts of the country (6). National libraries are also responsible for the establishment of referral centers and the organization of library networks in their territories, as well as coordinating and cooperating with networks organized in the other republics. They are responsible for conducting and publishing research on developments in libraries and librarianship in Yugoslavia, preparing national bibliographies, promoting the development of all kinds of libraries, providing educational opportunities and training for library staffs, organizing consulting services and preparing union catalogs.

In some instances, however, in order to provide information and other library services more effectively, some of these responsibilities are delegated to appropriate special central libraries. For example, the national library of the Republic of Slovenia—the National and University Library in Ljubljana (Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica v Ljubljani)—delegated certain responsibilities to the Central Technical Library, in accordance with the legal enactment for libraries in Slovenia (*Uradni list SRS*, st. 26/1961 in *Uradni list SRS*, st. 11/1965) and in agreement with the Republic Council for Culture and Education. This central library became responsible for the coordination of library services in the fields of science and technology for all libraries in the territory of Slovenia. Thus, in addition to serving as the university technical library in Ljubljana, it serves as the central scientific and technical library in Slovenia.

Central Technical Library (CTK)

Historical Development

The Central Technical Library (Centralna tehniška knjižnica or CTK) was founded in 1949 as the research and teaching library of the Technical Higher School (Tehniška visoka šola) at the University of Ljubljana. CTK's function, however, became immediately much broader than just serving the information and research needs of professors, researchers, students, and laboratory staff of the university. As early as 1949 it assumed the role of the professional library for students in technical high schools and institutes; it gradually developed into a specialized information center for research workers in technical, industrial, and economic organizations in Slovenia.

In this respect, it should be noted that CTK's basic original collection of some 2,000 volumes was enlarged in 1949 by contributions made by the Republic's Program and Planning Commission, Ministry for Industry and Mining, and Society for Engineers and Technologists. The history of CTK thus became intimately bound not only with the developments of the university but also with the industrial and economic activities of the Republic of Slovenia. Although the Technical Higher School was dissolved in 1961, CTK remained an integral unit of the university and gradually developed into an independent institution.

In 1963, CTK was designated by the National and University Library as the methodological center for technical libraries in the Republic of Slovenia. It was not, however, until 1972 that one of the most important landmark events in CTK's development took place and brought the library to its present status as the information-documentation and referral center for science and technology.

That year, the Cultural and Educational Assembly of the Parliament of Republic of Slovenia formed the present system of specialized libraries,

designating them by the nature of their subject areas and collections. The Central Technical Library, an integral part of the University of Ljubljana—the only university in Slovenia at the time—was designated as the central library for the technical and physical sciences and made responsible for meeting the scientific and technical information needs of Slovenia. The Central Medical Library in Ljubljana became the information center for biomedical sciences; the information center for the social and humanistic sciences remained organized within the National and University Library of Ljubljana. The next major landmark in the history of CTK took place in January 1974 when the library became officially registered as Central Technical Library of the University of Ljubljana (Centralna tehniška knjižnica Univerze v Ljubljani).

It should also be emphasized at this point that, in accordance with the national programs for the development of INDOK (information-documentation) systems, Slovenia's Computer Center had begun to plan the forming of such systems, organizing them by different fields of knowledge. In the context of directions for INDOK services, CTK will be developing an INDOK center for technical and physical sciences and also for such specialized areas as construction and architecture in the Republic of Slovenia.

Since its founding in 1949, CTK has contributed much to the progress made in library and information sciences in general. Equally important, it has met the information and research needs of the scientific and technical community of the Republic of Slovenia and of the other national republics in Yugoslavia. CTK's unique position in the scientific and technical information and communication system in Yugoslavia can be regarded as a natural consequence of several important developments that occurred in the immediate post-World War II years. One important factor was the emergence of Yugoslavia as a market-oriented economy instead of a

centrally controlled and planned system, with Ljubljana designated the cultural, economic and administrative center of the Republic of Slovenia.

It was quite natural that CTK, as the university's center for science and technology, should assume the responsibility for the republic's scientific and technical information and documentation needs. It naturally extended its acquisitions and services to meet the increasing and broadening requests for information that resulted from developments taking place in all areas of knowledge throughout the world. CTK also assumed the responsibility for utilizing computers and other means of modern technology and fostering their use in other organizations. In addition, CTK has become responsible for creating union catalogs of monographs and serials held by scientific and technical libraries in Slovenia and for collaborating in the exchange of resources, both human and material, with the other republics and with organizations in other countries. CTK disseminates technical and scientific information to the country's universities and research and development institutions. It provides information to industrial enterprises in Slovenia that do not have their own information-documentation centers, thereby serving as an important complementary information-documentation center to Slovenia's industrial and economic enterprises.

In any discussion of CTK, it is also necessary to refer to the activities of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation (JCTND) in Belgrade. JCTND is the national member in FID (Fédération Internationale Documentation). It publishes the leading information science journal *Informatika*, organizes training institutes and workshops for documentation and information personnel, and is responsible for numerous research work and advances in informatics. Organizations responsible for information and documentation services cooperate with JCTND in these endeavors. In this respect, CTK, as the agency responsible

for the publication of *UDC Tables* in the Slovenian language, represents an important link in the country's information-documentation system. CTK cooperates with the other specialized centers throughout the country in providing information and meeting research needs.

To provide a more complete picture of CTK's activities, reference should also be made to the Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute, founded in 1949 in Belgrade. The Institute serves as the country's bibliographic center and receives a copy of all material published in Yugoslavia. Its publications include the national bibliographies of Yugoslavia. Since 1963 the Institute has published a biennial catalog of current foreign periodicals located in libraries in Yugoslavia. This catalog is utilized heavily for interlibrary loan purposes. CTK participates in the Institute's activities by supplying catalog cards to the University and National Library in Ljubljana, which maintains a set of card catalogs for the Bibliographic Institute's central catalogs representing the holdings of libraries in Yugoslavia.

Organization, Present Status, and Activities

The publishing of scientific and technical books and, in particular, the output of serials in the languages of Yugoslavia is relatively limited in view of the nature, level of development, and size of the country. Therefore, the acquisitions policy of CTK is directed primarily to the purchase of approximately 80% of foreign books and 85% of foreign serials. The languages represented in the foreign publications, ranked according to the quantity of purchased titles and importance to CTK's users, include German, English, Russian, French, and Italian for books and English, German, French, Russian, and Italian for serials. The subject areas represent a wide variety of scientific and technological fields, including materials on such areas as industrial

organization and management, rationalization, standardization, industrial property, industrial engineering, quality control, work study, industrial psychology, industrial design, architecture, and history of technology.

Among the main sections of the library, as can be seen in the Organization Chart (partially shown in Table I), are: Information and Documentation Services; Union Catalogs of Non-Yugoslav Books and Periodicals; Consultancy Services for Technical and Industrial Libraries in Slovenia; Loan Services and Library Users.

The Information and Documentation Services Section (INDOK) provides scientific and technical information to university professors, technical high schools and advanced university students, research workers, architects, industrial engineers and designers, and managers. In particular, this section disseminates scientific and technical as well as techno-economic and techno-commercial information to scientists, technologists, and research workers in industrial and commercial enterprises. CTK's professional staff utilizes scientific and technical abstracting and indexing services, trade literature, sta-

tistical compilations, and the German Information Files (*Dokumentation Wasser, Schrifttum-Bauwesen, V.D.M.A.-Literaturkartei*, and so on). The rich collection of standards and specifications (ISO, IEC, CEE, JUS/Jugoslav/, DIN, ACL, AD Merkblätter, ASTM, DVS, SAE, TRD, TRG, VDE, VDI, and some other standards) are relied on heavily in answering the numerous queries received in CTK. CTK subscribes to Engineering Index COMPENDEX and is in the process of acquiring data bases in the fields of construction and architecture. It utilizes other computerized data bases available in the industrial and research organizations in Ljubljana.

The Consultancy Services Section for Technical and Industrial Libraries in Slovenia (Table II) is responsible for the development of technical libraries, organizing training institutes and workshops for technical librarians, and the coordination of acquisitions among the technical libraries, especially the acquisition of non-Yugoslav scientific and technical periodicals. The Consultancy Service of CTK coordinates, at the present time, services for approximately 120 libraries.

• •

Table 1. Organization Chart of the CTK.

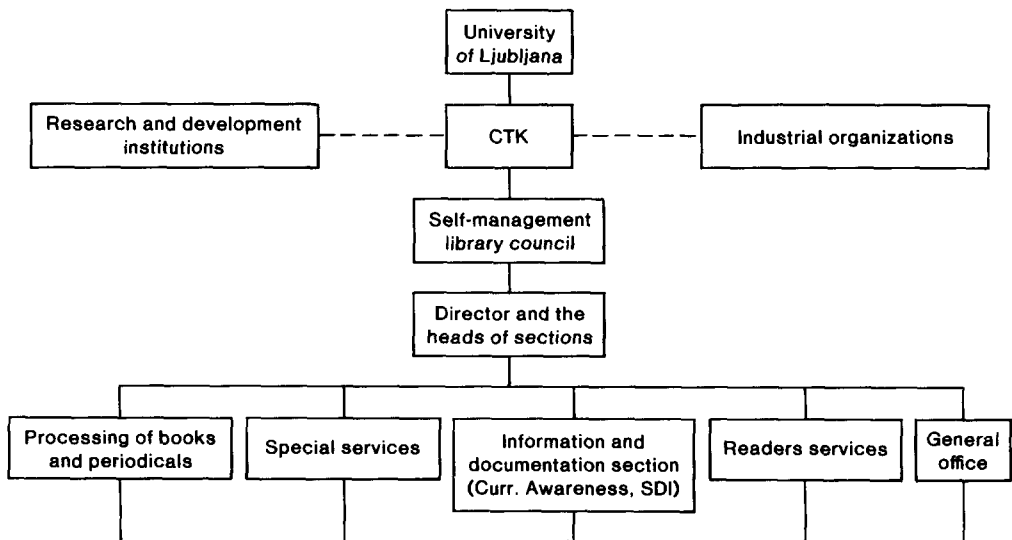
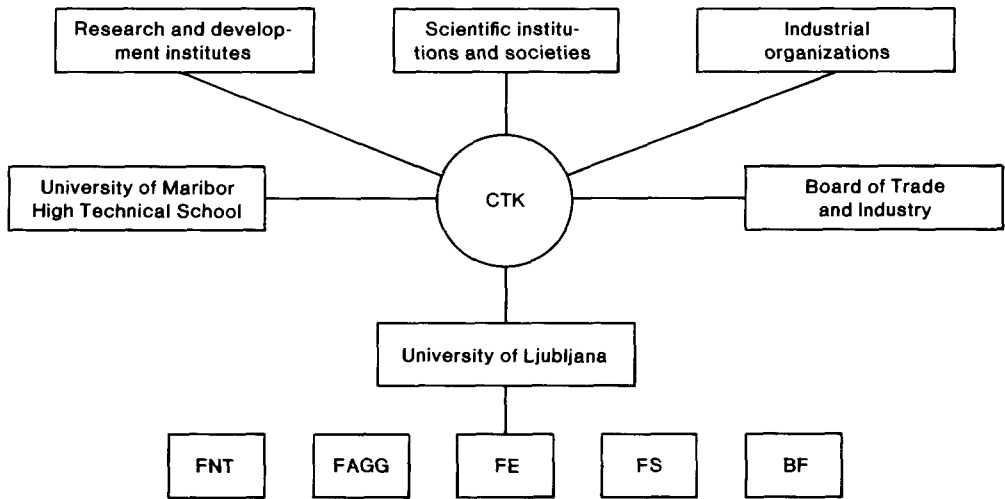


Table 2. Network of technical libraries in Slovenia connected by the consultancy service of the CTK.*



- *FNT = Faculty of Natural Sciences and Technology.
- FAGG = Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.
- FE = Faculty of Electrical Engineering.
- FS = Faculty of Mechanical Engineering.
- BF = Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences.

The Loan Service and Library Users Section has gradually increased in the number of loans and in the types of users. The general trend in the number of interlibrary loans has been a continuous increase, especially since 1969. In the early days of CTK's existence, its users were primarily students and professors; at the present, however, a great number of users are represented by researchers and engineers in industrial and commercial enterprises. Interlibrary loan services are greatly facilitated by the central catalogs produced at CTK, covering books, serials, proceedings, and both Yugoslav and non-Yugoslav publications. Union catalogs at CTK began to be developed and produced in 1956. By 1961 they had developed into the republic's central catalog for all fields of science and technology collections in the National and University Library in Ljubljana.

The major union catalog of the holdings of important Yugoslav and foreign serials for the Republic of Slovenia, however, was not produced until 1972. This computer-generated union catalog

includes complete descriptions of holdings of important Yugoslav and foreign serials as of Dec 31, 1972 and is to be revised every five years. Because of a continuous increase in the exchange of resources between libraries and information-documentation centers in Yugoslavia and similar institutions in other countries, an emphasis is placed on including in the union catalog serials generated and produced in Yugoslavia which are of particular interest to foreign users. Computer processing of this union catalog of serials in Slovenia was done by the Computer Center Intertrade in Ljubljana on an IBM/370-135 computer and financed by the Research Council of Slovenia and its Commission for Information-Documentation.

Some other publications produced by the professional staff of CTK which merit special mention are as follows: the quarterly *Accession Lists (Seznam novih knjig)*; *Accession Lists of New Standards and Literature About Standards (Seznam novih standardov in literature o standardih)*; and *Information in the Field of*

Energetics (Informacije s področja energetike). Plans are being made for the publishing of a bulletin in the area of environmental protection. Publications that are issued at various intervals include *Catalog of Non-Yugoslav Periodicals Received by CTK*; *Handbook for Special Libraries*, published in 1969, representing the first handbook of its kind in Yugoslavia; Slovene translation of *Universal Decimal Classification, Abridged Edition*, as well as briefer instructional manuals for special librarians; and a recent translation of *Istochniki, poisk i ispol'zovanie nauchnoj informacii (An Introductory Course on Information-Documentation)*, by A. I. Mikhailov and R. C. Giljarevskii (The Hague, International Federation for Documentation, FID 481, 1971).

With the 1972/73 academic year, CTK began to conduct regular orientation lectures in the use of the library and its resources for the first-year, senior, and postgraduate students in the faculties of technical sciences. In addition, CTK has been given the responsibility by the Yugoslav Commission for Collaboration with UNESCO for the training of users in the scientific and technical fields of endeavor. In 1975, CTK, in collaboration with outside participants, organized a three-day national seminar to experiment with the use of the first draft of UNESCO handbook *UNISIST Manual for Training of Users of Scientific and Technical Information*. Presently, it is involved, together with the members of other institutions, in the study of and preparation for the course: "Introduction to Information-Documentation in Yugoslavia."

CTK in Relation to Institutions in Other Countries

CTK participates in the exchange of resources with organizations in a number of European countries, the United States, and Soviet Union, such as British Lending Library (BLL), Boston Spa, England; Universitätsbibliothek der technischen Universität und Technische Informationsbibliothek, Han-

over; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S.) and Direction de l'Union Interprofessionnelle du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, France; National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Ill.; and Gosudarstvennaja publichnaja nauchotekhnicheskaja biblioteka SSSR, Moscow. CTK is an associate member of the International Federation of Library Associations, FID, and the International Association of Technological University Libraries; it is also an overseas member of Library Association and Aslib, England.

Conclusions and Future Prospects

In these concluding remarks, it should be noted that the scientific and technical information and communication network in Yugoslavia is already an intricate array of technical, scientific, and research libraries and specialized information-documentation centers. As increasing emphasis is placed on scientific and technological education and research, the whole system will become even more complex. CTK, an important link in this system, is expected to play an even more dynamic role in the future development of librarianship in Yugoslavia. The significance of CTK's role in Yugoslavia's system of scientific and technical information and documentation and its participation in international exchange of resources will most definitely increase with the completion of the new facilities for the library. The inadequacies and spatial limitations of the present premises restrict the library services in many respects; in particular, they limit open access to the library's collection. Consequently, the library staff, as well as its varied user community, are eagerly awaiting the new library building, which will be organized on an open access basis. The present-day holdings represent only an embryo of an anticipated well-balanced and open-accessed information-documentation center. Expectations are for an extensive utilization of computers, on-line services, and other means of modern

technology and communication for the storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information as well as for the routine operations and the application of modern management techniques.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to express appreciation to Professor Mara Slajpah, director, CTK, and the professional staff for providing useful suggestions and materials, without which it would have been impossible to complete this paper (7). Appreciation is expressed to Beta Phi Mu for the Harold Lancour Foreign Study Scholarship awarded in support of research travel to Yugoslavia during the summer of 1978.

Literature Cited

1. The oldest and largest special libraries in the broad sense of the definition are those that originated as early as the 19th century (examples: Biblioteka Arheoloskog muzeja, founded in Split in 1821 and Zemaljski museum biblioteka, founded in Sarajevo in 1880) and are presently related to research, scholarly and scientific institutions (universities, societies, professional organizations, hospitals). The post-World War II developments in special librarianship include special libraries founded in government agencies and the most recently founded commercial and industrial firms and educational institutions.
2. This number represents a preliminary estimate reported in: Cucukovic, Ljerka Markic / Specijalne biblioteke u okviru jedinstvenog bibliotečno-informacionog sistema SFRJ. In *Sesta Skupština Saveza drustava bibliotekara Jugoslavije*. Sarajevo, 23-24 oktobra 1975. Sarajevo, Savez drustava bibliotekara Jugoslavije, 1976, p. 76-83. (The distribution of special libraries by national republics and autonomous provinces are as follows: Bosna i Hercegovina, 62; Crna Gora, 48; Hrvatska, 272; Makedonija, 70; Slovenija, 147; Srbija, 224; Kosovo, 20; Vojvodina, 63.)
3. Unpublished document obtained by the author from Frederick Kilgour.
4. Jugoslovenski standardi za specijalne biblioteke. *Sesta skupština Saveza drustava bibliotekara Jugoslavije*. Sarajevo: Savez drustava bibliotekara Jugoslavije, 1976, p. 130-147.
5. The present-day associations in Yugoslavia include: Drustvo bibliotekara N. R. Srbije (founded 1947), Drustvo bibliotekara Hrvatske (1947), Drustvo bibliotekara Slovenije (1948), Drustvo bibliotekara Bosne i Hercegovine (1949), Drustvo bibliotekara Makedonije (1949), and Drustvo bibliotekara Crne Gore (1950).
6. The status of national libraries differs throughout the country; in some republics the national library has assumed also the function of the university library (Bosna i Hercegovina and Makedonija); while in other republics the university library has assumed the role of a national library (Croatia and Slovenija). Srbije has both a national and a university library while Montenegro is organizing a university library in addition to its long-established national library.
7. The following titles include publications that were utilized in the preparation of the present paper, in addition to observations made during several visits to CTK and numerous discussions with the Director and professional staff:
 - (a) Slajpah, Mara / Petindvajset let dela Centralne tehniške knjiznice v Ljubljani (1949-1974). *Nova proizvodnja* 25 (nos. 5-6):151-153 (1974).
 - (b) Slajpah, Mara / Vloga Centralne tehniške knjiznice v Ljubljani v sistemu znanstvenih informacij. *Informatika* 4. svezak, Separat 109:1-5 (1971).
 - (c) Slajpah, Mara / Die technische Zentralbibliothek der Universität Ljubljana. *Biblos* 24 (no.4):273-281 (1975).
 - (d) CTK Annual Reports:
 - Pregled o stanju INDOK sluzb in specialnih knjiznic v SR Sloveniji*. Ljubljana, 24. 6. 1974.
 - Porocilo Knjiznice za poslovno leto 1975*. Ljubljana 1976.
 - Porocilo Knjiznice za poslovno leto 1976*. Ljubljana 1977.
 - Porocilo Knjiznice za poslovno leto 1977*. Ljubljana 1978.

Manuscript received Aug 28, 1978. Revised manuscript accepted for publication Jan 8, 1979.

Katherine Cveljo is associate professor, School of Library and Information Sciences, North Texas State University, Denton.

Commentary on Special Librarians—A Little Too Special?

The Pre-White House Conferences held throughout the country during the past two years have given us all a unique—if sometimes painful—education. As special librarians, we often found ourselves unknown, unheard, misunderstood, and greatly outnumbered among the community library members chosen to be delegates to these conferences. The outnumbering was not really an issue in most cases, because special libraries are a proportionately smaller segment within each state. The issue was—and still is—that many of us were unprepared to use our abilities constructively in relating the local, statewide, and national issues of concern to *all* types of libraries and information services.

Librarianship as a profession involves providing for the information needs of the people, the clientele. We special librarians are an extremely diverse group. Within our unique environments, we attempt to provide comprehensive service to fulfill all the information needs of our clientele. Personalized and evaluated information, immediate reaction to the changing nature of users' requests, expertise in the application of specialized physical resources, and creative development of personnel in various information-interface roles may all be a part of our distinctive abilities.

What do we, as special librarians, have to offer the people beyond our immediate clientele? Or perhaps more to the point, beyond our "specialness" do we not share the common philosophical framework of

this profession with our colleagues in the public, academic, and school settings? This author thinks we definitely do; this shared profession must be nurtured and developed in order to effectively address the sociological and technological information requirements of the future.

Toward the end of 1977, librarians in Minnesota formed an unofficial group aptly named the Minnesota Statewide Library Services Forum. Forum representatives consist of the president and other designated representatives from nine library-related associations which are active within the state, representing the combined library and information service interests of approximately 2,500 members. Our local forum representation currently includes: Special Libraries Association, State Library Association, American Society for Information Science, Association of Law Librarians, Educational Media Organization, Health Sciences Library Association, Catholic Library Association, and Art Libraries Society.

Initially, the forum addressed the immediate problem of expanding the perception of delegates to the Governor's Pre-White House Conference in order to encourage the consideration of the many diversified types of libraries, media centers, and information services that are all so necessary to meet the individual citizen's needs. A joint statement on library and information services, which included the characteristics, goals, and perceived needs of each association's membership, was prepared and distributed to all

official conference delegates. By interacting during our monthly forum meetings, those of us representing the library profession as delegates acquired a keen appreciation of the problems and resources of each other, independent of the individual working context. The many resolutions issuing from the conference itself illustrated the effectiveness of this type of opportunity for achieving mutual understanding. They ranged from the concern that corporate collections should be a part of statewide and national networks, to a resolution encouraging the federal government to censure restrictive international barriers to communications.

Minnesota's Pre-White House Conference is now history, although it has produced a unique potential for future cooperative growth. The forum is still meeting regularly and taking a realistic and concerned view of that future. We now share a statewide calendar of upcoming programs, published in each association's newsletter or bulletin. Continuing education representatives from the associations are part of a statewide task force addressing the needs assessments of our various professional components. An Intellectual Freedom Committee is monitoring obscenity legislation and keeping forum members updated so that we can intelli-

gently inform our various memberships. A Public Relations Committee has been formed to promote the various complex aspects of the library profession as a whole to the public. Finally, an all-association meeting is in the early planning stages. This meeting, probably to be held within the next two years, would offer a unique opportunity to extend and expand the productive relationships enjoyed by the forum members in order to build on those needs we all share as library and information science professionals. Face to face contact with people in areas in which we never have the opportunity to communicate can promote an understanding of each other's strengths, problems, and potential solutions. This understanding is paramount to any commitment for future networking arrangements.

This type of joint association commitment—the forum—could work elsewhere; hopefully it is already being pursued in other states. The arrangement is not problem free, but then, neither are people—including special librarians!

Mary Lou Kovacic
Technical Communications Center
3M Company
St. Paul, Minn. 55101

A Nationwide Library Network

As a direct result of efforts of the elected officers of our Association, SLA has been given representation on the Library of Congress (LC) Network Advisory Committee. Initially formed as the Network Advisory Group in 1976, the Group was reconstituted in 1977 as the Network Advisory Committee. As was the case with the Network Advisory Group, the prime function of the Network Advisory Committee is to advise the Library of Congress and the LC staff on matters relating to the development of a national library network.

One of the basic planning documents of the Network Advisory Group was a report edited by Henriette D. Avram and Lenore S. Maruyama entitled *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network; The Library Bibliographic Component*, released in June 1977. The library and information service community at large, as well as members and observers of the Network Advisory Committee, were asked to comment on the proposed goals, objectives, priorities, and approaches relevant to the attainment of a comprehensive, computerized national library and information service network.

As is obvious just from the title of the document, the effort that was aimed at creating a nationwide library network had been limited, at the very outset, by the Network Advisory Group to the "library bibliographic component." Thus excluded, at least for several years, is the purposeful planning for integrating collections comprising special groups of materials and the abstracting and indexing services providing in-depth access to these materials. Excluded from the Network Advisory Group definition of the "library bibliographic component" is li-

brary network interfacing with machine-readable data bases for the journal literature, the reports literature, the patents literature, much of the literature on audiovisual or nonprint materials, numeric data bases, research in progress data bases, and so on.

As SLA representative to the Network Advisory Committee, I attended two of the most recent meetings of the reconstituted Committee, which were held in May and November of 1978. While the SLA Executive Board has been kept informed of developments at its Fall and Winter Meetings in New York City and Tucson, it is my intent, through use of this column, to provide the broader SLA membership with some insight on those major issues, concerns, emerging trends, and recommendations made by the Committee which will affect the development of a national library network.

Based on what is still designated as the preliminary edition of the document prepared by the Network Advisory Group, *Toward a National Library and Information Service Network; The Library Bibliographic Component*, staff at the Council on Library Resources (CLR) and at the Library of Congress prepared a five-year development plan that was to serve as an outline for establishing the basic elements essential for a comprehensive, computer-linked national bibliographic network. The Council on Library Resources submitted the plan for possible funding to a number of U.S. foundations having an interest in information service activities. Warren J. Haas, President of the Council on Library Resources, informed the members of the Network Advisory Committee that CLR had been successful in obtaining commitments from

several U.S. foundations for approximately \$6 million, proposed and budgeted by CLR for national network development.

Because of the breadth of the program, its cost, and national effect, members of the Network Advisory Committee expressed concern with respect to management of the network development effort and the eventual governance of the national network. At the May 1978 meeting, members of the Network Advisory Committee were informed that an interim management committee had been formed consisting of representatives from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), the Council on Library Resources, and the Library of Congress. The management committee was to concern itself with the more immediate network development process rather than with governance. Administrative responsibility was to be assumed by the Council on Library Resources. Other specialized groups, including the Network Advisory Committee, were to be used to obtain guidance in policy, operational, and technical matters.

In contrast, a Steering Committee of the Network Advisory Committee had previously prepared a report which was distributed in draft form and discussed at the May 1978 meeting of the committee. The report sought to deal with fundamental issues such as credentials, goals, and objectives of the Network Advisory Committee. The Steering Committee concluded that the best way to achieve both accountability and viability was for the full Network Advisory Committee, representing, as it now does, the major

professional associations, information utilities, and information industries, to reconstitute itself as an interim governing board until a permanent network coordinating agency had been established. However, the action by NCLIS, LC, and CLR in forming a management committee subsumed this proposal.

At its Fall 1978 meeting in New York City, the SLA Executive Board voiced its support for the LC Network Advisory Committee. However, having been informed of the interim CLR-NCLIS-LC network development and management mechanism, noting also a number of related national planning efforts separately developed and separately proposed (e.g., proposals for a National Periodicals Center, National Library Agency, National Network for Federal Information Centers, and so on), the Board voted to approve a resolution: "That the SLA Board of Directors express its deep concern about the uncoordinated and unrepresentative planning, development, and current interim management leading to the creation of a national information service network; and that the Board urges the fullest participation and consultation of representatives of the library and information service community at all stages, including concept formulation, planning, development, management, and eventual governance of the national information service network and its components."

Irving M. Klempner
SLA Representative
Network Advisory Committee

Management Documents Requested

The SLA Library often receives requests from special librarians seeking information on library management. As a service to our members, we would like to collect samples of management documents to help us answer these questions. It is hoped that the materials collected will be available for loan in the near future, but the success of this project depends on the cooperation of SLA members.

Members are asked to submit the following kinds of documents, as used in their own libraries:

- Job descriptions, for both professional and nonprofessional staff;
- Corporate organization charts;
- Library user guides and promotional literature;

- Policy and procedure manuals for library staff;
- Collection development policies;
- Budgets (expressed in percentages);
- Floor plans;
- User survey questionnaires.

It is not necessary that the name of the contributor's employer appear on the document(s) submitted, but the type of organization should be indicated briefly (e.g., hospital, engineering firm, departmental library in a university).

Please direct contributions to:
Special Libraries Association
Marie Dooling, Librarian
235 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10003.

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Alabama—Members met at the Governor's House, Montgomery, on Apr 18-20 for a joint meeting with the Alabama Library Association.

Connecticut Valley—Members gathered at the library of the Oxford Management and Research Center, Uniroyal, Inc., Middlebury, on Feb 13 for a program on data base searching in special libraries. The panel discussion covered the advantages of searching and its consequences.

A Mar 14 meeting was held at the University of Connecticut Library, Storrs. The topic discussed was "Connecticut State Documents."

A workshop on locating Census Bureau data in printed reports was scheduled for Apr 5. Judith Cohen, Data User Services Office, U.S. Census Bureau, Boston Regional Office, spoke.

Eastern Canada/Section de l'Est du Canada—Alcan Aluminum Ltd., Montreal, hosted the Jan 30 meeting, during which members toured neighboring special libraries, including those of Air Canada and the Royal Bank of Canada.

On Feb 14 and Feb 21, the Chapter sponsored a Statistics Canada workshop in Montreal. Attendees were introduced to the workings of the CANSIM data base.

At a Mar 6 dinner meeting held jointly with the Canadian Micrographics Society, members heard a discussion on the library applications of micrographics.

Automated cataloging was the scheduled topic of the April meeting. The contrasting approaches of large networks and in-house systems were to be discussed.

Hudson Valley—The Perkin-Elmer library in Norwalk, Conn., hosted the Sep 12 meeting. Members saw a film on the services of a health science library. Afterwards, representatives of a word processing manufacturer demonstrated the new system being used at Perkin-Elmer.

On Oct 24, members dined at the Clarksville Inn, West Nyack, N.Y., and heard George Stern, CUNY and Rockland Community College, discuss personnel management.

Illinois—New special libraries in the Illinois area were the topic of discussion at a Mar 7 dinner meeting.

Joseph M. Dagnese, SLA President-Elect, was scheduled to speak on "Special Librarians and Cooperative Networks" at an Apr 17 luncheon meeting. That same day, the Chapter sponsored a workshop, led by Tom Clements, Congressional Information Service Mid-Western Representative.

Louisiana—SLA President Vivian D. Hewitt addressed the topic "Impact of the Special Library in the International Arena" at a Feb 10 meeting held at Louisiana State University.

Mid-South—"The Modern Women's Movement" was the topic of a Jan 13 meeting held at the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library, Memphis, Tenn. Speakers were Carol Parsons and Phyllis Dougherty of the Women's Resource Center and National Organization for Women.

Minnesota—"Library Management" was the topic of the Spring Continuing Education Seminar, held Apr 6 in Bloomington. Speaker was Herbert S. White, professor, Indiana University Graduate Library School, Bloomington, Ind.

New Jersey—A presentation on special library cooperation on OCLC access was scheduled for early March. Mary Ellen Jacobs of OCLC and Bob Stuart, executive director, PALINET, spoke.

Barbara Weaver, assistant commissioner and state librarian for New Jersey, was scheduled to speak on the Governor's Conference during the Apr 10 meeting. Also to be discussed were special libraries and networks in New Jersey.

New York—A workshop on "Time Management" was sponsored by the Chapter's Continuing Education Committee on Feb 15. The workshop, led by Sheila Creth, assistant director, University of Connecticut Libraries, combined a film with a discussion on job priorities and improved use of time.

The Chapter recently announced a jobline telephone service, with the number 212/753-7247. At that number, a recorded

message gives a listing of available jobs in the New York metropolitan area. Tapes are changed every Friday afternoon.

Members met on Mar 19 at the City University of New York Graduate Center, New York City, for a presentation on "Mechanization and Standardization, the User, and Today's Crisis in Cataloging." Maurice Freedman, Columbia University Graduate School of Library Service, New York City, spoke.

New York, Communications Group—On Mar 1, the Group sponsored a follow-up program on the effects of the 1978 Copyright Law.

New York, Social Science Group—"Whither Women—Professional Prognosis" was the title of a Jan 30 program sponsored by the Group. The talk was held at Rockefeller Center.

New York, Technical Sciences Group—On Feb 20, the Group visited the facilities of the Hayden Planetarium, New York City.

North Carolina—Members met on Feb 28 in Greensboro, N.C., for a presentation of "What the User Expects from a Special Library or Information Center." Speakers were David Henry, head, Organic Chemistry Department, Burroughs Wellcome; Mary Dowe, associate professor, School of Nursing, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and W. Davenport Robertson, librarian, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Oklahoma—Following a luncheon at the University of Tulsa, members attended a program on *Petroleum Abstracts*. The Feb 23 presentation, given by John Bailey, director, Information Services Division, University of Tulsa, included a film and lecture on the data base. Afterwards, members visited a drilling rig and solar lab, both at the University.

Pacific Northwest—On Feb 16 members toured the research and engineering building of the Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Wash. Judy Orlando, librarian, Weyerhaeuser Corporate Library, led the tour.

Philadelphia—Sally Trace, director of the Pennsylvania State Interlibrary Loan Code Project, discussed the code project with members during a Jan 24 meeting.

Members met for a dinner meeting on Feb 27 and heard a presentation on "Scientific Journal Properties and the Rating of Scientific Institutions," which was given by Francis Narin, president, Computer Horizons, Inc., Philadelphia.

The Chapter jointly sponsored a workshop on "The Office of the Future," which was held on Mar 29. Also participating were the American Society for Information Science, Delaware Valley Chapter, and the ASIS Special Interest Group on Library Automation and Networks.

Southern California—Members gathered on Jan 23 for a presentation on "Earthquakes and Earthquake Hazards," which was given by Dr. George Housner, Carl F. Braun Professor of Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

Toronto—Members met at the University of Toronto Women's Club on Jan 18 to hear a presentation on assertiveness. The speaker was Bob Boyd, personnel manager, Warner-Lambert Canada, Ltd.

The Feb 22 meeting focused on records management and was held at the Canadian Life Assurance Company, Toronto.

"Collection Weeding" was the subject of a Feb 9 workshop cosponsored by the Chapter and the Faculty of Library Science Alumni Association, University of Toronto. Dr. Stanley J. Slote, author of *Weeding Library Collections* and professor, Department of Library Science, Queens College, City University of New York, spoke.

Upstate New York—Numeric data bases were explained and presented during a Feb 7 meeting at the General Electric Research & Development Center, Schenectady, N.Y. Representatives of the GE Information Sales Business Division led the presentation.

Washington, D.C.—The Institute of Defense Analysis, Arlington, Va., was the setting for a Jan 27 workshop. The topic was "Personnel Issues in Special Libraries."

Washington, D.C. Picture Group—The Group sponsored a joint meeting with SLA, Art Libraries Society of North America, and the American Society of Picture Professionals. The topic of the Dec 5 meeting, which was held in the National Collection of Fine Arts, was "Visual Publications on Microfiche." This meeting was the first such gathering of the three groups.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Toni Carbo Bearman, executive director, National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . elected to Council of American Society for Information Science.

Mary C. Berger . . . elected ASIS Assembly Councilor (1979/1980).

Martha Boaz, dean, School of Library Science, University of Southern California . . . retired.

Teresa Chambers, head, Science and Technology Reference Department, California State University library, Long Beach . . . retired.

Tena L. Crenshaw, formerly chairman, Biological Sciences Division, University of Miami, Fla. . . . appointed deputy director, Louis Calder Memorial Library, University of Miami School of Medicine.

James M. Cretsos, head, Scientific Information Systems Department, Merrell-National Laboratories, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . succeeds to ASIS presidency for 1979.

Marjorie Goodfellow . . . appointed member, Quebec Public Libraries Commission.

Nancy E. Gwinn, formerly information and publications officer, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C. . . . appointed program officer, CLR.

Ann Juneau, formerly librarian, U.S. Forestry Service, New Orleans, La. . . . now residing in Anchorage, Alaska.

Ruth M. Nielander, recipient of 1976 SLA Hall of Fame award . . . joined staff of Insurance Information Center, Fireman's Fund Insurance Companies, San Francisco, Calif.

Jeanne Thorsen, formerly librarian, Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson, Seattle, Wash. . . . now assistant director, Municipal League, Seattle.

Marguerite Wurster, associate director, State University System of Florida Extension Library, St. Petersburg . . . retired.

SLA Authors

Dagnese, Joseph M. "SLA or Specialized Librarians in Academe; Two Views of Special Libraries." *Special Delivery: A Collection of Papers 1974-1977*. Alberta L. Brown Lectures in Special Librarianship, Kalamazoo, Mich., Western Michigan University, 1978. 90p. \$3.95.

Fang, Josephine Riss. "Library Administration Outside the United States." In *International Encyclopedia of Higher Education*. Editor-in-chief Asa K. Knowles. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1977. v. 6. p2603-2624.

Galvin, Thomas J. and Allen Kent, eds. *The On-Line Revolution in Libraries*. Proceedings of the 1977 Conference in Pittsburgh, Pa. New York, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1978.

Smith, Ruth S. *Cataloging Made Easy. How to Organize Your Congregation's Library*. New York, Seabury Press, 1978. LC 78-16983. ISBN 0-8164-2191-9.

Toeppe, Joan M. "Human Resource Networks in Community Gerontological and Health Information." *Special Delivery: A Collection of Papers 1974-1977*. Alberta L. Brown Lectures in Special Librarianship. Kalamazoo, Mich., Western Michigan University, 1978. 90p. \$3.95.

Vance, Julia M. "Supreme Court Ruling Threatens Confidential Business Files." *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science* 5 (no. 1):20 (Oct 1978).

Varano, Carmine. "Pioneering Efforts in Amalgamating Pharmacy with Library Science." *Drug Intelligence and Clinical Pharmacy* 12:488 (Aug 1978)

Whalen, Lucille and Joan A. Miller, eds. *Library Services for the Handicapped* 70 (no. 4) *Information Reports and Bibliographies*. ISSN 0360-0971. Annual subscription: \$35.

John Michael Connor

John Michael Connor died on Jul 15, 1978. He had retired in May as chief librarian of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, a position he held since 1956. Prior to that he had been at Columbia University, College of Physicians, as periodicals assistant, chief of reference, and assistant librarian in the period 1935 through 1941. From 1941 through 1943, he was the national director of the Victory Book Campaign.

Born in New York City in 1908, John served in the U.S. Army from 1943 through 1946 as a master sergeant and chief, Distribution Section, Armed Forces Books-Magazines. From 1946 through 1950, he served as research chief, Reader Services, Division of Library and Intelligence in the U.S. Department of State.

John came to California in 1950 and became Assistant City Librarian at the Free Public Library of the City of San Bernardino. In 1953, he became the technical librarian at the U.S. Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, and held that post until his appointment at the Los Angeles County Medical Association.

To properly list all of John's professional association activities in SLA, ALA, MLA, CLA, Libraria Sodalitas, and other organizations would require at least two pages. Some of the highlights are listed below.

At the SLA Association level, he served on the Chapter Relations Committee (1964/65). He was Chapter liaison officer and chairman, Chapter Relations Committee (1965/67); chairman H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Awards Committee (1967/71); SLA representative to the Medical Library Association (1971/73), and from 1976 until his death, he was a member of the SLA Research Committee. In 1968, he was the chairman of the SLA Annual Conference in Los Angeles. In 1971, John was a nominee for SLA President-Elect but lost to Edward G. Strable of J. Walter Thompson Co., Chicago.

At the SLA Chapter level, he served as president of the Southern California Chapter, (1962/63). He served as chairman and member of many committees not only of the Southern California Chapter but earlier in the Washington, D.C. Chapter as well.

John served as lecturer at both the University of Southern California School of Library Science and the Immaculate Heart College Library School. He was on the Advisory Board at the UCLA School of Library and Information Science and the Board of Directors for Libraria Sodalitas.

John was quite a scholar, earning the B.S. in business administration from Manhattan College (1931), the M.S. (L.S.) from Columbia University (1934), and the M.A. in adult education from Columbia University Teachers College (1950). He received a Fellowship in Adult Education from the Ford Foundation (1953), the Beta Sigma Medal



from Manhattan College, and the Superior Accomplishment Award from the U.S. Navy. He had several articles and papers published in the professional periodical literature and with his wife Billie was co-editor of *Ottomiller's Index to Plays in Collections*, 5th ed. (1971), 6th ed. (1976), and the 7th ed. (in prep.).

John loved the theater, concerts, ballet, art exhibits, as well as all library functions. He rarely missed any occasion where librarians would gather. From weddings to funerals, he was always there with a smile, a handshake, and a kind word.

He was more than just a dedicated professional librarian willing to help his colleagues and particularly the young students entering into the profession. He was an honest and outspoken activist and fearlessly made his convictions known. He opposed the nomination of a non-librarian for Librarian of Congress (and wrote to the President about it); he publicly made known his opposition to the Williams & Wilkins Company's antilibRARY copyright stand; he opposed censorship in any form; he championed civil rights—extending them even to freedom of dress and hair style; he opposed Los Angeles Public Library budget cuts and decentralization of the central reference research library and made his position known via published letters to the editor of the *Los Angeles Times*.

Many will remember John for his unending fund of stories, such as: "Who was that *oboe* I saw you with last night? That was no *oboe* that was my *fife*!"

Librarianship lost one of its illustrious leaders and society one of its dedicated citizens when John Connor died. We are all the better for having known him. May his soul rest in the peace he championed.

He is survived by his wife Billie, who is immediate past chairman of the SLA Business and Finance Division. A fund has been established in John's memory at the Medical Library Scholarship Foundation c/o Los Angeles County Medical Association Library, 634 S. Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057.

Stan Elman
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.
Burbank, Calif.

vistas

HAVE YOU HEARD?

DLC Report to the Public Printer

The Government Printing Office (GPO) has recently released the *First Report to the Public Printer 1972-1976*, compiled by the Depository Library Council (DLC) to the Public Printer. The report, derived principally from the minutes of DLC meetings, traces the development of the Council from its creation in 1973 through to 1976. Also included are membership lists, charter and bylaws, standards guidelines, reports from GPO to the Council, papers presented by Council members, and press releases. Copies will be provided free of charge from United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

National Endowment Fellowships

The National Endowment for the Humanities will offer fellowships for 1980-81 in three categories: 1) for independent study in the humanities, open to all scholars, teachers, and other interpreters of the humanities; 2) for independent study, open to persons engaged primarily in undergraduate teaching; 3) for teachers in undergraduate institutions who wish to participate in seminars at designated universities and undertake study of their own choosing beyond the work of the seminar. The fellowships carry stipends up to \$20,000 for twelve months of tenure. Application deadline is Nov 12, 1979; awards will be announced in mid-March 1980. Contact: Division of Fellowships, Mail Stop 101, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

CLR to Expand Services

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR) has announced plans to continue and expand its efforts to promote improvements in computerized bibliographic service for libraries and their users. A new Bibliographic Service Development Program has been established to improve nationwide services and give libraries a greater chance to reduce technical operations without jeopardizing performance. The program is projected to last four to five years at a funding level of over \$5 million. Several private foundations, as well as the National Endowment for the Humanities, are contributing to the effort to develop a bibliographic service. CLR will seek guidance from existing computerized bibliographic networks, as well as from representatives of the university, library, and scholarly communities.

Behavioral Sciences Journal

The Haworth Press has announced a forthcoming quarterly publication, *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*. Articles will focus on all areas of librarianship pertaining to the behavioral and social sciences, with both practical and scholarly material. The charter issue is due to be released in Fall 1979. Subscriptions are \$15.00 yearly, from The Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010. Prospective authors should contact the editor, Virginia H. Parr, The Library (Education-Psychology Section), University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 97403.

Memorial Lecture

The University of Wisconsin—Madison has announced the establishment of the Muriel L. Fuller Annual Lecture, to be given for the continuing education of librarians. Fuller, killed in a boating accident in June 1978, was professor of library science at Madison and the University of Wisconsin—Extension. The funds contributed in her memory have been used to begin the lecture fund. Charles A. Bunge, director, University of Wisconsin—Madison Library School, said that he hoped the contributions would continue and increase, in order to assure the future of the lecture. Contributions and suggestions should be sent to the Library School, Helen C. White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

NELINET Becomes Independent

Late in 1978, the New England Library Network, Inc. (NELINET) and the New England Board of Higher Education (NEBHE) signed a separation agreement giving NELINET total responsibility for continuing the library automation network that had been operated by NEBHE since 1964. Originally designed as one of the regional development programs within NEBHE, NELINET will operate as an independent, not-for-profit corporation. The charter members of NELINET were the six land-grant university libraries located in New England; NELINET now has 91 member institutions and more than 140 libraries participating in its library automation services. The network's offices will be located at 40 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass. 02181, until Fall 1979.

Library User Survey

A survey report entitled *Book Reading and Library Usage: A Study of Habits and Perceptions* is available from the Public Information Office of the American Library Association (ALA). The study, conducted for ALA by the Galleys Organization, was funded by a special grant from Baker & Taylor. The survey was designed to provide information for delegates preparing for the 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. A total of 1515 telephone interviews were conducted between Jul 21 and Aug 14, 1978, with a representative sample of adults. The final report is \$15.00 for ALA members and \$25.00 for nonmembers from the Public Information Office, ALA, 50 E. Huron, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Data Base Service Seminars

A series of one-day seminars on nonbibliographic on-line data base services will be conducted this year in the United States and Canada by Cuadra Associates, a Santa Monica-based firm. The seminars, planned for seventeen cities, are designed for professionals who are familiar with on-line bibliographic data bases but who want to become acquainted with data base services in business, science and technology, and other areas. The fee for the seminar is \$135.00, or \$115.00 if paid in advance. Contact: Dr. Carlos A. Cuadra, Cuadra Associates, Inc., 1523 Sixth St., Suite 12, Santa Monica, Calif. 90401 (213/451-0644).

McGill Summer Courses

The McGill University Graduate School of Library Science will be offering two courses during the 1979 summer session. The first course, "Bilingual Librarianship and Information Service," focuses on the adaptation of English-language cataloging rules, indexes, and thesauri to a bilingual environment. (Taught in English and French.) The second course is "Problems and Developments in Cataloging and Classification." Taught in English, the course reviews the approaches to the organization of information resources. Fees are \$57.00 per course for Canadians and \$150.00 for non-Canadians. Contact: Vivian S. Sessions, director, Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1Y1 (514/392-5947).

Computer Output Microfilm

The National Micrographics Association (NMA) has developed a slide/cassette presentation on the advantages of computer output microfilm (COM). The twelve-minute system, entitled *COM: A Better Way*, contains 111 color slides with a pulsed cassette system. To order, send \$175.00 to NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. The program may also be rented from NMA for \$50.00 for a ten-day period.

Erratum

The "Have You Heard" item on British Bibliographic Services, which appeared in *Special Libraries* 69(no. 12):511 (1978), should have stated that Leeds Polytechnic School of Librarianship, Leeds, England, had produced a tape-slide program outlining British Library Bibliographic Services Division.

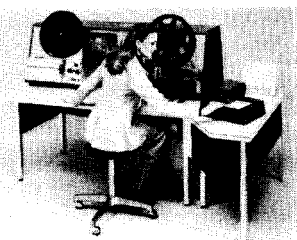
HAVE YOU SEEN?

Library Promotion Posters



Gaylord Bros. announces a new series of library promotion posters. Each poster emphasizes one special aspect of library service. Themes of the posters include "Gifts of Knowledge," "Grow and Cultivate with the Library," and "Money Management." Posters are 17 in. X 22 in. in full color. Available for under \$20.00 for a complete set of twelve from Gaylord Bros., Inc., Box 4901, Syracuse, N.Y. 13221.

Film Information System



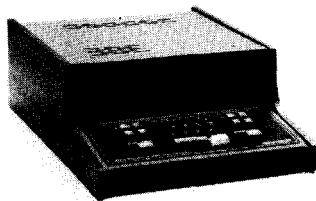
DATA-FILM is a computerized film information system that can give data on film condition, film length, film damage, and editing data. All data is given in printed report form. Film can be analyzed during visual inspection or through nonstop, high-speed reporting. For a free brochure on DATA-FILM, contact: Research Technology, Inc., 4700 Chase, Lincolnwood, Ill. 60646 (800/323-7520).

High Intensity Lighting



Steelcase announces new high intensity lighting systems for library use. A total of six models are available: a choice of two heights, each offered with three wattages of metal halide or mercury lights. Options are a Down Lite, quartz-auxiliary lighting, and an asymmetric reflector. Contact: Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapid, Mich. 49501.

Multi-image Programmer



A new multi-image programmer has been developed by 3M Company's Mincom Division. Using microprocessor technology, the Wollensak Micro-Pro 40 can control up to thirty-two individual projectors. Eight auxiliary channels can be used for controlling lights, curtains, special effects devices, and so on. The suggested price is \$2,870.00, from Department WO7-3, 3M Company, Box 33600, St. Paul, Minn. 55133.

COMING EVENTS

May 17-19. Space Planning and Practical Design for Libraries: A Seminar . . . Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$200. Contact: Aaron and Elaine Cohen, Teatown Rd., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10520 (914/271-8170; 212/689-8138).

June 2-7. Medical Library Association, 78th Annual Conference . . . Honolulu, Hawaii. Write: MLA, 919 W. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Jun 3-5. Association of Information and Dissemination Centers, Meeting . . . Ottawa, Canada. Topic: The Impact of Mini and Micro Computers on Bibliographic Data Bases. Host: CAN/SDI Centers, Canada. Contact: ASIDIC, P.O. Box 8105, Athens, Ga. 30603.

Jun 7-9. The International Flow of Information; A Trans-Pacific Perspective, Institute . . . Makaha Inn, Hawaii. Sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the U.S. International Communication Agency, and the University of Hawaii Graduate School of Library Studies. Contact: Sarah K. Vann, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Jun 9-14. Special Libraries Association, Worldwide Conference on Special Libraries . . . Hilton Hawaiian Village and Ilikai, Honolulu, Hawaii. Theme: Politics and Economics: Their Impact on Library/Information Services. Also participating: International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Special Libraries Division and Japan Special Libraries Association (Sentokyo).

June 11-12. Time Management for Managers, Seminar . . . Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Conducted by New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Fee: \$225. Contact: Irene Grant, Conference Center, N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, P.O. Box 1000, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853 (607/256-4401).

Jun 18-20. Drug Information Association, 15th Annual Meeting . . . The Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Theme: Drug Information in the Next Decade—Projection and Prophecies. Contact: Julian Horwich, Armar-Stone Labs, 1600 Waukegan Rd., McGraw Park, Ill. 60085 (800/323-4980; for Ill. 312/473-3000).

Jun 18-20. Financial and Managerial Accounting for the Non-Financial Manager, seminar . . . Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Fee: \$350. Contact: Irene Grant, Conference Center, N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, P.O. Box 1000, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853 (607/256-4401).

Jun 25-Jul 13. Case Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, International Institute . . . Cleveland, Ohio. Theme: Information Sources and Services for Development: Use, User Education, Promotion, Marketing. Fee: \$1,000. Contact: Dr. Tefko Saracevic, Chairman, International Programs, School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Jul 1-4. American Association of Law Libraries, Annual Meeting . . . Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. Contact: AALL, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

Jul 17-20. Seventh Cranfield Conference on Mechanised Information Storage and Retrieval Systems . . . Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedfordshire, England. Contact: Cranfield Conference Secretariat, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL England.

Jul 23-Aug 17. Thirteenth Annual Archives Institute . . . Atlanta, Ga. Sponsored by Emory University, Division of Librarianship, and Georgia Department of Archives and History. Fee: \$225 for noncredit status; \$624 for graduate credit from Emory University. Write: Institute Coordinator, Georgia Department of Archives and History, 330 Capitol Ave., S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30334.

REVIEWS

The Library Assistant's Manual, by Chirgwin, F. John and Phyllis Oldfield. London, Bingley; Hamden, Conn., Linnet, 1978. 118p.

The preface to this handy little British volume states that "this textbook is intended to be an introduction to the elementary principles of librarianship for nonprofessional staff in libraries, and it attempts to describe simply library routines in a nontechnical manner." Both the authors are qualified to write a textbook of this kind; they began their careers as library assistants and have taught library assistants for several years.

The book is of typical textbook construction: at the end of each chapter are questions, most of which are taken from past examination papers for the Library Assistant's Certificate test given by the City and Guilds of London Institute. In addition, reading lists are appended to the questions. The books cited throughout in the bibliographies are chiefly of British origin, although several of the items also have been published in this country.

The principles of librarianship as shown in these pages are, of course, seen from a British viewpoint, but there is basically little that is different between Britain and the United States. Both countries have a healthy regard for the importance of service to clientele. However, there are some interesting contrasts which appear in the book.

In terms of language, the book uses "newspaper cuttings" instead of the American "newspaper clippings," "to stocktake" instead of "to inventory," library "stock" instead of library "holdings," "sugar paper" instead of "kraft" or "construction paper."

In dealing with technical processing,

statements are made that almost all libraries in Britain use the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme, to the exclusion of all other schemes except those for special materials, e.g., coordinate indexing. Also, most British libraries construct classified catalogs as their principal catalogs accompanied by subject indexes and author indexes. No mention is made of any sort of title entry. The shelflist, if any, is then of less importance than an accession register, or the classed catalog itself.

The Library Assistant's Manual covers all types of libraries—public, educational (meaning college, university and school) and special (meaning industrial, commercial and business). This reviewer would judge that the book's main thrust is toward public libraries. This is similar to the emphasis usually displayed in manuals of this sort published in the United States. Special libraries have decent coverage, with some indication that it is usually this kind of library which has on-line searching capabilities, computer-produced catalogs, and special services such as current awareness.

In all, British schools which use this manual in the training of their library assistants should feel secure that an adequate overview of librarianship is being presented. This reviewer regrets to say that U.S. and Canadian schools will not find this book of great practical use because of the British viewpoint. However, it would certainly aid in learning about some of the differences in librarianship as practiced abroad.

William C. Petru
Corporate Library
Hewlett-Packard Co.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94304.

PUBS

(79-042) **Federal Programs for Libraries: A Directory.** Leonard, Lawrence E., and Ann M. Erteschik. Washington, D.C., Office of Education, 1978. 64p. Free.

Facts on nine federal library grant programs and 72 library-related programs; plus information on obtaining grants from other sources. Send self-addressed mailing label to: State & Public Library Services Branch, Office of Libraries & Learning Resources, ROB #3, Room 3124, U.S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

(79-043) **Journal of Enterprise Management.** v. 1 (nos. 1/2) (1978). 3 issues/yr. \$45.00/yr. ISSN 0146-6372.

"An international journal of management and entrepreneurial science," covering both theoretical and practical aspects. Published by Pergamon Press, Subscription Fulfillment Manager, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England.

(79-044) **Union List of Standards, Specifications, and Codes in Selected Texas Libraries.** Grisham, Edith P., ed. Houston, Texas Chapter SLA, 1978. 96p. \$15.00.

Standards, specifications, and codes of 450 organizations, as represented in the holdings of 78 special, public, and academic libraries. Available from: Edith P. Grisham, 3219 Rice Blvd., Houston, Tex., 77005. Checks payable to Texas Chapter SLA.

(79-045) **Micrographic System Design.** Special Interest Package Two. Canning, Bonnie, comp. Silver Spring, Md., National Micrographics Assn., 1978. Microfiche \$10.00 to NMA members, \$12.50 nonmembers; hard copy \$25.00 to NMA members, \$30.00 nonmembers.

Twelve articles dealing with planning and implementation of source document and COM systems. Available from NMA, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

(79-046) **Information Market Place 1978-79: An International Directory of Information Products and Services.** New York, Bowker, 1978. 270p. \$21.50. LC 78-26391, ISBN 0-8352-1079-0.

Listed: 400 data base publishers and their products; 100 on-line vendors, library networks, and telecommunication networks; 200 information analysis centers and 150 information brokers; terminal manufacturers, consultants, and other support services; associations and government agencies; conferences and courses; bibliography. Published outside North & South America as **Information Trade Directory.**

Marie Dooling



Visi-Tape Periodical Labeling

A revolutionary system that allows quick visual review of shelved periodicals. Simply apply this pressure sensitive tape to publications in their order of issue. Fast, inexpensive, efficient. One of hundreds of bright new products you'll find in the newest Highsmith Catalog. Send for your free copy.

Highsmith
P.O. 25
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538

2 important reference books

The Health Administrator's Library

A comprehensive listing of CHA library holdings

\$10 (plus tax)

canadian hospital directory 1978

\$25 (plus tax)

from the

Canadian Hospital Association

410 Laurier Ave. West,

Ottawa, Canada

KIR 7T6

(613) 238-8005

Back Issue

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GUIDE



A bi-weekly publication offering your library the latest information on the availability of hard-copy editions and microforms of periodicals and serials.

Microforms International Marketing Corporation in association with Maxwell Scientific International is now publishing the COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GUIDE, a reference publication offering your library the latest information on periodicals and serials publications in both microforms and hard copies.

These bi-weekly releases which are broken down by subject areas give updated rates on microform back issues which are continuously changing because of the foreign exchange fluctuations. This information also becomes essential for the management of acquisitions in many libraries.

The Collection Development Guide Offers:

- Back Issues Research Journal Collections as well as Monographs and Special Projects
- Microforms of Comparable Serials
- New Reference Books and Journals, Standard References and Encyclopedias, and microforms in all fields.

The first 12 issues already released are in the following subject areas:

- Mathematics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Standard and Specialized Encyclopedias
- Social Sciences/Economics
- Physics/Astronomy
- Botany/Zoology
- Medicine
- Engineering
- Military Science
- Islamic Studies
- Major Indexes and References

Back Issues of the COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GUIDE are available free of charge.

Upcoming Issues will deal with:

- Major Encyclopedias and Dictionaries
- Far East Studies
- Cancer and Heart Diseases
- Ecology and Earth Sciences

Look for the COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GUIDE in your mail. To be sure you are on our mailing list or for more information, please call or write:

MICROFORMS INTERNATIONAL MARKETING CORPORATION



a Subsidiary of Pergamon Press, Inc.
Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523
(914) 592-7700



To get government information,

**CIS & ASI
ONLINE**

you have to be well connected.

The Federal government publishes information. More of it, in fact, than any other source. Authoritatively prepared, in great detail. On just about any subject you can name. But it is of little value if there is no link between the data and the people who need it. In several important areas, the government doesn't provide the connection . . .

We do. Our data bases, searchable online, can be used to identify, evaluate, and retrieve specific government publications. The connection we offer is fast, precise, and cost-effective.

The **CIS/Index (CIS)** data base provides comprehensive coverage of the current working papers of Congress — Committee Hearings and Prints, Documents, Reports, and Special Publications. The **American Statistics Index (ASI)** data base serves as a detailed guide to the current statistical publications of the entire US government, covering more than 500 sources within the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches.

Both data bases incorporate extensive subject, name, and title indexing with detailed bibliographic cataloging. In addition, you can call up abstracts that concisely outline and describe the contents of source publications. This feature is particularly helpful whether you are performing an in-depth, multi-faceted search or are seeking a simple answer to a "quick reference" question.

What's more, copies of these publications — even if unavailable from the government — are readily available from us, **on demand**, simply by placing an order through the terminal.

When it comes to government-produced information, we are among the best connections you can have.

Visit us at booth 134 at the
Special Libraries Association Annual Conference



Congressional Information Service, Inc.
7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 900L
Washington, D.C. 20014
Tel. 301/654-1550

Memo —
Make reservations
for SLA Conference.

Visit Faxon.

FAXON
LIBRARY MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
CONTINUOUS
SERVICE TO LIBRARIES
SINCE 1841



The F. W. Faxon Company
is pleased to invite you
to visit the Faxon display
at the 70th Annual Special Libraries
Association Conference in Honolulu,
June 9 - 14.

The Faxon Tradition —
modern subscription service
backed with almost 100 years
of experience.



F.W. FAXON COMPANY, INC.

Library Magazine Subscription Agency

15 Southwest Park, Westwood, Massachusetts 02090

Tel: 800-225-6055 (toll-free) • 617-329-3350 (collect in Mass. and Canada only)



PERSONALIZED SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Every customer is assigned an experienced "Home Office" representative. You correspond direct; any title needs, changes, cancellations or problems can be handled promptly by letter or phone. This makes your job easier and keeps you abreast of your subscription needs at all times.

With over 45 years experience, McGregor has built a reputation of prompt and courteous service on both domestic and international titles. We prepay subscriptions ahead of time.

Our customers, large and small, like the prompt attention we give them. We think you would too! Ask about McGregor's "Automatic Renewal" plan described in our new brochure. Write today for your free copy.



OUR 46th YEAR

MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS 61054

**SWETS
MEANS
COMPLETE
LIBRARY
SERVICES**

SWETS NORTH AMERICA, INC. provides a FULL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE for periodicals, serials, and continuations, both domestic and foreign — through our home office in North America and our offices in Europe, South America and Great Britain.

SWETS Service
for Monographs
with Bi-Monthly
Updated Reports
on Order
Status

SWETS Service
for Continuations
with
Bibliographic
Report Supplied
Annually

FAST[®]
A Journal Delivery
Service with
Automated Kardex
Check-In, Claim Control,
and Air Freight or
Surface Mail Options

Doesn't Your Library Deserve SWETS Service?

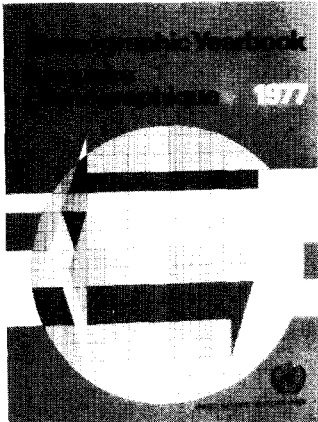
CALL COLLECT (215) 644-4944

SWETS NORTH AMERICA, INC.

BOX 517 • BERWYN, PA. 19312

TELEX 084-5392

Publications from United Nations



Demographic Yearbook 1977

A comprehensive and authoritative compendium of international demographic statistics for over 200 countries or areas of the world. For the first time the "Special Subject" of this issue is *International Migration Statistics*.

Sales No. E/F.79.XIII.1 Clothbound \$45.00

United Nations Disarmament Yearbook 1977

A descriptive review of the developments and negotiations in the field; including background of nuclear disarmament, other measures relating to non-nuclear weapons and arms control in general. Includes resolutions adopted and proposals made, with full texts of draft treaties and conventions under consideration.

Sales No. E.78.IX.4 Clothbound \$15.00

World Energy Supplies 1972-1976

Internationally comparable statistics on energy, summarizing world energy trends, are presented with national, regional, and global statistics on the production, trade and gross consumption of all commercial energy supplies.

Sales No. E.78.XVII.7 \$14.00

1978 Report on the World Social Situation

Analyses living conditions currently prevailing among developed and developing countries. In statistical tables and an integrated text, compares basic aspects of the world social situation such as: urbanization, employment trends and policies, policies for income redistribution, health, education, housing, financing and delivery of social services, the role of women, the role of the aged, working conditions and participation in decision-making.

Sales No. E.79.IV.1 \$5.00

United Nations Statistical Pocketbook / Third Edition

Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Developed Areas	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Developing Areas	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40



World Statistics in Brief 3rd Edition

Data compiled by the United Nations and the statistical services of other specialized agencies and international organizations on population, trade, finance, communication, education and health, as well as statistics on demography, economy and society in the major regions and the world as a whole.

Sales No. E.78.XVII.9 \$3.95

Yearbook of the United Nations 1976

Latest volume in the basic reference work of the Organization. It is indispensable for those who need an ongoing description of all United Nations activities.

Sales No. E.79.I.1 Clothbound \$42.00

Statistical Yearbook 1977

A convenient volume compiling international statistics currently available relating to population trends, national product and income, agricultural and industrial production, energy, world trade and transport, finance, consumption, housing, education and culture.

Sales No. E/F.78.XVII.1 Clothbound \$45.00

Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1977

New Beginnings and Uncertain Ends

Sales No. E.78.XIII.9 \$6.00

United Nations Sales Publications 1972-1977

Cumulative List with Indexes

Sales No. E.78.I.10 \$9.00

United Nations Document Series Symbols 1946-1977

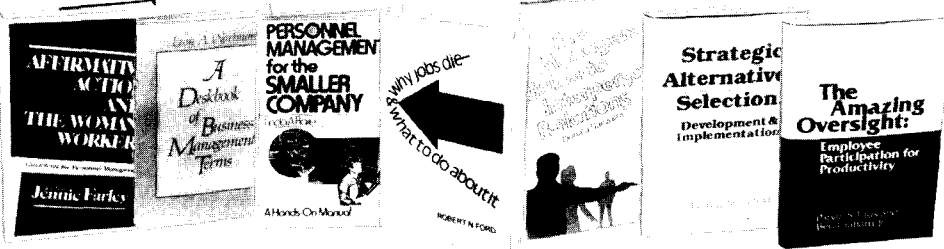
Sales No. E.79.I.3 \$10.00



In Honolulu, visit our Booth no. 332

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS
Room A-3315
New York, N. Y. 10017

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland



8 important titles management people will look for on your shelves.

new this Spring from amacom

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE WOMAN WORKER Jennie Farley

Comprehensive and timely. Farley discusses affirmative action in personnel recruitment, selection and training, with new insights into the problems of women employees.

240 pp. (MARCH)
ISBN: 5498-4 LC: 78-11719 \$14.95

A DESKBOOK OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT TERMS Leon A. Wortman

Good news! A desk-top reference that gives definitions of more than 4,000 words, phrases and expressions that managers often run into.

640 pp. (MARCH)
ISBN: 5470-4 LC: 78-23257 \$24.95

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT FOR THE SMALLER COMPANY Linda A. Roxe

A comprehensive systemized approach to personnel management responsibility for small companies. Separate chapter on EEO/Affirmative Action programs.

208 pp. (JULY)
ISBN: 5509-3 \$14.95

TURNING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INTO PROFITS **An Analytical Approach** Atilio Bisio and Lawrence Gastwirt

New insights into the risks, benefits, planning and assessment of R&D programs; and how such programs may be developed for corporate profit.

228 pp. (APRIL)
ISBN: 5487-9 LC: 78-10239 \$27.95

WHY JOBS DIE AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT Robert N. Ford

Advice for the manager who must struggle with low productivity, absenteeism, and high turnover. Important information on what makes a well-designed and rewarding job.

224 pp. (JUNE)
ISBN: 5502-6 \$14.95

THE MANAGERS GUIDE TO INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS Donald Sanzotta

A management-oriented guide to the recognition and understanding of common emotional disturbances, including alcoholism and forms of drug abuse.

192 pp. (JUNE)
ISBN: 5508-5 \$10.95

STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVES William E. Rothschild

Learn the key ingredients that make strategic planning a rewarding management tool. Case histories illustrate how management people use strategic options for maximum impact.

175 pp. (JULY)
ISBN: 5514-X \$14.95

THE AMAZING OVERSIGHT **Total Participation for Productivity** Edited by Ben S. Graham, Jr. and Parvis S. Titus

Written by experts, here are practical techniques for increasing employee participation and productivity. One of the most authoritative collections on work improvement ever published.

224 pp. (JULY)
ISBN: 5510-7 \$14.95

For complete information on our 18 additional Spring titles write

amacom

a division of American Management Associations 135 West 50th Street, New York 10020

Orchestrate
your serial
selection
with



Serials Review

Serials Review is packed with reviews, articles, and special features that will direct you to the best serials for your collection.

Subscription: quarterly \$25.00

Pierian Press 5000 Washtenaw
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
(313) 434-5530 & 31

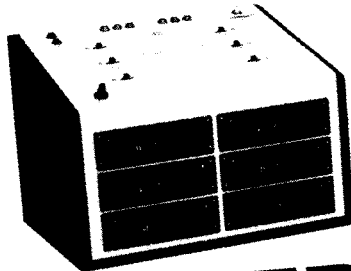
**NEED MORE
INFORMATION
ABOUT gold?**

CONTACT:

**THE gold.
INFORMATION
CENTER
LIBRARY.**

645 fifth AVENUE
(OLYMPIC TOWER)
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
(212) 688-0474

CLASSROOM
BROAD-



CASTER
BRINGS THE SOUND
OF LEARNING TO
YOUR LIBRARY

Convert your library into an Instructional Materials Center with P/H Electronics' Classroom Broadcaster Learning System. Two to 12 separate programs or more can be transmitted simultaneously to unlimited numbers of students using desk-top receivers and plug-in headphones. They can select, or be assigned, any program by turning the program selector switch on their receivers to a specific channel. Consoles accommodate standard cassettes; an auxiliary input panel accepts sound from any radio source—open-reel tape, phonograph, radio, television, or motion picture projector. Because the system is wireless, students may sit anywhere within the antenna loop area. For a free, no-obligation demonstration, contact P/H Electronics . . . also manufacturers of MONI-COM II, the patented two-way wireless language laboratory.

P/H ELECTRONICS



A Division of Duncan Electric Company
117 E. HELENA STREET,
DAYTON, OHIO 45404
(513) 461-5898

may/june 1979

TECHNOLOGY AND COPYRIGHT: SOURCES AND MATERIALS

George P. Bush and Robert H. Dreyfuss, editors

Publication date: May 1979. Approx. 400 pp. \$22.50.
ISBN 0-912338-17-2.

TECHNOLOGY AND COPYRIGHT is a one-stop encyclopedia of sources and documents needed to understand the issues and answer the questions about interrelationships of copyright and the information technologies of reprography, computers, communications, networks, micrographics and other elements of information transfer.

It is a completely revised second edition of *Technology and Copyright: Annotated Bibliography and Source Materials* with 80% new abstracts and materials. It contains a carefully selected annotated bibliography in Part I. These abstracts are arranged by major topics to facilitate browsing. Part II provides selected reprints of law review and other journal articles, research reports, essays and useful documents which reflect the current state of copyright law in relation to technology.

TECHNOLOGY AND COPYRIGHT is an indispensable reference tool for librarians, lawyers, publishers, information and reprographic industries, educators, and researchers.



LOMOND PUBLICATIONS, INC.
P. O. BOX 56-D
MT. AIRY, MD 21771

Important Older Titles from SLA

A Basic Collection for Scientific and Technical Libraries

Effie B. Lunsford and Theodore Kopkin, eds.

1971/soft cover/288 pages/6-3/4 × 10/\$14.50/LC 79-169148/ISBN 0-87111-173-X

For community colleges, technical institutes, vocational schools—all who want guidance in developing new libraries or enlarging existing collections.

This annotated list of selected technical literature is a must for librarians in all scientific and technical libraries. It contains nearly 2,500 entries divided into 21 subject areas such as Nuclear Technology, Automation, Architecture, Air Conditioning and Technical Writing. Items appear in alphabetical order by author within each subject area. Retrospective in scope, it is useful in judging the value of old and gift collections. Additional features include an author index, serials index, and list of publishers and their addresses.

The Effective Echo: A Dictionary of Advertising Slogans

Valerie Noble, Comp.

1970/soft cover/176 pages/6-3/4 × 10/\$9.00/LC 71-110487 ISBN 0-87111-196-9

For advertising copy writers and marketers, for agency librarians, for businesses and advertising librarians; an important reference tool for consumers in the public library.

Although the slogan is a major tool of American advertising, this is the first book to classify and identify the more than 2,000 slogans in print media published between 1965 and 1969. The introductory essay traces the 100-year history of the slogan in American advertising. The author analyzes the psychological basis for the success of the slogan and the influence of research on the use of slogans. The author capitalizes on her eight years in active advertising and public relations plus her five years as the organizer and administrator of an advertising agency library.

Three valuable indexes are included: dictionary of slogans, alphabetical list of slogans; subject classification, from "adhesives" to "women's apparel"; and sources, an alphabetical list of sponsoring companies. The appendixes are 1) a useful bibliography and 2) the dates of issues of "Printer's Ink," which listed slogans used from 1919 to 1957.

Order from:

**Order Department
Special Libraries Association
235 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10003**

From SCIENCE MEDIA

A NEW AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAM IN THE LIBRARY SCIENCES

A GUIDE TO SEARCHING THE BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Michael M. King, Ph.D.

Linda S. King, M.L.S.

Five important reference works are discussed:

EXCERPTA MEDICA
INDEX MEDICUS
BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
(including BIO RESEARCH INDEX)
CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

Following a brief introduction in which the development and growth of scientific information communication are summarized, the structure and utility of the five tools are discussed. This is skillfully accomplished with the aid of the following search topic: *The site and mechanism of insulin action on the regulation of amino acid transport in chick embryo heart cells*. This use of a common theme in examining each work not only enhances comprehension by emphasizing the practical aspects of literature searching, but also serves to highlight relative strengths as well.

The taped discussion is presented in 6 segments with brief musical interludes isolating the discussion of each work. These intermission points provide the opportunity for the participant to decide whether to continue on to the next segment, review material previously covered or leave the program entirely for an extended period of time. These interludes, therefore, serve as convenient reference points in the program and, equally important, preclude excessively lengthy discussion segments.

Developed for students and practicing professionals in the fields of biology, the life sciences, medicine, biochemistry and related sciences, the program materials are suitable for both group presentation and autotutorial study.

A GUIDE TO SEARCHING THE BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE has been evaluated by the National Library of Medicine and has been selected for inclusion in AVLINE, a data file of recommended audiovisual instructional materials in the biosciences.

Program materials consist of a set of 78 visuals in 35 mm slide format, 2 audio cassettes, and a 20 page script. The audio tapes are approximately 90 minutes in total length and have been pulsed with audible signals for manual slide advancement and 1000 Hz subaudible signals for automatic slide advance equipment.

PRICE: \$165.00

Other programs in the Library Science Series include:

A GUIDE TO BEILSTEINS HANDBUCH \$100.00

From AAAS, Science Books & Films, March 1977:

This tidy, tape/slide presentation explaining Beilstein is carefully presented with excellent narration and very high quality, clearly understandable slides. . . . Definitely worth the money.

— Judith A. Douville.

A GUIDE TO CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS \$100.00

From AAAS, Science Books & Films, May 1978:

"This high-quality slide-tape presentation describes Chemical Abstracts clearly for the beginning or intermediate undergraduate chemistry student and is also suitable for students in related scientific disciplines . . . A "must" for all chemistry instructional programs."

— Judith A. Douville

Place your order now for these important teaching programs. Orders may be placed directly with Science Media, P.O. Box 910A, Boca Raton, Florida 33432. Phone: 305/391-0332. Prices are FOB, Boca Raton.

Foreign Orders: Add \$15.00 to your order for airmail postage and handling. Remittances must accompany all foreign orders.

PLACEMENT

"Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" ads are \$3.50 per line; \$10.50 minimum. Current members of SLA may place a "Positions Wanted" ad at a special rate of \$2.00 per line; \$6.00 minimum.

In each membership year, each unemployed member will be allowed a maximum of two free "Positions Wanted" ads, each ad to be limited to 5 lines including mailing address (no blind box addresses), on a space available basis.

There is a minimum charge of \$14.00 for a "Market Place" ad of three lines or less; each additional line is \$5.00. There are approximately 45 characters and spaces to a line.

Copy for display ads must be received by the first of the month two months preceding the month of publication; copy for line ads must be received by the tenth.

Classified ads will not be accepted on a "run until cancelled" basis; twelve months is the maximum, unless renewed.

Special Libraries Association reserves the right to reject any advertisements which in any way refer to race, creed, color, age, or sex as conditions for employment.

* *

POSITIONS WANTED

MSLS Villanova 1976—2 yrs. exp. Spec. Ed. libn. (incl. tchg. LS); indexed (Reader's Guide); substituted for college libn. (on-line OCLC serials). Preprof. lib. exp.—3 yrs. aviation, 3 yrs. academic library. Wide interests. Consider any challenge, anywhere. Box S-249.

POSITIONS OPEN

Information Specialist—Require individual with knowledge of Int'l Bus. and For. Trade information sources. Must have exp. dealing with clients providing quick information from a wide range of secondary sources. Ability to organize this information is essential. Ed. bkgnd should include lbr. and bus. courses plus 1-2 yrs recent exp. Reading knowledge of French reqd. Salary range up to \$11,000 and fringe benefits. Please send resume to FIND/SVP, 500 5th Ave., N.Y., NY 10036 (212/354-2428).

* *

Please mention *Special Libraries* when dealing with our advertisers.

may/june 1979

POSITIONS OPEN

TECHNICAL LIBRARY DIRECTOR

MAJOR REGIONAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Brookhaven National Laboratory, a federally-funded center for basic and applied nuclear and energy-related research, is seeking candidates for the position of Library Director. This position, which will be vacant due to retirement of the current Director, involves the management of a staff of 25 (including a translator and two science editors) and a collection currently comprised of 85,000 books and bound journals, over 100,000 technical reports and 1,300 journal subscriptions.

This is an excellent opportunity for applicants with the following credentials:

- **MLS degree; undergraduate major in a scientific discipline highly desirable.**
- **Training and/or experience in developing, operating and maintaining computer-based scientific information retrieval systems.**
- **Demonstrable managerial ability including experience in budget preparation and control as well as staff supervision and development.**
- **Thorough practical knowledge of all library functions, including book selection.**

Brookhaven offers superior working conditions and is located on a campus-like 5,000 acre site in Suffolk County Long Island. The area offers unsurpassed recreation facilities, yet is within one and one-half hours of the cultural attractions of New York City. We offer competitive starting salaries, an excellent benefit package (including 1½ holidays and 24 days paid vacation annually) and relocation allowance. Interested applicants should forward a resume, including salary requirements to:

M. R. Kipperman, Bldg 185
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, N.Y. 11973
Refer to position #TLD 15L
An Equal Opportunity Employer

**BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL
LABORATORY**



POSITIONS OPEN

Acquisitions Librarian/Medical Library—

Under the direction of the associate director, Bowman Gray School of Medicine Library, the acquisitions librarian is responsible for the daily operation of the Acquisitions Section with a staff of 1.5. Responsibilities include: monograph selection and collection development; coordination of fiscal matters involving monographs, serials, and audiovisuals; supervision of overall acquisition activity; supervision of faculty publications data input and retrieval. Monograph collection contains approximately 27,000 volumes with 2,000 new titles added each year. Qualifications: masters degree from ALA-accredited library school. Minimum of one year of library experience, preferably in the health sciences. Computer background desirable. Position available Jul 1, 1979. Send résumé and two references to: Mr. Michael D. Sprinkle, Library Director, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Information Specialist—Corporate Technical Library, The Upjohn Company. Provides information services on demand or as a continuing service to management and technical staff including: general factual information and answer services, retrospective literature searching, current literature altering (internal & vendor supplied data bases), user education/liaison. Keeps informed of current Upjohn research activity; anticipates user information needs, and helps plan and implement services designed to meet them; helps increase visibility of the Corporate Technical Library and utilization of its information services; keeps informed of developments in information science, new information resources and techniques for their utilization. The corporate Technical Library collection contains 20,000 books, 30,000 bound journals and 1,300 current periodical subscriptions. It serves a research staff of 1,500 with a budget over 1½ million. The Upjohn Company is located in Kalamazoo, a medium-sized southwestern Michigan university city with excellent cultural/recreational opportunities.

Qualifications: BS/BA in science plus MA/MS in library/information science or MS in science plus 1-4 years information-related experience (biochemical/biomedical environment). Requires: training and experience in searching scientific bibliographic data bases and in provision of general reference and information services; current knowledge of, and ability to utilize effectively, medical, biological and chemical reference tools. Prefer chemistry degree.

Salary: \$17,064 to \$25,608 or \$19,692 to \$29,544 depending on level at which position is filled. Excellent benefits. An EEO/AA employer. Apply to: Don King, The Upjohn Company, 7171 Portage Road, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001.

THE MARKET PLACE

Unique tool to utilize ads as info source—*Advertisement Digest*: index & digest of printed ads of A-V, computer, library eqpmnt & suppls & srvc. More accurate, reliable, effective than convent'l buyers guide & directory. Quick to identify what new prdcts are advtd; what Co advts what prdcts; where; how often. Better way to organize & manage ads. Quality print of 7 different typefaces. \$24 for 1-yr subs (½-yr + annual cum) now \$6.79 for ½-yr (v1 n1) while it lasts. *Advertisement Digest*, P.O. Box 165-S, Morton Grove, Ill. 60053.

Foreign Books and Periodicals—Specialty: Building Collections. Albert J. Phiebig Inc., Box 352, White Plains, N.Y. 10602.

Back Issue Periodicals—Scientific, Technical, Medical and Liberal Arts. Please submit want lists and lists of materials for sale or exchange. Prompt replies assured. G. H. Arrow Co., 4th & Brown Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Amacom	28A
American Geological Institute	12A
Brodart	5A
Canadian Hospital Association	262
Chemical Abstracts Service	16A
Congressional Information Service, Inc.	24A
Data Courier, Inc.	22A
Engineering Index	13A
Environment Information Center, Inc.	2A
F. W. Faxon Company, Inc.	25A
Gale Research Company	Cover IV
Heyden & Son, Inc.	20A, 21A
Highsmith Company	262
Informatics, Inc.	9A
Intergold	29A
International Union Against Cancer.....	8A
Institute for Scientific Information	Cover II
Lockheed Dialog.....	10A, 11A
Lomond Publications, Inc.	30A
McGregor Magazine Agency	26A
Moore-Cottrell Subscription Agency, Inc.	4A
P/H Electronics.....	29A
Pergamon Press, Inc.	23A
Pierian Press	29A
Science Media	32A
Special Libraries Association	1A, 18A, 31A
Stechert Macmillan, Inc.	6A
Swets, N. A.	26A
System Development Corporation	Cover III
United Nations Publications	27A
University Microfilms International	14A, 15A, 19A
John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	17A

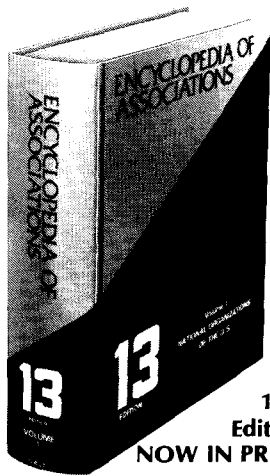
Are You Selecting The Best Data Bases For Your Search? BE SURE!

Only with Data Base Index (DBI) can you enter your search terms online and obtain ranked listings of the data bases best suited to your search. DBI zeros in on the data bases that have your search terms in seconds.

No more tedious viewing of microfiche indexes; no more guessing at which data bases to search; and no more searching for the right subject headings in printed guides for data base selection. Use DBI to be sure you are using the best data bases for your topic.

And when you search the ORBIT[®] data bases, you'll discover the careful data base design, the power of retrieval, and the quality of support service that have always been our standard.

SDC Search Service
System Development Corporation
2500 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, CA 90406
Telephone: 213/829-7511
TELEX: 65-2358 TWX: 910/343-6443



Your Connection to the
Information Switchboard

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS ^{13th Edition}

EA is uniquely useful as the source for locating associations and professional societies that act as "switchboards" by connecting information seekers to highly qualified sources. The new 13th edition of EA tells you exactly whom to write, phone, or visit for information too fresh to appear in books and periodicals.

Vol. 1, NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE U.S. (1,477pp./\$80.00), describes 13,589 active organizations in 17 subject categories. Entries give: official name of group, popular name or acronym, address, phone number, chief executive, number of members, committees, publications, convention/meeting schedule, and more. With a massive 47,000-line Keyword/Alphabetical Index.

Vol. 2, GEOGRAPHIC AND EXECUTIVE INDEX (776pp./\$65.00), provides two additional approaches to the information contained in Volume 1. The first part lists the associations in state and city order; the second lists all the executives. Each listing in both indexes gives organization name, chief executive, address, phone number, and the entry number of the more detailed organization entry in Volume 1.

Vol. 3, NEW ASSOCIATIONS AND PROJECTS (inter-edition subscription, \$75.00), is a periodical supplement that maintains and increases the usefulness of Volume 1 by furnishing full entries on newly formed and newly discovered organizations, which are of particular interest because they tend to be concerned with new problems and new ideas not adequately covered elsewhere. Cumulatively indexed.

REVIEWERS PRAISE THIS STANDARD REFERENCE BOOK

AMERICAN REFERENCE BOOKS ANNUAL: "Still the single most useful directory of its kind." (1977)

CHOICE: Listed in the current edition of *Choice's* "Opening Day Collection."

ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT: "This comprehensive reference source furnishes easy-to-use information on a wide range of subjects, designed to put users in touch with basic organizational data and contact persons for further research." (Aug. 1977)

LIBRARY JOURNAL: "Required in virtually every library where business is served." (Dec. 15, 1956)

RQ: "A basic reference tool. All libraries should have it." (Spring 1973)

BEST REFERENCE BOOKS: Listed in *Best Reference Books: Titles of Lasting Value Selected from American Reference Books Annual 1970-1976*.

BOOKLIST: "The work is still the most comprehensive directory of associations in the U.S." ("Reference and Subscription Books Reviews," Oct. 15, 1975)

AMERICAN LIBRARIES: "Important and useful reference." (Dec. 1970)

WORD PROCESSING WORLD: Included in *Word Processing World's* list of 20 basic references for a word processing center. (Dec. 1974)

ASSOCIATION TRENDS: "The definitive compendium of America's voluntary organizations of all kinds...A MUST reference for anyone wanting to stay on top of the national association community." (Mar. 31, 1978)

GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SCHOOL MEDIA CENTERS: "The only comprehensive source of detailed information on nonprofit American membership organizations of national scope." (1973)

NEW! STANDING ORDER DISCOUNT

All Standing Orders for Gale Books are now billed at a 5% discount. The discount applies to all Standing Orders now in effect and to all Standing Orders placed in the future.

GALE RESEARCH CO. BOOK TOWER • DETROIT, MI 48226

Customers in the U.K., Continental Europe, and Africa order direct from: GALE RESEARCH CO. • c/o European Book Service • P.O. Box 124 • Weesp, Netherlands