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Volume 56, No. 6

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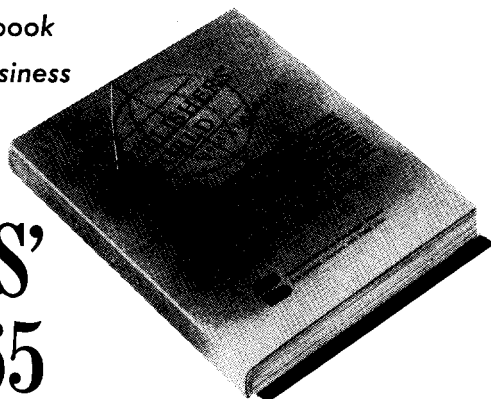
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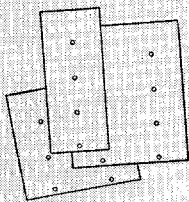
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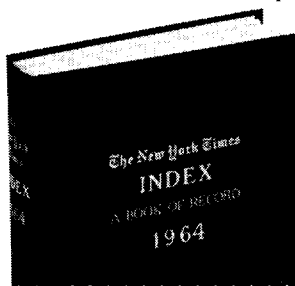
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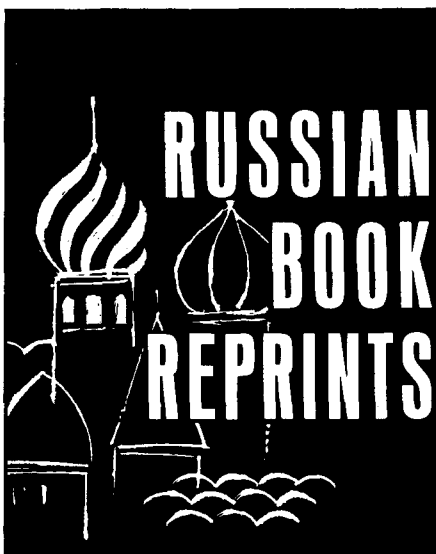
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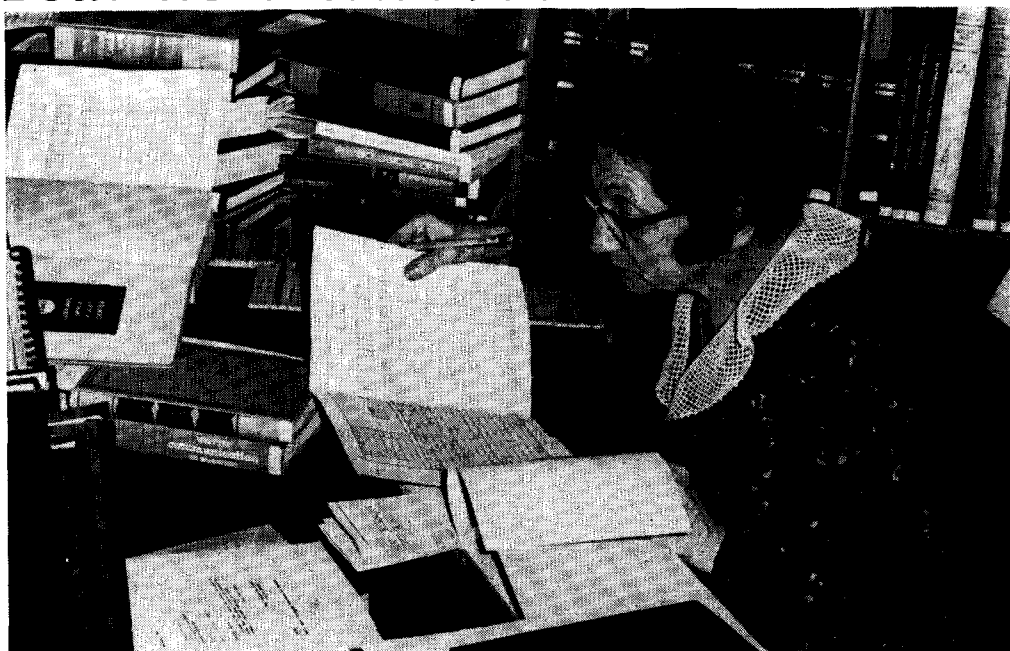
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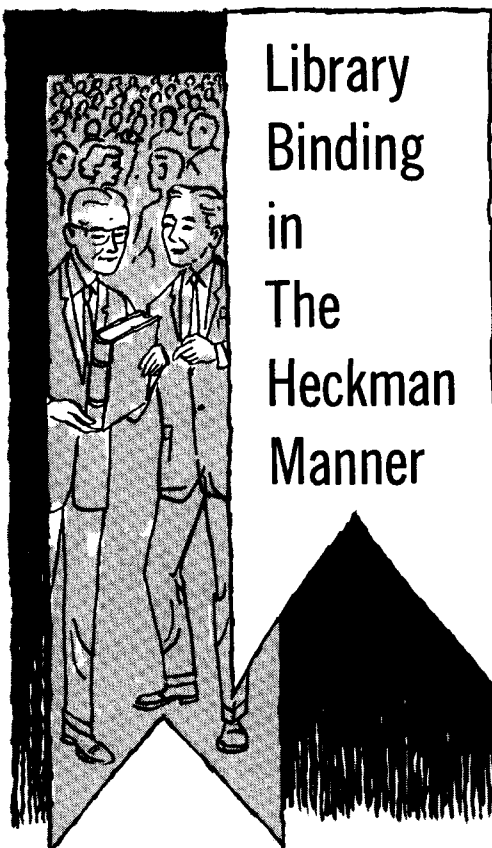
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Where Do We Go From Here?

Alleen Thompson

SLA President 1965-66



THANK YOU for your faith and confidence in electing me.

When you start writing your first and probably only presidential speech, you really get quite a start because you think: what am I going to say that hasn't already been said? What great message do I have for the future of special librarianship and Special Libraries Association because everything that I can say has already been expressed in a thousand and one different ways. So I have asked myself, where do we go from here?

We have stated our goals and since 1963 have been actively working to accomplish them. From Chapter bulletins and Chapter visits I know that you are all working on recruiting and education almost daily. This year we are having our First Forum on Education for Special Librarianship. We have published and distributed 5,000 copies of our Objectives and Standards. The bylaws and constitutions of all our Chapters and Divisions have been studied and revised. Our committee structure is being revised to make it stronger. What more is there for us to do?

We have reworked our Association over and over. In fact, I believe these moments of truth come periodically. But they do result in a stronger Association. It seems as though we have our house in order. Now I feel that it is time for us to examine just what future course we as an Association should be taking. How should our resources and energies be spent? Are we going off on so many tangents that we are not focusing on our long-range purposes?

One of our goals is an active research program. This has not yet come to pass. But when it does, what do we expect it to do for us as members? Are we willing to sacrifice perhaps other programs in order to spend money and time on a long-range research program? Each year we elect to support the Translations and the Special Classifications Centers for another year. In other words, each year we go after the money to support these two Centers. Isn't it time that we looked to the future to see if this is the way we want to go?

I would like to see during 1965-1966 a coming-to-grips with the future and see where we as an Association are going. There may come a time when we cannot secure government funds for many of our activities and if not, do we expend Association funds to support our interests?

Last year Edwin Castagna in his ALA inaugural address quoted Bernard Baruch. Mr. Baruch in *My Own Story* said: "Periodic self-examination is something all of us need, in both private and governmental affairs. It is always wise for individuals and governments to stop and ask whether we should rush on blindly as in the past. Have new conditions arisen which require a change of direction or pace? Have we lost sight of the essential problem and are we simply wasting our energies on distractions? What have we learned that may help us avoid repeating the same old errors?"

These statements seem to be applicable to us as individuals and as members of Special Libraries Association. It is time that we stop and look to our future.

The magnitude of the responsibility is great but the challenge of a stronger Association is greater and together we can hope to answer, where are we going?

ALLEEN THOMPSON

Alleen Thompson: SLA's New President

From the halls of ivied Colby
To booming San Jose,
She has worked so well for Specials
That she heads the SLA.
She is not Marine but Navy,
Keeps her Simmons banner clean.
Here's a toast to our new President,
A down-easter named Alleen.

MARY MCCAIN

"Full speed ahead" signalled a previous group commander to his captains, and forward they sped. Our new President, having benefited from some of the same Naval training, will require us to report in kind and live up to the rest of the quotation.

In Alleen are combined the high standards of a New England education and the rough experience of mastering several western libraries. You can't show her a library problem that can't be identified, attacked, and licked. Eastern skeptic and Western pragmatist, she admires wit and aggressiveness, especially in special librarians.

The Association's most mobile librarian, who won the long-distance commuter award for nine years when she drove back and forth daily from her Berkeley apartment to her job in 55-mile distant San Jose, she is able to combine the fun and culture of living in a dynamic university community with working in an organization where progress is the most important product. The most casual contact or briefest hearing reveal a DC system operating at full capacity. The diversity of Alleen's professional background well qualifies her to be an Association leader—engineering in academia, communications in wartime, food purveying to the nation, public health in state government, atomic engineering in power equipment—government, education, and industry are all represented.

Standards, education for special librarians, recruiting, the economics of machine techniques are what concern her. These may be unsolvable problems, but she doesn't see them as such. In conversation and in speeches she views the Association as leading the attack, not lagging, on these problems. She also realizes they are naturals for sloppy thinking, loose talk, or easily ignored by the stuffy and the "I have it made."

While she is well acquainted with the small staff library, which Dr. Anthony Kruzas has just confirmed again as our characteristic unit, she would be the last to succumb to the big frog-little pond psychosis. She understands overwork, overtime, understaffing, and the tyranny of deadlines. Countless years of SLA work have not greyed her hair nor reduced her cheer but have given her committee-survival quality. She practices chic even when faced with factory dust and concrete floors. She believes travel and books are professional as well as personal investments.

The membership anticipates another year of progress under its first Western United States President.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. ROTH, Chief Librarian
Standard Oil Company of California
San Francisco, California

SLA Board of Directors, 1965-66

President-Elect



F. E. McKenna has been actively concerned with libraries and librarianship since he was a fourth grader. He was such a voracious reader that he would finish books the same day he took them out, for which the librarian's charge-out files were not ready. She was also not ready for his ideas on how the files could be maintained on an up-to-the-minute basis. Trained as a chemist with a Ph.D. from the University of Washington (Seattle), Dr. McKenna, during a course in chemical engineering, was alerted "to the need for thor-

oughness in literature research before attempting experimental work in the laboratory." Even before he heard about SLA he influenced a friend with a chemistry and physics background to obtain a library science degree. Dr. McKenna started out as a Research Chemist at Air Reduction Company, Inc., and is now Supervisor of its Central Research Laboratories Information Center. By "commuting in reverse" from New York to New Jersey, he uses the ride to read and work out ideas. He has been a John Cotton Dana Lecturer and Chairman of the Division Relations Committee of SLA while working on various New York and New Jersey Chapter committees. Always seeking improvement, Dr. McKenna has put forward this goal for special librarianship: ". . . we must recognize and accept the challenges of excellence: excellence in our own knowledge, training, and performance; excellence in our own grasp of the techniques of the present and future; excellence in inducing the production—not of more literature—but of improved literature which is thus more readable, more understandable, and therefore more effective. . . ."

Advisory Council Chairman-Elect

Mrs. Helen F. Redman needed no introduction to librarianship after receiving an A.B. from Wellesley College and a B.S. in L.S. from Western Reserve University and working in the Harvard and Western Reserve University libraries, but her "entry into special library work was entirely accidental, the fortuitous matching of my need for a job with the only library opening available in the town. I had scarcely heard of special libraries before I found myself working in one." Mrs. Redman has been Head Librarian, Technical Library, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, since 1953. In February



Los Alamos Photo Lab

and March of this year she was in El Salvador working as Director of the Technical Information Center of the Atomos en Accion exhibit of the Atomic Energy Commission, a rewarding opportunity and experience as a special librarian and traveler. A former President and Director of the Rio Grande Chapter and a chairman of many of its committees, one of Mrs. Redman's biggest labors of love was as coeditor of the SLA publication, *Dictionary of Report Series Codes*, a Chapter project. She served as Chairman of the Publications Committee and has been a John Cotton Dana lecturer. Her Division activities have centered around the Engineering Section of the Science-Technology Division, and she was chairman of both groups. Lack of communication in the profession is a concern of Mrs. Redman: "Many of the areas in which research in information management is going forward are actually parts of special librarianship. There has been an unfortunate tendency for librarians and laymen alike to reserve that term to traditional operations and to invent or apply new names to modern innovations. SLA . . . has an obligation to combat this viewpoint." Much of Mrs. Redman's relaxation comes from her

adobe home, "Ranch del Rojo," where gardening, cooking, painting, and taking care of a four-legged menagerie are all taken in energetic stride. Vacations away from home usually mean hunting and camping.

New Directors

Phoebe F. Hayes' first job after graduating from the University of Wisconsin with a B.A. and a diploma in library science was at the Joint Reference Library in Chicago where she met former SLA President Lucile L. Keck, who "settled my career in the direction of special librarianship." Her special library interests were broadened in union and government libraries before she became Director of the Bibliographic Center for Research, Denver Public Library, in 1950. Her background has served her well in the Colorado



Library Association where she is Chairman of a committee to develop proposals for state grants-in-aid to public libraries. She has also worked each year with state legislative efforts and represented special libraries on the Colorado Council for Library Development, the advisory body for the Colorado State Library. She also represents CLA on the American Library Association Council. Miss Hayes has given much of her time and talents to SLA on the Association, Chapter, and Division levels, has headed many committees, and is remembered as the efficient Chairman of the 1963 Denver Convention. In defining the role of the special librarian, Miss Hayes believes that "the attitude of inquiry and the devotion to the needs of the user are the impressive contributions of the special librarian to the profession of librarianship; the SLA's responsibility and value lies in continuing to channel these talents into the exploration and acceptance of librarianship's new horizons." The Colorado mountains are not confining to Miss Hayes who is a traveler and avid post card collector. Music and the theater fill her stay-at-home hours, and, as always, there is the ubiquitous book.



Ruth M. Nielander believes that influence through action is a two-way asset. She has been influenced as a special librarian by being associated with "the goodly number of outstanding librarians" in the Illinois Chapter of SLA. As a Past-President and Bulletin Editor of the Chapter and as an active Association committeewoman, Miss Nielander has been an influence to others. She is a co-author of "Special Libraries: A Guide for Management," soon to come off the press. Miss Nielander also contributed to several SLA and

American Association of Law Librarians publications and serves as co-editor of a regular index of insurance periodicals published monthly in the magazine "Insurance." She received her B.S.(L.S.) from the University of Minnesota and in 1951 became Librarian at the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company in Chicago. Miss Nielander feels that the big job before the Association and special librarianship is to "redouble our efforts in SLA to attract capable young people to our profession. We need to find ways of telling the 'librarian story' even more convincingly in order to stem the alarming shortages in our field at a time when opportunities were never greater." Living in a large metropolitan area gives Miss Nielander a chance to indulge her interest in the theater, but she is also keen on bird-watching.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For biographical sketches and photographs of Board of Director members who are continuing in office see "Special Libraries," July-August 1964, pages 342-4: William S. Budington, Immediate Past-President; Herbert S. White, Chairman, Advisory Council; Jean E. Flegal, Treasurer; William K. Beatty and Kenneth N. Metcalf, Directors. Also see "Special Libraries," July-August 1963, pages 323-4: Mrs. Dorothy B. Skau, Helene Dechief, Directors.

American in a Fez: Technical Information in Yugoslavia

ERIK BROMBERG

EDITOR'S NOTE: Before his departure for Yugoslavia, I told Mr. Bromberg that I hoped he would prepare an article on the highlights of his trip for the journal. Upon his return he wrote me a long letter, which I feel sums up in fine fashion a hectic journey to one of the mystery lands of Europe and is more interesting and readable than a more formal article would be. It is reproduced below in its entirety.

YOU ASKED FOR the high spots of my official journey into Yugoslavia at the invitation of that country. As far as I am concerned, the whole trip was "high" and, if I may put it weakly, different.

I knew three facts before I left the United States. First, I knew I was to lecture at a course for documentalists held in Ljubljana in February and March. Second, I knew there were to be lectures elsewhere, presumably in Belgrade and Zagreb. Unfortunately, however, I was never able to discover in my correspondence specifically what I was to lecture on. On the other hand, I had a third positive fact. I had also been invited by the Slovenian Library Association to deliver two lectures—one on research libraries and one on public library practices in the United States.

So, I hied off to Yugoslavia equipped with two lectures—one entitled "Practices of American Special Libraries," a strictly how-to-do-it talk adapted from the course I teach in special librarianship at the University of Portland. The other, at the suggestion of the ALA and with the consent of Lucile Morsch of the Library of Congress, was a lecture she gave on a European tour in 1960. Oh, I also had a sheaf of notes, exhibits, papers, and gift folders for the students containing examples of American special library products and aids—engineering bulletins, bookmarks, recruiting literature, and the like. In time I was to need nearly everything I took with me in that bulging brief case.

I met my "sponsor," Mrs. Ivanushka Melihar, Chief of the Documentation Bureau in the Ministry of Higher Education and Research of Slovenia, at the airport at Belgrade, Saturday, March 6. With her was my friend Dr. Frank Kranjc, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Electrotechnical Institute in Ljubljana. Mrs. Melihar, a handsome blonde Slovenian, is dedicated to the task of providing technical information to the institutes and factories of Slovenia. It is her assignment to see to it that all Slovenian physical, biological and social scientists, as well as engineers and technicians, receive literature on latest developments in their fields. For Mrs. Melihar this is virtually a seven day a week, 12 hour a day job. The hardest part of her job is convincing factories and institutes, both Workers Councils and professionals, that they need technical information and persuading them to support such a program financially.

My first great surprise and cause of dismay was the discovery that the term "documentalist" did not mean either Jesse Shera's glorified special librarian or Joseph Becker's creator of new schemes of information retrieval but meant largely the same as our term "literature analyst." That is, a documentalist is one who analyzes, abstracts, classifies, and informs his patrons of the contents of new journal literature. The other functions of an American special library—especially the concept of the librarian working in tandem with an engineer on a problem—are generally unknown or little practiced in Yugoslavia, or Europe for that matter. The concept of the librarian as an educator and the concept of the librarian as one

Mr. Bromberg is the Librarian at the U. S. Department of Interior in Portland, Oregon.
JULY-AUGUST 1965

who leads by providing information before it is wanted seem to be strictly North American. In fact, there is no profession of librarianship as we know it—one based on a graduate degree in library science, on strong professional organizations, on a proud record of achievement in aiding scholarship, and on a firm code of standards and ethics.

So, I wonder how strange my lecture on the practices of American special librarians sounded to the first group of 250 to whom I lectured in that dimly lighted, cold hall in Belgrade that Monday morning. The lecture had been advertised in a 2 x 4 inch announcement in the leading Belgrade paper, and my audience contained engineers, documentalists, scientists, members of workers councils, and management specialists. The second group of 250 on Tuesday were principally social scientists. The lecture was preceded by the SLA film of Vice-President Humphrey speaking on the problems of information retrieval ("Is Knowledge Power?" reproduced from a 1962 television program). Then came the lecture period, two hours in length, translated as I spoke. Following this was an hour of questions. Some questions showed naivete but most were to a point. What was the effect of the Weinberg report on American special librarians? Where can you get report literature? How much is spent on documentation each year? How many professionals are engaged in documentation? What is the relationship between documentalists and special librarians?

Two memories I will carry with me of Belgrade. In between lectures and conferences we managed to ride out into the countryside past crudely made horse-drawn carts, past a Nazi concentration camp where 60,000 perished, up a long drive to the crest of Mount Avala and the awe inspiring Memorial to the War Dead by the great Yugoslav sculptor, Mestrovic. The other memory is of a midnight in the Belgrade railroad station—the crossroads of the Balkans—heavy with thick clouds of smoke from the coal-burning engines, of songs of recruits off to army camps, of tipsy farmers at the lunch counter singing folk tunes in a minor key, and of a young country family, heads on table, asleep, awaiting the early train.

Then there is another memory of the next day—an off day—in Sarajevo. I was a good tourist. I stood in the footprints of Princip and had my picture taken, I bought a fez and had my picture taken, and I stood near the rug merchants in the most colorful open market in Europe and had my picture taken. Oh, yes, we also rode high above the city in the cable car to the snow-covered lodge to eat lunch and try slivovitz.

Then Zagreb, which our train reached at 6:30 the next morning. Mrs. Melihar had informed me that I was scheduled to lecture at the University at 11:00 a.m. My host was Professor Božo Težac, a chemical engineer and Director of the Department of Documentation. In Professor Težac I think I bring to the United States news of a real progressive educator of information specialists. In 1961 he began the first lectures in his two year graduate course for documentalists. He has promised to send his curriculum to me in translated form for publication (hopefully in *Special Libraries* later this year). As I recall it, the first three classes in the course are symbolic logic, semantics, and information theory.

But Professor Težac had a surprise for me. As we were walking out of the station that chilly morning, he told me that the subject for my morning lecture at the University of Zagreb would be my personal experiences with machine retrieval of information. I said nothing to the Professor on this announcement. The facts that it was 7:00 a.m., that I had to check into the hotel, shave, eat breakfast, meet the American Consul, and then lecture at 11:00 a.m. on a subject new to me that morning, I knew would mean nothing in Yugoslavia. While we in the United States prepare painfully for days for a lecture, in Yugoslavia, I learned, a specialist is expected to speak virtually extemporaneously and well, I presume, on any aspect of his field of specialization.

As machine retrieval is a facet of special librarianship I should, in good logic, produce a good one hour lecture easily. I did, but not easily. In the 40 minutes I had free that morning, I assembled notes for the lecture from my paper on our book catalog,

which appeared in the November 1964 issue of *Special Libraries*, and from my knowledge and slight cooperation in the work of Dr. Jack Hilf and his selective dissemination system at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. I think it was acceptable. At least I hope it was.

There was another lecture that afternoon, but this was only a brief talk to accompany the film I had brought with me. On the next day, Friday, I delivered the lecture on "Practices of American Special Librarians" once more to a student and faculty audience. In the late afternoon I took part in an interesting round table with about 50 librarians, scientists, and documentalists. The critical and most revealing questions were pleas asking for advice on how librarians and documentalists could gain in status and prestige. My reply was that the way was slow and painful, that our doctors, lawyers, teachers, and librarians had trod it, that it involved organization, standards, and proof to the world through dynamism and deeds of worth. The truth, naturally, is not always a satisfactory answer.

It was now Friday evening, and it had been decided that I should fly with Frank to Dubrovnik on the Adriatic for much needed sunshine. I had been on antibiotics before leaving for Europe, had obtained more at the Embassy at Belgrade, and was obviously not improving. In fact it was not discovered until a week after my return to the States that I had been suffering from a stubborn deep-seated infection. Dubrovnik, of course, needs no description to travellers, arm-chair or otherwise. The sun was there, and I literally sucked it in. It was the only warm sunshine I experienced on my trip to Yugoslavia, and I absorbed every ray I could. The hotel was good and inexpensive, \$1.50 per night for a twin bedded room with bath. Frank told me that Yugoslav citizens could rent that room at half that rate for vacation purposes! The food—we ate in a small restaurant on a side street—was good and again inexpensive. Tip—try the squid salad.

On Sunday we travelled by boat up the coast, through the beautiful Adriatic islands to Split and thence by train to Zagreb and up to Ljubljana. Ljubljana is the capital city



The author in Yugoslavia—complete with fez and native rug.

of Slovenia. Slovenia is a beautiful land, reminiscent of my own Pacific Northwest, with attractive rural homes and neat farms. The culture of Slovenia is Austrian-oriented having been dominated for centuries by Austria-Hungary. It was never under Turkish rule. Frank advised me proudly that the women of Slovenia are regarded as the fairest and as the best wives in all of Yugoslavia and are thus in high demand!

It was noon Monday when we arrived at Ljubljana. I had barely checked in when I was called down to the lobby to join my guide who took me to the University Library to meet Mr. Jaro Dolar, the Librarian, and Mr. Janez Logar, President of the Slovenian Library Association. We discussed plans for my address to the Library Association the coming Thursday and decided that only the address by Miss Morsch would be delivered. By this time I had learned to meet my interpreter and to go over the lecture with him. (It is a must for anyone addressing a group through an interpreter to review that lecture with the interpreter. And *do* provide him a copy to follow you!)

The late afternoon brought another surprise. I was taken to the Institute of Productivity Library. While I was there, Mrs. Melihar came in with another lady. I was introduced to Mrs. Valerija Ivanovna Gor-

kova, a high official on the staff of Vinitii, a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, a grandmother at 40, a most attractive, politically alert, capable person, and my Russian counterpart. I had some vague understanding that there would be a Soviet representative at the seminar but had no inkling I would meet her; especially here, and so suddenly. Mrs. Gorkova and I then heard about the work of the Institute of Productivity, an organization dedicated to improving efficiency in factory operation. While this Institute, like all others, is an arm of the Government, it exists only by selling its services to the workers councils at various factories.

My trip diary reports I had little sleep that night—up to 3:00 a.m. to tighten my machine retrieval lecture for delivery once more on Tuesday. This lecture provided another surprise, for into the seminar room walked a TV crew. Both Mrs. Gorkova and I were asked to rise and speak to the audience. That surprise was minor to the one I had late that afternoon when a car appeared to escort Mrs. Gorkova and me to the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. There was the Minister, a panel of others from Zagreb and Belgrade, and we were on TV once more. The TV cameras stayed only a few minutes, but the tape recorder stayed on for three and one-half hours of earnest, thought-provoking questions by the Minister and the panel. Each question was posed both to Mrs. Gorkova and me unless it involved strictly an American or Russian procedure. The question that stands out in my mind was one asked again the next night at my lecture to the general public: What can the big nations do to aid the information program of the smaller nations, since the costs of such programs and the skilled manpower needed are of such proportions? My reply was that as a private United States citizen, I would recommend that the developing countries of the world get together and make this their number one economic problem before the United Nations. By the way, there were translators for me, for Mrs. Gorkova, and for the non-Slovenian Yugoslavs present. Our common language was German, and by this time I had knocked most of the rust off my facility in that

tongue. The meeting ended at 8:15 p.m. with an announcement that we were to be the dinner guests of the Minister. Dinner was in a prominent native-type restaurant, and I had the privilege of sitting next to the Minister and talking to him in German on various themes. There was a meeting of the Slovenian Communist Party in town that day, and at the next table to ours was a group including the Vice Premier of Yugoslavia, Mr. Kardelj.

But that night was not finished for me after dinner. At about 1:00 a.m. I was puzzling over my schedule, written in Slovenian, and realized something was wrong so I called Frank and woke him. My fears were justified. At 9:00 a.m. I was to talk on another subject—"How to Start a New Library in a Factory"! This speech I put together by 3:30 a.m.

So, it was Wednesday. Two lectures that day—one to the seminar group and one in the late afternoon to the general public. Thursday, two more lectures—one on the Bell Laboratories Information Services, data kindly furnished me by Ken Lowry. The last lecture of the series was delivered to the Slovenian Library Association. You can read the lecture. It is by Lucile Morsch of the Library of Congress and is to be found in *Bases of Modern Librarianship: A Study of Library Theory Practices in Britain, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States*, edited by Carl M. White and published by Pergamon Press. The ringing conclusion giving the ALA Creed on Freedom to Read was to me wonderful, and I enjoyed enunciating it to the packed chamber.

There were a few other things to do and see (side trips to Bled, the Lipizaner Farm, and Piran) but in effect this was the end of my journey to Yugoslavia. On Sunday the plane took off, and I was in Zurich to begin an inspection of information centers of various electrical manufacturing companies in Europe. But that is another story, and this one has gone on too long as it is.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FALL MEETING
The SLA Board of Directors will meet September 23-24 at the Belmont-Plaza Hotel in New York City.

Special Library Standards, Statistics, and Performance Evaluation

G. E. RANDALL

SPECIAL LIBRARIES Association issued in December 1964 *Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries*. This was appropriate, for as William S. Budington points out in his preface, "... one objective of Special Libraries Association . . . is the promotion of high professional standards. This relates to the competence and endeavor of individual members; it also pertains to the characteristics and performance of service units. . . . Achievement of excellence can be assisted by measuring devices."

The Association is to be commended for the effort and the results as evidenced by the Standards. As one might anticipate, this first publication of standards is general. Many will criticize them because they lack specificity; they are not useful for the administrator who wants to definitively measure his own library. Budington justifies this by saying, "In operations of such variables as special libraries, it is otherwise impossible to achieve any degree of empirical validity."

Eric Moon, in a *Library Journal* editorial¹ critical of the Standards, credited George Bonn of the New York Public with a better statement of the justification. Bonn is reported as saying, "The only thing all special libraries have in common is that they are all different."

In addition to the very generally stated Standards, the Professional Standards Committee has produced several not yet published profiles of definable types of libraries. The profiles contain specific quantitative data lacking in most areas of the Standards. I have been privileged to review the profile

for an electronics library that matched my own so closely that I complained it failed to challenge us to change or improvement.

Using this matching profile as an indication that the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center library is a "standard" library of its type, I would like to review some of the statistical data available for the library. Much of these data were obtained as a by-product of our record keeping systems, which are computer based. Both the Processing Information List and the circulation control system have been described in *Special Libraries*.²

In some cases I'll point out the reason for *not* accepting the figures I quote as standards for other libraries. I assume that many readers will take exception to some of my data on the basis of their experience with their own libraries. My justification for the presentation is that I think the profession needs access to more data of this type. As specific data become more available, the profession will be in a better position to revise the SLA Standards with the incorporation of quantitative measurements. Second, I hope that my bald presentation of numbers will challenge some readers to state their objections or differing interpretations.

So my comments may be placed in proper perspective, here are some of the more common statistics on the IBM Research Library. The collection includes 25,000 books, of which 17,000 are first copies and 8,000 are added copies, and 14,500 bound volumes of journals. The subscription list has 1,000 titles with very few duplicates. The poten-

The author, who is Librarian of IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center Library in Yorktown Heights, New York, presented this paper at the American Management Association's Seminar, "The Company Library: A Management and Technical Information Center," held at AMA headquarters in New York City, February 12, 1965. Mr. Randall has edited Sci-Tech News for a number of years and represents the Association on the ALA Library Technology Project Advisory Committee.



tial clientele at the Center number 1,100 of whom 500 are professional, 250 are technical, and 350 are administrative and clerical. While the library is primarily intended for professional staff members, most of whom have PhD degrees, the total number of borrowers listed on the last circulation run was 748. This means we are serving several hundreds of the technical and administrative personnel.

When I am asked the number of people on the library staff, I always qualify my answer. In addition to the published literature library, I have responsibility for a publications-report activity, which provides a library service with reports, and a graphics-photography activity, which does not perform a library service. Counting myself, my secretary, and the man who provides library service with reports, there are 13 on the library staff. Of this number, five are professional and eight are clerical.

This provides a numbers picture of the library that I shall use as a basis for looking at SLA's Standards.

Objectives and Staff

The first section of the Standards covers the objectives of the special library. According to SLA, the special library provides the library materials and services to meet the information requirements of its clientele. To do this, it acquires, organizes, maintains, utilizes, and disseminates informational material to all who have appropriate need for its services. Quite properly, this statement is so general that it covers a very broad range. It is adequate for my present library, the primary objective of which is to provide an organized literature collection for the self-use of a highly qualified clientele who need relatively little help. It is equally applicable to the library that finds it necessary to put the book, opened to the right page, on the desk of the user if the literature is to be used. The objectives are meaningful only as the requirements of the clientele can be defined and the knowledge of how to meet them is exercised.

The second section of the Standards is devoted to staff. This specifies that there shall be a special library administrator who is re-

sponsible for all administrative and professional functions. He is authorized to delegate some of these functions to staff librarians. The addition of non-librarian specialists to the professional library to translate, abstract, or index is permitted. That the professional members of the library staff participate in professional society activity is deemed important.

The only numbers included in this section are in the recommended ratio of three to two for the size of the non-professional as compared to the professional staff. This ratio is probably adequate for the special library of ten or less. As the library increases in size and clerical duties can be relegated to the clerical staff, this ratio can be increased.

Personally, I regret that the Professional Standards Committee was unable, as of this compilation, to base the staff size on such factors as the number of the clientele actually served, or the potential clientele, the number of books in the collection, the rate of acquisition, and circulation figures. All of these factors are indices to the workload governing staffing requirements.

For a published literature library providing minimal service, let me suggest that one staff member per 100 potential users or one staff member per 75 actual users might serve as a minimum standard. If special services such as journal routing, bibliographic compilations, or report service are to be given or if a heavy acquisition program is to be undertaken, the minimum staffing would have to be increased.

Special Library Collections

The third section of the SLA Standards pertains to the collection. "The collection is intensive and extensive enough to meet both current and anticipated literature needs. The size of the collection depends on what is available in the subject area." Again no guide-line figures are available.

But even with the awareness that the literature collection for 20 chemists may have to be as extensive as that for 200 chemists, let me suggest for purposes of discussion that the literature resource should include at least one journal subscription and 15 books per user. Individual situations will warrant a

revision of this base rate as will the nature and size of the clientele. The per capita figures should be increased for libraries with a small clientele and may be decreased for those with a large group of users.

The rate of acquisition is governed, first, by the available budget and, second, by the literature held as compared to that available. Two indices that can be used to indicate the need for a change in the acquisition rate are the percentage of items that have to be obtained from external sources by interlibrary loan or from photocopy sources and the ratio of circulation to new acquisitions. The library collection that can supply 95 per cent of the items required by the clientele from its own collection probably has an adequate literature resource needing only standard augmentation. If the library must go outside for 15 per cent or more of its loans, it should increase its acquisition rate.

The IBM Research Library has a book collection of approximately 25,000 volumes, slightly less than one-third of which are duplicate copies. As of this last year, the book collection was growing at a rate of 14 per cent; 3,600 volumes were added; the duplication rate (less than one-third) was the same as for the basic collection. The content of the collection is such that very little demand is made on other libraries for interlibrary loan. Heavier use is made of photocopy service, but this is primarily for journal articles. One of our basic tenets is that if a requested item is available and is pertinent to the Research mission, it will be purchased rather than borrowed.

Any purchase in response to a request interposes the acquisition and processing time delay before the material is available to the requester. For this reason the library staff attempts to anticipate the literature requirements of the clientele. Three-fourths of the 3,600 additions to the IBM Research Library collection were library staff initiated.

Unlike the university or historical library, the company library does not have an archival responsibility. This permits the company library—and the limited space available for library purposes encourages the company library—to actively weed its collection. Because the weeding process requires almost

as much time as the acquisition and cataloging processes, unless there is a demand for space there isn't the same requirement on the library to eliminate a title as there is to acquire one and weeding has a low priority. But as space becomes tight, the discard rate should approach the acquisition rate.

I have always assumed that the number of bound journals as compared to the number of books was an indication of the academic-research nature of a library. It has been my privilege during the past 25 years to have been associated with young libraries. It is easier and less expensive to build a library with books than with journals. As a result, my libraries have always held more books than journals. But with the few exceptions of the classics in the field, books are more subject to the obsolescence factor than are journals. Individual book titles may be discarded without an impact on the rest of the book collection; one just does not discard an issue of a journal from a bound set. Thus, while the Research Library collection now contains 25,000 books and 14,500 bound volumes of journals, I anticipate that ten years from now the library book collection will still have approximately the same number of books but the journal collection will have doubled.

Services—Circulation and Recall

The fourth section of the Standards pertains to services of the special library. The major and most usual service a library provides its clientele is the privilege of borrowing from the collection. Nearly all libraries maintain circulation statistics, but I am not certain that circulation figures, by themselves, are really meaningful except as something is done to them. Those libraries maintaining this data frequently compare this year's figures with last year's data. It has been my experience that a growth in circulation occurs in a new library, a library in an expanding environment, or in a library with new and improved techniques of advising the clientele of the availability of the literature resources.

But there is a saturation point. There may be nothing basically wrong with a library that has reached a plateau in its rate of

lending. If the number of personnel in the clientele has remained constant, the ratio of acquisition is satisfactory, new material is being regularly announced, and there is good library-clientele relations, there is no reason for concern.

A circulation statistic that intrigues me, which I believe merits some study and consideration, is the ratio of loans to new additions to the collection. In the IBM Research Library, which has a relatively good acquisitions rate, the ratio of circulation to acquisitions is six to one. I am not certain just what this ratio means. I do know that if the ratio dropped toward one to one it would mean we were lending only as many books as were being purchased, and the implication would be that the acquisition rate was too high. Flying by the seat of my pants, I feel that with the ratio at six to one, the acquisition rate may still be high.

The Research Library staff attempts to anticipate the literature requirements of the Research staff, and we initiate 75 per cent of the new book orders. We may be buying more than we need to or we may be selecting in unwarranted subject areas. A spot check of every tenth page of our circulation record, a little more than ten per cent of all books on loan, indicates that only 5.8 per cent of all the books on loan were ones that had been acquired in the previous quarter.

A more frequently used ratio is the number of loans as compared to the total book collection. The IBM Research Library has one-fifth of its 25,000 book collection out on loan. The book loans for 1964 totaled 21,967, a weekly average of 422. If Larry Clark Powell will forgive me for using a term of commerce in the world of books, we had a turnover slightly in excess of 90 per cent of our book stock in 1964.

A fourth method of considering circulation statistics is in terms of the clientele. When the total population of the Research Center is considered, the average number of loans per potential client was 20 in 1964; when the total circulation is divided by the number of actual borrowers, the average loans per user is 29.

Because there is so much difference between company libraries, I hesitate to sug-

gest a circulation standard. The figures provided by my own library are:

1. A six-to-one circulation to acquisition ratio.
2. A circulation figure equal to 90 per cent of the total collection.
3. A circulation per user per year in the range of 20-30.

The fact that the total number of books on loan has stayed relatively constant is an indication that our overdue-recall system is effective. Prior to the summer of 1961, books were recalled only as they were requested by others. At that time the collection totaled about 16,000, half of which were on loan. An inventory resulted in the reduction of the number of books on loan to 4,000. Simultaneous with the inventory, a regular recall of overdue books was instituted. During the first year, the number of items on loan gradually increased until the 5,000 figure was reached. The second year the number remained constant. In June of 1964, the total loans dropped below 5,000 and has remained there since.

The SLA Standards do not suggest a definite loan period with a regular and active recall procedure for overdue books. Personally, I am an ardent proponent for the procedure and I would encourage its incorporation into the Standards.

The library that lends books without a stated loan period, which is policed, is doing little more than serving a stationery store's function. If there is a justification for a company library, it is on the basis that a book purchased for one user will meet the needs of several. Company library users are subject to normal human traits. If they are asked to return borrowed books, they may; if they are not asked, they won't. After a long period of possession, the borrowed book assumes all of the characteristics of personal property.

I am a proponent of the recall system not because I think the library has a right to the book and each book should be on the library shelf where it belongs. My only reason for the belief is that a book should be available to any user—not merely the original borrower. A book on the library shelves

is serving no useful function, but it is available for immediate use. A book that is in a borrower's closet and is not being used serves no valid function—and it is not readily available to others.

Our inventory in 1961, which required physical inspection of borrowed books, resulted in an immediate increase of the available library resources by 50 per cent with no attendant cost to the company except for the labor involved. It did have a very salutary effect on the relations of the library to its clientele. For the first time users were actually finding on the shelves books they wanted to borrow. This hadn't happened before. One of the rationalizations that had been used to justify retention rather than return of books had been that it was impossible to find a required book on the library shelves. With this no longer true, the justification for retention evaporated. The IBM Research Library has achieved acceptance of the recall system, not because it is good for the library, but because it is of benefit to the users.

Physical Facilities

Section Five of the Standards covers the physical facilities—the location, space, and equipment—of the special library. The first paragraph of this section may bring a raised eyebrow and a quizzical smile to some: "The special library should be conveniently located for its users. Direct contact between clients and the library is usually necessary, although other means of communication may be used effectively."

The company library that has all its clientele in the same building is fortunate. This facilitates direct contact between the librarian and the user. But many company libraries serve a complex in which some of the users may be a mile or more from the library. In this situation the telephone and the company mail provide other means of communication. To provide adequate service in these situations, it is necessary that the library be taken to the user. Journal routing and the concomitant multiple subscriptions are musts.

If there is a central cafeteria, the library may be located near by. Everyone has to eat,

and a trip to the cafeteria is accepted by management and employees. If a single trip will take an employee to the cafeteria and to the library, the library may be visited. In certain environments where the use of the literature is not recognized as a primary duty of the employee, library visits may not be encouraged.

In other environments where the nature of the company activity encourages use of the library, the library may be used as the "other office" to which the employee may escape from the telephone and the noise of the work around him to do his planning, his thinking, or the writing of his paper. This, too, may be a valid function of the library.

The appendix of the Standards provides definite figures that can be used for determining the stack area, aisle and passage-way space, work areas, and lighting level, but no guidance is given for the accommodation of the reader. Keyes Metcalfe suggests that 25 square feet be allotted each student to be provided space in the reading area and that 75 square feet for each faculty member.

The company library is not an undergraduate reading room, and space somewhere between 25 and 75 square feet should be available per reader. Individual tables or carrels rather than large tables seating several should be used.

Any improvement in library quarters that make it more attractive or easier to use will result in increased traffic.

Budget—Personnel and Collection

Section VI covers the budget. There are three points made here: the budget should be based on the recommendations of the library administrator, the greater proportion of the budget should be allocated to staff salaries, and the administrator has the responsibility and authority for the expenditure of his budgeted funds. The one specific recommendation is that 60-79 per cent of the funds be spent for salaries.

I would concur in the implied recommendation that librarians be rewarded monetarily for their efforts. The more services required of and granted by the library, the greater the proportional cost for staffing. If individual literature searches are conducted,

extensive bibliographies are frequently compiled, custom translations are provided, detailed indexes of special literature collections are required, and an intensive current awareness service is demanded, there must be a concomitant personnel cost. These services add to the workload, and workload can and should be translated into units of personnel.

With full regard for what I have just said, I still place first priority in any library environment on the importance of the literature collection. Without this informational resource, regardless of the extensiveness of the staffing, the library is emasculated and impotent.

This sentiment may not be popular in the library fraternity, but library administration should give first priority to increasing the percentage of the budget expended for the literature collection. This objective need not be sought at the expense of the individual library staff member's remuneration, but it can be achieved by effective utilization of personnel, machines, systems, and good management practices. The last three, unfortunately, are lacking in many libraries.

Although I sometimes use Eugene Jackson's phrase "cafeteria library" to describe the level of services of the IBM Research Library, the staff does include two full-time reference librarians, and we have multilingual capability that is used for the benefit of our clientele. The personnel portion of the 1964 expenditures was 50 per cent of the total exclusive of space or overhead charges. For eight months of the year, we had the advantage of the services of a library consultant. If his charges are added to personnel costs, the percentage for personnel is increased to 56 per cent of the total budget. An active procurement program for both books and back runs of journals assisted us in achieving this figure.

Evaluation of Library's Charter

As an initial statement, the over-all evaluation of a library must be in terms of its charter. For most company libraries, the charter is an understanding between management and the library administration as to what functions the library is to serve. This is

frequently evolved over a long period of time by the interaction between management and library administration. It is seldom contained in a written document. My charter, unwritten, is to provide an organized literature collection adequate to support the mission of the Research Center. An unwritten charter is more permissive of change than a written one, but it has the serious disadvantage that management and library administration may not have the same concept of what the library is to do.

The first step in evaluation, then, is a determination of the charter, followed by an inspection of the library's performance of those functions it has been assigned. The review of SLA's Standards has indicated that most of the numbers on the measuring yardstick have not yet been supplied. A subjective evaluation of the library by questioning management and users as to their satisfaction with the library and by a check on the morale of the staff would be easier. But this is a subjective evaluation, and it is conceivable that neither management nor the library users may be authorities on what constitutes a good library.

The mechanized procedures of the IBM Research Library produce a source of objective data by which we can examine a few library activities.

Evaluating Vendors

We initiate the machine record by key-punching a card on each item when we type our purchase order. Each day the new cards are taken to the computer room where they are added to the previously supplied record, and each day we receive a line-numbered printout of all items in the processing cycle subsequent to the last printout of a shelf-list record. As items are claimed, recorded as not yet published, received, cataloged, and the catalog cards are filed, the computer is advised, and it prints a record of which day of the year this information was supplied.

By subtracting the date received from the date ordered, it is possible to determine the order time cycle. By grouping this record for all of the transactions of any one vendor, it is possible to tell what his average time cycle is. When the computation is made for



News and Notes

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
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Most of the 16 floors of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia were crowded with more than 1,800 SLA members, exhibitors, and speakers who attended the many programs of the Association's 56th Annual Convention during the week of June 6-10, 1965. Unruffled by the continual activity, Anne L. Nicholson, Convention Chairman, and her able Convention Committee, composed of members of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity, handled registration, sold meal and tour tickets, greeted speakers, set up audio-visual equipment, and supervised the many behind-the-scene details necessary for a smoothly run Convention.

Sixty-six exhibitors occupied 78 booths in which a variety of new books, journals, furniture, shelving, copying machines, subscription services, supplies, microforms, and other materials of interest to special librarians were displayed and demonstrated. The opening reception in the exhibit areas proved a festive occasion for exhibitors and librarians.

Gordon R. Williams, Director of The Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, delivered the keynote address, "Library Cooperation and Its Future," an appropriate beginning for a Convention whose stated theme was "Library Cooperation—Key to Greater Resources." Quoting surveys and statistics indicating that 25-40 per cent of the collections of general and special libraries satisfy 99 per cent of library users, Mr. Williams made his point that cooperative acquisition, borrowing, and lending would help all libraries to satisfy the information requirements of their users, particularly those needing specialized materials. A second general session pursued the problem on Tuesday when a panel, comprised of Charles R. Nelson, Dr. Richard H. Logsdon, and Scott Adams and moderated by Samuel Sass, considered "Library Cooperation: Panacea or Pitfall?"

An innovation this year was a general session of technical papers selected from those submitted to a review committee after a "call for papers" was issued last fall. The library cooperation theme was adopted by many Divisions—Newspaper had a "Newspaper Libraries and Cooperative Ventures" panel; the Nuclear Science Section sponsored a joint session entitled "Cooperation Through Automation: The Future in the Nuclear Science, Engineering, and Metals/Materials Fields"; Biological Sciences had a panel, "Cooperation: One-Way Street or Thoroughfare?"; Metals/Materials held a meeting on "Some International Aspects of Library Cooperation"; and Theodore Stein spoke to the Military Librarians and Transportation Divisions on "Librarian, Man, and Machine—How to Cooperate." Other Divisions considered topics related to their special interests—Business and Finance conducted a panel on indexing business periodicals; Picture and Publishing had a joint session on picture retrieval systems; Social Science heard four experts discuss "Problems of Retirement and Aging"; Curtis G. Benjamin addressed the Science-Technology Division on "Current Problems in Publication of Scientific and Technical Books"; Documentation conducted a workshop on indexing; Advertising and Marketing held two methods workshops on "Trends in Advertising and Marketing Libraries of the Future"; and Insurance discussed the compilation and use of insurance and industrial statistics.

Although many Association committee meetings were held during the Convention and much business was conducted, three meetings were open to the membership at large and elicited a large attendance. The Translations Activities Committee sponsored a luncheon devoted to "Cooperation: Key to Translations Resources," representatives from major government agencies discussed their activities with the Government Information Services Committee, and many helpful suggestions were made by members attending the open meeting of the *Special Libraries* Committee.

For the third year the Documentation Division organized a display of information systems currently in use in libraries and information centers. The New Jersey Chapter assumed responsibility for promoting the Motion Picture Fund by selling film tags proclaiming "I Financed a Frame of Film," while elsewhere in the registration area the Public Relations Committee sold new Association jewelry.

The annual banquet on Tuesday evening was preceded by a dutch treat cocktail party and proceeded a reception honoring the Board of Directors and award winners. Emerson Greenaway served as toastmaster, and Professor John William Frey entertained with his talk "Pennsylvania Dutch for Better or Worse." Ruth S. Leonard received the Association's highest award—the SLA Professional Award—for her contributions to the field of special librarianship as a teacher, adviser, and writer of *Objectives and Standards for Special Libraries*. The 1965 Hall of Famers, Mrs. Marie S. Goff and Mrs. Ruth H. Hooker, were presented medallions and scrolls. Mrs. Florence Armstrong presented the National Library Week Publicity Awards on behalf of the Ford Motor Company to Mrs. Elizabeth W. Owens, Chairman of the St. Louis Chapter's first prize "Librarian for a Day" activity and to Mrs. Gloria Evans for the second place program carried out by the Engineering & Production Library at Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit. Howard Haycraft, President of the H. W. Wilson Company, presented a check and scroll to Mr. Lee Parman, President of the Rio Grande Chapter, which won the H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award for the third time. Mrs. Betty Lou Wagner, Incoming President of the Pacific Northwest Chapter, received the gavel her Chapter won for having the largest paid-up percentage membership increase during the 1964-65 Association year.

Chester M. Lewis, General Service Manager and Chief Librarian of the New York *Times*, was the recipient of the first Jack K. Burness Award for Distinguished Newspaper Librarianship. The Geography and Map Division recognized Esther Ann Manion, Head Librarian at the National Geographic Society, with its Honors Award.

Mrs. Dorothy McNutt, Chairman of the Scholarship and Student Loan Committee, announced that seven \$1,000 scholarships for graduate study at accredited library schools during the 1965-66 academic year had been awarded to Eileen E. Hanle, Saralyn Ingram, Mrs. Judith L. McEntyre, Patricia J. Pannier, Victoria S. Potts, Hannah R. Rotman, and Mary C. Walsh.

In addition to Division open houses, Conventioneers enjoyed a variety of tours and social events, the highlight of which was the "Night at the Races" at Liberty Bell Park racetrack, sponsored by the Metals/Materials Division for the benefit of the Scholarship and Student Loan Fund. The Business and Finance Division spent a day touring the Eleutherian Mills Library of Business History and the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, the Metals/Materials Division visited the Bethlehem Steel Company, Museum and Picture Division members toured the Rosenwald Collection, Strawberry Mansion, and Willet Stained Glass Studio, and the Public Utilities Section were guests of the Philadelphia Electric Company at the Peach Bottom Atomic Information Center.

On Friday the Education Committee sponsored the First Annual Forum on Education for Special Librarianship. Many library school deans and teachers were on hand

to hear the panelists discuss "The Nature of the Market" and "Trends in Education." Dean Jesse Shera gave the luncheon address. Other Friday events included the Geosciences Librarians Round Table and the Forestry Librarians Second Workshop.

Lorna M. Daniells presided at the Advisory Council meeting Monday evening. In an interim report Efren Gonzalez, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Suggest Areas of Responsibility and Study for the Advisory Council, suggested that a continuing list of areas with which the Council should be concerned be compiled, and that the Council review the report of committees whose work is important to the Goals for 1970. A discussion of the Special Classifications Center followed with 14 Chapters and one Division reporting that members had indicated knowledge and use of the Center.

The Business Meeting, June 9, was called to order by President William S. Budington. After a number of reports by officers and committee chairmen, the recommendation of the Finance Committee to raise the limit on the General Reserve Fund from \$50,000 to \$100,000 was unanimously approved. Mrs. Margaret Fuller, Chairman of the Bylaws Committee, presented recommended revisions of seven sections of the Bylaws. The four relating to the composition of the Advisory Council were passed with minor opposition; the three of an editorial nature were unopposed. A mail ballot on these Bylaws changes will be submitted to the entire membership, and if approved will become effective immediately. New officers were introduced: Alleen Thompson, President; Dr. F. E. McKenna, President-Elect; Herbert S. White, Advisory Council Chairman; Mrs. Helen F. Redman, Advisory Council Chairman-Elect; and Directors Phoebe F. Hayes and Ruth M. Nielander. At its Friday meeting the Board of Directors elected Phoebe Hayes Secretary for the coming year.

The Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Consultation Service, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Roth, Chairman, made several recommendations for upgrading the Service's standards: hereafter the one day's free consultation service will be called "professional courtesy service"; the system for rating Professional Consultants will be raised from 50 to 75 points; hereafter Professional Consultants must have five years experience in their area of specialization; no Professional Consultants are to be Chapter Consultation Officers in the future; and the list of Professional Consultants will remain confidential.

Bylaws were submitted by all Chapters and Divisions to the Bylaws Committee by June 1 as required, and all now conform to the Association's Bylaws.

The Board approved the recommendation of the Professional Standards Committee that Ruth S. Leonard be granted travel funds to visit libraries in New England and Chicago to gather data for the six special library profiles she is preparing.

The Aerospace Section became a full-fledged Division with the concurrence of the Board and the Science-Technology Division. Upstate New York is the new name of the former Western New York Chapter.

The Association will cooperate in the compilation of a new edition of *Who's Who in Library Service*, which is being sponsored by the Council of National Library Associations and will be published by Shoe String Press. Questionnaires will be mailed to the SLA membership in the fall, and full cooperation in returning them is urged.

The 1966 Convention in Minneapolis will officially open with a general session on Sunday evening, May 29th. "The Special Librarian as a Communicator" will be the general theme of the conference.

To stimulate thinking along these lines the theme of the H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award for 1966 is "The Special Librarian—Vital Link in Communications."

The Special Classifications Committee is considering donating the collection maintained by the Special Classifications Center to the Library School of Western Reserve University and will make a definite recommendation about the Center in September.

Hartford, Connecticut, was approved as the site for the 1975 Convention.

The Advisory Council and Board of Directors will meet at the Western Skies Motel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for their Midwinter meetings, January 20-22.

SLA Sustaining Members

The following organizations are supporting the activities and objectives of the Special Libraries Association by becoming Sustaining Members for 1965. This list includes all applications processed through June 18, 1965.

RICHARD ABEL & COMPANY, INCORPORATED	MARATHON OIL COMPANY
ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIBRARY	MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION	MAXWELL SCIENTIFIC INTERNATIONAL, INCORPORATED
AETNA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY	MELLON NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY	MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INCORPORATED	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGINE & BOAT MANUFACTURERS
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY	NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE CORPORATION	NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION	NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE	NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	NEW YORK TIMES
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
AMPEX CORPORATION	NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY	PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
ATLAS CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
BASIC ECONOMIC APPRAISALS, INCORPORATED	PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY
BELL & HOWELL RESEARCH CENTER	PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES	Barberton, Ohio
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY	PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
BOEING COMPANY	New Martinsville, West Virginia
BOSTROM CORPORATION	PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY	C. W. POST COLLEGE
BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY	PRENTICE-HALL, INCORPORATED
BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S FOUNDATION LIBRARY	PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
CARRIER CORPORATION	PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY
CHEMCELL LIMITED	PURE OIL COMPANY
CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY	RADIATION, INCORPORATED
CHIVERS BOOKBINDING COMPANY	RCA LABORATORIES, RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
CIBA PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY	RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES	RAND CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY	ROCKEFELLER OFFICE LIBRARY
CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK	ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
CORNING GLASS WORKS	SAN JACINTO MUSEUM OF HISTORY ASSOCIATION
DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY	SHAWINGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED
DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER	SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Golden, Colorado	SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED
DOW CHEMICAL LIBRARY, Midland, Michigan	SQUIBB INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY	J. W. STACEY, INCORPORATED
Lavoisier Library	STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY	STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
Technical Library	STECHELT-HAFNER, INCORPORATED
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY	STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE
ESSO RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMPANY	SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM
F. W. FAXON COMPANY, INCORPORATED	SUN OIL COMPANY
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK	SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON	TECHNICAL BOOK COMPANY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO	TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIBRARY
THE FORD FOUNDATION	J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	TIME INCORPORATED
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY	UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY
GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION	UNITED COMMUNITY FUNDS & COUNCILS OF AMERICA,
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, Public Relations Library	INCORPORATED
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, Research Laboratories	UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY
GLICK BOOKBINDING CORPORATION	UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
B. F. GOODRICH RESEARCH CENTER	UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	UNIVERSITY BINDERY
MILTON S. HERSEY MEDICAL CENTER	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
HONEYWELL, INCORPORATED	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARY
JOHNS-MANVILLE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING CENTER	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
WALTER J. JOHNSON, INCORPORATED	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY
KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION	WILLIAM JOHN UPJOHN ASSOCIATES
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY	UPJOHN COMPANY
LITTON SYSTEMS (CANADA) LTD.	WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE COMPANY	H. W. WILSON COMPANY
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF ART	WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED	WYETH LABORATORIES
	XEROX CORPORATION

several vendors, the librarian has the data to make a comparison.

I conducted this exercise on the last 1964 PIL run for the two domestic in-print dealers we use. To obtain an acceptable sample rather than going through some 1,300 items, I selected every fourth page of the record. Because we order quite frequently in advance of publication, I rejected any order recording as a not yet published or claimed item. The sample gave me 116 items provided by one dealer and 61 by the second. The average time for both dealers was remarkably comparable; one had 17 days, the other 18. However, when I compared the number that were supplied within a week, two weeks, and three weeks of the order, I found that the first vendor was supplying half of his orders within two weeks, while the second required up to three weeks to supply half. While it is good practice, I believe, to have at least two vendors, I feel that we are justified in giving the better vendor two-thirds of our orders.

A check was also run on the European monographs we buy. We used three vendors: an American importer and an English and a Dutch dealer. In spite of the fact that the American importer has the reputation of carrying an extensive stock of European titles, his service took much longer than either the English or the Dutch dealers. The English store averaged 42 days, the Dutch 54, and the American importer 71. The lesson is obvious—if you buy European publications, do your own importing.

I strongly recommend that librarians use several dealers and that they monitor the service provided. This can be done as well with a manual as with a mechanized record keeping system. The findings of the survey should be discussed with the vendor. If the service is good, he should be told that it is. An occasional kind word does wonders. If the service isn't what one thinks it should be, explore the reasons with the dealer. It may be that a change in the library's procedures will improve the service he can provide. It may be that he is unaware of your interest in anything other than routine handling. If, after the discussion, the services don't improve, find a new dealer.

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Good procurement service is important because no library has everything. The more promptly one can fill a user's request, the more likely one is to have a satisfied clientele.

Evaluating Cataloging Process

A second activity that lends itself to this kind of inspection is cataloging. A book is ready for cataloging the day it is received. The cataloging process, except for filing, is completed the day the catalog card reproduction master is typed. This period of time is completely under the control of the cataloging group.

Using the same pages of the PIL record used for evaluating vendors, those items received after the 270th day of 1964 that were completed by the end of the year were selected. Any titles that were added copies or supplemental volumes for which the cataloging had already been done were rejected. This provided a sample of 68 titles, which had an average cataloging time of 14 days. One-fourth of the titles were processed in seven days or less.

As an administrator, I find this time cycle too long. As an administrator who occasionally—very occasionally—works in cataloging (my cataloger is probably well advised to say even that is too often), I can understand why the time cycle is as it is. There is a backlog in cataloging. During the past quarter, the number of the books in the received category (the cataloging backlog) has ranged from a high of 225 to a low of about 120 and most frequently fluctuates between 150 and 175. When properly motivated and under optimum conditions, the cataloger and her assistant can turn out 300 volumes per month. The backlog represents about two weeks work. The cataloging time cycle represents, very roughly, 14 days that a book waits until the cataloger and the typist have worked their way to it.

There is an appreciable amount in the literature about the cost of cataloging. The figures I have seen range from \$8.67, as reported by Schultheiss in *Automatic Data Processing in University Libraries*, to a low of \$1.76 as reported in a California survey.³ These costs figures should be used with care

and understanding. The cataloging of a book for a school or small public library with Wilson cards is quite different from the cataloging required for an esoteric mathematics book written in Russian. The factors that influence cataloging include the size of the collection, the degree of original cataloging, and the nature of the literature cataloged. At the Research Library about one-third is original cataloging, one-third LC modified, and for the remainder LC proof copy is used. In all cases we print our own catalog cards.

A word to the library administrator who wishes to evaluate the performance of his personnel. Do the work yourself, record

your time, count the items, and then remember you were motivated. If you find any short cuts, pass them on to your staff.

Citations

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The Cost of Materials for a Science Library

T. S. CHAPMAN

THE COST OF library material for a scientific library is increasing at an unreasonable rate. This increase may be attributed to two principal factors: 1) the increasing volume of technical information, the so-called information explosion and 2) the increasing cost of publication.

The usually quoted rate of growth reveals a ten-year doubling period. In more active fields such as space exploration, the rate of growth is certainly more rapid than normal. There is an indication that even the over-all rate is increasing. *Chemical and Engineering News*¹ predicts that "... in 1975, society will know as much again about 'science' as it has learned from the beginning of time to today."

The increase in volume of *Chemical Abstracts*, which best represents all chemical periodical literature, has had a doubling period of eight years. *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, which represents a more recent discipline, has been doubling in about four

years. The rate of increase of the entries in *Physics Abstracts* has been erratic, but is about the same (see Table I).

Entries in the Department of Defense *Technical Abstract Bulletin* jumped from 36,600 in 1963 to 50,000 in 1964. There were 13,820 entries in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports* in 1963 and 24,020 in 1964. The *Index Medicus* listed 146,000 titles in 1964; 136,968 titles in 1963.

The number of papers abstracted by *Chemical Abstracts* was 161,489 in 1964 compared with 141,016 in 1963, an increment of 12 per cent. The number of manuscripts published by the American Chemical Society journals² in 1964 was 1,662 compared with 1,427 in 1963, or an increase of 16.5 per cent.

The increasing cost of publications is not a function of volume only; the expenses of publication are increasing even more rapidly than the volume. Table II from the Elliot Report³ shows the increasing subscription rate of *Chemical Abstracts* in 25 years.

In 1930 the American Physical Society instituted page charges for the *Physical Review*. The rate at that time was \$2 per page; by 1963 the rate had risen to \$50 per page.⁴

Dr. Chapman is the Technical Information Officer at The Dow Chemical Company's Rocky Flats Division in Golden, Colorado, which is operated under a contract with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

**Table I: Physical Growth Rate of
Three Scientific Journals**

Year	<i>Chemical Abstracts</i> (columns)	<i>Nuclear Science Abstracts</i> (number)	<i>Physics Abstracts</i> (number)
1964	33,486* (38,843)	45,203	31,000
1963	26,794* (31,081)	42,427	26,000
1962	33,440	34,149	24,236
1961	27,998	33,064	21,167
1960	26,028	26,514	21,407
1959	23,114	23,147	14,016
1958	21,256	17,960	9,200
1957	18,706	14,042	10,000
1956	17,536	12,192	9,165
1955	16,528	8,020	10,160

* In 1963 the page size of *Chemical Abstracts* was increased to include 16 per cent more information. The adjusted figures are in brackets.

**Table II: Subscription Rates for
"Chemical Abstracts"**

YEARS	MEM- BERS	UNIVER- SITIES	NON- MEMBERS
1964	\$500	\$500	\$1,200
1963	500	500	1,000
1961-62	40	200	925
1960	32	150	570
1956-59	20	80	350
1951-55	15	15	60
1950	10	10	20
1948-49	7	7	15
1940-47	6	6	12
1934-40	6	6	6

The Acquisitions Section of American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division has published comparative data on costs of United States periodicals.⁵ For the total group of 2,246 titles, the following cost figures are given:

YEAR	AVERAGE PRICE
1964	\$6.64
1963	6.31
1959	5.13
1947-59	3.62

Although the rate of cost increase averages 5.56 per cent per year for the 15-year
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period, the average rate of cost increase for the five year period since 1959 averages 8.3 per cent per year. The price index for hard-cover books (average price in 1963 was \$6.55) has increased at a comparable rate. A New York bookseller has announced that beginning April 1, 1965, a service charge of ten per cent will be added to the price of every book published in the United States and Canada on which the publisher allows a short discount of 20 per cent; when the publisher allows no discount, the service charge will be 25 per cent.⁶

In budgeting for a scientific library, it appears conservative to allow at least 12 per cent for an increase in the volume of library materials and at least eight per cent additional for the increase in the unit cost of this material. The materials cost of a library is compounding at a rate of 20 per cent a year! Allowances must also be made for shelf-space and personnel to handle the increase in volume. Space and labor costs are also increasing but at a slower rate than the cost of publications.

It is also pertinent to point out to clients and other non-librarians, the discriminatory charges imposed on libraries. Table II shows an example. Other examples are: *Talanta*, which costs libraries \$75 and individuals \$15; *Vacuum*, sold to individuals for \$15 but \$42 to libraries; and *Health Physics*, furnished to members of the Health Physics Society as part of a \$10 membership fee but priced to libraries at \$30.

CITATIONS

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4. *Ibid.*, p. 40.
5. *Library Journal*, vol. 89, July 1964, p. 2746-9.
6. *Ibid.*, vol. 90, Feb. 15, 1965, p. 840.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Has any reader compiled comparable cost figures for non-scientific libraries? If so, the *Special Libraries* Committee would be interested in the material for possible publication.

International Cooperation Year 1965 and Library Standards

FRANK L. SCHICK



AMERICAN concern with international aspects of librarianship goes back to the Brussels Convention of 1889. Among landmarks of cooperation during the first half of our century are the establishment of the American Library in Paris and the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City. After the end of the Second World War American participation in overseas cultural activities increased rapidly; American librarians and library school faculty engaged in many activities through programs of the Department of State, library, publishing, and other educational and professional associations, and UN and Unesco channels. Reflecting the international interests of librarians, the November 15, 1964 issue of the *Library Journal* was devoted to the international library scene. During the last decade an increasing number of foreign librarians and library school students came to our shores and a growing number of American librarians participated in IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) and ISO/TC 46 (International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee 46) meetings.

The International Cooperation Year

It can be expected that UN's International Cooperation Year activities will further joint projects in various subject areas including librarianship and thereby provide cultural enrichment for the participants. The reason for highlighting international assistance during 1965 is the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations, which was designated unanimously by its General Assembly as International Cooperation Year. In his proc-

lamation concerning this event, President Johnson stated that, "the movement for international cooperation has had, and will continue to have, the enthusiastic support of the Government of the United States of America . . . to assess this development and examine promptly what further steps can be taken in the immediate future toward enhancing international cooperation and strengthening world organization. . . ." The President concluded by calling on "our national citizen organizations to undertake intensive educational programs to inform their memberships of recent progress in international cooperation and urge them to consider what further steps can be taken."

Within the framework of this program the ALA-SLA Statistics Coordinating Project promises to make its contribution. The project consisted in the preparation of a *Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology* in the field of library statistics, which will be published by the ALA during the fall of 1965.

Standardization and Librarianship

The section on definitions and terms from the handbook was submitted to IFLA during the August 1964 conference in Rome and to the ISO/TC 46 at the October 1964 conference in Budapest. With regard to the standardization of library statistics these two international organizations passed the following resolutions:

IFLA

- Whereas, valid and reliable statistical information on libraries of the world are essential to international and national library and educational progress particularly in the developing countries, and

Dr. Schick is Assistant Director of the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education in Washington, D. C., and has participated in many national and international meetings on library standards and statistics.

- Whereas, validity and reliability can only be based on international standards for library statistics, and
- Whereas, UNESCO is the logical international agency to provide the leadership for developing and establishing these international standards,
- Therefore, be it resolved that UNESCO be urged by the International Federation of Library Associations to undertake this task at the earliest possible date in collaboration with IFLA and that members of the IFLA encourage their national commissions for UNESCO to recommend and approve that the development of international standards for library statistics be included in UNESCO's program.

ISO/TC 46

- Be it resolved that ISO/TC 46 endorse the IFLA/FIAB resolution presented to UNESCO concerning library statistics and offer its assistance in reaching the aims expressed in this document.
- Be it resolved that ISO/TC 46 extend its program for standardizing terminology in the field of documentation and librarianship.
- Be it resolved with regard to the two preceding resolutions that ISO/TC 46, in order to carry out this program, establish a working group to cooperate with FID, in preparing a draft standard for classification terminology.
- Be it resolved with regard to the same preceding resolutions that ISO/TC 46 establish a working group to cooperate with IFLA/FIAB in completing during 1965-66 the draft standard for library statistics (ISO/TC 46 document 733), provided funds for this purpose can be secured, with the intention of presenting it as a working paper to UNESCO in 1966. Library and other appropriate organizations are invited to cooperate and participate.

During a meeting of the Unesco Special Intergovernmental Committee for the International Standardization of Statistics Relating

to Book Production and Periodicals this writer had the opportunity to have included in the committee report a statement that suggested "to continue the efforts of statistical standardization in a closely related area within the competence of Unesco . . . (and to) study the possibility of standardizing library statistics and their coordination with statistics relating to book production and periodicals."¹ With this statement and the ISO and IFLA resolutions as a base, it became possible to plan a five-day conference of the IFLA and ISO Statistics Committees.

Past and Projected Activities

This joint group would use the chapters on terms and definitions for libraries of the *ALA-SLA Library Statistics Handbook* as a point of departure and 1) review and revise this document through additions, deletions, and changes, 2) have this new document ratified by IFLA and ISO, 3) forward it to Unesco as a joint paper, and 4) request through IFLA, ISO, and the permanent representatives of the member States that this IFLA-ISO paper be used as a working draft for a Unesco Recommendation and as such be submitted to the 1966 Unesco General Conference for adoption.

If accepted by the next General Conference, chances are that by 1966 or 1968 librarians may have an international statistics standard and Unesco would have a new basis for library questionnaire to send to the member States. It would replace the old form, which for several years has lost ground as an up-to-date instrument to collect meaningful statistical information on all types of libraries.

The work of standardization of library and publishing statistics as well as other projects in the area of documentation and librarianship in the United States is the responsibility of the American Standards Association, Sectional Committee Z-39, which operates under the sponsorship of the Council of National Library Associations. The Statistics Subcommittee consists of the following members:

Eloise Ebert
State Librarian
Oregon State Library

Ruth Fine, Librarian
U.S. Bureau of the Budget

Robert W. Frase, Associate Director
American Book Publishers Council, Inc.

Herbert Goldhor, Director
Graduate School of Library Science
University of Illinois

Paul Howard, Librarian
U.S. Department of the Interior

Jesse H. Shera, Dean
School of Library Science
Western Reserve University

Anne J. Richter, Book Editor
R. R. Bowker Co.

Frank L. Schick (Chairman)
Assistant Director, Library Services Branch
U.S. Office of Education

In addition to working on an international Standard for Library Statistics, the Subcommittee is currently concerned with the adoption by the United States of Unesco's standardization of book and periodical statistics, adopted by the General Conference in Paris in November 1964² and Unesco's acceptance of responsibility for an international library statistical standard.

To accomplish the United States adoption of the Unesco publishing standard³ a task force consisting of Robert Frase and Anne J. Richter has been formed.

The development of an international library statistics standard based on the ALA-SLA work was approved by the ASA Z-39 Statistics Subcommittee in its January 1965 meeting in Washington, D. C. Consequently, a budget was prepared and submitted to an American foundation to obtain funds to cover expenses to hold a joint meeting of the IFLA and ISO Statistics Committees.

The development of an international standard requires time and the determination not to lose sight of the goal to contribute to international understanding and meaningful comparability. When library standards become a reality, improved Unesco questionnaires will result; member States will provide more useful library centered information to Unesco and feel encouraged to conduct

their own surveys; sources for further library studies will become increasingly obvious.

International cooperation offers as rewards opportunities to appreciate professional attitudes and performance around the world, to contribute to international understanding, and to foster mutual recognition and respect among librarians, documentalists, and information specialists. The SLA and ALA membership deserves recognition for their participation in these projects and their contributions to international cooperation.

Through nearly five years of preparation Ruth Fine of the SLA Statistics Committee and Bill Woods provided liaison with the Statistics Coordinating Project, which SLA, together with ALA and ASA Z-39, helped to bring into existence. The project was funded with a \$50,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, a \$5,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, and free space at the National Library of Medicine. Ann McCann represented special libraries on the project staff and is primarily responsible for the handbook section on special libraries. At four regional meetings where the drafts were reviewed by a larger number of professionals additional SLA members participated.

It is hoped that the expenses of the supporting agencies and efforts of so many of our colleagues will result in improved American and international use of library measurements.

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ASpB: Association of Special Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany

DR. GÜNTHER REICHARDT

AS A RULE special libraries are only known to the limited number of users they serve. Their activities are closely related to those of their institutions, organizations, research institutes, or industrial enterprises. As special libraries have been founded generally in our century, they have no tradition. However, one may regard them like that Bonapartian general who, when asked about his ancestors, replied, "We have none, but we ourselves are ancestors." Probably for this reason the establishment of special libraries in most countries will involve much hard work.

Organization

In Germany the first steps in founding an association of special libraries were made only 20 years ago. After the catastrophe of World War II, librarians felt the need to meet and give mutual assistance. In the autumn of 1945 a small union of technical and scientific libraries was started. Its centre was the Library for Mining in Essen, capital of the Ruhr District. During the first years the initiative came from Arthur Floss, Director of that library, and other active librarians of technical libraries assisted him in his endeavours.

In the fifties libraries of other fields, especially of scientific research institutions and economic and sociological institutes amalgamated. During the last years a study group of special libraries of philosophy and arts linked up and joined our association.

Since 1962 the office of the Association has been in the Central Library of the Nuclear Research Establishment, Jülich, Ger-

Dr. Reichardt is Head of the Central Library of the Nuclear Research Establishment in Jülich, Germany. He is also currently the President of the German Association of Special Libraries.

many. Activities and policies of the Association are directed by a Board of Directors consisting of three elected officers (President, two Vice-Presidents) and by an Advisory Council of 11 members including the Treasurer.

Every two years conferences with workshops are held to discuss the actual problems special libraries are facing. At the last meeting, held from March 31 to April 2, 1965, at Düsseldorf there were lectures and discussions on the efforts special libraries are making for promoting science and research and on the part special libraries play in the field of all German librarianship. Special libraries are considered to be the "Third Power" among the university libraries and the documentation centres.

Aims

As defined in the Constitution, the aims of the Association are to promote cooperation among special libraries, to encourage contacts and mutual lending arrangements, to supply bibliographic publications, indexes, and other reference work, to endeavour to



W. Leibel
Dr. Reichardt delivering his welcome address to special librarians attending the ASpB conference in Dusseldorf, March 31, 1965.

promote good cooperation with other library and documentation associations, trade unions, research and administration authorities, and last but not least, to increase its prestige with all librarianship and the institutions it serves.

Bibliographic Publications

Union Catalogue of Periodicals of Pure and Applied Sciences, 6 vols. Ed. by Arthur Floss. Essen: 1956; 2nd ed., 1959 (Out of print).

An alphabetic index of 18,000 periodicals stating in which of the 75 German university libraries and special libraries they are on hand and what volumes are in stock. *Current List and Union Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, vol. 1 —. Düsseldorf: VDI-Library, 1951 —.

This monthly list records 300 titles of new scientific and technical books and of 50 new periodicals acquired by 35 special technical libraries. It is particularly important for the reference of new periodicals and for stating in which special libraries they are in stock. Subscribers receive monthly list of titles as well as title cards.

Proceedings of the Conference of the German Association of Special Libraries, vol. 1 —. Essen: 1946 —.

Directory of German Special Libraries, Jülich: 1965 (In preparation).

600 German special libraries are listed with address, name of the director, number of current periodicals, and stating whether it is a lending or a reference library and whether photoreproduction is possible, etc.

The Association intends to issue again the *Union Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals* in the form of a short index of current periodicals. It is planned to compile the title index by punch cards and to do the final printing by a cheap reproduction process. Another still pending aim is to compile all new titles of periodicals quoted in the *Current List of Scientific Literature* into a catalogue that will supplement *Ulrich's Periodical Directory*.

Library and Documentation Cooperation

Good cooperation exists among all German technical libraries, encouraged partic-

ularly by agreement on a direct lending service. Various personal contacts help to promote the aims of special libraries on the level of Civil Administration Boards and of the Association of German Librarians. Good contact exists with the German Society of Documentation, particularly in the aim of training special librarians in all fields for the higher scientific degrees and for the assistant degrees.

Last year the Association did not hesitate to join the new Section of Special Libraries of IFLA, as we thought it was high time to found this Section on an international level. We are confident that this Section will help to increase the reputation of special libraries in the whole scientific world.

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Proceedings of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Conference of the Association of Special Libraries (formerly: of Technical and Scientific Libraries). Essen: 1953-1962; Braunschweig 1964.

Universal Reference System Created

The *Codex of International Affairs*, recently published by *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, is the first of a ten-volume series of bibliographies on political science, government, and public policy produced by the newly developed Universal Reference System. This computerized system, which will provide scientists and other scholars with high-speed access to the research literature in the social and behavioral sciences, operates by annotating and coding information using 185 standard plus additional unique descriptors. As auxiliary references to the *Codex*, which contains more than 3,000 citations and 50,000 references, there are four separate volumes: 1A *International Organization*; 1B *Non-Governmental Organization and World Affairs*; 1C *Human Values in International Politics*; and 1D *Psychology of World Politics*. These may be used and purchased separately as well as in a set. The format of each volume is 8½ x 11 with sturdy binding. The cost of the auxiliary volumes is \$9.95 each; the *Codex* is \$29.95. Orders and further details are available from Sara Miller at *The American Behavioral Scientist*.

The New Thomas J. Watson Library at The Metropolitan Museum of Art

JAMES HUMPHRY III



Marble arch in Blumenthal Patio at library entrance

THE OPENING in January of this year of the magnificent new Thomas J. Watson Library of The Metropolitan Museum of Art provides the opportunity not only for a physical description of the Library but also for a brief review of its history.

Early in the 1940's the Museum realized that the space and working conditions in the Library building were inadequate, particularly for book storage and for accommodating the increasing number of students and scholars using the Library. Accordingly, a Trustee committee was formed, and with the aid of consultants a study was made to determine the scope of the Library's needs and the size and kind of building that would best serve the interests of the Museum staff and the public.

Immediately upon my arrival in the fall of 1957, the Director of the Museum assigned me the task of working with the Museum's architects, Brown, Lawford and Forbes, in the planning of a completely new library building.

The decision to start from scratch proved to be a wise one. It involved the demolition of the existing library structure, which, after 30 years, was completely outmoded and inadequate, and it allowed for the design of an entirely functional library with consider-

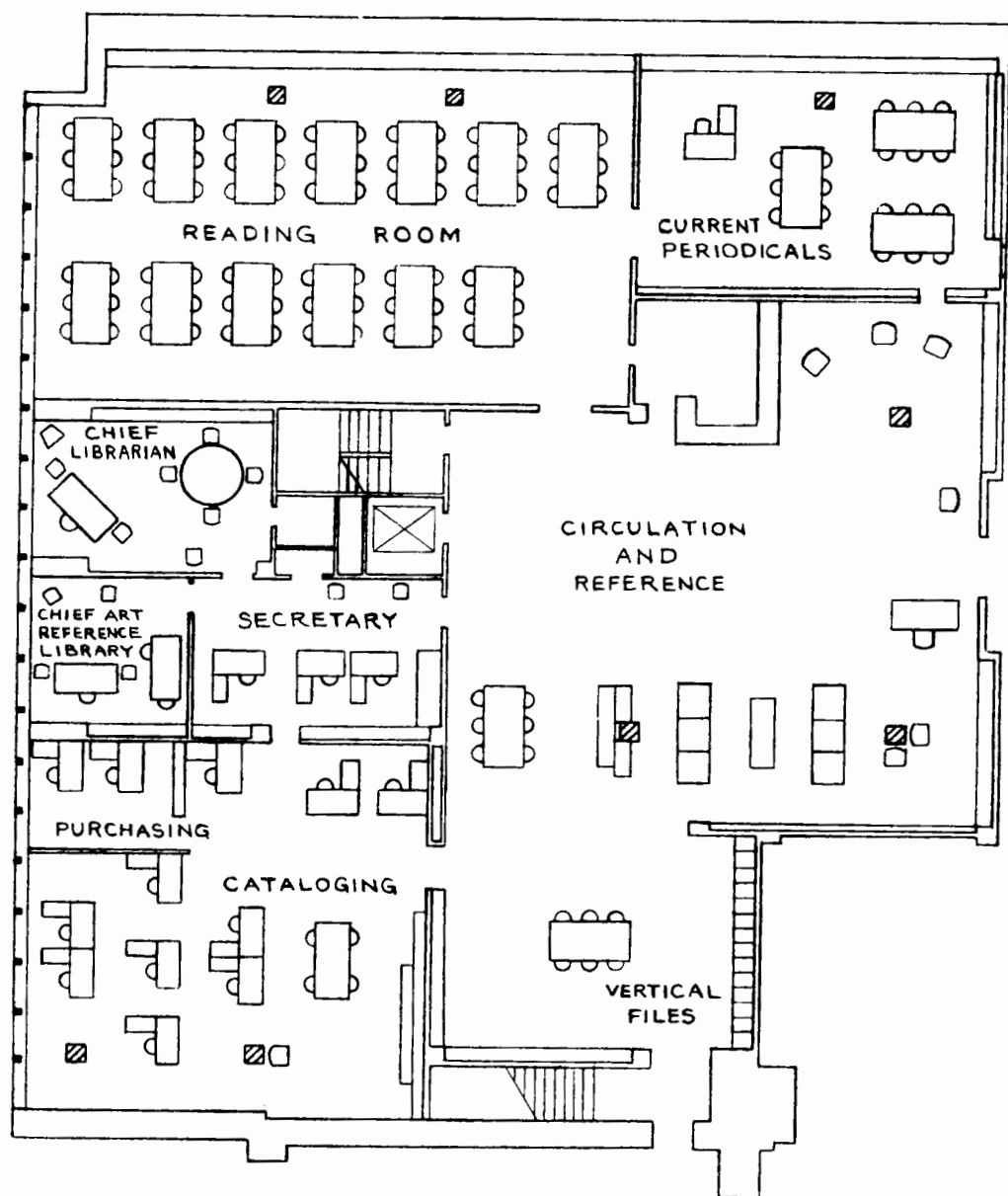
ably more floor space. For four years the librarian and the architect, with the wise counsel of the Museum administration and the advice of the library staff, worked and reworked the plans, considering every possible requirement for the present and the foreseeable future. Many visits were made to comparable library installations to generate ideas and to improve our own plans. Models of the carrels and of the over-all lighting installations were made and studied, changed and adapted, until a consensus was reached.

In the summer of 1962 the Library moved to the east wing of the Museum, where it operated in rather smaller quarters during the two and a half years the new building was under construction. The contracts for the construction were let through the City of New York, which owns the Museum building. The new library wing was named in honor of the late Thomas J. Watson, founder of International Business Machines Corporation. As a former Trustee and Vice-President, Mr. Watson's devotion to the welfare of the Museum extended over two decades of service and has been continued by the interest of members of his family.

General Layout

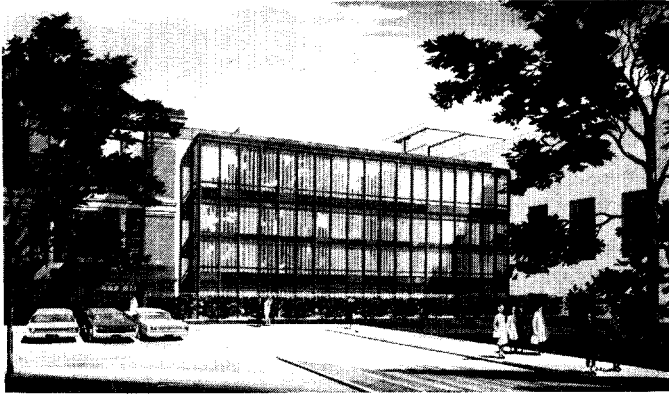
The new Library, completed and occupied in January of 1965, is a modern three-story building with a facade of glass and bronze-colored aluminum. Visitors approach-

Mr. Humphry is Chief Librarian of The Metropolitan Museum of Art Library in New York City. All photographs in this article were taken by The Metropolitan Museum of Art.



LIBRARY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Library
Scale: $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot



Architect's preliminary
rendering
of the
exterior view
of the
Thomas J. Watson
Library,
which faces
south toward
Central Park.

ing the Museum from the parking area will be struck by this contemporary facade, since it is situated next to a building constructed about 85 years ago. In regard to its functional design—the Museum's first departure from the style of the original structures—James J. Rorimer, Director of the Museum, said he felt "it would be in no way incongruous with our 1880 building." Because of existing Museum buildings, the \$2,000,000 structure is limited to one exposure, the southern. The whole building is fully air conditioned and thermostatically controlled. The lighting is both fluorescent and incandescent to supplement the natural daylight, while "Louver Drape" vertical blinds of "Triglas" along the thermopane glass wall afford protection from the sunshine.

The building doubles the capacity of the old library, providing shelf and storage space for approximately 300,000 volumes. Book stacks on two levels occupy the entire area of the ground floor. On the first floor are the main reading rooms and offices. The Department of Prints is housed on the second floor, and the mezzanine between the two provides space for the Drawings Department.

The specially designed stacks are multi-tier bracket type of Estey steel. Special shelving has been provided for the Library's rare book collection, and a portion of stack tier No. 1 is allocated to roller-type shelves made to fit the folio-sized books of which the Library has several thousand. The steel stacks and the cinder-block walls are painted gray, and the flooring is of asphalt tile. On two

levels of stacks 34 carrels have been provided for visiting scholars and for staff members who have continuing need for Library materials. Sound-proof ceilings, special lighting, and a lighting device designed to serve as a silent messenger have been installed in each carrel. (The flashing of the latter device, which hopefully indicates to the carrel occupant that he has a message at the circulation desk, obviates the need for noisy and distracting telephones or buzzers.)

The work room, 34 x 30 feet, is situated on the lower stack level and has facilities for repairing books, and for handling books and related materials entering or leaving the building. Book requests are transferred to each stack level by pneumatic tube, and a book-lift brings books from the stacks to the circulation desk on the main floor.

Some of the special features of the spacious entrance to the public section of the library include a reference area containing important and frequently used reference books, a browsing area, and an exhibition area with display cases. The built-in bookcases that line the walls of this area are of cherry-stained birchwood, as is the paneling throughout the library. Also located in this central section are the circulation desk, and the library's 864 card catalog drawers in specially designed wooden cabinets that match the bookcases and the wall paneling. Fifty-six beige-colored vertical file drawers, made by Art Metal, have been built into this area for clipping files and other material.

The 60½ x 34 foot reading room, with a view of Central Park and the midtown sky-

line, accommodates 80 readers at twelve 4 x 8 foot teak tables with bronze legs, designed by Knoll Associates. The teak chairs, upholstered in brown Naugahyde, were designed by Hans Wegner. The off-white walls of the reading room are lined with built-in bookcases of the same cherry-stained birch used throughout the Library.

Separated from the reading room by a floor-to-ceiling glass partition is the 36 x 26 foot periodical room, with seating for 18 readers. To display the large collection of periodicals and journals more effectively, special slanted shelves were designed to be used in conjunction with the usual flat shelving. A good deal of ephemeral material, such as pamphlets, is housed in 30 vertical file drawers, made by Remington Rand. The furnishings in this room match those in the reading room. Terrazzo latex flooring has been installed in both rooms. The offices of the Library are adjacent to the reading room along the south wall.

An outstanding feature of the new Library is the installation of the Blumenthal patio, which serves as a forecourt to the main entrance. This 16th century patio from the Castle of Vélez Blanco in Spain was bequeathed to the Museum by George Blumenthal. Mr. Blumenthal, who was President of the Museum from 1934 until his death in 1941, installed the patio in his house on East 70th Street in New York City. Mr. Blumenthal's will stipulated that his house should be dismantled, and he left to the Museum any architectural parts that could be installed in its present or future buildings. War conditions prevented the transfer until 1945, when the patio was dismantled

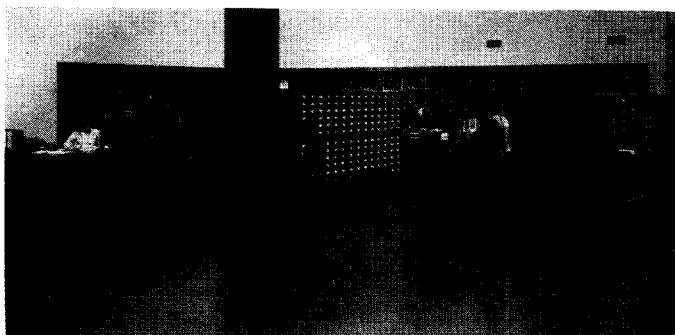
and over 2,000 marble blocks were carefully numbered, crated, and brought to the Museum. The blocks were stored until 1955 when it was decided to incorporate the reconstruction of the patio with the building of the new Library. Additional plans and measurements were secured from Spain in 1959 to ensure greater accuracy, and once again the numbered blocks became a beautiful Spanish patio.

Two stories high, the patio measures 53 x 46 feet and has richly carved marble arcades and an elaborate window wall forming three sides of a central court where European sculpture of the period is exhibited. Most striking are its magnificent marble carvings, which represent the finest Italian decorative work of the early Renaissance; capitals, window frames, and other architectural details are enlivened by an endless diversity of scrolled foliage, fantastic animals, and elaborate coats of arms.

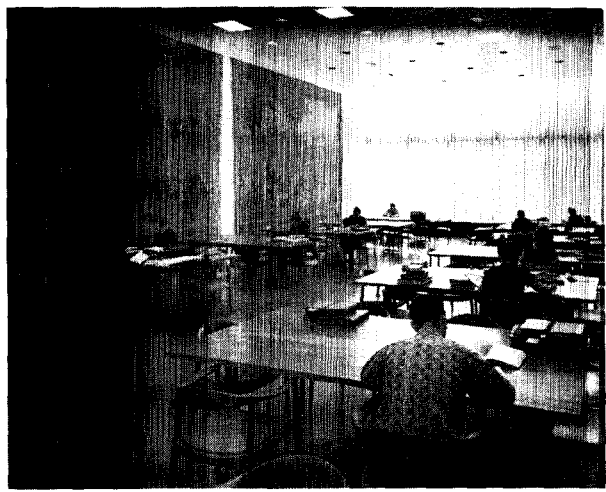
Historical Development

In reviewing the early history of the Library, perhaps the most fortuitous circumstance surrounding its genesis is to be found in the act of incorporation of the Museum. In 1870 the Legislature of the State of New York approved the establishment of the Museum "for the purpose of establishing in said city a museum and library of art." Thus, for more than nine decades the Metropolitan Museum and its Library have grown together in size and importance until now, in 1965, the Library is recognized as pre-eminent in the United States and, indeed, ranks well among foreign collections. The wisdom of the original incorporators of the

The reference desk, reference books, and the card catalog are opposite the circulation desk.



The main reading room showing the south window wall where light is controlled with vertical louvers. Note combination of fluorescent and incandescent lighting, which is used throughout the Library. The 17th century French tapestries on the east wall were acquired by the Museum in 1935 through the Dick Fund. ➔



institution cannot be overemphasized, not only for their keen insight in recognizing the necessity for a library, but also for providing for its concurrent growth with the Museum's collections of art objects. The Library, because of this forethought, has been able for the most part to acquire the books and periodicals necessary to complement the objects themselves, and the collection provides for appropriate curatorial study and factual background for the preparation of exhibitions of the art. Special libraries take their cue from their parent; thus the Library acquires books and related materials in all fields in which the Museum collects objects. In the case of the Metropolitan, one can readily appreciate the reasons for the present excellent state of its Library.

The Museum had a rapid succession of buildings in New York City before it came to its final home in Central Park in 1880. During the first ten years of its existence, the Library secured its small collection by Trustee appeals for books and money for books. Characteristic of most libraries in formative stages, the initial collections were mainly gifts that had accumulated while the Museum occupied first the Dodsworth Building at 681 Fifth Avenue, and then the Douglas Mansion, at 128 West 14 Street. By the time the Museum moved to its building in Central Park, the Library had accumulated "64 bound and 132 unbound books and pamphlets." In the words of the Museum's first librarian, William Loring Andrews, the Library occupied "the southwest room of the basement," a "small, dark, damp room, not a healthy locality for either books or human beings, but the best the Museum could at the time supply." Mr. Andrews, also a Museum Trustee, took over the direction of the Museum Library in 1880 when its annual appropriation was \$250 and the book stock

consisted of approximately 500 volumes. In 1881 the Heber R. Bishop endowment fund of \$2,000 was received and in 1883 this was increased to \$5,000. For the next 20 years the income from endowment and the appropriations made by the Trustees amounted to approximately \$1,000 per year for books, periodicals, and binding.

The Library was fortunate in receiving a number of important gifts during this early period. Several hundred books relating to Benjamin Franklin, collected abroad by John Bigelow, were presented in 1885, and the valuable library of Edward C. Moore, amounting to some 500 volumes in the fields of industrial arts, as well as the fine arts and archaeology, was given by members of his family in 1892. These important gifts sparked the interest of other donors; one of the most notable was Samuel Putnam Avery, who was also one of the original incorporators of the Museum. He was a consistent and generous donor throughout his lifetime. Mr. Avery's gifts of a very substantial number of important scrapbooks dealing with private art collections that he had helped assemble, as well as sales catalogs and monographs relating to artists, did much to round out the collections. In 1901 the Museum received from the estate of Jacob S. Rogers a large bequest, the income of which was to be used in part for the purchase of books for the Library. Winifred Howe writes in her history of the Museum, "the Museum library entered upon a new epoch when by the conditions of the Rogers' Bequest a large part of the income from the Rogers Fund was to be expended for books for the library."



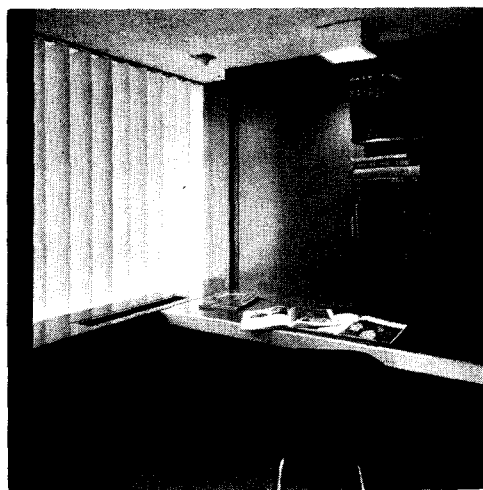
The circulation desk with the main reading room in the background to the left and the periodical room to the right. The Spanish wrought iron crest is from a Renaissance window guard, a gift of the Hearst Foundation.
←

By 1888 the Library had outgrown its quarters in the basement and fortunately a slightly larger room was provided on the second floor of the south wing. Sufficient space was now available for approximately 10,000 volumes and a few readers. However, with the munificent bequest of Mr. Rogers, the accelerated purchasing program soon resulted in serious overcrowding. William Clifford, who had served as manager of the Museum's art school until it closed in 1895, joined Mr. Andrews as his assistant the same year. In 1905 Mr. Clifford assumed the office of Librarian, although Mr. Andrews retained his status as Honorary Librarian until his death in 1920.

Although a new library wing was opened in 1910, designed for this specific purpose by McKim, Mead and White, and supposedly adequate for many years, by 1924, according to the report of the Librarian, "the library had again reached the point of complete saturation." The Library was therefore expanded by providing three stories and a basement floor in 1931 and 1932. When Mr. Clifford left the Museum in 1941 he could point with pride to the fact that the Library had progressed from one room to a four-story building, and from 8,000 to 90,000 volumes. By 1946 when Walter Hauser became Librarian, succeeding Mr. A. Hyatt Mayor who had served as Acting Librarian during the war years, the library's collections had grown to approximately 110,000 volumes. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Usher assumed the responsibility for the Art Reference Library in 1954, and by the time I joined the staff of the Museum in 1957, the size of the collection was approximately 140,000 volumes. Statistically, the Library's collections have doubled approximately every 16 years. The plethora of new books and journals,

with the increasing supply of good visual material in the form of slides and photographs, is a serious threat to the Library's attempt to maintain its collections with all, or most, of the publications and photographic material germane to its mission. It is a moot question as to when the daily flood of new books will overwhelm the budget of even the most affluent institution devoted to a specialized field of knowledge. However, with the opening of the Thomas J. Watson Library building this year, the Museum Library enters a new era of service to its constituents. This significant event also augurs well for continuing support of the Library's collections and services.

Today the Library's collection of about 155,000 volumes encompasses the source material in the fine arts and archaeology, periodical and learned society publications, numerous monographs on artists, and related works on history, geography, literature, and religion required for curatorial research. As a matter of policy the Library has also acquired over the years a generous supply of important dictionaries and other reference books, museum bulletins, and reports, as



One of the 34 study carrels

well as great numbers of exhibition and auction sale catalogs that are so vital in scholarly research in the fine arts.

As an essential part of the Museum Library's facilities for research and lectures, black-and-white photographs and slides, as well as many thousands of color slides, have been acquired. These collections, which are supervised by Mrs. Margaret P. Nolan, contain more than 230,000 slides and 277,000 photographs and are used extensively by the curatorial staff, by lecturers at the Mu-

seum, and by scholars and students. New quarters for this section are presently being renovated and refurbished in another wing of the Museum.

As the Museum approaches its one hundredth anniversary in its task of educating a vast public, the Library envisions even greater service in the support of the Museum's mission. The new Thomas J. Watson Library provides tangible evidence of the place of the Library in this central function of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE ART REFERENCE LIBRARY

Total square foot area	33,236
Staff	
Professional	9
Nonprofessional	11 plus 3 part-time
Employees served at location	450
Average number of users per day (including telephone)	100
Volumes as of March 23, 1965	156,000
Current subscriptions	1,000
Vertical file drawers	86
Date of completion	January 1965
Planned by Brown, Lawford, and Forbes	

Is This a Problem? ? ? ?

Edward Knott had a good position as head librarian of the Smelting & Refining Vistas Corporation. His library was a highly technical one, and it reflected the advanced thinking of his management. He had a staff of 20 professional librarians of which ten were working on graduate degrees in either chemistry or physics, and 16 subprofessionals. Ed was very proud of his staff and the library's professional efficiency.

However, there was just one flaw—one of his reference librarians, Florence, liked to do clerical tasks, or what Ed considered to be non-professional duties. She liked to help process the new books, label the spines, and type the books' cards. She was not above going to the processing department to photocopy periodical articles; she even put the weekly services in their binders.

Ed thought this was disgraceful, and he told Florence in no uncertain terms that he would not tolerate this behavior. He made her read the Special Libraries Association's *Objectives and Standards*. Florence maintained that her reference work did not suffer because of her interest in processing materials. Ed's argument that she must stop acting like a clerical helper and start thinking along professional lines fell upon deaf ears. Should he risk a resignation from Florence, who is a fine reference librarian, or should he stick to his professional ideals regarding the duties of a professional librarian?

Is this your problem??

LOUISE STOOPS

The editor welcomes comments.

Developments in Document Reproduction

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

THE THEME of the 14th Annual Convention of the National Microfilm Association was "Go Where the Ideas Are—Grow Micro." This combined convention and exhibition of processes, equipment, and applications was held May 11-13 in Cleveland, Ohio. Featured were three "idea exchange" general sessions and 12 workshop-seminars, each with its topic and panel of qualified authorities.

Two recent developments relating to the general problem of storage and retrieval of information were discussed by Dr. M. Taube (Documentation, Inc.)—the use of microfiches for current information and the reader-printer for quickly obtaining a full size copy on demand. Another paper given by C. S. McCamy (National Bureau of Standards) was a progress report on the research program he directs for investigating the cause and prevention of aging, or microscopic blemishes, on microfilm. There is great interest in this continuing series of reports on research results and recommendations for the preparation and preservation of archival microfilms. Manufacturers of microfilm are deeply concerned with the problem and have conducted a number of tests. In one test the microfilm, having been treated with a gold bath during processing, showed superior resistance to spots and fading.

Papers on technical advances and the systems aspect were given in the other two sessions. Standards, storage requirements, and systems analysis and planning were some of the topics discussed in the workshop-seminars. The large number of products exhibited gave an indication of the magnitude of the research expenditure by some of the companies that form this industry.

Instant 80 is a recent development of the Kalvar Corp. It is a method for producing a

Kalkard, which can be used as a duplicate card in a system where the original is copied and the duplicate distributed. Kalvar film, having an almost indestructible polyester base, is mounted in an aperture card. It is first placed in an exposure unit with the original and then placed in the activator unit where it is completely developed by a flash of ultraviolet light that takes about 1/1700 of a second. Changing a dial setting to vary the voltage will permit the operator to adjust for contrast variations. There has been a great deal of interest in the development of the Kalvar products in the last ten years. The application for low cost card duplication of valuable silver halide films offers great potential.

Several small office-type cameras were displayed. "Sixteen" is a desk top 16mm microfilm flow camera available from the 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. It was designed for general purpose work and will photograph documents, drawings, correspondence, and any single sheets of originals up to 11¾ inches wide and of any length. It has a 24:1 reduction ratio, which permits 3,000 single sheets, 8½ inches wide, to be put on a 100-foot roll of 16mm film. The originals may be of any weight from onion-skin to card stock. It has a footage indicator and a buzzer to note end-of-film. A data wheel is provided for recording retrieval information along the film edge. The camera weighs 37 pounds and is priced at \$795.

Data Reproduction Systems, Inglewood, California, offered two portable 35mm microfilm cameras of the planetary type. They are of typewriter size and both will copy from bound material and single sheets. The light intensity is automatically adjusted for each document. Model DRS 8514-0 is called an office camera. It will copy documents up to

Miss Kiersky is a librarian at the Air Reduction Company, Inc., Murray Hill, New Jersey, and is SLA's Special Representative to the National Microfilm Association.

8½ x 14 inches in size. The reduction ratio is 9.5:1, although other ratios are available. The price is \$1,595 for the standard model and \$1,995 for the automatic. The second model, DRS 1117, is called a portable camera. It will copy documents up to 11 x 17 inches in size. It has a reduction ratio of 12:1 with other ratios available. The price of the standard model is \$1,795 and \$2,195 for the automatic.

A variety of microfilm reader-printers are now available. Some have been designed for verifying and printing engineering drawings and others for reading and printing documents. Some have been designed for 16mm microfilm, particularly for indexed microfilm. Some accept 16mm and 35mm, or perhaps 70mm or 105mm. All formats—roll, aperture, card, jacket or microfiche—are not accepted by every reader-printer. A current Directory of Microfilm Reader-Printers based on information obtained from the manufacturer will be found in *Systems* 1965, vol. 6, no. 3, p. 45-9.

A family of 3M Filmac 400 reader-printers is now available from the 3M Company. The basic reader-printer is the Filmac 400B, which accepts 16mm or 35mm on reels, in jackets or aperture cards. The price is \$1,095. A microfiche attachment, available at \$220, converts this standard machine to a microfiche reader-printer. This is Filmac 400, which sells for \$1,295. A motorized version of the basic machine permits a speed-up in image retrieval. It has a motorized film drive that enables the user to scan 16mm microfilm at the rate of 400 feet per minute. This model, Filmac 400M, is available for \$1,295. Cartridges containing 16mm microfilm can be conveniently loaded into the Filmac 400C model. Information on the cartridge-indexed microfilm is easily located by means of meter readings. This motor-driven model is available at \$2,495. All machines automatically meter the right amount of developer for print-out. Hard copies of 8½ x 11 inches in size may be obtained from all machines. A 360-degree turret rotation permits moving the microfilm in any direction for easy reading and printing. Additional lenses are available in 10 magnifications from 6X to 35X ranging from \$75 to \$100.

JULY-AUGUST 1965

A very interesting Microteleviser was exhibited by General Precision, Inc., Pleasantville, New York. This equipment offers a capability for remote viewing. Using TV, microfilm may be viewed at distances of several feet or several miles. The Microteleviser, Model PD-902, accepts any film image and magnifies it to the desired size depending upon the TV display that is used. In a possible application, the Microteleviser may be coupled with an automatic microfilm retrieval system. In such a system an operator at one location may select a microfilmed document, insert it into the Microteleviser, and the user may see the entire film chip in the low magnification position. Any section of this image can then be magnified to suit his needs. The variable magnification range is from 5X to 250X when viewed on a 21-inch TV monitor. This is the shape of things to come.

MESSAGE FROM LILLIPUT

Last year's increase in SLA dues wasn't quite as much of a jolt as the information contained in the biographic data on the Association's candidates for office this year. Regardless of whom was elected, the 1966 President of SLA would not be encumbered with a library school degree.

This isn't to be construed critically. Library schools do an acceptable job of turning out reference librarians, circulation librarians, catalogers, and bookmobile drivers; there are even one or two schools that advertise their products as information scientists—whatever that might be. But administrative ability (may the Harvard School of Business forgive us) can no more be taught to librarians than can the ability to write sonnets be taught to English majors.

Those attributes that contribute to the ability to track down an elusive citation or to select from a title page of ambiguous information the main entry information for the bibliographic record are not requisite for directing the activities of others.

It is for this reason that university librarians, directors of technical information centers, and library association officers are frequently selected from outside the ranks of those who have been trained in library schools.

B. LITTLE

Working With Semi-Automatic Documentation Systems Workshop

ON MAY 2-5, the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, together with System Development Corporation, held a workshop on "Working With Semi-automatic Documentation Systems." Site of the conference was Airlie House, a beautiful 1,200-acre estate near Warrenton, Virginia, about 40 miles from the nation's capital. Airlie House was established to furnish a facility for groups requiring a site for quiet study and work away from metropolitan activities.

The co-chairmen of the workshop were Dr. Harold Wooster of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research and Raymond P. Barrett of System Development Corporation. As a preliminary to the actual workshop sessions, presentations were made by William T. Knox, Technical Assistant to the Director, White House Office of Science and Technology; Mr. Barrett; C. Allen Merritt of IBM; and Audrey Williams of Douglas Aircraft, Missiles and Space Division.

Mr. Knox stressed the importance of marketing information systems and of tailoring them to fit the needs of users. He also pointed out the importance of assessing values of information services in terms of the users. Mr. Barrett described the Centralized Information Reference and Control (CIRC) system developed by System Development Corporation, thus outlining a highly sophisticated information system. Mr. Merritt discussed the applications of Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), particularly as applied to information services within IBM. Miss Williams' presentation outlined a total information system now in use at Douglas; a system using SDI, computerized routing of publications and automated storage and retrieval yet retaining conventional library features as the card catalog.

There were a total of seven different workshops, each having seven sessions. Following the seventh session, the entire group of about 80 participants from government, industry, and educational institutions all over the United States reassembled to hear

summaries of the various workshops presented by the chairmen.

Bernard K. Dennis, Battelle Memorial Institute, reported for the Indexing and Classification Workshop, which discussed such points as education of indexers, standardization, inconsistencies of indexing, the importance of vocabulary control, and other points. The Abstracting and Extracting Workshop summary was presented by Herbert Rehbock, Defense Supply Agency. This workshop discussed definitions, the purpose of the abstract, criteria and standards for abstracting, formats, the types of personnel needed as abstractors, and application of computers in abstracting.

William Hammond of Datatrol Corporation described the proceedings of the Vocabulary Construction and Control Workshop. Subjects included in this series were file organization and maintainance, the necessity for thesauri, cross references, scope notes, generic listings, and the importance of maintaining a vocabulary in machineable form. The Workshop on Input Processing and Request Processing was chaired by Dr. Y. S. Touloukian of Purdue University. Various types of input media such as punched cards, paper tape, and print readers were discussed by this group as were such aspects of request processing as query phrasing, links and roles, and the form of the output.

Van A. Wente of NASA was the chairman of the Workshop on Announcement and Dissemination. Topics discussed in these sessions related to dissemination media, exchange of data between originators, and possibilities of central files of user profiles.

User-System Relationships were discussed by a workshop under the chairmanship of Fred H. Wise of System Development Corporation. This workshop attempted to identify users, establish the importance of users in system design, discuss communications between users and systems, and point up the importance of feedback from users to the system. In the Workshop on System Param-

eters and Management conducted by Raymond P. Barrett of System Development Corporation, efforts were made to describe the necessity for selling management on the need for EDP systems. Discussions involved also the relationships between information specialist and systems, reasons for going to EDP, the relationship between the human

and machine elements, and the need for research in the area of information systems.

A proceedings volume covering the results of the workshops in detail will be available later to interested personnel.

C. DAVID RIFE

Research Information Specialist
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Lockheed-Georgia Company, Marietta, Ga.

Toward a National Information System

THE ABOVE title was the subject of the Second Annual National Colloquium on Information Retrieval, held April 23-24, at the University of Pennsylvania. Its apparent purpose was to present speculations and realities concerning a national information system. Featured speaker was the Hon. Roman C. Pucinski, Chicago Congressman and author of H.R. 1946, now known as H.R. 664.

Congressman Pucinski earnestly and enthusiastically spoke of information retrieval (some of us think he meant communication of information) as a vital aspect of national effectiveness of sufficient importance to make or break a nation as a world power. He also spoke of information retrieval as "big business"—sufficiently big in the future to be considered a large segment of the national economy. Mr. Pucinski made the significant point that, in contrast to the early days of H.R. 1946 when he spoke of a national information *center*, he now speaks of a national information *system*, which he considers to be currently existing in all parts of our national information network but needs strengthening and supplementing.

An interesting keynote address by Colonel Andrew Aines, Federal Council for Science and Technology, presented both the pros and cons of the conference topic, pointing out existing "spearheads," that is, information systems coping with some of the problems to be faced by a national information system; countered by citations of studies demonstrating many problems yet to be solved before a national system is possible.

Accentuating the positive, representatives of certain of the "spearheads" were heard: Donald A. Schon for the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Informa-

tion, Norman E. Cottrell for "the Engineering Societies," Alan R. Barnum for The Reliability Central Data Management System, Scott Adams for MEDLARS, Allen Hoffman for the IDEEA program, Melvin Day for the NASA program, Frederick G. Kilgour for "Research Libraries," Clayton A. Shepherd for the ASM system, Fred A. Tate for a National Registry System for Chemical Compounds, J. L. Ebersole for North American Aviation's National Operating System, and Joseph J. Magnino, Jr. for the IBM Technical Information Retrieval Center.

The case for the negative was not presented, except subtly through the omissions and commissions (and, at times, naïveté) of the "spearhead" systems; and also, through the tutorial papers presented by such experienced and knowledgeable persons as J. C. R. Licklider of IBM, G. S. Simpson, Jr. of Battelle Memorial Institute, John S. Sayer of Information Dynamics Corporation, and R. F. Simmons of Systems Development Corporation.

The meeting was labeled a colloquium, but discussion was almost nil; however, a few questions were raised that reminded attendees of some perennial unsolved problems that had less than their share of attention at the meeting. Two such questions were: "Mr. Pucinski, what about the copyright problem?" and "Mr. Pucinski, where does the user of information fit into your plan?"

Proceedings of the meeting are to be published by Spartan Books.

MRS. CLAIRE K. SCHULTZ
Institute of Advanced Medical
Communications
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Have You Heard . . .

Federal Library Committee Formed

The Library of Congress has recently created the Federal Library Committee to improve coordination and planning among research libraries of the federal government. The Committee will consider problems and policies relating to federal libraries; determine priorities among library issues; evaluate existing programs and resources; examine the organization and policies for acquiring information, preserving it, and making it available; study the need for and potential of technological innovation in library practices; and examine library budgeting and staffing problems. The committee's studies will result in the recommendation of policies that will fully utilize government library resources. SLA members on the 18-man committee are: permanent members, L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; Foster E. Mohrhardt, Director of the National Agricultural Library; Wanda Mae Johnson, Chief Librarian, Department of Commerce; Kanardy L. Taylor, Librarian, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Paul Howard, Librarian, Department of the Interior; Margaret F. Brickett, Librarian, Department of Labor; and Geneva C. Chancey, Post Office Department; two-year members are: Wilmer H. Baatz, Federal Aviation Agency; Mrs. Elsa S. Freeman, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Melvin S. Day, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Ruth Fine, Bureau of the Budget.

FID Fall Meeting in Capital

The 1965 FID Congress, scheduled under the auspices of the International Federation for Documentation, will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, October 10-15. The Congress is sponsored in the United States by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council and the American Documentation Institute. Registration is open to all who are interested in documentation and information science. The active member registration fee is \$35. Affiliation with any documentation or-

ganization, library, or allied institution is not a requisite for membership in the Congress. Eminent documentalists from many parts of the world will participate in symposia scheduled under five areas of investigation: education and training of documentalists, organization of information for documentation, information needs of science and technology, information needs of society, and principles of documentation and systems design. In addition there will be sessions of volunteer papers and technical exhibits by industrial firms. Luther H. Evans, Director of Libraries, Columbia University, is President of the Congress, and Burton W. Adkinson, Head, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, is President of FID. Advance registration is urged and will be accepted until September 15. The volume of abstracts will be mailed prior to the Congress to those registered by August 15. For full information, write: Secretariat, 1965 FID Congress, 9650 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20014.

"Who's Who in Library Service" to be Updated

Who's Who in Library Service, 4th edition, a biographical directory of professional librarians, will be published in the fall of 1966 under the sponsorship of the Council of National Library Associations and other organizations, with the cooperation of library schools. Shoe String Press will publish the volume in a new format. Questionnaires for this first revision since 1955 will be mailed to professional librarians in September, and about 15-20,000 biographical sketches of acting or working librarians, archivists, and information scientists in the United States and Canada are expected. The Advisory Committee for the new edition consisted of Gertrude L. Annan, Pauline Atherton, Harry Bitner, Robert H. Blackburn, David H. Clift, Jack Dalton, Elizabeth Ferguson, John A. Humphry, and Bill M. Woods. John H. Ottemiller will be general editorial supervisor, and Lee Ash will serve as editor.

Education Terminology Thesaurus

A thesaurus of the terminology of education is being prepared by the Documentation Center at Western Reserve University under the supervision of Gordon Barhydt and Alan M. Rees as a result of a contract with the U.S. Office of Education. The thesaurus, which may be completed by June 1966 and serve as a basis for development of micro-thesauri in specialized subject areas, will probably follow much the same pattern established by the Engineers Joint Council in preparing its thesaurus of engineering terms. The thesaurus will encompass all aspects and subject areas of education and will be used in conjunction with the proposed coordinate indexing systems of the USOE's Educational Research Information Center. The arrangement of terms will follow faceted lines providing the basis for the future development of a faceted classification.

Information Needed for Slavic Directory

The Slavic and East European Subsection of the Subject Specialists Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries is planning a directory of librarians, archivists, and information specialists in the field of Slavic and East European Studies. Proposed contents will include subject area or language specialists in library, bibliographic or documentation activity, and graduate library school students with competence in the field of Slavic and East European studies. Persons interested in contributing information for the directory, which is expected to be published some time in 1966, should request forms from Peter Goy, Directory of Slavic Librarians, c/o City College Library, Room 201A, New York 10031.

Proposed Guide to Research Collections

A new *Guide to the Research Collections*, which will take approximately three years to complete and will update Karl Brown's *Guide to the Reference Collections* published in 1941, is being compiled and published by The New York Public Library with a \$40,200 grant from the Old Dominion Foundation. Like its predecessor, the *Guide* will serve as a handbook to the research holdings in the Library's Fifth Avenue and 42nd

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Street building. It is unique in that no American research libraries of a size comparable to New York Public have their total collections described in a single publication. Descriptions of holdings in the various academic categories will include such information as the number of volumes, special features, and over-all strengths and weaknesses of specific collections. Dr. William V. Jackson, Associate Professor of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Wisconsin, is project consultant and supervisor.

Conference on INTREX

A \$4.5 million five-year research program for INTREX (information transfer complex) will be outlined in discussions by government, industry, and university leaders at the National Academy of Science Summer Study Center, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, August 2 to September 3. The conference, supported by an almost \$200,000 grant from the Independence Foundation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be the first step in launching INTREX, which is being developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The full MIT community will form the experimental laboratory for developing and testing INTREX systems, and it is hoped that a new library complex will be in operation by the 1970's. INTREX is intended to explore by experiment how science and engineering—particularly computers, data processing and rapid copying techniques—can be used to develop wholly new concepts in library functions and services. The system will also build on previously developed computer-aided information storage and retrieval systems.

NSIA New Subcommittees

In September 1964 the National Security Industrial Association established the Technical Information Advisory Committee to fill the need for an industry meeting-ground with the Department of Defense in the technical information area. It will provide a single authoritative source of obtaining, coordinating, and presenting information relating to scientific and technical data on a national basis. To accomplish this, three subcommittees were established: Program

Oriented Information, Product Oriented Information, and Science and Technology Oriented Information. This latter subcommittee is the first of its kind to represent the whole defense industry. The general responsibilities of this subcommittee is the state-of-the-art of scientific and technology oriented information, both within industry and government, including the acquisition, processing, indexing, storage, retrieval, distribution, and utilization on a national basis. It should also maintain relations with existing scientific and technical information organizations as well as conduct joint or individual seminars or orientation meetings on all aspects of documentation or scientific information matters. SLA member Charles K. Bauer, Manager of the Scientific and Technical Information Department at Lockheed-Georgia Company, Marietta, Georgia, is Chairman.

Theses and Report Available from SLA

Association Headquarters has added two theses and a student report to its loan collection of materials in special librarianship. The report, "Methods of Handling Non-Book Materials in Chemical Libraries" by Dorothy A. Lundeen at the University of Wisconsin Library School, is based on responses to a questionnaire on use in individual libraries. "A Comparison of the Uni-term, Descriptor, and Role-Indicator Methods of Encoding Literature for Information Retrieval" was submitted by Judith Fingeret Krug for her M.A. at the University of Chicago. "An Evaluation of Automatically Prepared Abstracts and Indexes" is by William John Korme, also at the University of Chicago.

Members in the News

HELENE S. PANDELAkis, formerly Assistant Librarian at the Chemists Club Library in New York, was recently appointed Librarian.

EMERSON GREENAWAY, Director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, received the 1965 Distinguished Achievement Award from the alumni of the Graduate School of Library Science at Drexel Institute of Technology for his "outstanding contributions to libraries and librarianship."

Business Rare Book Collection

The Business Administration Library at the University of California, Los Angeles, is acquiring a collection of rare books on business history with a \$50,000 gift from the Lockheed Leadership Fund. The collection, which is a memorial to Robert E. Gross, founder of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, is under the supervision of Charlotte Georgi, Librarian of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

In Memoriam

ALDEN G. GREENE, Assistant Chief, Reference Branch, DTIE, and a pioneer in the Atomic Energy Commission's technical information program, died in Oak Ridge, May 1965. He was largely responsible for the development of the AEC subject heading list as it is used today in *Nuclear Science Abstracts*.

MARJORIE HENDERSON, retired Librarian for the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, died May 23 at her home in Massachusetts. She was Chairman of the Biological Sciences Division and Editor of *The Reminder*. Miss Henderson was also the author of several professional articles and translator of medical articles.

Letters to the Editor

PERCEPTIONS FROM EL SALVADOR

I am presently in San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America, serving as director of the Technical Information Center of the AEC's Latin American exhibit, "Atomos en Accion." This exhibit, being staged for the first time here in El Salvador, is housed in its own portable building, octagonal in shape with a huge pneumatic circular roof that makes it more reminiscent of a mushroom than the Mayan calendar on which its floor plan is based. It consists of a public exposition, a scientific institute, and a working laboratory, and attempts to provide practical information about atomic energy at levels appropriate to the general public, high school students and teachers, and scientists. The Technical Information Center is itself part of the display and is also the library that supports these diverse programs.

I have been interested to find that even in this exotic and unnatural situation the familiar problems and joys of library work persist, amusing sometimes in their distortion and at others in their sameness. The library is organized partly for appearance and partly for operation, and its furnish-

ings are a compromise between the two, limited moreover to what was thought of in advance. Imagine the frustration of facing 30-foot spans of shelves with no bookends, and the fun of finding that while you are trying to improvise supports for the books, two members of the scientific staff are arguing over whether the books should be kept in the library at all times or be allowed to circulate! The collection is necessarily small and inevitably incomplete, and the possibilities of augmenting it are limited by the brief time available to what can be airmailed in response to cabled requests. When the need arises for material that I lack, I think wistfully of interlibrary loan as we know it, but on the other hand, when I am able to produce a desired report on the irradiation of shrimp or find the gamma spectrum of cesium 134, I feel more than ordinarily triumphant.

My daily routine has some unusual aspects such as giving away booklets by the dozens and maintaining a guestbook for dignitaries, but the old library standbys are here as well: providing pieces of paper and trying to retrieve the pencils, pointing the way to the restroom, worrying about the noise, and dealing with "crackpots" like the elderly gentleman who had attended the public exposition extolling the uses of atomic energy and came to the library to find where he could buy some atoms. Even the "image" of the librarian has followed me here. One special assignment is preparing and affixing the bookplates that adorn commemorative presentation volumes!

Although I am tied to the exhibit most of the time, I have managed to visit a few of the libraries of the country and talk with their librarians. There again I have been struck by the internationality of our library concerns. Despite language difficulties, we have exchanged views on cataloging and classification and the arrangement of vertical files. We have commiserated with one another over binding schedules and the rising prices of books, and we have talked about the shortages that we all know—insufficient funds for books, lack of equipment and the unavailability of librarians.

The examples of these problems that I have seen here have heightened my awareness of them. I visited one library that is admirably organized and has adequate equipment but whose book funds ceased in the mid-fifties. Nothing has been added to the collection since then. I saw another library whose sizable collection is housed in a handsome new building that has neither book shelves nor furniture—eight stories of books heaped on the floor and students sitting on the stairs! And I have studied the plans for another that is promised a new building, modern equipment, and funds for developing a good collection, but whose progress depends on locating adequately trained personnel.

There we arrive at the most crippling shortage of all, the problem that must be solved before any of the other troubles can be dealt with—not enough librarians! It is serious in our libraries; it is disastrous here. Seeing this I am much more concerned right now with library recruitment and

training than I am with the Sci-Tech Division's organization. We are fortunate to have enough librarians to organize no matter how we do it.

MRS. HELEN F. REDMAN, Librarian
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
Los Alamos, N. M.

ADAPTING TRADITIONAL AND AUTOMATED METHODS TO SPECIFIC NEEDS

Recently I have been reading much about the failure of librarians to take advantage of the many modes of automation available, and I have been reading, too, a few well-reasoned responses (at least responses with which I agree) that point out that often the cost of an automatic system on whatever level may be prohibitive in view of the small gain in accuracy, or in time saved, or in type of service allowed.

I would be very interested in seeing in print the stories of automated systems or sub-systems as used in small special libraries. By "small" I suppose I mean those employing from one to three persons, having total budgets of less than \$50,000 per year, and serving not more than 200-300 engineers (plus management and production personnel).

I run what is basically a one-man operation (I find clerical help beyond the one-girl level hard to wrangle from a cost-conscious management who considers the library a "fringe service area"), and I find myself a rather highly paid file clerk at times. Yet what is important—in the eyes of management and in my own—is not the method (s) I use, but rather the satisfaction of our engineers with the final answer to their varied requests for service. When a specific document is requested, the requestor couldn't care less how or where I obtain the item he wants, as long as he gets it when he wants it.

When a specific answer to a specific question of fact is asked, I am not sure an automated system could be programmed to be as "intuitive" as a good reference librarian. The systems that store complete texts (and charts and graphs and tables) seem at present to be far beyond what a small special library could ever afford, no matter how complete, no matter how astounding their performance. At what point (in numbers of documents) does automation of storage, search and retrieval techniques become feasible? At what point imperative? Each answer I have read points to a somewhat different answer.

Two years ago when I was in the middle of a cataloging course at Simmons, I would have agreed with the attacks on library schools as voiced in several library journals recently. But today, I am no longer sure most attacks are valid. My work in Chaucer (toward the M.A. at Cornell) has not prevented my writing poetry in a quite different vein. Neither has my work (toward the M.S. at Simmons) in cataloging prevented my developing cataloging methods suitable for a specific library. In fact, I have found it increasingly easier to deviate from a known norm than to develop a new system

with no known precedent. The more I learn about "traditional" methods of librarianship, the more sure I become that my own methods work better for this specific library at this specific time. And the surer I become that I will continue to modify my own techniques to fit changing service requirements. My prime concern often is to see to it that the changes I institute today allow for rapid, inexpensive further changes tomorrow.

Perhaps the point I am making is that of the many articles I "consume" each month on the library and on librarians, and the many speeches I eagerly listen to, only a few recognize that specific systems may be applied only to those specific situations for which they are designed. Each librarian *must* know everything he can about his profession and its techniques, but each librarian who is honest, capable, alert, and trained (and that includes most of us) must be granted the privilege of choosing or rejecting "new methods" on the basis of usefulness in his specific situation.

I have no time for experimentation; I have time only to produce for my users. This is not a complaint nor is it an excuse; it is simply a statement. I depend, as do many others, I am sure, on those who have time, money and knowledge to do the experimenting and share their results with me. And I ask that they credit me with enough intelligence to honor my choice of accepting or rejecting their answers to my problems.

This began as a short note, but my verbosity may have some value as an expression of one librarian's current views and needs.

NEIL K. VAN ALLEN, Technical Librarian
Engineering Library, General Electric Company
Burlington, Vt.

DEAR MARY JO:

You certainly do have your problems, don't you. Well, the first step, the management people tell us, is to analyze the situation.

To begin, what were you thinking of, Mary Jo, to let that view lure you into getting mixed up with reversible batting? I'm afraid this shows that you are a bit of a dreamer.

And when you hired Susan, was it you who gave her the title of "No. 1 Girl?" That wasn't very fast thinking was it, because, after all, if you are in the habit of using numbers instead of titles or names, where does that "No. 1" leave *you*? And when you "impulsively and instinctively" asked Jean, Elsie and Pat to lunch, why did you leave Susy out of the party? I just wondered.

And now we come to Jean, who has always done the filing, so why not always do the filing, you say. No, says Jean, who pulls a slow-down and pretends she can't remember where she puts things. Frankly, I have a good bit of sympathy with Jean's viewpoint. Enough is enough, and a little change never hurt anyone. And what about those separate files for the company and its personnel. Isn't that just like a Personnel Department to sneak those personnel files into your library when you weren't looking? Regretfully, I must conclude,

Mary Jo, that you are no match for the Personnel Department.

And Elsie, the hungover girl from the good old days, whose Dad had worked for RB (incidentally where is Dad now—at home with his feet up, while his daughter supports him?). But, Elsie's home problems aside, you are, I fear, in real trouble here. "Checking periodical cards proved too much for Elsie." Before we can really analyze this as serious evidence of emotional instability, we must have more data. What symptoms did Elsie show which alerted you to her condition? Did she, perhaps, throw the periodicals on the floor, or worse yet sail them out the window? Or does she craftily check them in and then route them here and there, willy-nilly. If so, Mary Jo, there's little you can do, because you are obviously not the type to meet craftiness with craftiness. Better just ask Personnel to send Elsie home and send you Dad instead.

Pat doesn't seem to be giving you too much trouble, except that she thinks "the CBI a big bore." Well, Pat's a girl that calls for deft and imaginative handling. Why not make it a game and bet her you can find something in it before she does. The personnel books call this stimulating competition. Of course, if she beats you, that's not so good. Maybe it's better just to tell Pat to get busy and no more of this nonsense about the CBI being a bore (the Personnel people frown on this approach, but I've seen it work).

And now we come to *you* and that confrontation with your boss. This is important so let's look at it carefully. I quote: "Mary Jo, at her wit's end, asked for help from her boss." (That was your first mistake. When at your wit's end, it is customary to go out and have a drink, or home and sleep it off, but never ask for help from your boss unless you are all there, wit-wise, as they say.)

"He shook his head. 'You have plenty of help,' he said, 'Plenty.'" (This indicates that he needs help from the management and personnel boys himself.)

"'In numbers, yes,' retorted Mary Jo." (Rather weak as retorts go. Something like "Plenty is as plenty does" would have had more style.)

"'Never had any complaints before,' said the boss." (This doesn't tell us much, unless it shows a tendency to self delusion.)

"'This was not a library before,' shot back Mary Jo." (That's the old library-school-graduate spirit. Stay in there and shoot, ready with the killing riposte.)

"And so they wrangled."

And so I must leave you, Mary Jo, as I have a few problems of my own to attend to. I shall look forward to hearing more about you and the girls and the boss in the next instalment of our new serial, "Is This Your Problem?"

JANET BOGARDUS
No. 1 Librarian
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Off the Press . . .

Book Reviews

LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE. J. C. R. Licklider. Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1965. 219 p. \$6.00. (L.C. 65-13831)

A more accurate if less profitable title for this work would have been "The Automated Information Center of the Future." As the author sees it, technological advances between now and the year 2000 ("the future") will make it possible for us to create a national network of computers containing all "solid" literature (all knowledge). Instead of using books or publications, the scientist, engineer, and scholar will use a console tied into this system by means of on-line, time-sharing techniques. The user will be able to carry on a rather sophisticated conversation with the computer using devices similar to input-output typewriters, oscilloscopes, light pens, advanced printout devices, and so on, to obtain all relevant information. Perhaps the computer can even respond to verbal requests. The "pages" and facts contained in the system will have been so well organized, pre-correlated, and analyzed by the computer that segmentation or specialization of research will no longer be a problem. This dynamic system will have no need for books or physical documents, since refined search techniques, display screens, and rapid print-out methods will make these passive artifacts superfluous. The creation of such a system is predicated on the economic assumption "that interaction with information and knowledge will constitute 10 or 20 per cent of the total effort of the society." The network will be justified on the basis of society's increased productivity and effectiveness resulting therefrom.

The second part of the book is a brief review of recent linguistic and computer research studies having possible application to such an advanced information network. As a bibliographic essay for communications and linguistic researchers unfamiliar with recent work on syntactical and semantical analysis, it has considerable value. A bibliography of some 40 papers in these areas is included.

The basic argument presented for this "network of the future" is hardly compelling, since only an abstract hypothetical system is presented with insufficient consideration of user needs, goals, and communication patterns. Not enough attention is given to the problems of index structure and machine indexing patterns. No consideration is given to advantages, disadvantages, and future use of microfilm, which apparently was dismissed out of hand. I would like to have seen a comparison of the proposed network organization to a system more closely resembling current practice but expanded through a corresponding expenditure of resources.

As you might suspect from the above, the major portion of this work has a certain resemblance to science fiction. It is stimulating to read, but the use of jargon and coined words, combined with a plodding style and loose organization, make it hard to follow. Do not expect to find here any immediate help to your present problems. Neither will you find assistance for planning existing or new special libraries. My guess is that at best this book will serve to create more interest in current linguistics research.

This work is based on a study conducted by Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., under contract to the Council on Library Resources, Inc., between November 1961 and November 1963. The publishing of the research results in technical journals, listed in the bibliography, should prove to be of greater value than the book itself.

DAN T. BEDSOLE, Manager
Technical Library
Acrojet-General Corporation
Sacramento, California

NEWS INFORMATION: The Organisation of Press Cuttings in the Libraries of Newspapers and Broadcasting Services. *Geoffrey Whatmore*. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son; Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 165 p. \$4.50.

For the first time in over 20 years a new book has been published describing the operation of newspaper libraries. Geoffrey Whatmore in *News Information* presents in concise textbook form a detailed analysis of the problems and special techniques of the library whose holdings are principally in newspaper clippings. Careful explanation makes clear the peculiarities of the demands on such libraries which, along with time pressures, set them apart from other special libraries. Although thorough in all phases of its discussion, this book is nevertheless definitely directed to the person now working in such a library, although it would be, of course, helpful to the novice in the field.

Mr. Whatmore, whose terminology and spelling are pleasantly British, uses as his principal source of illustrative material British papers like *The Times* and the *Daily Mirror*. Because the basic objectives are the same for all libraries of this type, material from these large British libraries, besides emphasizing the similarity of operation, gives an interesting insight into the differences.

There is some discussion of supplies and physical layout possible for libraries of clippings. Arrangement of subject matter is treated at length. Since most newspaper libraries have grown up with their parent institutions, there is much

variety in layout and design, but the divergences in practice are not usually very important.

The discussion on subject headings is perhaps the most complicated and useful part of the book. Great Britain does not have an equivalent for the Frick-Sears *List of Subject Headings*; consequently, Mr. Whatmore thinks there is less standardization in the approach to subject headings there than here. However, American newspaper libraries by no means universally use this list. Many libraries predate it; many do not consider it workable; many modify it almost out of recognition. Therefore there is no real standardization of subject headings in American libraries, although there is a movement in that direction.

News Information contains nothing about the ferment of ideas centering around the possibility of any kind of automation. Perhaps the reason for this omission is that although there is much experimentation, talk, and hope, little of a definite and workable nature has yet been accomplished. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that there is no mention of the exciting possibilities for the future that will surely come soon.

MARIAN M. ORGAIN, Librarian
The Houston *Chronicle*
Houston, Texas

Montreal Chapter Issues Local Union List

The Montreal Chapter of Special Libraries Association has published *Union List of Serials in Libraries of Montreal and Vicinity*, which lists over 9,000 periodicals that represent the holdings of Montreal's university libraries, selected public libraries, and 46 special libraries. The 506-page volume was reproduced by a combination of xerography and offset from sheets of mounted holdings and title cards. Beryl Anderson of the McGill University Library School chaired the Chapter Committee that prepared the *Union List*. The price of the *List*, including handling and postage, is \$20.60 payable in Canadian currency. Checks should be made out to the Montreal Chapter, Special Libraries Association, and orders should be sent to: Mrs. Joyce Kolodny, Treasurer, Montreal Chapter, SLA, Air Canada Library, 38th Floor, 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Local Reference from Rio Grande Chapter

The Office Bookshelf, a guide to some standard information sources for small businesses and offices in New Mexico was recently published by the Rio Grande Chapter of SLA. The 22-page booklet was co-sponsored by the Albuquerque Industrial Development Service, Inc., Albuquerque Public Library, Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, New Mexico Department of Development, New Mexico State Library, and the University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business Research. The *Bookshelf* lists general reference sources, plus maps, New Mexico booksellers, books, pamphlets,

and services in categories such as business management, marketing, insurance, communications, and taxation; also it tells in what libraries more detailed information may be found. Copies may be obtained free of charge by New Mexico business representatives from the co-sponsors or Rio Grande Chapter Consultation Officer, Mrs. Elaine J. Eich, Quebrada Ventosa, Placitas, New Mexico.

"Translators and Translations" Product of Many Hands

The result of three and one-half years of hard work by many individuals and Association committees, the second edition of *Translators and Translations: Services and Sources in Science and Technology*, has become a reality as SLA's newest reference tool. Frances E. Kaiser, Assistant Science-Technology Librarian, Price Gilbert Memorial Library, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, who edited the 1959 edition, also edited the second. The various stages of preparation and production were also the concern and involved the co-operative efforts of the Nonserial Publications Committee, The Translations Activities Committee, the Georgia Chapter, the Georgia Institute of Technology Library Staff Association, the Rich Electronic Computer Center at Georgia Tech, the Publications Director, the Executive Director, and several programmers, typists, and clerks. The present edition, which is three times as large as the first, provides the names, addresses, telephone numbers, educational background, experience, volume of translating, and other vital data on 470 free lance translators and 87 commercial translating firms in the United States, Canada, and Europe. 342 pools and sources of translation information and 194 bibliographies are also included as are five computer-produced indexes: Language, Subject, Geographical, Publications, and International and National Information Centers, Depositories, and Affiliated Societies. The 224-page book is available from Association Headquarters at \$14.50.

New Serials

EAST EUROPEAN SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is published by Translation and Technical Information Services, 32 Manaton Road, London, S.E. 15, as part of the expansion of its translating services. The abstracts are from East German, Polish, and Czechoslovakian patents and periodicals dealing with applied chemistry and technology and other fields where chemicals are used. Certain Russian journals are also included. Subscriptions in the Western Hemisphere are \$24 for seairmail and \$33 for airmail.

JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, an interdisciplinary quarterly that appeared in March 1965, seeks to improve communication between research workers in fields such as anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology and leaders in groups, organizations, and communities. One, two, and three year subscrip-

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

tion rates for nonmembers are \$6.50, \$11.50, and \$16; outside the United States and Canada, the prices are \$7, \$12.50, and \$17.50. Members in the U.S. and Canada pay \$5, \$9, \$12.50; foreign, \$5.50, \$10, and \$14. Make checks payable to National Training Laboratories and send to National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

INDIAN SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is published monthly by the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, Hillside Road, Delhi 12. The journal, which is meant to insure an effective bibliographical control of current Indian scientific literature in India and abroad, contains abstracts of original review articles, proceedings, symposia, and monographs. Abstracts are listed by subject with keyword and author indexes. United States subscriptions cost \$30 a year; elsewhere except India £10.

Successor to "International Index"

The H. W. Wilson Company is replacing its *International Index* with the *Social Sciences and Humanities Index*, which has expanded coverage of many fields. From the 163 periodicals formerly indexed in *II*, 209 are now covered, with a significant increase of periodicals in anthropology, language, literature, and sociology.

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Prepared by JOHN R. SHEPLEY

Catalogs and Cataloging

AIR FORCE CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH LABORATORIES, TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION. *Monograph Cataloging Manual*. L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.: 1964. ix, 103 p. pap. spiral binding. Apply.

Sets forth the procedures being used in the process of conversion from manual to machine cataloging in the AFCRL Research Library.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND. *Dictionary Catalog of the M. C. Migel Memorial Library*, 2 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965. Prepublication price: U. S. \$80; outside U. S. \$88. After April 30, 1965: U. S. \$100; outside U. S. \$110.

The Migel Library contains about 25,000 books, monographs, serials, and pamphlets in many languages, and aims at being as complete as possible in the field of blindness. Author, subject, and title entries are arranged in a single alphabetical listing in the catalog, with subject headings being chosen as specifically as possible. About 23,000 cards, reproduced 21 to the page.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

CRAEYBECKX, A. S. H., comp. *Elsevier's Dictionary of Photography*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1964. Approx. 650 p. \$30.

English, French, German. 13,650 entries covering the entire photographic field. As an aid to translators, terms are briefly explained where necessary, and idiomatic phrases showing the use of the term in context are included.

DORIAN, A. F., comp. *Elsevier's Dictionary of Industrial Chemistry*, 2 vols. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1964. xii, 1,220 p. \$40.

English (with definitions), French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German. 8,426 terms covering industrial apparatus, materials, machinery, equipment, and processes, as well as laboratory terms pertinent to industrial chemistry. Indexes to non-English terms.

HORN, Stefan F., comp. *Finance: A Glossary of Terms*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1965. 230 p. \$11.

Multilingual glossary of 2,278 financial terms in English/American, French, Spanish, and German. French, Spanish, German indexes.

MOSER, Reta C. *Space-Age Acronyms: Abbreviations and Designations*. New York: Plenum Press, 1964. 427 p. \$17.50. (L. C. 64-20744)

Over 10,000 acronyms with more than 17,000 definitions. Only technical and industrial acronyms have been included, the aim being to collect in one central source those pertaining to Army, Navy, Air Force, NASA, and other scientific projects.

Special section lists missile, aircraft, ship, and communications electronic equipment designating systems. Includes many Russian acronyms and abbreviations likely to be encountered in technical translations. Foreword by Bill M. Woods.

THEWLIS, J., et al., eds. *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Physics*, 9 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1965. 7,000 p. illus. \$298. (L. C. 60-7069)

Over 15,000 entries on general, nuclear, solid state, molecular, chemical, metal, and vacuum physics, as well as astronomy, geophysics, biophysics, and related subjects. Includes bibliographies. Author and subject indexes in one volume. Volume 9 is an 800-page multilingual glossary (English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Japanese) of technical terms and is available separately at \$60.

THOLE, B. L. L. M. and GILISSEN, Theodoor, comps. *Elsevier's Lexicon of Stock Market Terms*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1965. viii, 131 p. \$7.

Stock market terminology in English/American, French, German, and Dutch.

Directories

ARORA, G. K. et al., comps. *Directory of Indian Scientific Periodicals*, 1964. Delhi: Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, Hillside Road, 1964. 133 p. pap. Apply.

725 entries, including annual reports of scientific and technical societies, classified according to the UDC. Gives title, standard abbreviated title, language, year of first publication, address, contents and nature of articles, frequency of publication, subscription rates, and where indexed. Title index.

BENNETT, Melvin, comp. *Science and Technology: A Purchase Guide for Branch and Small Public Libraries, Supplement 1963*. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 4400 Forbes St., 1964. 42 p. unbound. Apply.

Lists 250 titles, most of them with annotation. A supplement to the basic list, *Science and Technology: A Purchase Guide for Branch and Small Public Libraries*, published in 1963, which includes all previous book lists published by Carnegie Library, and is available for \$4.50.

Directory of the Medical Library Association, 1964. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1964. 85 p. pap. \$5.

Compiled to June 23, 1964. Lists about 1,100 individuals and 650 institutions, the former arranged alphabetically, the latter geographically.

GILBERT, Dorothy B., ed. *American Art Directory*, vol. 42. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1964. xxxvi, 461 p. \$22.50 (\$20 to members of the American Federation of Arts). (L. C. 99-1016)

Museums, art organizations, universities and colleges having art departments and museums of their own, and art schools and classes, in the United States, Canada, and abroad. Also art maga-

zines, newspapers carrying art notes and their critics, travelling exhibitions with booking agencies and type of material and their sources, children's and junior museums, scholarships and fellowships available.

HOECKY, Paul L. and CARLTON, Robert G., comps. *The USSR and Eastern Europe: Periodicals in Western Languages*. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1964. vi, 67 p. pap. 45¢. (L. C. 64-60049) (Available from Government Printing Office)

655 titles published throughout the world, with bibliographical data, subscription information, and brief annotations. First section lists periodicals relating to more than one country or to Eastern Europe as a whole; subsequent sections cover Albania, the Baltic countries, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. Index of titles and issuing organizations; subject guide.

International Library Directory: A World Directory of Libraries. London: A. P. Wales Organization, 18 Charing Cross Road, 1963. 1,083 p. \$28.50.

Lists 35,000 libraries in 149 countries, indicating type of library and, in many cases, subjects covered, languages (ancient and modern), number of volumes held, name of chief librarian, number of branches, etc. Key and abbreviations explained in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MEDICAL SECTION. *Directory of Medical Libraries in the British Isles*, 2nd ed. London: Chaucer House, 1965. viii, 113 p. 36s.; 27s. to Library Association members.

Details of 278 libraries, including veterinary and dental libraries. Gives staff, hours, availability, subjects, special collections, stock, seating accommodation, services, availability of microfilm reader, cataloging and classification systems, and cooperation policy. Geographical index; list of special collections.

Information Handling Techniques

CROS, R.-C., et al. *L'Automatisation des Recherches Documentaires: Un modèle général "Le Syntol"*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, 1964. 260 p. pap. \$6.25.

Information storage and retrieval by the Syntol system. Glossary, index.

GARDIN, J.-C., et al. *L'Organisation de la Documentation Scientifique*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, 1964. xviii, 270 p. pap. \$5.50.

Three papers, by J.-C. Gardin, E. de Grolier, and F. Levéry, each outlining a project for a French center for scientific documentation and submitted in competition for a prize. A fourth paper consists of extracts from a report by the Association Nationale d'Études pour la Documentation Automatique.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE DOCUMENTATION (FID). *Manuel Pratique de Reproduction Documentaire et de Sélection*. (Pubn. FID n° 353) Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, 1964. 344 p. illus. \$9.50.

Published with the cooperation of Unesco. A practical manual addressed primarily to the librarian and documentalist. Covers duplication and reproduction methods from carbon paper up. Index.

GOFFMAN, W. and NEWILL, V. A. *Methodology for Test and Evaluation of Information Retrieval Systems* (Comparative Systems Laboratory Report No. 2). Cleveland: Center for Documentation and Communication Research, Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1964. 19 p. pap. Apply.

Reviews the complexities of information retrieval and presents the experimental and evaluation methods to be used in the CSL at Western Reserve.

SHARP, Harold S., ed. *Readings in Information Retrieval*. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1964. 759 p. \$17.50. (L. C. 64-11792)

An anthology of articles on the subject, a number of them reprinted from *Special Libraries*. Section headings are as follows: The Need for Information, Basic Information Sources, Government Sources of Technical Information, Hand-Operated Deep-Indexing Systems, Indexing Information for Retrieval, Information Retrieval Machines, Abstracting and Translating by Machine, The Economics of Information Retrieval, Some Case Studies in Computerized Information Retrieval, and Information Retrieval of the Future. Biographies of authors; author and subject indexes. Unjustified margins.

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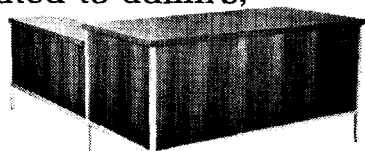
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