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"Cosmopolitan" Librarian

You may be interested in an article I have just read: "Marian the Librarian," by Sue Browder in Cosmopolitan, p.142-146, May 1978.

I am a librarian, though not currently employed as one, and am trying to keep up in the field through the literature. I have always been interested in the view of laymen of our profession.

Although there are some positive points to this article, the emphasis is on how little training is needed. Several special librarians are featured in the article. As a librarian who has just recently completed a Certificate of Advanced Studies (something between an MS and a PhD) in the University of Denver's Environmental Information Program, I am irritated with this idea—that librarians do not need special training.

Perhaps you would not have this reaction to the article. I am interested in the thoughts of the library press on this article in a general magazine.

Barbara L. Wagner
Frisco, Colo. 80443

Time for a change?

I was very glad to see that someone is curious to know why I dropped my SLA Membership. For the past four years I have worked as a librarian for Westvaco Corp.'s Research Laboratory, Laurel, Md. Having only a B.A. in English, and recognizing the need to further my knowledge in the special libraries field (SLA's publication and people I have met from SLA have been most encouraging), in January of this year I quit my job to go to the University of Maryland full-time, working on my MLS and specializing in computerized information retrieval. Also, since our first child is expected in September, it will be two years until I complete the program, and three before I am employed full-time again. Because of these things, I applied to SLA for a change in membership from associate to student member. I was informed that the bylaws only permit an upward change in membership, so I did not renew it.

Of course, I will continue to read Special Libraries, and other SLA publications, at the University of Maryland SLIS library. However, there should be some provisional membership for students in my situation.

These bylaws not only seem anachronistic, but detrimental to the image SLA tries to put forth.

Susan K. Rupp
Elliott City, Md. 21043

Fact Sheet "Facts"

I read with amazement, not merely interest, the letter by Leonard T. Golden, Acting Deputy Public Printer, to F. E. McKenna, SLA Executive Director, which was published in the "SLA and GPO" section of the April 1973 issue of Special Libraries (p.208–211). My emotional reaction to the "Public Documents Department Fact Sheet" perhaps may be summarized best in a phrase—now the credibility gap of the Nixon administration extends to the public printer.

On Oct 18, 1972, I ordered two 1970 Census publications. These were received this May. On Jan 22, 1973 I ordered a subscription to the Monthly Labor Review. The first issue was received on May 15. On Mar 2, 1973, I ordered a subscription to Employment and Earnings to start with the January 1973 issue. To date no issue has been received. Also on Mar 2, I ordered the Economic Report of the President 1973 and a Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin. Is it necessary to add that neither of these publications has been received?

On Mar 29, I wrote to the Superintendent of Documents inquiring the status of my Jan 22 and Mar 2 orders. The original letter, received in the Government Printing Office on Apr 5, was mailed back to me on Apr 17 with a postcard affixed which read:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INQUIRY
Frankly, the present demand for Government periodicals and publications is unprecedented and we are swamped with orders. We are handling all orders received as rapidly as possible. Your patience is appreciated and shortly you will receive acknowledgment of subscription entry and/or available publications.

Superintendent of Documents

Finally, on May 15 I received my original letter of Mar 2, covered with rubber stamps promising that the publications ordered will be sent. None, of course, has been received.

Robert H. Ferguson
N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Special Libraries
A Unique Rôle

Intertype library cooperation is an area of intense interest and activity today and special libraries are becoming increasingly involved in the various formal cooperative efforts to interrelate the information resources and capabilities of all libraries.

Yet, many special librarians express concern that while special libraries undoubtedly stand to benefit from cooperative arrangements in extending their own resources, the majority of special libraries cannot contribute as significantly to the information pool with their limited collections. Edward G. Strable, while president of SLA, expressed this concern in a Special Libraries editorial [v.64 (no.1): p.1 (Jan 1973)] when he asked "What can we give?" Strable also indicated the need for definition of the unique contributions of special libraries to intertype library cooperation for the edification of special librarians as well as those in other types of libraries.

For five years now, since my retirement from full-time employment in special libraries, I have remained active professionally; consulting, writing, and doing postgraduate work. In these activities I have used public, academic, and special libraries through the channels open to the public. In these five years as a library user I have learned a great deal about library service—most of it frustrating. And I am convinced that special libraries do have unique and important contributions to make to interlibrary cooperation. These are the same contributions I would identify as a professional. But the professional sees these as the objectives of his service, takes them for granted, and undervalues their importance. The user who measures the special library's resources in the light of his experience with public and academic libraries sees these contributions in a fresh and more appreciative light.

The four areas in which the special library makes a unique contribution to researchers through interlibrary cooperation are, 1) depth of coverage in the library's special subject; 2) convenience in subject and physical arrangement; 3) currency of information, and 4) expertise of the special librarian in the literature and other information resources of the subject.

1. Depth of coverage. The size of a collection does not automatically mean comprehensiveness. Even in working with large university and public libraries, it is still necessary to turn to special libraries for subject material. The special library has vertical files unmatched elsewhere. Annual reports, pamphlets, clippings, government reports, trade association publications, and trade periodicals are collected regularly, organized, and retained with an attention that other libraries cannot match.

2. Convenience. Anyone who has trotted up and down and around large libraries knows how much time can be saved in a small special library where everything is near at hand and arranged in a manner most useful to study of the subject.

3. Currency. Because they concentrate on a limited subject area, special libraries often obtain new material more promptly, process it, and have it available well in advance of larger operations.

4. Subject expertise. The special librarian has a subject expertise, a knowledge of the literature of his field, and intensive experience in talking to users that are invaluable. In contrast, the public or university reference librarian, even in a subject department, is of necessity a generalist and cannot provide such advice. It is sometimes difficult to even see a professional librarian in some libraries, let alone talk to one for any length of time and with any mutual understanding of the topic. In a special library, the professional may be as short of time, but his intensive experience makes him an excellent subject consultant.

The serious library user with specialized information requirements needs the resources of special libraries. Special library participation in intertype cooperatives should open these resources to him. And, in the last analysis, isn't the user the raison d'être of cooperation?

Elin B. Christianson Hobart, Indiana 46342

Special Libraries welcomes communications from its readers, but can rarely accommodate letters in excess of 300 words. Light editing, for style and economy, is the rule rather than the exception, and we assume that any letter, unless otherwise stipulated, is free for publication in our monthly letters column.
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NOYES DATA CORPORATION
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The Concept of "National Security" and Its Effect on Information Transfer

I. M. Klempner

School of Library and Information Science,
State University of New York at Albany, Albany, N.Y. 12203

The application of the concept of "national security" within Federal agencies has had profound and unforeseen effects on national information transfer capabilities, dissemination, and use. Examined is the evolving definition and interpretation of this concept as it is applied to the control of security-classified documents and as it manifests itself in Federal government employee attitudes toward the dissemination of nonsecurity classified documents. The role of the special librarian or information scientist, who often serves as an intermediary in the information transfer process, is also examined.

The idea of restricting the flow of information for reasons of "national security" can, of course, be traced and attributed to many a political system. Freedom of information, however—the free expression and communication of ideas—which accomplished through interpersonal communication or recorded media, represents one of the most fundamental cornerstones of the U.S. constitutional system of government. Fundamental also is the notion that a democratic government ought to govern with the consent of the governed. It follows, then, that such consent would be essentially worthless if it were based on ignorance or on incomplete or inadequate information.

And yet, many are aware that there exist today huge collections of documents which cannot be freely disseminated and whose content, under dire penalty of law or administrative directive, cannot be freely disclosed. What is the magnitude of these collections which, for practical purposes, encompass both security-classified and so-called unclassified, "limited distribution" documents? No one within the Federal government, and certainly no one outside of it, can give a definitive answer to this question. There are, however, a number of estimates available.

How Many Are There?

A former Air Force security classification expert indicates that within the Department of Defense there are at least 20 million classified documents, including reproduced copies (1). As of last year and prior to the issuance of the 1972 presidential executive order (2) relating to classification policies for government documents, estimates are that there were 31,000 individuals within the Depart-
ment of Defense who were authorized to exercise original classification (3). Within the Department of Defense military departments alone, there were more than 100 classification managers, apparently a new profession, whose purpose it was, and still is, to manage and administer the security classification program (4). Incidentally, in October 1964 a National Classification Management Society was formed with a current membership of over 200 and a journal which began publication in 1965 (5).

Estimates are that the National Archives holds 160 million pages of classified documents from World War II which are under review for declassification, and over 300 million pages of classified documents for the years 1946 through 1954 (6). At 100 pages per document, we were dealing here with close to 5 million documents. The Atomic Energy Commission, excluding contractor holdings, has in its possession close to 8 million documents. William D. Blair, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, Department of State, indicates that over 150 million documents are in custody of the Department of State in Washington, D.C. (8). No one knows what portion of this collection is classified. For just one segment of the foreign policy file, comprising about 5 million documents issued prior to 1971, estimates are that a review of this file for purposes of declassification would require $300,000 annually and that with this “modest approach,” it would take the Department of State 10 years to complete its review (9).

Of course, in the interim, new millions of documents would have been created. Hundreds of thousands of people, in and outside of the government, have been given authority to exercise so-called derivative classification, i.e., a procedure whereby the citation or reference to a classified document could result in the creation of a new classified document (10). There were, as of last year, a total of 13,000 security-cleared contractors (11) and their thousands of cleared employees who could assign original or derivative classification. The overall estimate is that approximately 1 million people have the authority to classify information.

Thus it should become obvious that there exists today a vast bureaucratic mechanism encompassing inspectors and inspections, security clearances and cleared facilities, “need to know” and certificates of destruction, paper-shredding machines and approved surveillance systems—a mechanism which seems to have developed a life of its own, supported by federal funds, having every attribute for self-perpetuation, and, of course, based on the rationale of “national security.”

This vast security mechanism has been functioning with great efficiency. The occasional surfacing of the Pentagon papers or the Anderson disclosures have merely been indications of the internal effectiveness of the system. It should also be noted that the publication of the Pentagon papers and similar disclosures triggered administrative measures for even tighter control of the classified document collections.

Classification Results

A fundamental question that is increasingly being raised, not just by the Ellsberg case, but by individuals such as Harold C. Urey, a Nobel laureate, by Edward Teller, one of the prime developers of the H-bomb, by Harold M. Agnew, Jr., director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, and many others, is whether our nation’s security is, indeed, enhanced by the present system of safeguarding information. A distinguished group of military men, scientists, engineers, and scholars formed a Department of Defense Task Force on Secrecy, which, under the chairmanship of Frederick Seitz, president of Rockefeller University and former executive president of the National Academy of Sciences, considered security classifications both from the short and long range viewpoints. Some of its basic findings, published in July 1970 in a classified report which has since been declassified, may be summarized as follows.
1. It is unlikely that classified information will remain secure for periods as long as 5 years, and it is more reasonable to assume that it will become known by others in periods as short as 1 year through independent discovery, clandestine disclosure, or other means.

2. In addition to the dollar costs of operating under conditions of classification and of maintaining the information security system, [security] classification establishes barriers between nations, creates areas of uncertainty in the public mind on policy issues, and impedes the flow of useful information within our own country and abroad.

3. More might be gained than lost if this nation were to adopt—unilaterally, if necessary—a policy of complete openness in all areas of information; but the Task Force agreed that, in spite of the great advantages that might accrue from such a policy, it is not a practical proposal at the present time. The Task Force believed that such a policy would not be acceptable within the current framework of national attitudes toward classified defense work.

4. Security classification is most profitably applied in areas close to design and production, having to do with detailed drawings and special techniques of manufacture rather than research and most exploratory development.

5. The amount of scientific and technical information which is classified could profitably be decreased perhaps as much as 90% by limiting the amount of information classified and the duration of its classification (12).

Freedom of Information

It is not the purpose of this paper to advance the argument that the government ought to operate in a fish bowl, i.e., that all of its documents and decision-making processes be visible and accessible to the public. Of course there are documents and information that ought to be kept secret. In recent and past Congressional legislation, in the Freedom of Information Act, the Congress recognized the need to keep certain categories of documents from general public scrutiny. Invariably, however, the legislative authorizations to withhold documents from the public, the exemptions under the Freedom of Information Act, were meant to be interpreted in a narrow and limited sense. The intent of the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act was to maximize disclosure of information. Yet, as Congressional testimony reveals, almost the very opposite seems to have taken place: The provisions of the Freedom of Information Act are often used as justification for withholding information.

The point to emphasize here is that the atmosphere of secrecy engendered by the overzealous application of the concept of “national security,” the withholding of information within this society, from its own citizens, carries over into a much broader category of documents which have not been given a “national security” label. A variety of 60 markings, ranging from “addressee only” to “U.S. Government use only,” i.e., markings other than “confidential,” “secret,” or “top secret” were discovered to be in use within federal government agencies (13).

Moreover, federal agency bureaucrats have learned rather well not only to withhold documents under the various exemptions of the Freedom of Information Act—which are supposed to be permissive rather than mandatory—but have also learned to make use of a variety of delaying administrative techniques, have applied new and excessive document copying charges and searching fees, and have practiced, what may be called, “negative or blank bibliographic control” on a vast array of documents which are often withheld from the public for other than “national security” reasons. The following will elaborate somewhat on some of these bureaucratic techniques and procedures.

Delays in Responding to Requests. If an agency, for whatever reason, is reluctant to release a document, it may drag out its response in the hope that the passage of time will render the information obsolete or will lessen, if not
completely eliminate, the initial requester’s interest in the information. A study done by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress for the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee reveals that the major government agencies took an average of 33 days to just respond to a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act. When an initial decision to withhold information was made and that decision appealed, the agencies took an average of 50 days for a subsequent response (14). As is substantiated also by a study of the Los Angeles Regional Technical Information Users Council, from 10 to 22 weeks were required, or an average of 100 days, to acquire a report having a “limited distribution” marking (15). For these requests the contractor’s “need to know” could easily be ascertained. At an East Coast meeting of a number of defense contractor librarians, it was indicated that, just to obtain sponsoring agency approval signatures for “limited distribution” documents, 30 days to 6 months were needed (16).

Meaningless, Obstructive or Non-substantive Responses. Another mechanism which federal agencies employ to thwart the flow of information is to respond to a request by sending back a blank form which calls for the information provided in the initial request. In addition, for some agencies, the completed form must be returned with a fee which is nonrefundable, even if no information or documents are subsequently made available. Of course, by far the most common ploy is to send a copy of a press release or a bland pamphlet only remotely related to the inquiry.

Information and Publication Pricing Policies. One other less sinister, yet quite effective, way of throttling or impeding the information transfer process is by instituting excessive charges for information or document services. The information derived from government-sponsored research, the information held by federal government agencies, may be considered to be a national resource to be made accessible to all U.S. citizens. Yet it seems that only the very rich library or the very rich individual may be able to afford certain information held by federal agencies. The problem will be illustrated here as related in Congressional testimony by Reuben B. Robertson III and Harrison Welford of the Center for Study of Responsive Law, and others.

A student requests from an official of the Federal Aviation Administration the names of the 26 inspectors who report directly to that official. The student is asked and had to pay a search fee for that information (17).

A scientist teaching at the University of Georgia requests certain information on pesticides from the Department of Agriculture. The response is that the scientist give some assurance that he could pay a search fee of at least $100 before the department would go to the trouble of locating the information (18).

An additional fee for photocopying the requested data may be imposed ranging from $.05 per page at the Department of Agriculture to as much as $1.00 a page at the Selective Service System (19).

On not quite the same subject, yet somewhat related, is the policy of NTIS to raise the cost of its 1972 Government Reports Index to $250 and to price the 1964-1967 cumulation at $500. There is a trend among federal agencies to do
away with the gratis distribution of reports to contractors and potential contractors, first of hard copy, then of microfiche, then of some of the abstracting and indexing services. Support for OTS depositories has been withdrawn for a number of years and NASA and AEC depository collection funding has been curtailed and is further threatened. Late last year, without public announcement, the Government Printing Office ordered a sweeping increase in charges for government documents averaging 80% of present costs (20). Thus the annual subscription rate for NASA's STAR went up from $54.00 in 1972 to $118.00 in 1973, for the AEC's Nuclear Science Abstracts from $42.00 in 1972 to $75.50 in 1973. If information gathered at taxpayer's expense can, indeed, be considered a national resource and if lack of information or mal-distribution of information can have profound socio-political and economic effects on the citizens of the U.S., should concern be shown that only certain libraries, that only certain individuals will be in the advantageous position of putting public knowledge to work? While security classification may not be a question here, what may need analysis and concern is whether the government's niggardly policy of publication subsidy and support tends to make its information more or less easily accessible to the general public.

Negative or Blank Bibliographic Control. Another way to impede and obstruct the information transfer process is for a federal agency to withhold the bibliographic information that a particular document or documents exist. The general axiom may be stated as follows: If an existing publication is not listed, or if it is listed in a secret source, it does not necessarily exist for the general public. Thus, not only the private citizen, but elected officials in Congress bemoan the fact that frequently they are unable to determine whether a particular document is extant at all so that it could be requested or sought out for declassification and release (21).

Under the Freedom of Information Act, and this provision is certainly implemented in executive procedures, it is first necessary to identify the document requested. Requests that lack specificity or which do not provide adequate bibliographic detail may be returned to the requester unfilled. Typical of federal agency regulations is the following one from the Atomic Energy Commission.

“Requests need not be made on any special form but shall, as specified in the Executive order, describe the document with sufficient particularity to enable AEC personnel to identify and obtain the document from AEC records without expending more than a reasonable amount of effort" (22).

Of course, the most desirable report may be an unclassified, "limited distribution" document which will be found listed only in an abstracting and indexing service which bears a "secret" or "confidential" national security classification. Certainly the AEC Index of Limited Distribution Reports, formerly called Abstracts of Classified Reports, bears a "secret" security label and about 20% of its listings comprise unclassified, "limited distribution" reports.

The listing of unclassified "limited distribution" reports in the issues of the Defense Documentation Center Technical Abstract Bulletin rose from less than 10% in 1964 to more than 50% in 1969 (23). The Technical Abstract Bulletin (TAB) was given a "confidential" security marking in 1967. Is it simply a coincidence that TAB went underground the very year the Freedom of Information Act came into effect? "Negative bibliographic control" resulting in fewer requests and curtailed use of federally generated information was further advanced by the Defense Documentation Center
in 1971 when it placed a "confidential" security label also on the indexes to TAB.

Of considerable concern to all should be that documents of a number of federal agencies are not to be found listed in any open and accessible bibliographic service. For example, the White House staff increased from 8 presidential advisers in 1941 to a 1971 staff of 5,395 in the Executive Office of the President, plus 600 additional White House staff employees, plus 45 presidential advisers (24). Which abstracting and indexing service provides bibliographic access, classified or unclassified, to the document products of the White House bureaucracy? Which abstracting and indexing service lists the memoranda of the National Security Council? As is well known from recent events, even oral testimony sought by Congress from White House officials is often refused since the total White House staff considers itself responsible directly to the President and invokes "executive privilege," when asked to testify before Congressional committees.

To reiterate, it is the author's conviction that the often deliberate practice of negative or blank bibliographic control, that the broad and expanding interpretation and application of the concept of "national security" are incompatible with free and democratic processes. There is, indeed, strong evidence to suggest that these practices may be inimical to our development as democratic people and a democratic society. While secrecy may be effective and may be practiced with impunity in a totalitarian system, it is likely to wield a destructive influence in an open society. Many a thoughtful individual has advocated an atmosphere of openness as one of the strongest weapons at our disposal, a weapon effective from a socio-political and economic point of view and, in the long run, from a military point of view. It is the atmosphere of openness that engenders and accelerates mutual understanding and provides the basis for maximum social interaction and collective and individual well-being. The idea of openness forms the very essence of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Librarians' Role

Thus a basic task for special librarians, who are often caught between demands for maximum security and maximum interchange of information, is to strive for a balance by counteracting the present trend toward secrecy. Prior to the Watergate investigation, one of the expert witnesses before the House Committee on Government Operations stated:

"The first problem [that we need to be aware of] is the intransigence of government officials. Basically they do not believe in freedom of information. They believe that the public's business is their business, and not the business of the public. Until there is a fundamental change in the attitude on the part of government officials, either by process of education, or by a process of some kind of court sanction, I do not believe that the Freedom of Information Act is going to be administered as the Congress intended it to be administered" (25).

Let the process of awareness and education, barely begun with the public at large, deepen and expand within the membership of the library profession.

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Prison Libraries
How Do They Fit In?

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The Rahway State Prison Library caters to a controlled and stable population with specific needs. These needs are met by three inmate librarians, a part-time civilian librarian who is assigned by the Woodbridge Public Library through a federal grant, and state allocated funds.

When operating a prison library, as opposed to the management of a library on the outside, one must take into account the many factors involved. For example, a library in the free community is literally a storehouse of enlightenment and entertainment, which is available to the public. The very word public itself provides us with the distinction between the two types of libraries. When someone writes or speaks of the public, he is referring to people from all walks of life. For this reason, the selection of titles offered in a public library must be widely diversified, appealing to all age, ethnic, religious, political, and sex groups, whereas in a prison library the range of subjects and reader appeal is narrowed down considerably. A title such as “How To Have A Green Thumb” or “Cooking Mom’s Down Home Apple Pie” can be automatically ruled out, since a book of this type would probably do nothing more than gather dust and cobwebs waiting for a convict to take it off the shelf. Then too, there are the administrative taboos and censorships, which forbid books on many subjects, e.g., hypnotism, karate, and hardcore sex titles. Yet, while the range of subjects permitted in a prison library is somewhat limited, many of the other services are actually increased. Perhaps the best way to show the full function of an institutional library is to use the planning and programming formula that went into establishing the Rahway State Prison Library.

Planning the Collection
First of all, the number of patrons to be serviced had to be determined. Second, what would be their tastes in reading? Third, what was the approximate ethnic breakdown?

It was not hard to find out that the inmate population at Rahway runs between 1,100 and 1,300 men; the racial and cultural breakdown in the institution is as follows:

- Afro-American 75%
- Caucasian 15%
- Spanish American 10%

Neither was it a problem to find out how the tastes in reading would go. By placing a library suggestion box in a lo-
cation that was accessible to all of the inmates, the entrance to the dining hall, it was learned just what type of literature the reading inmate population desired. The largest demand came in the following categories: art, essays, heritage, history, religion, poetry, philosophy, politics, and occultism. Naturally, there was an overwhelming call for escape oriented matter: detective, romance, adventure, western, science fiction. Also, because of the high percentage of Spanish-speaking inmates, a good part of the prison library had to be devoted to a Spanish language collection.

Since we do have a stable and controlled patronage, many titles become stale in a short space of time. Fortunately, the state allocates a liberal budget for our library, while the nearby Woodbridge Public Library administers a federal grant and provides us with an interlibrary loan service. Classics and reference books are purchased in hardback, while the majority of novels, adventure, science fiction, westerns, etc., are bought in paperback form. This practice proves to be not only beneficial from an economic point of view but it also increases the service inasmuch as three paperbacks can usually be purchased for the price of one hardback. Consequently, a particularly hot title is supplied three times faster than it normally would be.

As with outside libraries, we too must keep in tune with the changes that are constantly taking place within our community. A good example of this is the recent lifting of a ban on cassette tape players. The pay scale of an inmate worker ranges from a meager $.68 per day to a high of $1.00. If he does have enough perseverance to save the money necessary for the purchase of a cassette tape player, it is quite difficult for him also to squeeze in the costs of a long playing, prerecorded tape collection. Again, our library is fortunate in having the ILL Program with Woodbridge, through which not only books but also currently released records and albums are loaned to us. It is a rare occasion, indeed, when the Woodbridge Public Li-

Service and Administration

Scheduling is as much a way of life in a prison library as breathing. Prison inmates are not permitted to move about freely or come and go as they please between the hours of 9 and 5. Every man has a specific task which he must perform during the daylight hours, so that the only available free time is in the evening. Even here there are various activities going on, such as movies, gym period, college classes (recently innovated), and many others. Also to be considered is the lack of space; the library simply cannot accommodate several hundred men at one time. So, the scheduling goes by wings and must be made up in a manner that does not conflict with the other activities that are taking place. There are nine wings in all including Administrative Segregation. In the Administrative Segregation Unit, a sort of mobile service has had to be implemented, since these men are completely isolated from the rest of the population and the various privileges and mass movements. For these individuals, mimeographed catalogs of the entire library collection are provided and a once-a-week “traveling inmate librarian” picks up those books being returned and delivers those titles which have been requested.

There is a civilian librarian, who comes in from 6 to 9 p.m., five nights a week. He is paid by the federal grant issued to Woodbridge and is appointed by the Woodbridge coordinator of adult services. The three inmate librarians do all of the typing, ordering, shelving, etc., and the visiting librarian affixes his signature to make it official. On one recent occasion the federal monies were cut off and we did not have a librarian from the outside for six weeks. Yet, the prison library was able to function in the meantime. The inmate librarians are assigned by the institutional classification committee, although usually recommended by the visiting librarian or the school principal.
The Law Library

There is also a law library, but it is situated in a different area of the prison. Unlike the institutional library, no schedules are made up and inmates who wish to avail themselves of the law library must put in a formal request. Also, no books may be checked out of the law library; all research must be done on the premises. There are approximately 800 to 1,000 volumes in the law library. At first, books were donated by various legal organizations. However, the Department of Institutions and Agencies has recently started allocating funds for the prison law library and it is shaping up into quite an extensive storehouse of legal knowledge. Woodbridge has also just begun aiding this library, both with funds (federal) and through the visiting librarian whose duties now include overseeing the law library, too. In fact, requests to visit this library are now processed through the institutional library. However, the two libraries remain separate.

Our other functions are about the same as libraries in the free community. We catalog and categorize by the Dewey Decimal System. Shelving is done according to both author and subject, with each topic having its own section and each section lined up alphabetically by author. This practice is employed because of the limited time inmates have in the library; the prospective reader saves time finding one book, while gaining time to browse for another.

Until recently, prison libraries were set up mostly as a form of tokenism, but with the recent wave of penal reform that has begun to sweep across the nation and the emphasis that is being put on education, this is no longer the case. Colleges and universities are beginning to extend their academic programs into the prison community and it goes without saying that a good library with a strong reference section is an integral part of this rehabilitative recipe.

Though there is still much to be done, prisons have come a long way in America and no longer can one walk through a penitentiary or reform school and find an abundance of illiterate, sleazy-eyed, slick-talking cons. Prisons are beginning to turn out men and women capable of communicating with lawyers, legislators, and college professors on their own levels. While much of this newly acquired knowledge comes from the university and college programs, a great deal of it must be attributed to the prison library and its ever growing importance to the prison community. In this day and age, a penal institution without a library is more than likely located in the backwoods of Mississippi or in an Arkansas cornfield. Moreover, the literacy rate of the guards and administrators is probably lower than that of the inmate population. Fortunately, these archaic dungeons are on the way out, along with their slow thinking perpetrators, who for too long have been keeping the wisdom of the world from those who need it most.

So, in response to the question “How Do Prison Libraries Fit In?”, the answer is obvious: SMACK DAB IN THE MIDDLE!


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Information Service Evaluation

The Gap Between the Ideal and the Possible

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There is much concern today with evaluation. The development of good evaluative measures depends on clear definition of organizational goals. To evaluate properly, a distinction must be made between efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency can be promoted by the application of systems analysis. This approach, however, tends to overlook the interplay between human creativity and organizational change. While efficiency can be determined fairly well by cost measures, it is impossible to measure the total service impact of library operations. The only approach we now have is to measure document demand by some form of usage rate. These rates can then be correlated with cost measures to locate the most effective mix of resources.

Effectiveness in library terms is to provide the highest possible level of service within the limits of the available resources.

EVALUATION is now an extremely popular topic in library circles. This is a natural response to an era in which budgetary cutbacks and virulent attacks on traditional institutions have become all too common. Many libraries today are being forced to defend their right to existence. One of their best defenses is, of course, to improve the level and quality of their evaluative efforts. Unfortunately, the current state of the evaluation art in library science is far from adequate. It can be best described as lots of smoke with very little fire. That is to say, everyone talks about evaluation, but practically no one does it. There are some excellent reasons for this. The basic problem is that libraries are both like and unlike normal profit-making businesses. They resemble a normal business in that managerial techniques do exist which can be used to promote efficiency in their routine internal operations. However, libraries are unlike profit-making businesses in one very important and fundamental way. They produce services for users, not products whose sales can be measured in dollars and cents. No one has yet developed a good method for measuring the quality or effect of these services. Evaluating internal efficiency is hard enough, but evaluating external effectiveness in terms of service is even more difficult.

The furor over evaluation has been complicated by two bothersome problems. The first of these is a general failure to discuss goals along with evaluation. They are really two sides of the same coin. Without careful goal definition, there is no way to perform intelligent evaluation. Also, measuring prog-
ress toward different kinds of goals usually demands the use of different kinds of evaluative measures. Much of the controversy in the literature on evaluation has been created by an underlying disagreement about goals. Endless debates occur on what should be measured and how it should be measured. Such arguments are futile unless the protagonists are interested in achieving the same goals. Evaluation should be an attempt to measure institutional progress toward specified goals. These goals must be defined before good evaluative measures can be worked out. What most libraries seem to lack is middle level goals. They usually do have some sort of high level description of their general mission. What these collections of platitudes usually boil down to is a statement that the library is responsible for fulfilling the literature needs of a certain clientele. What these needs are is naturally left unspecified. In contrast to these lovely generalities, libraries also usually have some very specific, low level goals. They generally relate to activities such as getting a group of books ordered, cataloged, and prepared for circulation. Generally there is nothing between these very high and very low level goals. The typical library may handle a lot of documents, but it has no way of knowing how much of its activity is actually waste motion. Without good, middle level service goals, there is no way to determine the real effectiveness of library operations.

Along with the lack of discussion about goals, there is one more problem which has helped muddle the debate over evaluation. This is the confusion over the difference between efficiency and effectiveness. These two terms are often used interchangeably. However, from the management point of view, they represent closely related, but different qualities (2). A manager's job is to deploy the available resources so as to best meet organization goals. The efficiency part of this function is putting together an optimal mix of resources. The effectiveness part is deciding on the right goals. The most efficient operation in the world would represent wasted effort if it were not aimed in the right direction. In developing and measuring efficiency, the operations research or systems engineering approach can be very useful. However, when a systems engineer discusses effectiveness or cost effectiveness, what he is usually talking about is just efficiency. For example, Philip Morse's book on library effectiveness is really about more efficient ways to meet relatively low level goals (3). The systems approach can provide more efficient solutions to some of the problems involved in achieving existing goals, but it can be of little help in defining new, improved goals. This is where human judgment must enter the picture. In particular, librarians must turn elsewhere to discover the middle level service goals, which they are presently lacking.

The Limits of Systems Engineering

Within its proper sphere, systems engineering can do many useful things. However, this approach has three fundamental limitations. First, as has already been indicated, it cannot be used to improve organizational effectiveness by devising new goals. Second, it may be used to design more efficient procedures, but it cannot be used to develop more dedicated people. If a library manager wants to get more out of his staff, he must go to other disciplines for help (4). Third, the systems approach deals very inadequately with the problem of change. Systems engineers depend heavily on mathematical models and computerized problem solving. This forces them to take a relatively rigid and inflexible view of organizational operations. Their models represent incomplete abstractions of reality, which work only so long as no unanticipated changes occur. Unfortunately, conditions change so rapidly in most organizations today that any type of conceptual model may be outdated while it is still in the process of development. That unimportant bit of information, which was ignored in the original analysis, always turns out to be critically important in the long run. No set of abstractions, mathematical or otherwise,
could ever come close to accurately representing the complex, dynamic, interrelated operations of a modern, rapidly changing organization. However, as long as their limitations are recognized, systems engineering models can be very useful in promoting efficiency.

No manager who wants to be successful can ever afford to forget one basic principle. There is never any such thing as an organization; there are only groups of people engaged in a continuing process of organizing (5). This process involves constant procedural readjustments, as well as regular goal redefinition. People who believe in the existence of a static organization can represent real problems. Systems engineers, for example, tend to overlook the need for adaptability. They prefer to live in totally efficient utopias, which lack sufficient flexibility to survive in a real world of constant change. The most obviously inefficient components in these utopias are the human ones. People consistently refuse to be reduced to the level of reliable operating units. Compared to machines, "human components are exasperatingly unreliable, limited, and inefficient. Furthermore, they are very difficult to control" (6). Fortunately, the same qualities which make people so difficult to manage are the very ones which enable them to adapt so readily to constant change. If all members of an organization merely obeyed orders, operations would soon grind to a halt under the pressure of unforeseen eventualities. Any organization which rigidly enforces a policy of working to rule is usually in danger of imminent collapse (7). Total control, such as a systems engineer exercises over his machines, is basically incompatible with creative adaptability. The wise manager tries to develop enough efficiency to deal with today's workload, as well as enough adaptability to deal with tomorrow's problems.

High level of adaptability is still well beyond machine capabilities. Clerical systems may be resistant to change, but computerized systems are usually far more so (8). Since computers must operate on the basis of incredibly detailed programs, they are rarely able to adapt to change nor are they able to engage in creative problem solving. Unlike machines, people can reprogram themselves very quickly and easily. This, of course, is only after they are convinced of the need for an innovation (9). People are also able to make decisions under conditions of uncertainty which would drive any machine into a nervous breakdown. Under normal organizational circumstances, decisions must be made on the basis of incomplete data. There is usually no way to identify all the related factors or all the possible consequences of any one decision. Computers do very well at rational decision-making, once all the relevant variables and interactions are specified for them. Since such complete information is rarely available, people are generally forced to make decisions utilizing their experience, intuition, and what data do exist. Like the systems engineer, a manager's utopia would exclude all unexpected changes and unanticipated problems. It would also contain either machine components, which could program themselves, or human components, who were totally dedicated to achieving efficiency and productivity. Unfortunately, self-programming machines which can match human creativity have yet to be invented.

The Difficulty of Measuring Effectiveness

Although any organization must operate at a reasonable level of efficiency, its continuing survival depends heavily on its effectiveness in relation to its external environment (10). This is where one of the major challenges to library science lies today. Techniques which can be used to promote efficiency already exist and need only be applied in libraries. Efficiency can, of course, be measured reasonably well by means of cost analysis, but to determine effectiveness we must be able to measure the effect, as well as the cost, of library operations. Effectiveness in library terms means extracting the highest possible level of service benefits from the available funds.
The job of a library administrator is to maximize services, while minimizing costs. Costs, of course, can be measured, but we have only started to develop a few techniques which even begin to measure service benefits (11). Such service measures are essential for two purposes. First, without them, there is no way to establish a library's current level of effectiveness. Second, they are the only way to determine which of a library’s activities are actually the most fruitful in relation to its service goals. Both kinds of knowledge are needed if the library is ever to improve its future effectiveness.

Two thorny theoretical problems have hindered the development of such service measures. The first of these is the problem of user motivation. Measuring the effectiveness of a library would be quite easy if all of its potential clients were pounding on its doors, voraciously demanding services. In such a case, all a systems engineer would have to do is figure out the most efficient means of meeting existing demands. Unfortunately, this type of user is just another fictitious element in a systems engineering utopia. Such aggressive and demanding users are about as rare as self-programming machines. Few people ever use libraries willingly; most have to be persuaded or prodded into it (12). Since aggressive users are so rare, librarians are forced to face the problem of distinguishing between needs and demands. A need represents a motivational drive, but the existence of such drives can only be deduced from the behavior they create. Behavior can be measured directly, motivations cannot be. The concept of need is just a theoretical construct used to explain observed behavior. People may feel a need for information, but this need cannot be measured until it emerges as a demand for service. Responding to existing demands is relatively easy; it is creating new, more intelligent demands which represents a real challenge to librarians. In essence, a special librarian’s main job is to convert unfilled or unrecognized needs into service demands on the library. This is where effectiveness measures are needed to determine if service, sales, or educational innovations actually do have any effect on user demands.

The second theoretical problem which has hampered the development of service measures is the difficulty of determining the cost of not knowing. This is about as difficult to measure as the cost of not being educated. However, we do at least know that the more education a person has, the more money he will probably make in his lifetime. Library usage has yet to be correlated with occupational or organizational success. It is still impossible to measure the value of many social services in economic terms. Library activities do have an educational or recreational benefit, but it is not now possible to measure such effects quantitatively (13). Libraries also resolve information problems, but it is very difficult to develop cost measures for such services. This is because users can turn to so many other information resources.

It is possible to obtain some rough estimates of the economic effect of library search services. This can be done by comparing real situations to ones which will never occur. The validity of such an approach is, of course, rather questionable. This has been done several ways. Most special librarians can brag about the time when some act on their part saved or won their company a large sum of money. Also, some attempts have been made to ask users to estimate the time it would have taken them to locate needed information without the library. The cost of this time can then be compared to what it cost the library to provide the information. The results are usually quite favorable for the library (14). Such comparisons do give some idea of the economic impact of library services, but they still do not really get at the cost to society of not knowing. Other sources could always have been used instead to find the needed information. This kind of evaluation can help the librarian justify the existence of his library. However, it cannot help him decide on how best to deploy his resources so as to provide an optimum level of service.
Goals, Effectiveness, and Usage Rates

Since neither information needs nor the cost of not knowing can be adequately measured, other ways to measure effectiveness must be found. The easiest thing to measure in libraries is actual demand. By using demand as an effectiveness measure, the problem of defining undefinable needs can be avoided. It is still impossible to predict the nature of unfilled needs. Librarians do not now possess enough theoretical knowledge to do so and their patrons seem to be unable to predict their own actions. There is always a wide gap between what people say they might like or would use and what they actually will use. Also, librarians do not usually provide information directly, but through the medium of printed documents. Therefore, measuring the demand for such documents is one way to get at effectiveness. The average rate of document usage over some set period of time can be calculated for the library's total clientele, as well as for different user groups. To be able to do this, the library must keep detailed records of precisely what it does for whom. Such service records should be kept as a matter of routine. Their maintenance need not be difficult, time consuming, or expensive (15). Even though this method of evaluating effectiveness is about the most feasible, it is still far from perfect. Like the models of the systems engineer, usage statistics represent an incomplete abstraction of reality. What they measure is document exposure, not document utilization. They reflect library processing time, not user reading time. Future research, however, might discover some non-parametric measures for discovering what users actually do with the documents they obtain from libraries.

To promote effectiveness, usage rates must be properly correlated with cost measures of efficiency. A library manager needs a complete picture of all library activities, their relative costs, and their impact on usage rates. Once he has such a picture, he can allocate the available resources so as to maximize usage rates. Most librarians fall into a common trap of either understating or overstating their organizational goals (16). They are either content with conventional routines or they try to be all things to all people. This trap can be avoided by a careful study of cost and usage figures. Such a study can identify ineffective operations. It can also determine which user groups ought to become targets for the library's sales efforts. Most organizations devote far too much time and effort to unproductive activities. Such activities may nourish managerial egos, but they do not improve the market position of the organization (17). Librarians too frequently become involved in over elaborate record-keeping at the expense of service (18). They need to cut down on their unproductive operations and concentrate their efforts where they will do the most good. To achieve optimal effectiveness within the limits of available resources, a manager needs to know his current position. He also needs to decide where he wants his organization to go. He then has to devise a means of measuring his progress toward the desired position (19). Most business organizations can use sales figures and profit margins as guides in these areas. Since libraries do not sell products for profit, they are forced to substitute some kind of usage measure for market data. Usage rates are far from being a perfect measure of effectiveness, but they are still better than no measure at all.

To be really useful, service records must be kept for long periods of time. Usage rates can be figured and compared at regular intervals. These figures will then provide some indication, however inadequate, of organizational change. Library managers can use these figures both to help set service goals and to measure their progress toward these goals. For example, historical comparisons can be made to determine the impact of innovations. Special librarians are always trying out new kinds of service, publicity, or educational programs. Unless they can compare usage rates before and after the introduction of such innovations, they will have no way to discover what effect their new programs
actually did have on library usage. Use records can also be examined to discover low-use groups. Special sales efforts can then be aimed at any department or project team which is under utilizing the library. Usage rates will then eventually reveal if these efforts have been successful. Next, service records can be analyzed to show the relationship between document demand and direct services to users (20). Usually the more guidance and help offered to people, the higher should be the usage rates. However, this does not always hold true. Service efforts can be misguided. For example, SDI announcements may represent wasted effort if they fail to produce any requests for documents. Quantity, however, is not necessarily the best measure of quality. For example, improvements in the interview techniques of librarians may actually result in a drop in usage rates. All this means is that the library has stopped swamping its patrons with unwanted documents. In this case, demand may drop, but people are actually getting better service.

**Gaps in Current Knowledge**

Obviously by now, a library manager can obtain much helpful information from an examination of usage rates. They can certainly help him make better decisions about the allocation of the available resources. However, instead of just comparing usage rates within one library, comparisons could also be made among libraries. This, of course, would only be possible if some degree of standardization was maintained in collecting data. The current lack of comparable library statistics is one of our most shocking inadequacies. Given some degree of standardization, several interesting things might emerge from a series of comparative studies (21). For example, similar kinds of special libraries might show some interesting contrasts in activities, usage rates, and budgets. We could discover that libraries with low usage rates need to concentrate on publicizing their existence, ones with medium rates on improving their public image, and ones with high rates on selling themselves to low-use groups. We also might discover the relative costs of moving from one level to another. It may be that going from a low to a medium rate is much less expensive than moving from a medium to a high rate. Changing usage rates, of course, represents one form of attainable managerial goal.

A series of comparative studies might produce another kind of helpful information. They could help us establish a few facts about the relationship between user characteristics and library use. Every library's clientele seems to contain three different kinds of patrons—heavy, light, and nonusers (22). The percentage distribution of these types undoubtedly does vary from clientele to clientele and could be defined. By studying this problem, we might discover which factors control membership in the different user groups. For example, light users might be distinguished from nonusers by their attitude toward the perceived value of reading. Heavy and light users might have the same attitude toward reading, but be distinguished by different levels of reading ability. Clarifying the differences among these groups might eventually lead to the definition of literature saturation points for different kinds of clientele. A saturation point is the point beyond which usage rates could not possibly be improved by any action on the part of the library. After this point, people simply cannot absorb any more literature and will make no further use of the library's services. To reach this point represents every library manager's unattainable ideal.

In pursuing this ideal, studying the interplay between efficiency and effectiveness can be very useful. It can lead to better allocation of resources and help explain library operations to the people or agencies which control its funding. However, no number of facts or figures will sell the library to someone who is convinced that reading is a waste of time. Library managers today are in a difficult position. Current conditions are forcing them to evaluate, but the techniques available for doing so are both
limited in number and woefully inadequate. A managerial paradise would include self-programming machines, a totally dedicated staff, demanding and knowledgeable users, unlimited funds, and a repertoire of infallible measuring techniques. Since none of these exist, we all have to do the best we can with what we have. Managerial decisions are always made under conditions of uncertainty in rapidly changing situations. They can also produce all kinds of unanticipated consequences. Regardless of whether or not a manager uses sophisticated data processing techniques, he still has to make four kinds of decisions. He has to set organizational goals, decide what innovations to introduce, figure out some appropriate evaluative measures, and judge the quality of the resulting data. In all cases, he should be aware of the limitations of his knowledge. Categorizing documents is bad enough, but categorizing people can be even worse. A manager still has to deal sensitively with individual people, whether they are his superiors, subordinates, or clients.

Literature Cited

8. Ref. (6).
11. Ref. (1).
13. Ref. (1).

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A simple means of estimating patron use is described. Over a year's time about 100 observations were obtained which were extrapolated to produce estimates of library use by hour, day of week, month, and university term.

THE USE of survey sampling methods in small libraries is one way of obtaining valid estimates of library use, and on a limited budget. This paper describes an investigation carried out in a small staff library serving the research staff of the Institute for Social Research (ISR) of the University of Michigan and the supporting staff who work with them.

The Institute was established in 1946, and the library in 1966. In 1966 the senior research staff numbered over 60 and the supporting staff several times that number. ISR is an interdisciplinary research organization with considerable interest in survey research and quantitative aspects of data analysis. The ISR Library maintains a small collection of about 1,000 books which report current research in the behavioral sciences, and the research methods presently utilized. There is a collection of publications by staff numbering over 3,000 and a journal collection of 50 titles. The library provides various specialized services which supplement those available through the University of Michigan libraries. Among these are a current contents listing and a messenger service to retrieve books and articles held in other campus libraries. In 1968, after two years of library service, a questionnaire survey was administered to a sample of all institute personnel in an attempt to gauge response to and support for the library's initial efforts. The results of the survey were favorable, but it was felt that additional investigations into ongoing patterns of use would be helpful as confirmation of survey findings.

The Time-Series Method

The method of a time-series sample seemed attractive for a number of reasons. By counting the number of people entering the library at specified times we could obtain a good estimate of overall use as well as estimates of use by hour of day, day of week, month, university trimester, and year. It required no equipment other than a watch or alarm clock and only 15 minutes of a staff member's time every 2½ days. An alternative monitoring device such as a turnstile seemed both cumbersome and aesthetically unattractive in a library.

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such as ours. In addition, the time-series method gave us a means of discriminating between persons entering the library to use library services and those who might enter to replace lightbulbs, water plants, or admire the view.

The sample was drawn in the following way. We arbitrarily decided to take as the sampling unit 15-minute periods beginning on the hour and quarter-hour. This decision was primarily a matter of convenience. A 15-minute period is not so long that it disrupts the working schedule of the library staff member taking the survey, and survey periods falling on the quarter-hour are easily remembered. Furthermore, sample periods beginning at odd times of the hour posed something of a problem of fit as some periods would extend for a short time after the library closed at one end of the day and for some time before the library opened at the other. It is possible that by limiting ourselves to a sample period of this duration, we obscured some patterns of use which clustered around some significant point of time, for example, the few minutes preceding and following the scheduled start of university classes; however, the virtues of simplicity convinced us to pursue the plan we did. Increased sensitivity could have been achieved by recording the exact times at which users entered during each 15-minute period and observing the distribution of their entry times or by dividing each sampling period into three 5-minute periods and comparing the number of users entering during each.

The library is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM–5:30 PM. This 9½-hour day can be divided into 38 15-minute periods. We were interested in obtaining around 100 observations over the course of the year so that any one observation comprised about 1% of the total number of observations. One hundred is an arbitrary figure, but we felt that it would provide enough observations by day of week and by hour of day to make meaningful inferences. Graph paper was used to plot the sampling schedule. On one axis the hours the library was open were plotted, and on the other the days of the year. There were 255 working days the first year of our survey. As we sought 100 observations, we began plotting sample periods at an interval of every 2½ days. Under that scheme the observer samples the same quarter-hour every second survey period. Various ratios were attempted; some were rejected because one day or group of days of the week were oversampled, or some particular quarter-hour. The graph method of choosing a usable interval was useful to us because it provided an easy visual means of spotting regularities. We finally hit upon an interval of 85 quarter-hours; that is, we began a sampling period every 85th quarter-hour, which is every 2 days plus 2¼ hours. We counted every person coming through the library door, excluding occupants of several offices which were contained within the library area. We also excluded library staff, building maintenance personnel, and did not count anyone who walked out of the library to get a drink of water in the hall and then re-entered.

**Survey Results**

In our first year of sampling we obtained a simple mean for people entering the library for all periods sampled of 2.37 per 15 minutes with a variance...
of 0.03. Projected over 9.5 hours that is 90.1, and over the 255 days of the year the library was open, 22,965 entering the library that year. The mean for the second year of sampling was 2.44 with a variance of 0.04. Table 1 plots the use of the library by the day of week for each year. For the changes in use on Thursdays and Fridays and the reversal in pattern from one year to the next, we have no convincing explanation.

The University of Michigan observes a trimester school year, and it seemed appropriate to plot both by month and by trimester (Tables 2 and 3). In the first year of sampling, use was consistently high at the beginning of the term declining toward the end of the term. In the second, there are similarities, but we were hampered by failure to record enough observations in June. As might be expected, use by trimester was highest during winter months when people more often remain inside (Table 4).

The first year we plotted use by each quarter-hour of the day, but found the graph difficult to interpret. We collapsed categories to show use by hour and found a clear pattern showing use starting low in the morning, peaking at midmorning and midafternoon. We were intrigued by this and wondered whether some library use could be attributed to members of the staff using the library to read the daily newspapers while on their coffee breaks; the coffee room is on the same floor as the library. In the second year of sampling we did in fact note what each person who came into the library did while he was there. We were confirmed in our thought that newspapers were popular, but relieved that

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**Table 2. Mean Overall Use During Each Trimester.** (a) 1969–1970. (b) 1970–1971.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(n=5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>(n=7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>(n=9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>(n=8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>(n=9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>(n=9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table 3. Mean Overall Use for Year by Trimester.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep-Dec</td>
<td>(n=28)</td>
<td>(n=26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Apr</td>
<td>(n=27)</td>
<td>(n=32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-Aug</td>
<td>(n=24)</td>
<td>(n=32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
they did not account for the greatest portion of library use. We subsequently evolved a more sophisticated inference arguing that the institute staff choose to pair their use of the library with their coffee breaks. During the second year, sampling produced the following overall distribution of the use of our collections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book collections</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal collections</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study tables</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for services</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return books</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Study

The first 2 years of the time-series survey relied entirely on the acquisition of data through observation. Names of library users were not kept, and records were made only of what they did. After completing the second year of sampling, we felt that still more detailed collection techniques would enable us further to understand the dynamics of library use. We have begun administering a 1-page questionnaire to all people entering the library every 4th sample period. We ask whether they are using the library for project purposes, classroom purposes, or some other reason. We also ask them to note the principal reason which brought them to the library that day. We obtain job title, but still do not ask names. Knowing the type of appointment held by library users will enable us to make some decisions about the types of services we should be developing and the people to whom they should be directed. If we discover that some substantial number of users have no formal affiliation with ISR but are either faculty from other departments or students, we will be able to estimate better our usefulness to the entire university community. If we decide to ask the names of our users, we will be able to estimate how much library use is attributable to a few people. We would like to be able to learn whether the most active library users are considered by their colleagues to be among the best informed.

We are gratified that library use is fairly high and remains stable from one year to the next, and feel that the time-series data show that our services are utilized. We now have a base from which to note any marked changes in use and to measure the effects of any significant

Table 4. Mean Overall Use by Each Hour of the Day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour of the Day</th>
<th>Mean Number of People Entering Library Each Hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>(n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10</td>
<td>(n=8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>(n=9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>(n=8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1</td>
<td>(n=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>(n=9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>(n=6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>(n=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>(n=4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>(n=5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = number of observations.
changes in library services we may intro-
duce.
The following suggestions are offered for those who would conduct their own surveys.

1. Keep a record of any conventions you establish. Unusual situations will sometimes arise when you are unsure about whether to count someone or not. From this record you will have a guideline for decision in future instances, and you will always be able to note similar situations in the same way.

2. The time chosen to begin the survey should be randomly selected. While there are numerous sophisticated ways of ensuring randomness, one of the easiest is to write down the possible sample times for hour of day and day of week on slips of paper and draw them from hats.

3. If data for 2 or more years of sampling are to be compared, each year's sampling should begin with a randomly selected time. If comparisons by trimester are to be made, random starts should be made at the beginning of each trimester.

4. Sampling periods are occasionally missed. If these omissions occur randomly and do not systematically favor some hour of the day or day of the week, they will not distort the accuracy of the findings and means can be calculated from the data at hand.

5. Care should be taken in projecting use per hour from data collected in quarter-hour periods. The formula shown below demonstrates how an unbiased estimate may be obtained.

\[ \bar{y}_j = 4 \sum_{i=1}^{4} W_{ij} \bar{y}_{ij} \]

\[ \text{var}(\bar{y}_j) = 16 \sum_{i=1}^{4} W_{ij} \text{var}(\bar{y}_{ij}) \]

6. A means of obtaining variances from systematic samples of this kind is reported in Leslie Kish Survey Sampling. New York, Wiley, 1965. p.119-120.


William G. Jones is head librarian at the Technological Institute Library, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Are Resource Treasures Hidden from Scholars in Our Libraries?

What Is the Access to Ephemera?

M. Therese Lawrence

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Items of ephemera may be important as illustrative or documentary material for author and scholar. In order for libraries to make this material available there must be access by catalog, index, or browsing. Library literature and library school courses normally do not present any coverage of this material. Can standard procedures be developed? A survey of selected libraries probes the approach used by them in handling such items. Librarians are encouraged to pursue further study relative to ephemera.

A STUDY is being made of early booksellers in a certain locality. The researcher would like a copy of an invoice for illustrative material for his article. Is this a hidden item in the library? Do we have access to it? Does the scholar need the name of the firm to locate this item? If he does not need a particular bookseller, and there is no classified section listing booksellers in the city directory for the period of his interest, and all our material is filed by subject, i.e., name of person or firm, what can we do for him? If the library has a category "invoices," the scholar could at least search for a bookseller's invoice.

Figure 1. Program cover celebrating completion of continental railroad, 1869

In a study of the first transcontinental railroad in the U.S., might not a program or menu celebrating the event help to give a flavor of the period and enhance the study (Figure 1)?

Another scholar is fascinated by the broadsides in an Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) scrapbook (Figure

JULY 1973
Is the scrapbook indexed so that this material is available to others?

Individual pieces of ephemera, which perhaps in themselves are not of great importance, yet placed within the proper context could solve a problem, ought to be accessible to fill the need when it arises. The item might be an indenture, a bill of sale, or other record showing that a particular man was at a particular place at a particular time. Then too, many ephemeral items have become collector's pieces.

Are ephemeral items hidden because they are not indexed or cataloged? If not, reasons may vary. Is it just a matter of staff shortage? Could it be because descriptive cataloging procedures and related policies have not been set up or because they are not widely known?

Working with ephemera has caught the interest of this librarian. So, a survey of selected libraries was made with respect to access to this type of material. The following is an excerpt from the letter which was mailed with the questionnaire.

"Library literature has revealed almost no presentations on ephemera. Exceptions are: broadsides, manuscripts, and pictures. Although library literature does include a large body of articles related to non-book materials in the audio-visual area (film strips, movie films, tapes, and records) usually these articles refer to commercially produced items, which do not present the problems of identification and processing of individually produced, sometimes anonymous and amateur productions which may well be of historic value.

"Library school courses in non-book and special materials usually include: movies, tapes, records, and maps, but not the mass of ephemera and other non-book materials that may well be of a historical collection. Therefore, it would seem reasonable to pursue a study of what means are used as a key to holdings of such material in historical libraries."

The possibility of a base for developing standard procedures for cataloging and categorizing such materials could be developed through a special study of libraries holding this type of material. It was felt that such a base, or formalized procedures would be helpful not only to libraries newly acquiring such materials but also to established libraries which have not developed procedures for patron access to these materials.

The author of this presentation has sometimes taken a so-called busman's holiday, and while visiting friends or relatives has included some genealogical research, and also delved into an inquiry on the holdings, storage, and cataloging of ephemera in libraries in whatever geographical area she happened to be. This was done during vacations in 1968, 1969, and 1971. This sort of research for a few days once a year would prolong the study interminably. Therefore, a decision was made to send out a preliminary questionnaire before any further study would be made.
Table 1. Questionnaire Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Libraries Holding%</th>
<th>% Cataloged*</th>
<th>% Not Cataloged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almanacs (single sheets)</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcements: art, church, etc.</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointments, commissions</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badges, buttons (campaign)</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billheads, invoices, receipts</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueprints</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookplates</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadside</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumper stickers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendars</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards: business, membership, etc.</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, various</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charts</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks, currency, script, stocks and bonds</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts, deeds</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral and memorial services</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitations</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label and seals</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letterheads, printed envelopes</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menus, wine lists</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napkins and coasters (printed)</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passports</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade cards</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs: art, church, dance, literary, school, theater</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souvenirs</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapes, records, films (not commercially produced)</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tickets, time tables, schedules</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This column includes those items for which at least one catalog card has been made for the file, even though the item may have been cataloged under a different category. Example: Advertisements may be under Broadsides.

The Questionnaire

A one-page questionnaire of 28 categories was produced by combining and eliminating some categories from a three-page worksheet which had been formerly used.

This questionnaire was sent out to selected libraries based on subject or category holdings of libraries as represented in Ash and Lorenz (1). Geographically, selection was limited to libraries in Atlantic, midwest, and Pacific coast states.

This questionnaire was sent out with a cover letter in the Spring of 1972 to historical society and other society libraries; to public, semi-private, and university libraries; and to museum libraries. Returns were received by June 15, the cut-off date, revealing a response of 53.5% of the total questionnaires mailed. Of these, 3.5% did not fill in the questionnaire completely and so are not included in the statistics in Table 1.

We wished to have a single response as to what best described access to the collections of responding libraries. Thus, the author appended four additional questions:

29. Each item in each category has its own descriptive catalog card which elicited an 18.2% affirmative response.

30. Each item in some categories has individual descriptive cards, while other categories have a single descriptive card for the whole category. For example, citrus fruit labels might have a description on one card, such as "A collection of 259 different labels used by the California Citrus Fruit Growers and Distributors, 1920–1945," rather than a separate card describing each individual label. Affirmative response was 18.2%.

31. Each item in some categories has individual descriptive catalog cards, some a single card for a whole category; other material is filed without any type of catalog card. Affirmative response: 45.4%.

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Figure 3. A rider on insurance carried by DeWitt Clinton Thompson "... assured is to take his own risks of death from hostile Indians."

Figure 4. Menu, 1850

Figure 5. Invitation to ball celebrating entry of California into the Union

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32. We do not have any separate items of ephemera. All the ephemera in our holdings are part of a named collection. These ephemeral items are □ or are not □ included in the calendar or register of the named collection. 18.2% of respondents checked this item and 9.1% indicated that the ephemera were included in the calendar or register of the collection.

33. A fifth category not included on the questionnaire but added by one respondent was: “No item in any category has its own descriptive catalog card.” The questionnaire had indicated that respondents might feel free to add any necessary notes.

Value of Further Study

In the letter which accompanied the questionnaire, recipients were asked for their opinion as to the value of study on ephemera and how it was handled in various libraries. They were also asked to comment on the possibility of such a study being used as a base for developing standards. A sampling of the response follows.

**Library A.** Public library in southern California holding 19 of the categories listed in the questionnaire and cataloging but four of these. “I'm sure many librarians would be interested in finding out how ephemera is handled in other institutions, particularly if such methods have proved useful.”

**Library B.** Library in one of the midwestern states holding 10 categories and cataloging all 10. “Such a study as you are planning would, no doubt, be useful in state libraries and larger libraries.”

**Library C.** Semi-private library in California holding 25 of the 28 categories, but cataloging only seven of these categories. “I certainly feel that a study of the library holdings and cataloging of ephemeral materials would be of value.”

**Library D.** Society library in California holding 24 of the 28 categories and cataloging 22 of the 24. “I believe a study of the type you suggest would be most interesting. Certainly the cataloging of ephemera deserves much more attention than it usually gets.”

**Library E.** Society library in the state of Washington holding 13 out of 28 categories none of which is cataloged. “I would think it would be very difficult to develop standards for this kind of thing because of the very nature of the material. It is so diffuse and uses are so various that each depository has to consider each collection with regard to its areas of interest. Nevertheless, such a study as you are involved in could not help but provide a useful exchange of information between libraries. We're all in this together. Good luck.”

Many respondents, rather than commenting on the value of such a study gave further information on how such material is handled in the institution which they serve. One stated, “Ephemera is usually put in a vertical file folder according to the subject content of the item, rather than according to the type of ephemera.” A response to this comment might be that there are scholars working with respect to a particular type of ephemera; witness Baird (2). If there is no category approach (in this instance a subject heading in the picture file) the scholar would be required to do a rather extended research if he must look under all possible subjects under which letter sheets might be filed. A few are included here as examples: Indians, mines & mining, San Francisco, Sacramento, Chicago, trees, earthquakes. Also, many such letters may be included in manuscript collections and be entirely overlooked unless the librarian assisting the patron has stored all of this in his head.

The Importance of Ephemera

Respondent from Library C stated, “Sometime after 1946 the formal ephemera section was set up.” He added, “This gathering of ephemera has become more important as the years go by. It is being consulted quite frequently now by scholars. . . .”

Ephemera may be valuable from various angles: as a social study of the pe-
period or locale; in revealing interesting facets of the personality that collected them; for possible use as illustrative material in a biography or other work, to name a few.

One can see from the above response that even though it may be doubtful that standards can be developed for universal use, a compilation of policies and procedures of institutions which have cataloged these materials, if compiled, would be of assistance to libraries. It would seem useful to new libraries, and also older libraries that have acquired a body of this material which has not yet been made available to scholars.

We would encourage librarians who are working with ephemera to see if they can get a program related to handling ephemera on the agenda of one or more of their local or regional library association meetings in order to promote interest in the subject. Also, they may utilize the 28 categories in this questionnaire as a checklist of their own library holdings. They might ask themselves, "Is this material of value to our patrons? Is it brought to the attention of authors or other scholars who are patrons of the library?"

Given the opportunity, further study will be made by the author of this article on material which, to quote the respondent from Library C, "has become more important as the years go by."

**Literature Cited**


Received for review Jan 8, 1973. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 12, 1973.
Information Sources on Metrciation
A Selective List
Theodore P. Peck
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

The metric system portends to bring sweeping changes to certain aspects of our lives. Federal Government studies prepared for Congress reveal interesting reactions to possible use of the metric system. The response from industry, to date, as seen in trade literature, shows mixed feelings pro and con. This selective list of literature is an attempt to call attention to the variety of data and information available and suggests items for library collection building as well as exhibits and displays.

The U.S. Metric Study concludes that eventually the United States will join the rest of the world in the use of the metric system as the predominant common language of measurement. Rather than drifting to metric with no national plan to help the sectors of our society and guide our relationships abroad, a carefully planned transition in which all sectors participate voluntarily is preferable. The change will not come quickly, nor will it be without difficulty; but Americans working cooperatively can resolve this question once and for all.*

METRIC SYSTEMS of measurement have been in evidence in this country ever since its founding as a republic, especially in the fields of pure and health science. Now, with the United Kingdom's experiences with conversion to metric as a backdrop, the United States has given way to the pressures of world opinion and the metrciation process is under way.

Like a pebble tossed into a pond, metrcication, a minor matter in comparison to world problems, has sent forth ripples which will reach far beyond science, engineering, and medicine. We are all eventually destined to realign our lives to a certain extent after a metric pattern. This reorientation in measurements will probably have greater significance for us than just learning to convert from inches to millimeters or quarts to liters. It could mean getting used to new clothing sizes, different speedometers on cars, rulers and measuring tapes which count meters and centimeters, and remembering to think in kilometers instead of miles covered in a busy day at the library. Familiar expressions from advertisements such as "I'd walk a mile for a Camel," or the line from Robert Frost's poem which reads "Miles to go before I sleep," will become anachronisms, since they would be unwieldy translated into metric.

Industry is finding it necessary to redesign and retool in order to move over to metric and in some instances to maintain two systems of measurement with the resulting confusion. Various types of industry are hiring consulting firms to perform surveys to determine the impact of metrciation on their particular programs. Others are either moving along toward a system of SI units


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(système International d'Unités) or attempting to delay the inevitable as long as possible.

Professional societies and trade organizations are coming to the assistance of industry by developing guidelines for conversion to metric. The Society of Automotive Engineers, for example, has formed metric study groups within its organization to provide solutions to some of the problems conversion poses.

The Engineers Joint Council has a metric commission which has held meetings to discuss uses of the international system of SI units. It is also reported that the Metric Association, Inc., of Waukegan, Ill., has developed a metric handbook of use to hospitals and this is already being used in a California hospital.

Education is also a field which will notice the impact of metrication. Textbooks in mathematics and science and other subjects will be revised as students begin to learn to measure by a different method than their parents were taught.

Pity the poor teacher who must teach in metric while temporarily living with standard measurement systems. Help is on the way, however, according to the announcement from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.† A center for metric education is being established with federal support at Western Michigan University.

Housewives and home economists will also be busy during the conversion period getting recipes changed over. When they shop it may take some adjustment to think in terms of liters of milk and kilos of butter, etc. Clothing sizes, drapery measurements, home decorating and other household matters will require some rethinking under the new system.

One of the major considerations of the housewife as a consumer and of industry and government regulatory agencies will be uniform labeling of products. Libraries will most likely experience two kinds of effects: one indirect, the other direct. Among the indirect effects on libraries of conversion to metric measurements will be the changes in sizes of packages or containers in which library supply items are purchased. Since the liter will replace the quart for liquids, a larger size container will be required. The same situation may necessitate redesign of other forms and sizes of packages which will undoubtedly cost more.

Architectural drawings and plans for library facilities in process will have to be re-estimated and converted. It may also be true that standard sizes used for paper and other materials in libraries eventually will have to be changed to make them compatible with industry's production systems.

Since we have scant knowledge to base these predictions upon, one can only conjecture about the impact of metrication on libraries. We can, however, be certain of a direct effect from the changeover and this will take the form of inquiries for conversion tables, history of the metric system, and a variety of other questions on what the metric system is all about.

Publishers will be reprinting books, manuals, encyclopedias, and journals to reflect the metric units, and if this is done gradually librarians could systematically withdraw and replace older editions and thus avoid the cost of maintaining two copies of resource material: one metric, the other non-metric.

There is a variety of material available in book, journal, and document format which libraries would find useful in building up their resources on this topic of increasing interest. Though metric tables are on the market in hard copy format, some specialized industries have prepared journal articles on conversion units which pertain to specific industries. Reprints of these might be especially useful for engineering and technical library collections.

The National Bureau of Standards publications on the metric question are very readable, and with their charts, illustrations, and graphs add interest and illumination to a dull-sounding subject.

On the contrary, the National Bureau of Standards makes the conversion to metric seem exciting, though they are careful to point out problem areas.

Librarians will also find in metrication an excellent topic for exhibits and displays. These can range from colorful signs such as "Think Metric" prepared by the Metric Association, Inc., to large wall charts available from the Government Printing Office and from private sources. Of course, one could design his poster with a clever metric message as has been done by the British Standards Institute. In Great Britain the use of posters in informing the public about metrication has contributed to the successful conversion effort.

I. JOURNAL ARTICLES

A. General

These articles impart a variety of viewpoints on conversion to metric—some negative, others positive. From the discussions presented in these articles a picture emerges of the possible impact of metrication on American life.


Falkner, L. / Main Battle Tank; a Factual Experience in Metrics. SAE Journal of Automotive Engineering 79: 73–9 (Sep 1971).


Frasier, E. / Time to Change: man the smartest of the animals still has a way to go for he has yet to adopt a proper, universal system for the measurement of such basic concepts as space and time. Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute 97: 47–58 (Jun 1971).


Thompson, R. / Potential Impact of the Metric System on Florida. Florida Economic Indicators 3: 1–2ff. (Sep 1971).

B. Specific Articles

1. How to convert to metric.

2. Metric conversion tables for specialized uses.
   g. Metric conversion tables. Application of units. Journal of the American Water Works Association 64: 88 (Feb 1972); 64: 162 (Mar 1972); 64: 266 (Apr 1972); 64: 280 (May 1972); 64: 394 (Jun 1972); 64: 420 (Jul 1972); 64: 488 (Aug 1972); 64: 603 (Sep 1972); 64: 681 (Oct 1972); 64: 790 (Nov 1972).

II. BOOKS

Current Titles in Print


Cameron, C. / Going Metric with the U.S. Printing Industry: 1972. Rochester Institute of Technology, Graphic Arts Research Center, Rochester, N.Y.


Gayler, J. / Metrology for Engineers; SI Metric Units. 3d ed. London, Cassell.


A programmed text for teachers to use with upper grades.


Smoley, C. / Smoley's Metric Four Combined Tables. Chautauqua, N.Y., Smoley, N.d.


III. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

National Bureau of Standards (NBS) publications provide an overview of the metric question in America by tracing its history and revealing details on the impact of metrication on various aspects of our society. These documents are not only informative, but also lend themselves to display purposes. Some recent documents on the metric system from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., are the following:


This reviews the history of the metric system and the attempts to convert our American standard of measurement to metric. In addition, this document discusses the problems confronting industry, consumers, and educators in switching over to metric.

Special Publication (SP) 345 condenses information available in a series of other documents listed below. Librarians would probably find both the single publication NBS SP 345 and each of the series worthwhile additions. Sub studies series: (all have catalog no. C13.10:)

SP 345–1


SP 345–2


SP 345–3


SP 345–4


SP 345–5


SP 345–6

“U.S. Metric Study. Education.”

SP 345–7

“U.S. Metric Study. The Consumer.”

SP 345–8

“U.S. Metric Study. International Trade.”

SP 345–9

“U.S. Metric Study. Department of Defense.”

SP 345–10

“U.S. Metric Study. A history of the controversy in the U.S.”

SP 345–11

“U.S. Metric Study. Engineering Standards.”

SP 345–12

“U.S. Metric Study. Testimony of nationally representative groups.”

IV. CHARTS SUITABLE FOR DISPLAY PURPOSES

History and use of the English and metric systems of measurement with a chart of the modernized metric system. NBS. SP 304A.
C13.10:304A NBS SP 304 is a full scale wall chart with same content.

These are multi-colored and show among other items the 6 base units of measurement: length, time, mass, temperature, electric current and luminous intensity. The small chart is about 10” high by 14” long. Available from:


Other sources of wall charts:
1. “Metric System Chart”
   Instructor
   P.O. Box 6108
   Duluth, Minn. 55806
2. The Netherlands Standards Institute.
   Multicolored chart on quantities and SI units.
   ISO size A2, 420*594 cm (16.38 x 23.38 inches).
   Printed in 9 colors.
   Available from American National Standards Institute,
   1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018,
   $2.00.
3. “Metric Wall Chart”
   Sargent-Welch Scientific Co.
   7300 North Linder Ave.
   Skokie, Ill. 60076

V. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM ASSOCIATIONS

(Contact the individual organization for prices, etc.)

American Society for Testing and Materials
1919 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

“A metric kit including”:
- ASTM Standard Metric Practice Guide E380
- Instructions to ASTM Technical Commission on Metric Conversion
- ASTM Conversion Slide—U.S. Customary to SI Units.

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018

A package entitled “The Metric System Is in Your Future” items are:
- “Orientation for Company Metric Studies” (mechanical products industry), 2nd ed., revised Mar 1, 1970, to include standard parts and materials
- “Measuring Systems and Standards Organizations”: a 45-page illustrated booklet on measuring systems, past and present
- ISO Recommendation R 1000, “Rules for the Use of Units of the International System of Units”
- “Guide to Impact of Metric Use on Standards Development in Companies, Trade Associations, Technical & Professional Societies”
- “Antitrust Implications of Metric Conversion”: a concise analysis of problems which may be encountered under a number of varying recommendations for national metric conversion.

Metric Association, Inc.
2004 Ash Street
Waukegan, Ill. 60085

Issues monthly an informative Newsletter, as well as guides for teachers and pamphlets on metrication. Among its offerings are:
- Pamphlets
  a. metric units of measure, 1972
  b. metric handbook for hospitals
- Rulers, metersticks, and measuring tapes
- Celsius indoor thermometer
- Bumper stickers (“Go Metric”) and lapel pins.

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Theodore P. Peck is chief of reference services, University Libraries-Reference Department, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
64th SLA Conference
1973
Pittsburgh
Gilles Frappier
SLA President 1973/74

CONFIDENCE AND BELIEF in SLA as an international organization are at the heart of Gilles Frappier, the first Canadian to be elected President-Elect. And this belief is reasonable. Gilles is an international man, a liberal thinker whose generosity of spirit surmounts the nationalistic fervour to which he has been exposed in his home province of Quebec and in his home country of Canada. With the charm and manners of his French Canadian upbringing, he has won the respect and confidence of French and English-speaking colleagues both in Canada and the United States.

Papineauville, Quebec, is a small community of 1,400 people, near Ottawa, in the heartland of Quebec. It was there that Gilles was born into a family of eight brothers and sisters. After elementary and high school, he attended the Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa and studied for his Arts degree under the Faculty of Philosophy of the bilingual University of Ottawa. As class librarian at the Séminaire, he was initiated into the problems and responsibilities of organizing and controlling a collection. Eventually, Gilles had to make a career choice between law and librarianship and we are most fortunate that he chose the latter. He earned his Bachelor of Library Science at the University of Ottawa and later took courses at the Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University.

He has been a special librarian from the start. First employed as librarian of the Baie Comeau Community Association, he moved on to be Branch Librarian of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, Librarian of United Aircraft of Canada and then Supervisor of Engineering Libraries, Canadair Ltd. For ten years he served the Canadian aircraft industry establishing firm contacts with other librarians and libraries in the field and at the same time developing his commitment to SLA. He then entered the university field with his appointment as Director of Science Libraries at the University of Montreal in 1969. He was not there long when the Canadian Parliament nodded in his direction and he found himself going "home" to Ottawa as Associate Parliamentary Librarian.

And Trudy, his Ottawa-born wife whom he married in 1956, was also delighted to be going home. The two, plus their teenage twin sons and daughter, found themselves house-hunting in 1970, a process which took the better part of a year. They are now comfortably settled in their newly built home in Gatineau, a few miles from Ottawa.

The Library of Parliament is the largest special library in the country with 350,000 books, serving the special clientele of Senators and Members of Parliament. As Associate Parliamentary Librarian, Gilles shares administrative responsibilities with the Parliamentary Librarian, Erik J. Spicer. Primarily, it is Gilles' role to respond to the French-Canadian cultural requirements of the political and diplomatic milieu. It is a job which appeals to his personality and his talents for meeting people and winning their confidence. It is one for which he unknowingly has groomed himself and one with which he is completely at ease.

Association activities have always interested Gilles and he has occupied many positions of responsibility in the Montreal Chapter, culminating with the post of President during the 1969 Conference year in Montreal. During such active years in Montreal, Trudy also attended Conferences, still does, and has become popular with the librarians she has met.

The family takes over what spare time Gilles has, leading him in summer months to explore the parkland and campsites of Eastern Canada. The fishing pole normally goes and lately hunting rifles, too.

A peek into the crystal ball says that Gilles will cope well with the challenge of SLA, serving up a healthy portion of quiet, cheerful diplomacy. Canadians are proud to be represented by him.

ELAINE HARRINGTON
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
As I walk over to this podium, I have the feeling that at this very moment a new page of history is being written. It is coincidental that soon after I was elected last year, the Board of Directors was approving the formation of our European Chapter. It has taken a good many years to accustom our members to think of our Association as an international association, but, with the election of a Canadian as President, our European Chapter, our two Canadian Chapters, and our several Chapters in the United States, there is now no doubt in anyone's mind about our international status. I am deeply grateful for the opportunity you are giving me to serve the Association. After a year of Chapter visits, board meetings, annual conference, committee appointments, etc., I am fully aware of the magnitude of the task to be done and I hope I can measure up to your expectations. I am also conscious that because I am a Canadian, this adds a new dimension to the responsibility.

Never before has our Association been involved in so many professional activities. I have in mind our research program which has now produced the first results of our efforts in this direction with the publication of the first two state-of-the-art reviews. I would like to believe that these are only the beginning of our achievements in this area. The action of the Board of Directors in establishing a Research Grants-in-Aid Fund earlier during this Conference is certainly a step in the right direction. The response of the Divisions in endorsing this program with generous contributions is also encouraging and seems to indicate the wishes of our members.

Another area in which our efforts seem to meet to a small extent the expectations of our members is that of continuing education. This appears to be vital to our members as seen by the large partici-
pation at our continuing education seminars and by the various types of activities taking place at the Chapter level. Every effort should be made to further these activities since they offer the best opportunities to relate to our members and to participate with other associations.

Some further thinking is necessary along the lines of our John Cotton Dana lectures in order to make them more accessible and better tailored to the needs of our Association. It is hoped that the Board will find time to review with the Education Committee this important aspect of our participation.

I would hope that in the near future, our Association will be in a position to make a significant contribution in the field of education for the library school graduate in the area of special libraries. It has been suggested that library school education for special librarianship has been inadequate, and it would seem that we should make it our responsibility to indicate our expectations and requirements. We have started to cooperate with the ALA Committee on Accreditation, but this is not sufficient. We can do more and we must.

Our efforts in recruiting new members must continue. We have perhaps reached a new record in membership, but there are still several candidates in our own environment who could join our ranks to help us achieve our goals. These are but a few of the areas in which our actions are required.

As I have visited Chapters and talked with members, I have the feeling that we should continue in these directions. Of course, the Board will still have to sit for long hours reviewing bylaws, dues, and all other trivial matters which are necessary to keep our Association functioning smoothly. However, I hope, we will also find time to give to new proposals coming from our membership, the necessary consideration for future action and implementation.

As members of a professional association, we cannot remain silent and inactive. We have a responsibility to get involved, to relate with colleagues, with other professional associations; and this we are endeavoring to do. We are doing it with a certain measure of success in certain areas; in others, some improvements are required. I urge you to continue and to increase your participation.

Let me conclude these brief remarks—and I know you were expecting me to do so—by saying in my own mother tongue, "Merci pour votre confiance. Tous ensemble, nous avons une tâche formidable à accomplir. Il est temps de se mettre au travail." Which means, "Thank you. Now let's get to work and get the job done!"

Mr. Frappier's inaugural remarks were presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 13, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.

AFTER PONDERING this required writing task for days, while at the same time reading with pleasure and some awe the dozens of annual reports coming in from SLA Chapters, Divisions, Committees, Representatives and staff, it becomes obvious that it would be impossible for me to prepare a real annual report; that is, if a real annual report has to be a record of presidential accomplishment. Such a record would be heavy with statistics on letters written and answered, telephone calls received and made, meetings chaired and attended, miles traveled, members and students talked with, lunches and dinners eaten and pounds gained, drinks drunk, and strange beds slept in. It's true some meant-to-be probing questions were asked and weighty editorials written and hopefully bright suggestions made along the way. But accomplishment? Who knows?

The task is made tougher by realizing that the President's report this year is prepared solely for publication—rather than for oral presentation and later publication as in the past—because a streamlined Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh provides "five minutes or less" for his place on the agenda. And, print-oriented as we are, publication implies profundity. But it is difficult to be profound about a job which has its best occupational analogy with the circus performer who spins a batch of plates at the ends of sticks and leaps to respin each plate just before it topples.

So, an annual report this is not. Instead let's label it a series of impressions from that member who, during the past Association year, probably watched most closely what SLA was up to.

The impression at the top of the mind, and one I didn't expect would be there a year ago, is that SLA members by and large are content with the Association and their relationships to it. SLA Presidents and Presidents-elect travel a lot to be with the members. The Chapters are small enough so that a good deal of shoulder rubbing can, and does, take place—in restaurants, bars, homes, autos, clubs, and even, in my case, on top of a mountain in Colorado. My 15 Chapter visits have convinced me that, even when pressed, the members produce very little substantive criticism of the Association's objectives, programs and accomplishments. Rather the opposite occurs. Perhaps there's some complacency, or perhaps the situation reflects a measure of backlash to a world which in many ways is awry. But a clear-eyed estimate leads to the conviction that there is a basic satisfaction with the part of our lives which encompasses SLA.

Perhaps the best reflection of this satisfaction is that we are going out and selling others on SLA at an unusual rate. There are considerably more of us than there were a year ago. The figure was 7,156 at the 1972 Conference. It's close to 7,800, maybe somewhat more, at Pittsburgh. There must be a selling job in progress unless there is spontaneous generation going on in Chapters in Missouri, Europe, Kentucky, Oregon and
other areas; and among food librarians and physics—astronomy—mathematics librarians and other subject divisions; and among more and more student groups at library schools across the country.

I had the impression as I was introduced around crowded receptions preceding Chapter dinners (and they do turn out for the pres) that some of the new members are not the traditional SLA members. A number are general academic, general public, paraprofessional and clerical special, and even a few school librarians. It took awhile to catch on to the fact that we are taking seriously that recent change in our bylaws which welcomes any member who has a serious interest in the objectives of the Association. And, on top of that, in some communities where SLA Chapters are active, the Chapter is the only available focal point for regular interrelationships for all librarians and library workers. Many who are not "special librarians" in the traditional sense find the Chapters stimulating and comfortable places to be. Some Chapters are exploiting this strength with good effect and making it an important selling point in membership campaigns. Good. Fine. But it is encouraging to find that even during an uncertain economy, the annual reports of Chapters show more consultation activity than we might expect, and some new special libraries established, and others moving into position. Note Virginia. One Chapter decided to get at the kernel of the problem by holding an all day workshop on developing library consulting skills. This is the one Chapter I can identify which has a real commitment to stimulating the establishment of new libraries, the work that precedes consultation. But since trends tend to start west and move east, maybe this is the start. Other Chapters might want to check Pacific Northwest.

The phrase "library cooperation" tends to cause a blush of embarrassment when used in public these days. But the practice of talking about, planning for, and participating in intertype library schemes has become a solid part of special library activity. Wherever we go, we find it has moved beyond the good-thing stage. It is my impression that some special librarians realize we may have to pay more than good will to be equal partners in cooperatives—that one of our important contributions will be financial. Nevertheless, some special librarians are also coming to realize that there are certain other qualities we can give to a cooperative, like depth of coverage in special subjects, non-book materials not collected and organized by others, currentness (not just on order or in the catalog department, but available now for use), and subject expertise. And we are finding that our somewhat unique contribution might be described as a heightened receptivity to user needs for information and a traditional commitment to immediate and effective response. It is rather interesting to find that special libraries seem not to be giving up their long-time and proven-effective informal ways of cooperating among themselves but are, instead, using the more formal cooperatives as additional means to reach service objectives.

I continue to have the impression I stated a year ago that continuing education is a major concern of our members. There is nothing new about c.e.; what is new is the amount of it. And the success of it. Perhaps the stimulus came from the successful seminars which have been held for a number of years in conjunction
with the SLA Annual Conferences. It is difficult to find a Chapter which has not been bitten. Once again, since they move from a strong local base they can, and often do, provide continuing education opportunities for the total local library community rather than just for SLA members. This reflects another way of moving out. And since it seems to be impossible to lose money in an education-hungry day, at least a few extra dollars are also moving in. Ask San Francisco Bay.

The Association, as an Association, continues to move out, too. I have the impression that SLA has never seemed to hunger after prominence as much as one might expect of "the second association." But every once in a while when it is important enough, the Association is willing to take the lead. For example, I doubt there is another organization which is doing as much to tackle the problem of service from the U.S. Government Printing Office (see the April 1973 issue of Special Libraries) or works as hard at relaying specific member problems concerning government information services to appropriate authorities for response and solution. For another example, in the current copyright situation SLA’s stated position on the copyright revision bill (March 1973 Special Libraries) has at least the potential of providing an accommodation between conflicting interests and points of view. We are finding that in some instances quiet conversations with related associations accomplish a good deal, while with others a more visible activity works effectively—e.g., full scale programs at AFIPS computer conferences, sponsored sessions at ASIS conferences. We continue to remain receptive to the idea of a concurrent conference with another national information/library organization. And after years of planning our research efforts are off the ground and are beginning to produce creditable contributions to library literature.

There has been a cliché situation in which one of us calls SLA a "national" association and then quickly corrects himself and changes the term to "international," largely as an appropriate nod to our many Canadian members. Gradually, it seems to me, we are assuming a more genuine international stance. Membership in the International Federation of Library Associations is changing to participation. Members who are volunteering for IFLA committees seem to be looking for more than a waystop on a European vacation. We care enough about our membership in FID to suspend it in accordance with SLA’s longstanding policy on non-discrimination (March 1973 Special Libraries). We were one of the few library associations from any part of the world to have representatives at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm. And as SLA meets in Pittsburgh, one of our members will leave to represent us at the World Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations Concerned with the Global Environment to be held in Geneva, June 15-17.

Our representative to the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of Sen-To-Kyo, the Special Libraries Association of Japan, visited and lectured in various parts of the country. In the works is the investigation of a Pan-Pacific Conference sometime in the future. These and other international activities represent a firm commitment to international relations and a solid base of activity. It should be remembered that the only SLA funds supporting these activities are dues; all travel expenses are borne by our representatives.

It is my rather firm impression, now, that SLA will continue to move carefully, slowly, warily in the area of social responsibility (social responsibility is a poor term but the one most used and generally understood in librarianship). The rationale heard most often from members is that policy formulations in this area are useless since we have no control over, or effect on, the organizations in which most special libraries are located. At the same time, members have responded favorably to SLA’s statement concerning a positive action program for
minority groups, and a few Chapters have small scale programs underway in one or another area of social responsibility. We are learning to deal with problems and frustration which are new to us. A rather poignant example is Minnesota Chapter's experience at Stillwater prison, where one of the two inmate librarians, who was a professional librarian, took a clerk's job because it paid more than the librarian's job.

The Board of Directors has had its small share of reaching out, too. It has continued to make time outside those horrendously long Board agendas to think and talk and plan in a free form, relatively unstructured fashion. For example, a discussion in the Fall with Peter Chen of Brookhaven Laboratories was most helpful in clarifying what a positive action program is, and is not, and provided much help in formulating the position statement. A few hours of discussion in Tulsa before the wear and tear of formal Board meetings helped clarify thinking and planning concerning the Association's publication program. It is expected these planning sessions will continue.

In retrospect, the 1972/73 Association year was dynamic but smooth. There were no big problems; the accomplishments were good, but not great. Although part of our world began to heave and buckle about halfway through the Association year, SLA by contrast remained firm, secure, and maybe a little dull.

This is one time when the status quo feels pretty good.

Mr. Strable presented a shortened version of his Presidential Report at the Annual Meeting on Jun 13, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.
FISCAL YEAR 1972 continued the favorable trend that was reported for fiscal year 1971. There was an overall increase in Association income and assets as the following comparative figures indicate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Association Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$376,000</td>
<td>$430,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual income from dues and fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$213,000</td>
<td>$224,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This last category shows the successful pursuit of new members thanks to the fine efforts of SLA'ers to increase the fold. This trend, I am happy to report, seems to be continuing into 1973.

The Investment Selection Service begun in 1970 with a value of $60,000, at the close of 1972 had a value in excess of $100,000, and is maintaining this increase.

Again in 1972 the interest rates on short term paper were too low for profitable investment. In 1973, however, the increase in interest rates has been such that we hope to show a profit from short term investment at the end of this year.

Increase in income has made it possible to budget a $2,000 addition to the Reserve Fund.

A United States Treasury Bond paying 7% interest continues to add $700.00 to the Scholarship Fund.

The complete Price Waterhouse audit report for 1972 will be published in this issue of Special Libraries.

At the close of fiscal year 1972 the Special Libraries Association fund balances were as follows: General Fund, $18,000; Reserve Fund, $82,000; Non-Serial Publications Fund, $48,000; Scholarship Fund, $44,000; Equipment Res. Fund, $10,000.

Miss Rigney's report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 13, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.
The activities of the Chapter Liaison Officer during the year were confined mainly to learning the job and to continuing certain housekeeping and other projects begun by the previous CLO. The chapters, on the other hand, have been very active and imaginative in many areas of their endeavors. It is a pity that all of these activities cannot be described in detail in this report.

1. Chapter Finances. I examined the statements closely to see if there was difficulty in reporting and to determine the state of Chapter finances in general. There was some confusion regarding the form, and an instruction sheet was prepared with the intent of clarifying the line items. This was sent to all treasurers with the forms to be prepared for the 1972/73 reports.

The state of Chapter finances was generally good. In reply to the question concerning amount of allotment, Chapters did not feel a need for an increase this year; rather more response was in favor of student allotments. The allotment remained at $3.00 per member and student allotments were omitted.

Some Chapters have taken advantage of the change in the Association's IRS status to effect savings on expenditures for bulletin production and mailings.

Two substantial gifts have been made, one to be used for educational purposes by the Cleveland Chapter and one for a project of the Boston Chapter.

There was general agreement that the proposal to pool Division and Chapter project funds was impractical. Nonetheless, many of these remain unused, and the question of how they can best be put to work remains to be studied.

2. "Guidelines for Chapters." Revised pages, mainly incorporating Association policy statements, were distributed at the winter meeting in Tulsa and the revisions of the sections pertaining to awards, consultation and publication have been prepared. Beginning this year copies of the Guidelines will be sent to the Presidents and Presidents-elect as they begin their terms of office. In future revisions, the policy statements will form a separate section.

3. Chapter Visits. During the year, President Strable visited Michigan, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indiana, Cleveland, Wisconsin and Illinois Chapters; and President-elect Frappier visited Alabama, North Carolina, South Atlantic, Southern Appalachian, Greater St. Louis and Florida Chapters.

4. Chapter Boundary Study. The CLO was asked by the Board to study certain areas to determine the potential for new Chapters or Provisional Chapters. In one of the potential areas for Chapters, the members in the counties north of the City of New York have organized the Hudson Valley Chapter. In those areas identified for possible Provisional Chapters, nothing definite has developed.

(Contd. on page 309)
THE PAST YEAR has been a very busy one both for the Divisions and for the DLO; sometimes rewarding and sometimes frustrating, but always busy. The DLO has to play a number of roles during the year, from Mary Poppins to Simon Legree. As I write this report on May 23, I feel more like the latter; although Division annual reports were due on May 1, and although Division chairmen have been reminded of this deadline several times since the Winter meeting, seven Divisions have still not reported. Therefore, this report summarizes the 1972/73 year for the eighteen Divisions that have reported to the DLO. I have also included some additional information from my files.

Provisional Divisions

Two Provisional Divisions were approved by the Board of Directors during the year, Food Librarians and Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics. The temporary chairmen of both are to be congratulated on their productivity during this first year of Divisional activity. The Food Librarians, with 88 members as of March 31, have published five issues of their bulletin, “Food for Thought.” This is the largest number of issues of any Division bulletin. Physics-Astronomy-Mathematics, formed later in the year than the Food Librarians, had 50 members on March 31. Both Divisions have prepared bylaws, submitted them for approval to the SLA Bylaws Committee, and will vote on them at business meetings during this Conference. In addition to their business meetings, each of the Provisional Divisions has two program meetings scheduled for the Conference.

Publications

Business & Finance and Metals/Materials published membership directories; Engineering and Military Librarians have directories in progress.

The 25 Divisions published a total of 41 bulletins during the year. Nine Divisions continue to report to their members in Sci-Tech News; Chemistry and Public Utilities publish their own newsletters in addition to participating in Sci-Tech News. Two Divisions, Military Librarians and Newspaper, did not publish a bulletin during 1972/73.

A number of new and ongoing projects deserve mention. Transportation’s A Directory of Transportation Libraries in the United States and Canada was published by SLA in April of this year. Picture’s joint effort with the American Society of Picture Professionals, Picture Sources 3, is now scheduled for publication in December. Insurance’s long-lived Insurance Literature celebrated its 300th issue, and Advertising and Marketing’s What’s New in Advertising and Marketing now has 561 subscribers although the chairman reports difficulty in getting contributors.

(Contd. on page 310)
Advisory Council Report
1972/73

Zoe Cosgrove

The Advisory Council is the body within SLA designated to represent the membership at large in interaction with the Board of Directors. At times getting it to act is like trying to start a fire with wet wood. Either one douses the wood with gasoline and risks burning down the cabin or one lives for a while with a lot of smoke and very little flame.

Over the past several years a lot of the smoke has been generated by a series of proposals to restructure the Council so that it might operate more efficiently. I am happy to report that finally on Jun 11 in Pittsburgh the Council cleared the air by adopting a motion to recommend that the Board prepare a Bylaws amendment whereby the Council would be dissolved and replaced by a bicameral body composed of a Division Cabinet and of a Chapter Cabinet. If adopted and implemented wisely, this should allow Council members to function more effectively in representing their Divisions and Chapters and reduce the smog in Council meetings considerably.

Since the Council represents a cross-section of the Association at large, bringing a motion before it is like taking a market survey. Among the proposals which did not sell this year were three to change aspects of the election process. One was that the defeated candidate for Association President-elect become Chairman-elect of the Advisory Council; a second, that candidates for Association-level office submit position statements to the membership prior to the election; the third, that the Bylaws be clarified to read that the two Association Directors be elected from a slate of four candidates rather than one each from a pair of nominees as at present. At Winter Meeting the Council also discussed but did not endorse a dues increase at this time.

However, on Jun 11 it did endorse two proposals. First, the Council recommended to the Board of Directors that a Special Committee on Translation Problems be established to focus the efforts of concerned members on the maintenance of the National Translations Center and related matters. Second, the Council adopted the resolution:

That the Special Libraries Association reaffirms its deep conviction that the heart of liberty resides in every person's right to know; and
That the Special Libraries Association opposes any erosion of the principles of the First Amendment by suppressive action of any governmental body; and
That the Special Libraries Association holds inviolate the constitutional rights of a free press, and the attendant freedom and responsibility of all who engage in the communications industries to gather and disseminate information without governmental coercion, so that full opportunity may exist for an informed citizenship to benefit from the basic constitutionally guaranteed freedom of expression.

Mrs. Cosgrove's annual report was presented at the Annual Meeting on June 13, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.
Chapter Liaison Officer
(Contd. from page 306)

However, interest sparked elsewhere, and Provisional Chapters in Kentucky, Mid-Missouri and Oregon were organized.

In addition to continuing the study of potential Chapter or Provisional Chapter areas, plans have been made to study whether actual boundaries of present Chapters can be determined from records in the archives, Chapter bylaws, previous CLO studies, and data derived from the System/3 records.

Chapter Activities

If there is any doubt as to where the SLA action is, it will be quickly dispelled by a look at the activities of the 38 Chapters and four Provisional Chapters. All of them have had a great variety of programs of highest professional value and their members have participated in above average numbers.

1. New Chapters and Provisional Chapters. Last June the Board of Directors took a significant step in instituting the concept of Provisional Chapters. SLA'ers in Hawaii were quick to take advantage and the first Provisional Chapter with nine members was approved at the Conference in Boston. The Hawaiian Pacific Provisional Chapter in one year has grown to full Chapter strength with more than 25 members. During the year three other Provisional Chapters were organized: Kentucky, Mid-Missouri, and Oregon.

Last June the Long Island Chapter's petition was approved by the Board; and in October, SLA spread its international wings to Europe with the authorization of the European Chapter. A petition for the Hudson Valley Chapter is ready for approval by the Board at this Conference.

Such an upsurge of enthusiasm among SLA members was not confined to the formation of new or Provisional Chapters, but was seen in all Chapters by their participation in programs and other activities.

2. Meetings. Library visits continue to be popular, but libraries seem to be used more as places to meet rather than as focal points of programs. Speakers remain popular, and their topics are concerned with issues—library or social—or with new techniques and technology. There were many joint meetings with ASIS, state and provincial library associations and the National Microfilm Association. Cooperation with other library groups was the focus of several Chapters' endeavors, and reflects the ever widening horizon of special librarianship.

3. Seminars and Workshops. A most significant development in the programs of Chapters is the increasing interest in seminars and workshops. Fully half of the Chapters had one or two day meetings, many in cooperation with other library associations or institutions. The subjects included information sources, automation, consultation, government documents, writing and translations. Several Chapters presented special library programs at regional library or educational meetings.

4. Projects. Chapter projects took the form of publications such as directories and union lists or of some form of service activity such as prison libraries, collecting books for the disadvantaged and helping flood damaged libraries.

5. Social Responsibility. Several Chapters have established committees to explore and to coordinate special librarians' roles in areas of social concern. Besides the special projects mentioned before, Chapters played strong roles in provincial, state and local affairs concerning library funding, library services, and library administration. Members of Chapters close to the meetings held by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science testified eloquently on behalf of special libraries.

6. Membership. Chapters responded in various ways to the drive for increased SLA membership. Several ideas were used, all depended on the efforts of individual members for their success; for example, inviting prospective members to a dinner meeting, surveying specific areas
to identify special librarians, having each member personally contact prospective members.

7. Student Activities. Chapters with library schools in their areas had many types of programs for students: library tours, rap sessions, prizes for papers, career day and briefing sessions on library automation.

8. Recruitment Consultation and Employment. Due to the economic situation, these were not strong activities this year. Several Chapters have combined recruitment with consultation or employment.

There was considerable interest on the part of the members in the SLA consultation service. One Chapter had several workshop sessions on consulting, and others compiled instructional materials.

Many Chapters have expressed a need for some form of employment information service, and have offered some solutions. They recognize, however, that more study is required before more can be done to provide this service.

9. Milestones. The Pittsburgh Chapter deserves many commendations this year, but we want to congratulate it especially on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

This brief summary does little justice to the wealth of activity that is recorded in the annual reports and bulletins of the SLA Chapters. The programs, the seminars and all other activities and interests are the result of much hard and intelligent work. To the Chapter officers, committee chairmen and committee members, congratulations for a successful year.

Miss Deuss's annual report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 13, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.

Division Liaison Officer
(Contd. from page 307)

Several publishing projects are in the planning or editorial stages: two members of Business & Finance began work on a 7th edition of the Directory of Business and Financial Services, the Urban Affairs Section of Social Sciences initiated a revision of the Glidden-Marchus classification scheme for urban affairs materials, and Insurance's A Uniform List of Insurance Subject Headings approaches completion.

Conference

The Division year culminates in Division programs at the Annual Conference. This year, approximately 50 program meetings will be held by Divisions. These meetings are in addition to the traditional tours, open houses, and business meetings. Three of the programs are sponsored by two or more Divisions, and three are sponsored jointly by Divisions and SLA Committees.

Four Divisions are hosting a total of eleven student guests at Pittsburgh. This activity is an expansion of the Public Utilities student guest program at the Boston Conference.

The DLO is reinstating a separate Conference planning meeting for Division officers. This meeting will take place immediately after the DLO meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 10.

The Divisions have reacted very favorably to the Board's acceptance of their suggestion for a reduction in the number of no-conflict sessions at conferences.

Contact with Other Professional Organizations

The Divisions view this activity as a serious responsibility. The following Di-
visions are engaged in regular contact with other professional organizations:

Documentation continues to contribute to the program of both Fall and National Computer Conferences; and the survey of libraries with operative automated systems, jointly sponsored by Documentation, ASIS, ALA/ISAD, and others has been completed. No results have been published.

Chemistry appoints a representative to the Division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society.

Engineering is exploring a liaison with the American Society for Engineering, Engineering Schools Libraries Division.

Business & Finance maintains a liaison with the Association of American Collegiate Schools of Business through the Division’s Committee on Standards for Collegiate Schools of Business.

Military Librarians are sponsoring a workshop at the Naval Research Laboratories in September.

Geography and Map maintains liaison with the Canadian Association of Map Librarians and the Western Association of Map Libraries.

Transportation maintains liaison with the U.S. Department of Transportation through an SLA/Transportation Research Information Committee.

Newspaper maintains regular contact with the American Newspaper Publishers Association by publishing Division news from time to time in the ANPA newsletter.

Picture maintains regular contact with the American Society of Picture Professionals.

Problems

Business & Finance’s experience with the film of one of its 1972 programs has not been as positive as was its videotaped 1970 program. Conversion from videotape to 16mm film, undertaken to make the film more widely usable, proved both expensive and unsuccessful; other divisions planning similar projects may find the B&F experience informative.

Several Division officers have resigned during the year, or have found themselves unable to fulfill their duties because of job changes, unemployment, or other reasons. Two Divisions were not represented at all at the Winter Meeting.

Biological Sciences, which was experiencing severe financial problems at this time last year, seems to be in somewhat improved shape thanks to frugal management, although continued belt-tightening is the order of the day.

The greatest ongoing problems are those of Division Conference program planning and coordination, and of finding Division officers who are willing and able to fulfill the responsibilities of their offices. The DLO can crack a whip from time to time, the Board of Directors can express unhappiness or even consternation, but Division members have a responsibility in this area also. That responsibility is twofold: 1) to participate actively in the work of the Division, and 2) to elect officers who are able and responsible people. Election to a Division office in SLA is not only an honor, it means a great deal of work during the term of office. The overwhelming majority of Division officers with whom I have had contact are hard-working and conscientious. However, I feel it necessary to note the problem in this report.

In conclusion, I hope this report demonstrates both the vitality of SLA’s Divisions and the importance of their contribution to the Association’s function as an organization of professionals.

*Mrs. Echelman’s report was presented at the Annual Meeting on Jun 13, 1973, during SLA’s 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh.*
Actions of the
Board (Jun 9/Jun 10/Jun 15)
Advisory Council (Jun 11)
Annual Meeting (Jun 13)

New Chapters—Establishment of the Hudson Valley Chapter, to include six New York counties north of New York City (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Ulster and Westchester) was authorized. Joan Schechtman (Union Carbide Corp., Tarrytown Technical Center, Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591) is president.

The Hawaiian Pacific Provisional Chapter, which was authorized in June 1972, has increased in number of members so that it was now authorized to be a regular Chapter. This brings to 41 the total number of SLA Chapters.

The Board approved the request of the Missouri Provisional Chapter to be called the Mid-Missouri Provisional Chapter.

An Oregon Provisional Chapter was authorized. There are now three SLA Provisional Chapters: Kentucky, Mid-Missouri and Oregon.

New Student Groups—Four new SLA Student Groups were approved, bringing to 14 the total number of SLA Student Groups. The new ones are C. W. Post Center of Long Island University; California State University, Fullerton; Emory University; and Indiana University.

An allotment of $25 will be paid to each SLA Student Group in FY73.

Resolution on Freedom to Communicate—The resolution, submitted by the New York Chapter, was discussed by the Advisory Council which recommended that the Board approve the resolution. The Board did approve the resolution; it will be specifically addressed to Clay Whitehead, White House Counsel on Communications. The statement (published elsewhere in this issue) will receive wide distribution.

Restructuring the Advisory Council—During recent years there have been recurring discussions concerning the role of Division representatives in the Advisory Council. The DLO submitted a proposal to restructure the Advisory Council by replacing the Advisory Council as it now exists with a Division Cabinet and Chapter Cabinet. It is proposed that the Division Cabinet would meet at the Annual Conference and in October, and would function primarily as a Conference planning body. The Chapter Cabinet would meet in January and at the Annual Conference to discuss Chapter business. The Chairman of each Cabinet would sit on the Board of Directors.

The Board referred the proposal to the Advisory Council which recommended its approval. Because implementation of such a proposal will require a major revision of the Bylaws and many procedures within the Association, the Board established a Special Committee to study the Association-wide implications of the proposal and to present recommendations in October.

Translations Matters—Concerned with the discontinuance of the funding of the National Translations Center (NTC) by the National Science Foundation as discussed at a Spring workshop on translations problems, the Rio Grande Chapter requested the Board to give support to NTC. After referral to the Advisory Council for consideration, the Council recommended establishment of a Special Committee on Translation Problems to focus attention on the National Translations Center and on related matters. The Board then authorized the establishment of such a Special Committee.

White House Conference on Libraries—A Joint Resolution (originating as a Senate Resolution) has been introduced by Senator Pell to authorize a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Sciences in 1976. The Conference would be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. An Advisory Committee of 28 members would be appointed. The Board endorsed the Conference as outlined in the Joint Resolution and requested the Executive Director to convey this support to Senator Pell and the Senate Education
Committee with the suggestion that SLA would welcome an opportunity to be consulted regarding members of the Advisory Committee.

Environmental Information—As a result of a recommendation of SLA's Representative to the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment (1972), the Board established a Special Committee on Environmental Information to coordinate information on environmental activities of individuals and units in SLA and related organizations, to transmit this information to the members, and to follow governmental activities in this field and to make appropriate recommendations.

SLA Scholarships—Four SLA scholarships of $2,000 each will be awarded for the academic year 1974/75.

It is anticipated that the Harry Belafonte concert during the Pittsburgh Conference will net approximately $1,500 for the SLA Scholarship Fund.

Because it is virtually impossible to evaluate academic records of foreign students (outside of the U.S. and Canada), scholarship applications will not be accepted from students outside of the United States and Canada.

Grants-in-Aid—The Board established a Fund titled the SLA Research Grants-in-Aid Fund to support, in whole or in part, research in special librarianship and its related techniques. It is the purpose of this Fund to provide modest support by SLA for as many worthwhile projects as possible. Specific procedures for implementation will be announced.

The Fund includes a gift of $1,000 from a retired member, Miss Helen Maginnis, and $4,000 from Association Funds. Divisions that have contributed to date include Aerospace ($500), Advertising and Marketing ($100), Insurance ($2,000), and Pharmaceutical ($1,000).

SLA Elections—The Southern California Chapter presented to the Advisory Council a proposed change in the Bylaws such that four candidates stand annually for the two positions of Director, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be elected. Even though the Advisory Council did not support the...
proposal, the Board approved the recommendation, and instructed the Bylaws Committee to prepare the necessary Bylaws revisions for presentation to the Board in October 1973.

1974 Toronto Conference—Barbara Weatherhead (Library, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, Toronto, Ontario) was named Conference Chairman for the 1974 Toronto Conference. Jean Orpwood (North York Public Library, Willowdale, Ontario) is Toronto Conference Program Chairman.

Publisher Relations Committee—Since the Association of American Publishers (AAP) does not have available funding for the questionnaire on the acquisitions procedures of librarians and the promotional practices of publishers that was to be prepared and distributed jointly between AAP and SLA’s Publisher Relations Committee, the Board instructed the SLA Committee to proceed with preparation of the questionnaire. It is expected that SLA will fund the survey in 1974.

Resolution on Freedom to Communicate

Whereas, Special librarians have the continuing professional responsibility to collect and disseminate factual data and information to the libraries’ various publics; and

Whereas, Special librarians are deeply concerned with increasing evidence on the part of governments at all levels in the United States to intimidate and coerce writers, publishers, and members of the broadcast media by attempting to compel disclosure of information received in confidence; and

Whereas, There have been instances of governmental threats directed against publishers and court actions or the threat of them to exercise prior restraint; and

Whereas, The U.S. Supreme Court has narrowly interpreted the First Amendment and the essential critical role of an independent press and publishing industry in a free society; and

Whereas, Members of the Special Libraries Association recognize and support the principle that enlightened choice is a basic right of every citizen in a free society; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association reaffirms its deep conviction that the heart of liberty resides in every person’s right to know; and be it further

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association opposes any erosion of the principles of the First Amendment by suppressive action of any governmental body; and be it further

Resolved, That the Special Libraries Association holds inviolate the constitutional rights of a free press and the attendant freedom and responsibility of all who engage in the communications industries to gather and disseminate information without governmental coercion so that full opportunity may exist for an informed citizenry to benefit from the basic constitutionally guaranteed freedom of expression.

Approved by the Board of Directors Jun 15, 1973.
Extra-Association Relations Policy

Purpose of Official and Public Statements

Association statements are usually made for one of the following reasons:

- Increase the awareness of special libraries and the importance of their present and future role.
- Enhance the public impression of librarianship and widen interests in special librarianship as a career.
- Cooperate with other professional associations, governmental units and other groups with similar interests.
- Delineate the position of the Association regarding matters of public significance that affect its membership.

Source of Association Statements

Statements should emanate from Association officers, representatives, Committee chairmen, Chapter presidents, Division chairmen, Section chairmen and members of the Headquarters professional staff who may speak or act officially on matters which are within their respective areas of official responsibility and on which they are fully informed. When circumstances require, an official may designate an alternate to exercise this privilege. The alternate should be equally qualified and should hold a related official capacity in the Association.

Preparation of Statements

When the Association’s official position is well-known, especially in writing, it should be quoted to ensure consistency of response. When used as background for local or special situations, a supplementary statement by the official is supplied to clarify the application.

Advice from higher Association authorities should be sought when the official position is not known. Without exception, controversial matters should be referred to the Association President and Executive Director when an official is drafting a statement that will reflect the Association’s position.

For uniformity, the concise description of SLA’s history, structure, publications and programs is ordinarily used in such statements, as it appears in the most recent version of the appropriate Association brochure.

Approval of New Association Statements

When time permits, statements of Association position or policy are referred to the Board of Directors for approval prior to release or use by any unit or representative of the Association.

When time does not permit referral to the full Board of Directors, the unit or representative refers a draft to the Executive Director and the President. If they concur with the draft, the Executive Director reports their release for use and distributes information copies to the full Board of Directors and includes the item on the agenda of its next meeting for ratification.

If either of them does not concur with the draft as submitted, the President makes the final decision to approve the draft for release, to rework the draft for release, or to declare that no statement may be made at that time. These transactions are also referred to the full Board of Directors and included on the agenda of its next meeting.

Professional Activities and Public Events

Participation in any professional activities and public events bringing credit to the Association is desirable. Invitations for others to participate in Special Libraries Association activities is equally desirable. In either case, decision rests with the authority appropriate to commit funds or action.

Affiliation, Contracts and Agreements

Association affiliation and disaffiliation with a society having objectives allied to those of Special Libraries Association is authorized by the Board of Directors (Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 1). Similarly a Chapter, Division or Section may affiliate and disaffiliate with a local or common interest group in accordance with the provisions of its own bylaws which have been approved by the Association authority; except that affiliation or disaffiliation with a national or international society must be approved by the Association Board of Directors. Notice of affiliation or disaffiliation is reported to Association Headquarters for information.

An agreement, contract or obligation entered into by any Association unit requires advance approval by the Association Board of Directors if liability exceeds the unit’s available or budgeted funds. All affiliate and contractual relationships shall be directed toward the best interest of the Association and shall protect its property and identity.

Adopted by the Board of Directors Jun 9, 1973.
Resolutions of Appreciation
Adopted at the Annual Meeting
Jun 13, 1973

That the appreciation of the Special Libraries Association be expressed to:

President Edward G. Strable;
The SLA Board of Directors and the
New York Office staff;
The 1973 Conference Committee and
the Pittsburgh Chapter, Special Libraries
Association;
All speakers and participants in the
various activities of the SLA 64th Annual
Conference;
All exhibitors for their educational
presentations and their continued sup-
port of the Association; and
The staff of the Pittsburgh Hilton and
the other participant hotels in Pittsburgh.

Luther E. Lee; Florence R. McMaster;
Maurice F. Rahilly; J. R. McKee, Chairman
“The future is with the flexible person.” “In a period of unprecedented change, those who do not plan will not survive.” Some thoughts from SLA’s 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh . . . Pittsburgh, “The Renaissance City” . . . where it all happened.

Appropriate . . . that a city whose leaders many years ago determined the importance of planning for the future . . . that this city would host SLA’s 1973 Conference focusing on “Wide Angle View of the Future.”

Viewed from The Point, Pittsburgh shows itself to be a city of many faces: steel and glass superstructures . . . antiquated ornate buildings. Picturesque sights . . . Duquesne incline, Mt. Washington, college campuses . . . renovated Heinz Hall.

And, of course, steel mills . . . Andrew Carnegie . . . libraries.

This is the city that beckoned to SLA Conference attendees . . . but there was work to be done. Board, Committee, Division meetings; Advisory Council; Annual Meeting. Program meetings to deal with the essence of the profession . . . issues of importance to discuss and consider carefully—government documents, copyright, freedom to communicate, new technology and information products.

At week’s end, SLA’ers would once again return home more knowledgeable in their fields . . . more aware of the environment in which they must function . . . and looking forward already to next year’s opportunity to expand further their limitless horizons.
A Pittsburgh Correspondent

There could hardly have been a more appropriate setting for a conference with the theme, “Wide Angle View of the Future” than Pittsburgh at The Point. Here is a city which has wrestled with the undesirable products of technology for more than twenty years—long before other major cities began to tackle them. All of the elements of environmental crisis being coped with are present in Pittsburgh. The compactness of the downtown area, almost the feeling of being on an island, has a bearing on the friendliness of the natives and their pride in their town.

As to the convention facilities, the aesthetic qualities of The Point area made an impression on all conferees, especially those who took the boat ride Sunday evening. It was a pity that only one hotel, the Hilton, was on The Point. The logistic problems of getting across town to the rest of the hotels proved particularly trying in the summer heat. “Has anyone seen the shuttle bus?”

Fortunately the exhibits and general meetings were held at the Hilton. The exhibit area was larger and somewhat more varied than in previous years.

The Plenary Session speakers did a fine job of carrying out the theme of the Conference. Would that their papers had been available for purchase. (This is a hint for the handling of papers next year.) Making Advisory Council meetings pleasurable as well as productive is a tall order, but attractive Zoe Cosgrove managed to do just that.

One of the success criteria for a conference is that there be an area where all conferees converge at least several times a day so that sooner or later one bumps into everyone one really wants to see. Happily such a spot was provided at the confluence of the exhibit area, the elevators, and the information desk on the second floor of the Hilton. It was crowded and noisy at times, but everything one really needed to find out about was available there. That is a single point of conference strategy so often missed. Congratulations to the local arrangers.

The program was so good and my activities schedule so hopelessly conflicting that by Tuesday afternoon I was in a lather of happy frustration. To cap it off all 47 (count ’em) contributed papers were crowded into one-half of one afternoon (2:00-3:30 Tuesday). Half the fun is meeting the authors of these papers, but the schedule didn’t allow for interaction. I do implore the ’74 Conference Program Chairman to spread the contributed papers out over at least two full afternoons and to have them in one hotel for us confirmed meeting hoppers. Some may frown on meeting hopping; nevertheless, it is an excellent way to contact librarians who are in a position to give technical advice.

Not all of the Division Programs correlated to the futuristic theme; however, one which was “right on” was “Tools of the Future—Possibilities or Probabilities?” chaired by the Documentation Division. One of the most fascinating talks was “Science Looks at ESP” by Henry W. Pierce. Confessional was provided by the Biological Science Division, the theme of whose meeting was, “Do Librarians Prevent or Promote Entropy in Information Networks?”

The dazzling array of tours including Frank Lloyd Wright’s house “Falling-
"water" left me with the conviction that Pittsburgh has much to offer as a vacation mecca and is very underrated in this regard. The banquet Wednesday evening with its international menu was a delightful departure from the usual roast beef or chicken. It competed favorably with the romantic restaurants across the river from The Point on the bluff. Riding the cable car up the bluff and viewing the Golden Triangle reflected in the river conjured up reminiscences of San Francisco in ’71.

In the headhunter division my impressions of the Employment Clearinghouse were that: 1) it was perhaps the most compelling reason for some of the conferees to come to Pittsburgh, and 2) the job market has improved over last year.

One unexpected plus was the great number of Canadians and other international visitors at the Conference. We can truly boast that SLA has an international following.

My overall impression of this 64th Annual Conference was that there was actually too much program. In the struggle to synthesize its content into some set of rules for decision making to take the stress out of future shock, I found myself overwhelmed with the breadth and scope of this program. The Plenary Session speakers came closest to providing the integration and philosophic perspective for meeting the future positively.

I would strongly recommend, therefore, that SLA consider publishing the proceedings of this conference; because, even if most of the papers do get published in some fashion, their utility is enhanced when they are brought together for comparison under the theme of the future of librarianship.

Congratulations to the Conference Committee for successfully meeting the challenge of the theme, “Wide Angle View of the Future.”

Joan Maier
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
Boulder, Colo. 80302
Program

Expectations for the Future

Plenary Session I speakers (l. to r.) Leonard C. Staisey (Chairman, Allegheny County Commissioners), Richard W. Cottam (Political Science Department, University of Pittsburgh), Jerome B. Schneewind (Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh), Irving Wender (Director, Energy Research Center, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh), and Robert E. Fidoten (Pittsburgh Conference Chairman). Absent from the photo is Ronald R. Davenport (Dean, Duquesne University, School of Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Part of the audience at Monday's Plenary Session I.

In the midst of a blistering heat wave, Congressman Mike McCormack addressed a joint luncheon of the Natural Resources, Nuclear Science, and Public Utilities Divisions on “Energy for the Future.” The address received much attention from the Pittsburgh media. Here Congressman McCormack attends press conference arranged by Mary Vasilakis, retiring chairman of the Conference Publicity Committee.
Planning for the Future

Plenary Session II speakers: (seated l. to r.) M. Garland Reynolds, Jr. (vice-president, Welton-Becket and Associates, Atlanta, Ga.), Robert Pease (Executive Director, Allegheny Conference on Community Development, Pittsburgh), Ernest Doerschuk (state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.), Joseph Falgione (president, Pennsylvania Library Association); (standing l. to r.) Allen Kent (director, Office of Communications Programs, University of Pittsburgh), Maurice J. Mascarenhas (executive consultant, Sewickley, Pa.), Florence McKenna (deputy conference chairman), Fidoten.

Larry K. Volin, deputy assistant executive secretary, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, discussed trends and legislation in employment of the handicapped.

Letter from Pittsburgh

Before the “Wide Angle View of the Future” at The Point began, there was Association work to be done at the Board and Committee meetings. The New York Chapter presented a resolution on freedom to communicate at the Saturday session, and it was referred by the Board to the Advisory Council meeting Monday night.

I’m amazed at all the matters the Association and the Board cope with, and how much work is done each year by officers, committees and staff. There’s much more to SLA than the Annual Conference and Chapter meetings.

Arriving early in Pittsburgh, I could explore the city and meet old friends before the Conference schedule became too busy. Saturday night we had dinner in Market Square, home of innumerable jazz spots, and there were many restaurants to sample on Mt. Washington with glorious views of the city.

The Hilton was surrounded by greenery; and it was pleasant to walk down to The Point or make a quick canter around the hotel before starting the day’s meetings. It was difficult to imagine that during last year’s floods the rivers rose to the lobby.

My “press” pass for Special Libraries got me into the Viennese Table reception for first conference attendees on Sunday. I needed to attend, you understand, not to sample the cascade of calories on the table, but to see the film and locate first attendees from the New York Chapter.

This affair is usually scheduled to coincide with the Chapter and Division Officers’ meetings, but I think it would be helpful to have a Chapter representative in attendance—possibly the Membership Chairman.

Everything really gets underway at the Exhibitors’ Conference-wide Reception—meeting old friends, arranging dates, and promising exhibitors to return when things are less crowded. I usually have some kind of project to check on, and this year I was looking for colorful boxes for journals, and new indexing services. There are quite a number of firms doing literature searches and apparently making a living at it—a rather interesting point when you consider that librarians are often at a loss to justify the library’s budget. My favorite give-away was the “Let us be your man in Washington” black bag.

Floating down the three rivers Sunday evening on the Party Liner’s top deck was delightful. We were fortunate to have two ex-residents pointing out the landmarks, while the combo rocked and the city lights blossomed.

On our return, the open houses began, and the meeting and mingling continued. Some of the suites were treated to a fireworks display.

I preferred having the First Plenary Session Monday morning instead of Sunday evening—I can’t imagine “Expectations for the Future” sandwiched in between the Reception and the open houses. The speakers were excellent and their forecasting interesting. In the Tuesday session, “Planning for the Future,” Maurice Mascarenhas defined planning as “making today’s decisions, keeping tomorrow in mind,” and gave a neat “how to do it” presentation with one foot on a plane for South America. A word of caution from Mascarenhas: “The future belongs to those who prepare for it.”

Decisions on which luncheons, what contributed papers sessions, committee and division meetings to attend were numerous and difficult. The Publishing Division’s program on copyright, CIP, ISBN, ISSN, and streamlined acquisitions, were areas I needed, and were well done. Copyright, of course, is a matter of extreme importance to all SLA’ers. I was sorry to miss the government documents meeting (which may become annual).

No matter what divisions they belonged to, all members seemed to have a difficult
time choosing, and there were many remarks about how useful and interesting the programs were. Some standouts were Irving Klempner (pictured and quoted in the Pittsburgh papers) on availability of government information (his paper appears elsewhere in this issue); Congressman Moorhead on individual rights and privacy; a panel led by Bertram Gross on social indicators; and Harry Schachter discussing housing and new communities.

On Monday, the Advisory Council, at the Board’s request, discussed and approved the New York Chapter’s resolution on freedom to communicate, recommended the establishment of a special committee on translation problems, and recommended changing the Advisory Council to a bicameral body. These actions were reported to the Board on Friday.

A double treat was planned for the Annual Scholarship Event, Harry Belafonte and Heinz Hall—the latter being an elaborate movie palace of the 1930’s that has been restored to its original marble, gilt, and crystal-chandelied elegance.

In spite of all efforts, the Annual Business Meeting went the customary three hours. From my rather limited experience, I have observed that debate on student dues brings everyone to the microphones. Gilles Frapier seemed to be mentally discarding page after page of his inaugural address as the debate and votes continued. Even so, it was a good speech with an appropriate closing appeal (in French) to get to work!

The alternation of awards and courses at the “Salute to All Nations” banquet worked well. We were disappointed that the New York Chapter didn’t get an award for the Chapter that has spun off the most Chapters in the last year, for with over 1,000 members, we’ll never win the membership award for greatest percentage of increase in members. Marjorie Hyslop won the 1973 Professional Award; Sara Aull was the Hall-of-Famer; and the first gold pill box award went to Frank McKenna. The funicular trip to the top of Mt. Washington for drinks and the view finished the evening beautifully.

Thursday’s Division tours went in all directions to Fort Ligonier, Fallingwater, University of Pittsburgh, Westinghouse’s Nuclear Center, Carnegie-Mellon, the U.S. Bureau of Mines’ Bruceton Center, and a rolling mill, which before this Conference, was about all I knew about Pittsburgh. In the evening Mt. Washington’s many restaurants were extremely busy; it was the last chance for most of us to relax over dinner with a view of Pittsburgh.

There were a few additional meetings on Friday, and I went with the Museums, Arts & Humanities and Picture Divisions to the Selma Burke Center and Old Economy, an imaginative combination of present-day and 19th century community action.

The new Board of Directors met, and among other items of business unanimously approved the New York Chapter’s resolution and made plans to implement it. The resolution and a report of Board and Council actions appear elsewhere in this issue. It seemed longer than a week since we had arrived at The Point, but I left with the feeling, “That’s done. What’s next?”

Doris Lee Schild
IBM Systems Research Institute
New York

Heinz Chapel, University of Pittsburgh.
SLA Business

Retiring Advisory Council Chairman Zoe Cosgrove presents the "Heff" award to incoming chairman Mary McNierney Grant.

Advisory Council officers 1973/74—Chairman-Elect Roger M. Martin and Grant.

Advisory Council voting

SLA members speaking at Advisory Council

PETRU

GODFREY

KLASSEN

Special Libraries
Rituals of the SLA Presidency—
A New Year Begins

A token gift for SLA’s Now "Ex-Pres"
The Gavel from Strable to Frappier from Ex Ex-Pres Gonzalez

The Chain of Office (getting tangled with the Hawaiian Lei) to make it official
Browsing Through the Exhibits

A record number of nearly 100 exhibitors displayed their latest publications, equipment, services, and information products for Conference viewing. Visitors to the Exhibit Area included guests from the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Library Associations. Attendees put the exhibitors' knowledge to work—observing, questioning, listening, learning. As an added surprise, raffle drawings were held for the three days of exhibit activities. The three lucky attendees to receive sets of stainless steel flatware were Howard Rovelstad, Dorothy Dailey, and Marguerite Soroka. Exhibitors also provided door prizes, raffles, and giveaway promotions of their own—including one exhibitor's aphid-eating ladybugs!

Flowers from Hawaii

Eleanor Chong (left) and Mary Matsuoka, representatives of SLA's new Hawaiian Pacific Chapter. They presented SLA President-Elect Frappier and President Strable with live Hawaiian leis during the banquet.

Visitors from Abroad at Plenary Session I: Masaro Sugimura (Tokyo, Japan), Nadvukar Shetge (Bombay, India), and Kim Hal Yong (Seoul, Korea).
A Bird’s-eye View

To help carry out the banquet theme “A Salute to All Nations,” the Pittsburgh Tamburitzans presented a colorful pageant of music, song and dance of the Yugoslav People.

EMPLOYMENT CLEARINGHOUSE AT SLA PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE

Richard Griffin, manager, SLA Membership Department, reports that 115 members registered for 62 job openings at the Employment Clearinghouse. This 2:1 ratio of applicants to openings is a great improvement over the 3:1 ratio at the 1972 Boston Conference.

All but 12 of the openings required a Master’s Degree in Library Science. One opening required a PhD; another required teaching experience. The majority of the positions required a minimum of 2 to 3 years’ experience.

Starting salaries for the positions posted ranged from $9,000 to $17,000, with a breakdown as follows:

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Twenty-nine of the openings were in college or university libraries, 26 were in libraries associated with business or industry, five were in public libraries, and one was in a government library.

Student Relations Officer Lucille Whalen greets some young SLA’ers at the First Conference Attendees reception.
Conference Committee

Mary Vasilakis, Publicity Committee Chairman, discusses Conference publicity plans with Andrenette Smith, a member of the Committee.

Visitors busily at work in the Conference Headquarters/Press Room.

A man in a hurry—Dr. Robert Fidoten, Pittsburgh Conference Chairman.

The lady responsible for the Pittsburgh Conference Program—Dr. Virginia Sternberg.

Peggy Hinchcliff, President of the Pittsburgh Chapter, welcomes SLA to The Point.
Four $2,000 scholarships were awarded by Special Libraries Association for graduate study in librarianship leading to a master's degree in library or information science. The awards are for the 1973/74 academic year. The announcement was made by SLA President Edward G. Strable at the Annual Banquet.

Carolyn Niles Davis (Newport News, Virginia) received the BA' from the College of William and Mary in 1970 and has been documentalist and now head of the Central Information Processing Group, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. A member of SLA, Mrs. Davis plans to attend the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Janet Suzanne Kontje (Bayonne, New Jersey) received the BA in French from Douglass College in 1973. She has worked in the college library and hopes to find a position in the language department of an academic library after attendance at Catholic University of America Graduate Library School.

Elleni Kulopulos Koch (Amherst, Massachusetts) received the BA with Individual Concentration (pre-library administration) from the University of Massachusetts in 1973. During college she was employed in the university library. Mrs. Koch plans to attend the School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany after which she expects to enter special library administration in either a science or art library.

Dennis Ray Petticoffer (Pasadena, California) received the BA in English in 1970 from University of California at Irvine and the MA in English from California State College at Fullerton in 1972. His present employment as a reference assistant in the Millikan Library at the California Institute of Technology has influenced his desire to become a reference librarian in a special library. Mr. Petticoffer plans to attend the University of Southern California School of Library Science.
Awards

The SLA Annual Banquet is traditionally the time of Association award-giving—and this year was no exception. The Association Awards are described on these pages.

The evening was graced by the theme “A Salute to All Nations,” which was carried out memorably through the entire evening. Each course was from a different country’s cuisine; the table prizes were dolls with costumes of various countries; and the entertainment presented the Pittsburgh Tamburitzans with song and dance of the Yugoslav people.

SLA President Edward Strable presided, aided and abetted by President-Elect Gilles Frappier. Two members of the Hawaii Pacific Chapter (Mary Matsuoka and Eleanor Chong) began the evening festively by presenting Mr. Strable and Mr. Frappier with authentic Hawaiian leis flown in from Hawaii.

SLA PROFESSIONAL AWARD

The 1973 Special Libraries Association Professional Award was presented to Marjorie R. Hyslop, previously joint editor of Metal Abstracts and Metal Abstracts Index and director of metals information, American Society of Metals. This award, the highest recognition granted by SLA, is made in recognition of a specific major achievement in, or contribution to, the field of librarianship and information science.

The SLA Professional Award is noted by an engrossed scroll and engraved sterling silver ingot.

Miss Hyslop’s entire career has been devoted to the field of metals literature, both in an editorial capacity and in information retrieval. She designed a literature classification scheme which subdivided the field of metallurgy, and which later served as the basis for the ASM/SLA Metallurgical Literature Classification. She worked very closely with an ASM project which resulted in a machine indexing system. She now serves as consultant for ASM, Copper Development Association and NFAIS, and has recently published a book on information sources for metals literature.

In recognition of her accomplishments in the control of information services in metals literature, Miss Hyslop is awarded this mark of recognition.

Marjorie Hyslop is warmly congratulated by Efren Gonzalez.
CHAPTER GROWTH AWARD

An engraved gavel was awarded to the Wisconsin Chapter for the 1972 Chapter Growth Award. Their 45.8% gain in all member categories was the highest for the year. The Oklahoma Chapter was second with a 40.8% gain. The Louisiana Chapter ran a close third with a 40.4% membership gain.

H. W. WILSON COMPANY AWARD

A scroll and $200 were awarded to the winner of the H. W. Wilson Company Award for the best paper published in Special Libraries. The winning paper is “The Special Library Budget” (published in the Nov 1972 issue) by Dean Tudor.

SLA HALL OF FAME/1973

Sara Aull was elected to the SLA Hall of Fame/1973. An engrossed scroll and engraved medallion were presented to Miss Aull during the Annual Banquet. The citation appears in the April 1973 issue of Special Libraries, p.207.
As the 1973 SLA Pittsburgh Annual Conference draws to a close—as meeting rooms are emptied; exhibit booths torn down—as the Pittsburgh members and now Past President Strable breathe a sigh of relief...

. . . SLA's northern members begin to plan and work for the coming Association year—simultaneously the year of the first SLA Canadian President Gilles Frappier and of the 1974 Toronto Conference.

Toronto SLA'ers (l. to r.) Donna Ivey (Toronto Chapter President), Barbara Weatherhead (1974 Toronto Conference Chairman), and Jean Orpwood (1974 Toronto Conference Program Chairman).
SLA STUDENT GROUPS

University of Illinois—The group held its organizational meeting with elections in early January. On the 8th of February group members attended the joint SLA-Chicago Library Club dinner and meeting at the Chicago Art Institute. In late February and early March a party followed by a bake sale promoted group cohesiveness and built up the treasury. The libraries of the Leo Burnett Co., the CNA Insurance Co., and the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. received the group in March for tours of their facilities. The student group was the guest of the Central Illinois Special Librarians, an informal group of SLA members, in April. Peter Maggs, Professor, College of Law, University of Illinois addressed the group on the topic of copyright law. In May, Richard Wallace, special librarian at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., spoke to the group concerning the ADM library.

State University of New York at Albany—Student members attended the Upstate New York Chapter on Data Bases in the Sciences at Rochester and Budgeting Processes at Clinton, N.Y., during the fall semester. Some members also attended the annual conference in Washington, D.C. In addition, two lectures were sponsored by the group during the fall term. Dr. Richard Archer, Curator of the Chapin Collection of Williams College, spoke on rare books and special collections; Eric Bryant, Borough Librarian, Widnes, England, and author of Music Librarianship, spoke on music collections.

During the spring semester the Student Group co-sponsored with the Upstate New York Chapter a video taped lecture on the use of Biological Abstracts and Biological Index by Ann Farrar of BIOSIS. In April Joseph Dagnese of Purdue University presented the John Cotton Dana Lecture on Cooperation between Academic and Special Libraries. Later in the month the Student Group presented seminars on special libraries to 210 high school students visiting the SUNYA School of Library and Information Science. May activities for the group consisted of participation in the ASIS spring meeting on Telecommunication and Library Networks held on the SUNYA campus and attendance at the SLA Upstate Chapter meeting on Bibliometrics held at Binghamton. At this meeting two student members received prizes in the SLA Student Paper contest.

Simmons College—The SLA Student Group commenced its activities in October with a tour of the Countway Library of Medicine. Diverse subjects including the architecture of the building, the Medlars system, and the rare book collection were discussed.

John Stewart, Assistant Director for Archives of the John F. Kennedy Library was our guest speaker in November. He discussed the concept of presidential libraries, the Kennedy Library, and oral history.

In February our guest speaker was Natalie Nicholson, recently appointed Director of the M.I.T. Libraries. During an informal dialogue Miss Nicholson answered questions concerning the future of librarianship, women's salaries and opportunities in the library field, and the problems encountered by the Director of a library like M.I.T.

Two speakers, Harry Baum, Director of World Meetings Information Center, and Barbara A. Spence, Editor of Proceedings in Print, were guests at our March meeting. These speakers offered us an introduction to some of the problems of obtaining and disseminating information about conferences and their publications. Discussing her involvement with a local community center and with the Mohawk Indians, Ms. Spence also stressed the need for librarians today to become socially aware and active.

Dr. Frank McKenna, Executive Director of SLA, spoke here in April, his first SLA Student Group Meeting. Dr. McKenna shared with us some of his experiences as a participant in the 20th Anniversary activities of SENTOKYO, the Special Libraries Association of Japan. He also spoke on “Information Pollution” (Special Libraries 64 (nos.5/6): 245-250 (May/Jun 1973).

We acknowledge with thanks the interest and support of the Boston SLA Chapter. In addition to welcoming us at their Chapter Meetings, they have attended our meetings and have published announcements and reports of our activities in their chapter Bulletin. We also wish to thank our Faculty Advisor, Professor James M. Matarazzo, for his guidance.

University of Oregon—The continued efforts of Assistant Professor Robert Berk to establish an SLA student chapter at the University of Oregon bore fruit when our group became the sixth to be formally established by SLA in February 1972.
Most of the energy of the new group was directed toward building a job placement file. The membership also successfully arranged two popular programs: the first an Institute for Scientific Research film presentation and second, a John Cotton Dana Lecture presented by International Special Libraries Director, Mark Baer. (Mr. Baer's lecture on the "Special Library in Industry" was so well received that we have since published it in book form.)

The group has grown to 41 members. It maintains an active program of touring special libraries. To date the group has visited 13 libraries in the Eugene, Portland and Seattle areas. In November 1972 and again in March 1973 we sponsored guest lecturers at the university: the first by information storage and retrieval expert, Ben Jones, on the inner workings of the Oregon Total Information System and the second a presentation by rare book librarian, George Van Schaak, on book binding and oversewing.

In January 1973 a "Careers in Information" workshop was sponsored. The program was designed to acquaint non-librarians and students with the range of careers in librarianship.

This year we contributed to the formation of the new Oregon chapter of SLA and also worked with the long standing Pacific Northwest chapter by developing the program for the Chapter's April Conference. The program was entitled: "The Literature of Law and the Special Librarian."

One additional project has been the compilation and publication of a directory of specialized libraries and information resources in the Eugene area.
LTP Reports to SLA

The Library Technology Program has completed a new series of evaluations of library catalog cards. Twenty-seven lines of cards were tested by the Chicago Paper Testing Laboratory to see whether they conform to the American National Standard for Permanent and Durable Library Catalog Cards. The test results (Mar 1973 Library Technology Reports) indicate that three of twenty-seven card stocks being distributed by library supply companies conform to the ANSI standard. Yet the tests also show that since the adoption of the standard, there has been some improvement in the paper stock being used for cards.

Two microform reader/printers manufactured by the 3M Company have recently been evaluated by William R. Hawken for LTP. The results appear in the March and July issues of LTR.

The United States Testing Company has completed the performance testing of five record players and eleven sound-filmstrip projectors for LTP (results in May LTR). The reports on the two stereophonic and three monophonic record players were published in the Jan 1973 and Nov 1972 issues of Library Technology Reports, respectively.

COMING EVENTS

Aug 13–14. NATO Advanced Study Institute in Information Science . . . at College of Librarianship Wales, Aberystwyth. Contact: Michael J. Cooke, Liaison and Training Officer at the College.

Aug 25–Sep 1. IFLA, Conference . . . in Grenoble, France. For information: M. Wijnstroom, General Secretary, IFLA, P.O. Box 9128, The Hague, Netherlands.


Sep 4–6. VidExpo 73, 3rd international video marketing conference. Sponsored by Billboard Publications, Inc. . . . at The Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Sep 5–14. European Summer School . . . in Liverpool, England. Theme: Library and Information Services and the New Europe. Contact: W. H. Snape, Director, Department of Library and Information Studies, Liverpool Polytechnic, Tithebarn St., Liverpool L2 2ER.

Sep 10–11. 8th CODATA General Assembly . . . in Stockholm. For information: CODATA, Westendstrasse 19, Frankfurt/Main.
Sep 15. Alumni Association of the School of Library Science, Simmons College, workshop . . . in Boston. Theme: The Slide as a Communication Tool. Contact: Mary Jane Doherty, Director of Alumnae Affairs, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Sep 21. Map Workshop . . . at Western Illinois University, Macomb. Registration: June Tenchhoff, Western Illinois University, Department of Continuing Education.

Sep 23–26. ASLIB, 47th Annual Conference . . . at University of Bath.


Oct 11–13. SLA Board of Directors . . . at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.


Oct 13. “Food and the Consumer—Basics and Sources” seminar . . . at Stouffer’s Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, Mo. Sponsor: SLA Greater St. Louis Chapter. Contact Mrs. Doris B. Marshall, Ralph Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188, by Sep 29.


Oct 27. Medical Library Association, New York Regional Group, Fall Meeting . . . at Rockefeller University, York Avenue and 66th Street, New York. Contact: Mrs. Jacqueline Picciano, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10010.


FUTURE MEETINGS

1974


Jan 31–Feb 2. SLA Winter Meeting . . . at Royal Inn on the Wharf, San Diego, Calif.

Feb 14–15. LARC Institute on Cooperative Library Automation . . . at University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Contact: Executive Secretary, LARC Association, P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, Ariz. 85282.


May 23–24. LARC Institute on Serials Data Bases . . . at Quebec Hilton Hotel. Contact: Executive Secretary, LARC Association, P.O. Box 27235, Tempe, Ariz. 85282.


Jun 21-27. Canadian Library Association ... in Winnipeg.

Jun 29-27. American Association of Law Libraries ... at Hilton Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

Jul 7-13. ALA ... in New York City.

Aug 5-10. IFIP Congress 74 ... in Stockholm, Sweden. Contact: U.S. Committee for IFIP Congress 74, Box 426, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.


Oct 3-5. SLA Board of Directors ... at Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Oct 13-17. ASIS, 37th Annual Meeting ... in Atlanta.

1975

Jan 16-18. SLA Winter Meeting ... at St. Petersburg Hilton, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Jan 19-23. ALA Midwinter Meeting ... at San Francisco Hilton and Sheraton Palace, San Francisco, Calif.

Mar 31-Apr 4. Catholic Library Association ... in St. Louis, Mo.

Jun 2-7. Medical Library Association, 74th Annual Meeting ... at the Statler Hilton, Cleveland.

Jun 8-12. SLA, 66th Annual Conference ... at Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jun 29-Jul 5. ALA ... in San Francisco.

Jul 2-7. American Association of Law Libraries ... at Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct 2-4. SLA Board of Directors ... at the Gramercy Park Hotel, New York.

Nov 2-6. ASIS, 38th Annual Meeting ... in Boston.

1976

Jan 18-24. ALA Midwinter Meeting ... in Chicago.

Jun 6-10. SLA, 67th Annual Conference ... at Brown Palace and Currigan Convention Center, Denver, Colo.

Jun 13-18. Medical Library Association, 75th Annual Meeting ... in Minneapolis, Minn.

Jun 20-26. ALA ... in Atlantic City.


Oct 31-Nov 4. ASIS, 39th Annual Meeting ... at the San Francisco Hilton.

1977

Jan 30-Feb 5. ALA Midwinter Meeting ... at Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels, Washington, D.C.

Jun 5-9. SLA, 68th Annual Conference ... at New York Hilton, N.Y.


Jun 19-25. ALA ... in Detroit.


1978

Jan 22-28. ALA Midwinter Meeting ... in Chicago.

Jun 4-8. SLA 69th Annual Conference ... in Atlanta.

Jun 25-Jul 1. ALA ... in Chicago.
This conference concerning the on-line computer applications to library problems should have something for everyone. It has the enthusiastic proponents of the on-line computer as well as the computer gadfly Ellsworth Mason.

Mason does not give the "computerators" any peace. He has never seen a computer he could like, no matter what it was doing. He says that "library computerization still wears a jaunty mantle, like that of Superman, which cloaks it from rules that govern every other aspect of librarianship."

Mason is right and at the same time is wrong. He does not attack the real accomplishments that have been made with the computer. His major argument is the cost and the computer's effectiveness. He is probably very right when viewing the computer only from cost. The on-line computer is bringing to the library profession another dimension which was not possible with the batch utilization. Mason does not want to acknowledge that the computer is here to stay and is a useful device. He seems to want to remain hostile to the machine.

At one time my standard statement about the computer was that it was too small, too slow, and too expensive. After a look at the on-line computers which have been exhibited recently, I no longer will be persuaded that the computer is too small or too slow. It is as big and fast as any librarian needs. The television-like displays are almost instantaneous in transferring information from the computer memory. I no longer berate the computer as not being capable. When it comes to cost, I am with Mason. But then we need to have several institutions working with the on-line computer to demonstrate to the rest of us that the machine is not only capable, but cost effective.

In the concluding summary chapter of this book, Glyn Evans takes Mason to task. Evans states that "Mason is a brilliant performer. His enviable command of language, his elegant turns of phrase . . . bedazzle and bemuse us to our— and his—loss. For his supporters are hypnotized by the silken glitter of his top hat as he soft shoes his cane-twirling, spats-twinkling, white-spotted way across the stage. And his opponents, infuriated and goaded, attack the shadow of his cape and not the substance of his argument."

Evans goes on to attack Mason's position that the computer designers dare not think about the basic problem computers pose to librarianship. Evans states, "There is no evidence that the computer threatens bibliographic procedures or records, indexes or abstracts, reference services, accounting systems, book publishing and the thousand other areas in which it affects the daily activities of librarianship."

But this book is more than a dialog between Mason and Evans. There are many concrete descriptions of on-line systems in use. For instance, there is the paper by James Fayollat entitled "On-Line Serials Control at UCLA."

Lancaster has edited a book which is the first one that I am aware of solely devoted to on-line systems for use in library operations. The exhibit at the 1972 ASIS Annual Meeting, connecting a data bank in Germany with an on-line display in Washington and giving more or less instantaneous replies, is an accomplishment which is important for its own sake. Economic considerations are secondary. This demonstration worked, and above all else, it proves the capability of the computer. The data banks of NASA STAR, AEC, NSA, AIAA IAA, Engineering Index, and others were available for searching in Washington on a computer located in Germany. The on-line computer is here and it works. The next step is to make it cost effective.

This next step is not going to be an easy one nor will Ellsworth Mason grease the way. To my way of thinking, Mason is throwing sand at experimental devices. Reading the papers from this conference will certainly illuminate the practical applications of the on-line computer. If you are considering the use of the on-line computer, here is a book you need. If you want to find out the experience others have had with their on-line computers, the papers in this book will go a long way toward informing you. A successful demonstration of the on-line computer is the most powerful argument that exists.

Massie Bloomfield
Hughes Aircraft Corporation
Culver City, Calif. 90230


This is the eighth book in the Reader Series in Library and Information Science (Paul Wasserman is the series editor). "Readers" of this kind are designed to bring together primarily periodical literature for the convenience of students taking a specific course. Academic research libraries find books of this type an impregnation and a blessing. On the one hand instructors who produce books of this kind avoid the need for libraries to place periodicals on reserve for students. On the other hand, the book is merely a package of reprints of articles already owned. Unfortunately, writers will quote from the Reader rather than from the source journal, producing bibliographic confusion.

In reviewing a book of this kind one has to examine the concept of the course which the editor-teacher has evolved before the relevance of the articles can be discussed. Certainly Ms. Sewell has a presentation that is comprehensive, taking up such subjects as the profession of medical librarianship, the environment of medical libraries, the types of libraries (administratively) and organization for service with a final section on medical library networks. The student who comprehends and can put meaning into this general organization will be well prepared to function in the environment of medical libraries.
The major difficulty I find with the selection of articles is the emphasis placed on physician education and services supporting research. The majority of individuals in the health professions are not physicians. Where and how do pharmacists, nurses, dental hygienists, and others gain access to the scholarly record and what is the institutional support of their education? The environment which describes medical libraries is the combination of its users. Although the literature covering services may be sparse and less quantitative for other than physicians and researchers, it would perhaps be more informative and balanced if the needs of auxiliary medical professionals were also included. Hospitals operate more medical libraries than other institutions. Even though there is a subsection on hospital libraries, it is difficult from the articles included to understand the importance of hospital libraries in supporting health care. Similarly, the section on medical library networks does not reveal how the hospital library as an institution fits into the growing network structures.

A member of the Medical Library Association will find little that is new to him in this Reader since almost one-half of the articles are from the Association’s Bulletin, four-fifths of which are selected from nine issues. The practicing medical librarian may have a difficult time relating his work to the content of the remainder of the articles. In summary, the articles of this Reader, supported by a discussion which “reads between the lines,” can surely provide a basis for a stimulating course in medical librarianship.

Vern M. Pings
Wayne State University
Detroit, Mich. 48202

AUDIT REPORT

Jan 1, 1972-Dec 31, 1972

Board of Directors of
Special Libraries Association, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances and the related statement of income, expenses and changes in fund balances present fairly the financial position of Special Libraries Association, Inc. at December 31, 1972 and its income, expenses and changes in fund balances for the year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Our examination of these statements was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

60 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004
Mar 23, 1973

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

(Notes to Financial Statements on page 342.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets:</th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Nonserial Publications Fund</th>
<th>Scholarship Fund</th>
<th>Equipment Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Association Funds</th>
<th>Unexpended Advances from NSF (Note 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash (including $245,000 in savings accounts)</td>
<td>$207,798</td>
<td>$16,666</td>
<td>$31,443</td>
<td>$18,113</td>
<td>$10,563</td>
<td>$284,583</td>
<td>$45,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable securities, at cost (approximate quoted market value $140,475)</td>
<td>65,646</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,802</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable less provision for doubtful accounts of $900 in General Fund and $200 in Nonserial Publications Fund</td>
<td>7,287</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfund (payable) receivable, net</td>
<td>12,196</td>
<td></td>
<td>(32,177)</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>(14,504)</td>
<td>14,504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonserial publications and inventory of jewelry at lower of average cost or market</td>
<td></td>
<td>44,023</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44,436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and deposits</td>
<td>11,832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures, at cost less accumulated depreciation of $8,127</td>
<td>5,455</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$244,568</strong></td>
<td><strong>$82,312</strong></td>
<td><strong>$48,122</strong></td>
<td><strong>$44,805</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,563</strong></td>
<td><strong>$430,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>$57,751</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities:                                                          |              |              |                            |                 |                        |                        |                                       |
| Subscriptions, dues and fees received in advance                      | $188,806     |              |                            |                 |                        | $188,806                |                                       |
| Accounts payable—trade                                                | 23,727       | $ 46         |                            |                 |                        | 23,773                  |                                       |
| Withheld taxes and accrued expenses payable                           | 7,266        |              |                            |                 |                        | 7,266                   |                                       |
| Income taxes payable (Note 3)                                         | 6,200        |              |                            |                 |                        | 6,200                   |                                       |
| Grants liability                                                     |              |              |                            |                 |                        |                        | 57,751                               |
| **Total**                                                             | **225,999**  | **46**       |                            |                 |                        | **226,045**             | **57,751**                           |

| Fund balances per accompanying statement                               |              |              |                            |                 |                        |                        |                                       |
|                                                                      | 18,569       | 82,312       | 48,076                     | 44,805          | 10,563                 | 204,825                 |                                       |
| **Total**                                                             | **$244,568** | **$82,312**  | **$48,122**                | **$44,805**     | **$10,563**            | **$430,370**            | **$57,751**                          |
## SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, INC.
### STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Nonserial Publications Fund</th>
<th>Scholarship Fund</th>
<th>Equipment Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Association Funds</th>
<th>Unexpended Advances from NSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and fees</td>
<td>$223,953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$223,953</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and advertising</td>
<td>133,728</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>133,728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net receipts from conference, less allocation below</td>
<td>52,922</td>
<td>$1,703</td>
<td>$1,565</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>$563</td>
<td>12,707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends</td>
<td>7,352</td>
<td>$1,703</td>
<td>$1,565</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>$563</td>
<td>12,707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of nonserial publications</td>
<td>26,597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26,597</td>
<td>$1,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>11,950</td>
<td>12,950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>419,781</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>28,162</td>
<td>16,666</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>466,875</td>
<td>$1,214</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Nonserial Publications Fund</th>
<th>Scholarship Fund</th>
<th>Equipment Reserve Fund</th>
<th>Total Association Funds</th>
<th>Unexpended Advances from NSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs and expenses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of funds to subunits</td>
<td>37,030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and benefits (Note 2)</td>
<td>144,920</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>145,724</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office services and occupancy costs</td>
<td>75,510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees and services</td>
<td>21,459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and entertainment</td>
<td>8,842</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member and public relations</td>
<td>16,423</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of periodical publications sold, including allocation below</td>
<td>140,410</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>140,410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of nonserial publications sold</td>
<td>8,978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of above expenses to cost of periodical publications</td>
<td>(25,178)</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>(25,178)</td>
<td>(2,742)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of above expenses to conference</td>
<td>(5,456)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5,456)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of above expenses to other funds</td>
<td>(11,539)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,742)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total costs and expenses</strong></td>
<td>405,428</td>
<td>19,578</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>435,999</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Excess of income over expenses before income taxes** | 14,353 | 1,703 | 8,584 | 6,273 | 563 | 21,476 |                             |
| **Provision for income taxes** | 5,954 |              |                              |                  |                        | 5,954                   | 1,132                       |

| **Excess of income over expenses** | 8,899 | 1,703 | 8,584 | 6,273 | 563 | 25,522 | 1,132                       |
| **Fund balances at beginning of year** | 10,170 | 80,699 | 39,492 | 38,532 | 10,000 | 178,803 | 56,619                       |
| **Fund balances at end of year** | $18,569 | $82,312 | $48,076 | $44,805 | $10,563 | $204,325 | $57,751                       |
Note 1—Summary of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies:

Operations: The Association encourages and promotes the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization and dissemination of information. It is an association of individuals and organizations with educational, scientific and technical interests in library and information science and technology.

Inventory: Inventory of nonserial publications is stated at lower of average cost or market which does not exceed net realizable value.

Furniture and fixtures: Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method based on estimated useful life from date depreciable asset was acquired.

Dues, fees and subscriptions: Membership in the Association, except for paid-for-life membership, and subscriptions to periodicals published by the Association are based on a calendar year. Dues, fees and subscriptions are credited to income in the year to which the membership or subscription relates. Dues from paid-for-life memberships are credited to income in the year received.

Note 2—Pensions:
The Association has a contributory group annuity retirement program with an insurance company covering substantially all qualified employees. There is no unfunded past services cost to be paid by the Association as of December 31, 1972.

Note 3—Income Taxes:
The Association has been advised by the Internal Revenue Service that a revised basis for determining tax on their unrelated business income has been established; however, formal notice has not yet been received from the Service. It is estimated that the revised basis will result in an additional assessment of approximately $2,000 on unrelated business income reported on pre-1972 tax returns. Provision for the assessment has been recorded in the current year along with provision for estimated tax on 1972 unrelated business income.

Note 4—Unexpended Advances from the National Science Foundation:
The Association has performed work on several projects financed in part by advances from the National Science Foundation. All projects are subject to final audit by the Foundation.

These advances do not represent a fund balance and have been shown on the accompanying statement in order to reflect the full range of the Association's activities. Accordingly, cash held to satisfy these advances has been offset against the obligation.

Note 5—Commitment:
The Association's offices are occupied under a lease expiring in 1977 at a minimum annual rental of approximately $21,000.
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July 1973
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MR. E. J. HICKEY

Union Carbide Corporation
Tarrytown, New York 10591
(914) 345-2059

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"Positions Open" and "Positions Wanted" ads are $1.50 per line; $4.50 minimum. Current members of SLA may place a "Positions Wanted" ad at a special rate of $1.00 per line; $3.00 minimum.

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

There is a minimum charge of $10.00 for a "Market Place" ad of three lines or less; each additional line is $3.00. There are approximately 45 characters and spaces to a line.

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

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

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

POSITIONS WANTED

Business Librarian, experience in Corporate Records, Microfilm and Library desires position with responsibility. Box E-201.

Technical Librarian/Translator desires position SE Penna. 20 years industrial/academic experience. BS chem. (15 hours toward MLS). Box E-200.

Science/Geology Librarian—48 MLS, over 70 hrs math & sciences, 9 yrs prof experience in academic & all phases of special library work incl supervisory, aerospace infor, retrieval, map work, & training in computer programming. Résumé on request. Box D-194.

POSITIONS OPEN

Head Medical Librarian—MLS—to supervise and direct full service medical library (25,000 volumes) for regional medical center in Central Pennsylvania. Should bring three or more years directly related experience working with physicians. Competitive salary and benefits. Send resümé to R. L. Hauck, Personnel Director, Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pa. 17821. (An Equal Opportunity Employer)

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Western History Librarian—Director, Western History Department, Denver Public Library. Librarian IV classification, permanent. Administer and supervise this major subject department of the Library with staff budgeted for four professionals, four sub-professional and four clerical personnel. Responsible for providing essential materials for scholarly research and specialized reference on the social, economic, political, cultural, and historical development of the U.S. west of the Mississippi River. Requires graduation from a four-year college or university; plus a Master's Degree in Trans-Mississippi Western History; plus a fifth-year degree from an accredited library school. Requires supervisory work of a progressively responsible nature as a professional librarian plus broad public relations and administrative experience. Good reading knowledge of the Spanish language helpful. Monthly salary range $929-$1,218. Starting salary commensurate with experience and abilities. Fringe benefits include paid vacation leave; paid sick leave; paid holidays; retirement and group insurance programs; and salary merit review increases. Submit résumé indicating salary earned in each position. All replies confidential. Equal opportunity employer. Apply Personnel Officer, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80203.

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