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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

SEPTEMBER 1956

VOLUME 47 - NUMBER 7

RELIGIOUS LIBRARIES

Procedures...Collections...Services...Problems

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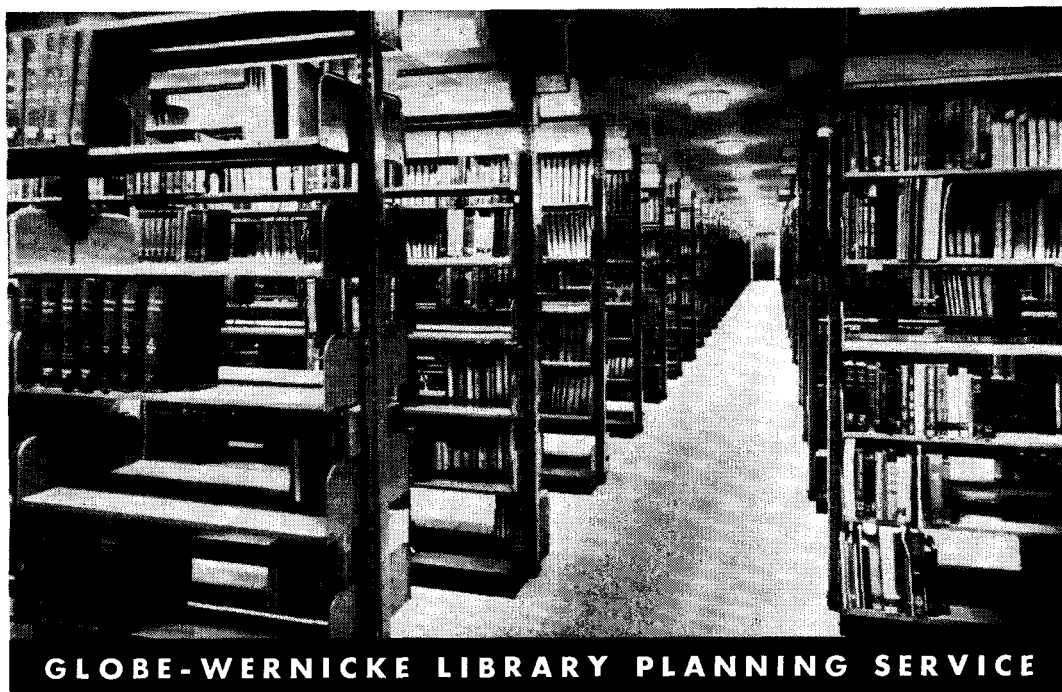
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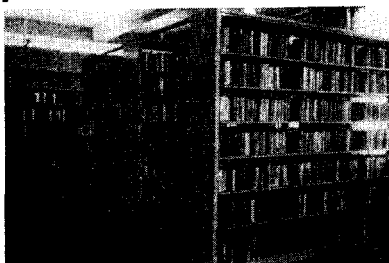
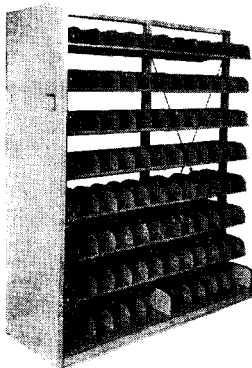


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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal
Special Libraries Association

Volume 47, No. 7

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The Catholic University of America Library in Action

REVEREND OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.
Catholic University of America Library
Washington, D.C.

AS THE LIBRARY profession developed progressively in America, it gradually became apparent that even good general library planning did not necessarily provide the answers in local situations. This discovery led to the creation of a number of special library organizations whose concern it became to provide more adequate schemes and directives for organizing specialized book collections and making their contents readily available to users.

Catholic libraries fall within this group of specialized libraries. To some degree every Catholic library is a specialized library, while certain ones, such as monastic and seminary libraries, are almost entirely specialized. Not unlike other special libraries, Catholic libraries learned from experience that a general library policy may be inadequate in specialized conditions. In devising classification schemes, cataloging rules, and subject heading lists along general lines, the American professional library groups quite consistently overlooked Catholic literature, specifically Catholic theological literature, a literature which, through development during many centuries, has grown to large proportions.

After requests to make the necessary adjustments in these matters received little attention from the American library profession, Catholic libraries assumed the initiative to find the solutions. It can be said that they have responded gallantly to the challenge, both as a group and individually. The Catholic Library Association was officially established as an independent

organization in 1931 (it had been a section in the National Catholic Educational Association since 1921), and it has been concerned with filling some of the gaps left by other leading professional library agencies.

Among the active individual Catholic libraries, the Catholic University of America Library has assumed a leading role. By its nature and location it is qualified for active leadership in Catholic librarianship. Its collection of 515,000 volumes is the largest of any American Catholic library. Though a general university, by virtue of its ecclesiastical charter it emphasizes training in the theological sciences, canon law, and philosophy. The book collection consequently reflects strength in these areas. It is the only Catholic institution participating in the Farmington Plan. The university also conducts a fully accredited Department of Library Science, conferring a master's degree in library science since 1949, with a current enrollment of over 170 students during the regular term.

In organizing the book collection from the viewpoint of making it most useful to patrons, the library has found it necessary to make certain modifications and adaptations in classification and cataloging.

CLASSIFICATION

For classifying the book collection the Library of Congress classification¹ was adopted in 1938 (previously Dewey Decimal had been used), supplemented by the Lynn scheme. Since the Library of Congress schedules in BT, BV, and

BX proved inadequate for the totality of Catholic literature, the Lynn classification was developed, at the urgent request of the Catholic Library Association, to supply the needs of Catholic libraries in the various theological sciences, canon law, and church history.²

A special new section was introduced in the Lynn tables, the BQ section representing Christian writers, which, through careful and thorough planning, is in itself a storehouse of information on the extensive 2000 year old Christian literature. There is nothing in the LC religion classification comparable to the Lynn BQ section. The latter is to theology what the B section in the LC tables is for philosophy.

The Lynn tables accomplish everything a good classification schedule should do for a library, namely, provide a logical sequence of topics with appropriate and adequate subdivisions. Should the Catholic University ever supplant the dictionary catalog with a classed catalog, the stage is all set in the field of religion, thanks to the excellent Lynn tables. Provision is also made in the Lynn plan for classifying non-Catholic religious literature, namely, by changing the LC tables for BT, BV, and BX as they stand to BTZ, BVZ, and BXZ.

CATALOGING

For cataloging purposes the ALA author rules,³ the Library of Congress descriptive cataloging rules,⁴ and the Library of Congress subject headings⁵ are followed in general, with considerable modifications for theological literature in main and subject entries and at times greater accuracy in the transcription of title page information.

The cataloging of theological literature has apparently been of little concern to the ALA codifiers. As a result the ALA cataloging rules have in practice been found very inadequate for Catholic theology, and are increasingly so as interest in this type of literature grows. In order to serve the interests and needs of the users of its catalog, the Catholic University has found it

necessary to make extensive adaptations and revisions in the ALA code.

The results of such changes are brought together in a published manual, which besides providing carefully prepared directives, also contains numerous examples illustrating the directives.⁶ In substance the manual is based on the Vatican Library code,⁷ with adaptations to suit the situation in American libraries. Specifically the manual presents the following changes and adaptations, all applied in the card catalog of the Catholic University of America.

Biblical books are entered according to the ALA rules under Bible, but with spelling according to Catholic usage. So-called apocryphal books are treated as anonymous classics, and are given direct entries (they have never been included in any Bibles, Catholic, Protestant or Jewish). Biblical commentaries are entered under commentator.

Liturgical books of the Latin rite are entered directly under their well established names. Liturgical books of the Eastern rites are entered under the name of the rite. Collective liturgical literature is entered under editor or title, with appropriate form subject entry. Devotional prayer books, at times confused by the Library of Congress with official liturgical books, are entered under editor or title, with appropriate subject entry.

Official and administrative documents of individual popes are entered under Popes, with date of pontificate and name of pope. Personal writings of individual popes, before or during term of office, are entered directly under the name of the pope. The same form of entry is used for biographies. In all cases the form of name is in English, e.g., Adrian IV, not Hadrianus IV. Collective works of several popes are entered under compiler or title, with appropriate subject heading, either a specific one according to the nature of the work, e.g., Education; Sociology, Christian; or a form subject heading e.g., Documents, Papal; Encyclicals, Papal.

For names of saints the unnecessarily complex, thoroughly inconsistent, and highly impractical ALA-LC practice is replaced by a single brief rule: Enter saints under forename, with form of name established according to English usage. The entry is, therefore, a forename entry in English, with a foreign form (Latin or vernacular) used only when there is no accepted English form. Guided by this simple rule, already based on usage, all users of the card catalog, be they readers, catalogers, order librarians, or reference librarians, easily learn where to expect to find the entry for a saint in the catalog, without having to wrestle with a complexity of cross references directing the searcher from familiar to unfamiliar forms.

A large portion of Catholic literature is written by members of religious orders (40 per cent of the current Farmington titles received by the Catholic University involve members of religious orders, either as authors or as added entries). The form of entry for members of religious orders is based on the practice of the individual, which is usually indicated on the title page or given in the book. In practice it means that the names of men religious are followed by the customary order initials, the names of women religious are followed by the title "Sister" or "Mother", with or without order initials according to the practice of the individual or of the order.

This form of entry, so easily applied, makes for ready identification, for differentiation of names which are easily duplicated, for uniformity of practice among libraries and bibliographies, and for avoidance of arbitrary and inconsistent exceptions. Besides yielding bibliographic value in the main entry or subject entry, the practice also helps the descriptive cataloger when the book is translated or edited by a "member of the same order" or is published by the "Provincialhouse" or the "Motherhouse". In addition it helps the scholar in several ways in his pursuit of knowledge

and truth. All these advantages are achieved by one simple process and they make use of information which is available without search.

Corporate names of religious orders are entered under English form as much as possible, because of the highly international or at least ultranational character of such bodies. Besides making for ready location by the user, this form of entry also facilitates integration in the catalog.

Other changes and adaptations pertain to catechisms, hymns, indulgences, monastic rules, councils and synods, pastoral letters, Roman congregations, Codex Juris Canonici, Holy See, and the unorthodox "Catholic Church in" form.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Regarding subject headings for theological literature, the Library of Congress list leaves much to be desired. It is, for one thing, a list prepared for general libraries. Based on a meager representation of Catholic theological literature in the Library of Congress collection, the list could hardly be expected to offer either precise or extensive headings in theology. Theological literature actually cataloged by the Library of Congress often receives superficial treatment from its subject catalogers. On printed cards the LC catalogers freely use form subject headings where specific headings are called for. (The Catholic University catalogers broke down the entry "Catholic Church — Doctrinal and controversial works," as used on LC printed cards, into a dozen and more specific entries after consulting and re-examining the books.)

Other times there is an injudicious choice of specific headings in theology. For example, on LC card 54-30904 (*Kirchliches Lehrapostolat in Wort und Schrift*, by Joseph Wenner) three specific headings were used: 1. Educational law and legislation (Canon law); 8. Censorship (Canon law); 3. Profession of faith (Canon law). Actually, a single appropriate specific heading for the entire book was the answer, as al-

ready suggested by the title "Church—Teaching Office," a well known heading aptly represented in printed literature. The reader searching the files under "Church—Teaching office" still is not directed to materially actually in the library on his topic. Even so, the three headings used by the Library of Congress cataloger represent only the partial contents of the book. It is an instance not unlike one where the cataloger, in processing a comprehensive work on physics, used the headings "Heat," "Light," and "Sound," omitting "Mechanics" and "Electricity," when all the time he should have used just the one appropriate heading "Physics."

As a consequence of the limited and unsatisfactory service from the Library of Congress, and also because more direct entries are desired, Catholic libraries felt compelled to pool their efforts towards producing a list of subject headings suitable for their catalogs, yet usable with the Library of Congress headings in other fields. A standard Catholic list of headings was compiled, which in 12 years has gone through three editions.⁸ Like its companion manual on Catholic author and title entries, this work is based on the Vatican

Library code, which for some time was the only work with directives for forming subject headings and still is the only tool providing guidance for subject headings in theology. The third edition of this Catholic subject heading list was prepared at the Catholic University and is to a great extent based on new theological titles received by the university library under the Farmington Plan and on other library-faculty methods for keeping up to date on current Catholic publications.

PRINTED

CARD SERVICES

While all these variations in main entry, descriptive entry, and subject entry may be observed in the Catholic University public catalog, practices can also be studied on the cards printed for current Catholic titles by the university and made available to other libraries by subscription. There is a weekly card service for American Catholic titles and a monthly card service for foreign Catholic titles. A third card service, on a monthly basis, is contemplated for Catholic doctoral dissertations (American and foreign, mostly foreign).

The weekly card service for Catholic titles published in the United States

Sheed, Francis Joseph, 1897-

Reading for Catholic parents. New York, Sheed and Ward, Mar. 7, 1955. 50¢ Paper. 32 p. 21 cm.

Contents: The Necessity of Reading. The Parent in Education. The Parent as Religious Educator. Books for the Small Child. Books for Parents. Some Practical Points about Reading. Reading Lists.

1. Bibliography—Best books—Catholic authors. 2. Catholic literature—Bibliography. 3. Religious education—Home training. I. Title.

4 Ap 55



(BQ1.S54)

A sample card of the weekly list of Catholic titles published in the United States.

Sorazu, Angeles, Mother, 1873-1921.

La vida espiritual coronada por la triple manifestación de Jesucristo. Con un apéndice sobre la dirección espiritual. 2. ed., preparada y anotada por el P. Melchor de Pobladora, O.F.M.Cap. Madrid, Centro de Propaganda, 1956.

361 p. 20 cm.

Bibliographical footnotes.

1. Mystical union. 2. Spiritual direction. I. Melchor de Pobladora, O.F.M.Cap., ed. II. Title.



BQT2421

DCU Mar 56

A sample card of the monthly list of foreign Catholic publications, most of which are received through participation in the Farmington Plan.

began as a release to book dealers in 1953. At first no classification numbers, subject headings, or added entries were included but beginning in early 1955 the Lynn or Library of Congress classification numbers plus Library of Congress or Kapsner subject headings were employed. Currently over 100 bookstores and 150 libraries are subscribers. In 1955, 554 titles, of which 114 were paperbacks, were cataloged and described in the weekly service. With splendid publisher cooperation, 20 per cent or more of the cards are issued before publication date.

The monthly card service for Catholic foreign titles was begun in December 1955. The titles included in the service are selective. They consist mostly of the Farmington titles acquired by the Catholic University, though not all Farmington titles are included nor are only Farmington titles included. Through participation in the Farmington Plan, begun in 1948, the Catholic University of America Library acquires the best of current foreign titles in Catholic theology having reference or research value. The monthly printed card service provides prompt and accurate catalog-

ing and classification information for these titles. Through the same service 35 Catholic and other libraries are provided with a handy book selection tool, or, if a library does not wish to acquire certain titles, it is provided with a source for borrowing books on inter-library loan.

It would be desirable to disseminate this information through Library of Congress cooperative cataloging channels, but several years of effort to do so revealed that LC printed cards were unable to do justice to Catholic titles, specifically Catholic theological literature. The information pertaining to author entry, descriptive entry, and added entries that the Catholic University catalogers had prepared and submitted for printing to the Library of Congress, was not being made available to subscribers of LC printed cards. In its own laboratory the Catholic University found that adapting and revising LC cards for use in its public catalog involved a great amount of unnecessary duplication of work. Sometimes the LC cards could not be used at all, which compelled the Catholic University to duplicate its own cards. There

was also great delay, not merely a matter of months but sometimes of a year or more, in receiving LC printed cards for Farmington and other titles.

It may be of interest to glance at the linguistic and class distribution (Lynn-LC classification) for the 424 titles printed during the eight months of operation of the monthly card service. In the class distribution column the only entirely new class is BQ, representing Christian literature. All titles, no matter where classified, have theological implications.

LINGUISTIC AND CLASS ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN CARD SERVICE

Language Distribution

French	143
German	106
Italian	108
Spanish	35
Portuguese	2
Dutch	14
Latin	16

Class Distribution

B	4	DG	3
BD	2	DS	2
BJ	3	HD	1
BL	1	HM	1
BQ	41	HV	2
BR	4	JX	1
BS	25	LA	1
BT	158	LB	1
BV	19	LC	1
BX	142	LF	2
CE	1	PN	2
CR	1	PQ	3
DA	1	Z	1
DC	1		

No comprehensive list of library holdings at the Catholic University of America has ever been published nor is one contemplated at this time. To relieve the space congestion problem, a printed subject catalog covering old materials may be a possibility. Recently a printed catalog was prepared for a rather unique and valuable collection donated to the library, pertaining to the Knights of Malta.⁹ It is possible

that more selective lists may be prepared and published in future years.

ADDITIONAL

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

Catholic University's Department of Library Science has a program of preparing bibliographic studies through the medium of dissertations in various areas of Catholic literature. One such study has been the *Selection of Materials in Major Seminary Libraries, with a List of Recommended Titles*, which covers sacred scripture, dogmatic theology, moral theology, ascetical and mystical theology, homiletics and catechetics, liturgy, canon law, and church history. Another series of studies to consist of annotated lists of Catholic reference works is well underway. Still another study on Catholic Americana and Catholic book publishing between the years 1830 and 1900 is intended to close the gap between Parson's *Early Catholic Americana* (1729-1830) and Romig's current *Guide to Catholic Literature*, 1888 to date.

From these chronologically arranged bibliographies, histories of major Catholic publishing firms are also being prepared, e.g., of the firm of Fielding Lucas, Jr., of Baltimore, the Woodstock College Press of Woodstock, Maryland, and the Catholic Publication Society of New York City.

A series of bibliographical and historical articles on the Catholic newspaper and periodical press of the nineteenth century is being published in the *Records* of the American Catholic Historical Society, beginning with the September 1954 issue, and a separate series on Polish titles in *Polish-American Studies*, beginning in July-December 1955. Bibliographies of individual religious orders have also been prepared by library students, with more to come.

MICROFILMING OF

SOURCE MATERIALS

For the past ten or more years the library has taken the initiative in microfilming outstanding collections of source materials, particularly in the field of

newspapers. The first major project of this type was the filming of the Vatican daily paper, *Osservatore Romano*, from September 5, 1849, a total of 173 reels through 1954. This has subsequently been continued by the Midwest Inter-library Center.

A continuing project has been that of filming the weekly diocesan newspapers in the United States. The library has a complete file of the *Boston Pilot* from 1829, the *Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph* from 1831, the *Cincinnati Wahrheitsfreund* from 1837 to 1867, the *Catholic Universe Bulletin* of Cleveland, from 1874 to 1951, the *Brooklyn Tablet* from 1908 to the present time, scattered volumes of the *New York Freeman's Journal* (filming utilized only for those volumes not available in bound form), the *Michigan Catholic* from 1872 to the present time, the *Catholic Mirror* of Baltimore from 1850 to 1908, the *Catholic Press*, the *Connecticut Catholic* and the *Catholic Transcript* of Hartford, from 1829 to 1832 and from 1876 to the present time. As this report is being written the mimeographed news releases by the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service from 1920 to the present time are also being filmed.

The library has also utilized microfilm to complete other important serial sets, such as the Catholic directory currently entitled the *Annuario Pontificio*. Approximately two to three hundred rolls of film in the area of historical source materials are being added annually. The library, operating in conjunction with Catholic University of America Press, has also made available on a publishing program a 70 year file of the *Official Catholic Directory* from 1817-1900 and files of selected other periodicals dealing with American Church history. A mimeographed list of these microfilm projects is available on request.

CITATIONS

1. U. S. Library of Congress, Classification Division. *Classification: Classes A-Z*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1910.
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The Hebrew Union College Library

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THE HEBREW Union College Library, though not included in the *Directory of Special Libraries*, is in fact more of a special than a college library. Basically it is a highly specialized research library in the field of Jewish studies and ranks among the largest repositories of Judaica-Hebraica.

Jewish studies deal with the history of Jews throughout the ages in many lands and the development of their religion, literature, institutions, art, and music. They also are studies of the Bible, early Christianity, Semitic languages and literatures, archeology, and relations with non-Jews. They encompass sociology, economics, and a wide variety of other disciplines related to the Jewish people and to Jewish history.

Historically the Hebrew Union College Library in Cincinnati began with the founding of the College in 1875, when it became apparent that a general Judaica collection, and not only a secondary support to the curriculum, was needed. Through the years it has become the most effectively organized library of its type in the world. Although it continues to support the curriculum, it now caters not only to the research needs of its own faculty but also the needs of scholars and laymen throughout the world.

The Hebrew Union College (now the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, with schools and libraries in New York and Los Angeles as well as Cincinnati) is basically a theological school that trains young men for the American Reform or Liberal rabbinate. It is the oldest Jewish seminary in the United States, and perhaps the world. As such, it is a graduate professional school whose students gen-

erally have a bachelor's degree before entrance and always before entering the third of the five year program. Another important aspect of the school is its graduate program leading to a doctorate in one or more of the fields enumerated above. Under its interfaith fellowship program, ministers pursue specialized studies in Old Testament and Semitic languages and study with young rabbis and Jewish scholars.

There are about 120 students and 20 faculty in residence at any one time. The book stock of about 140,000 volumes, therefore, may seem a bit extravagant, but the aim is to increase it as rapidly as possible so that every important book in the fields of collection may be available when needed. Our interest extends to any one who needs our books or other materials, and we feel a moral, as well as an academic, responsibility, especially since the recent destruction of the Jewish communities of Europe and the wealth of research sources contained in their libraries and institutions.

How do we organize so much material on what other libraries might tend to call one big subject? The classification is basically the same as that devised years ago by Abraham S. Freidus for the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library. He used a two letter system, so that more than 600 classes are possible, and made his major divisions roughly as follows: bibliography and literary history; general works, including periodicals without specific subject; Hebrew language; Bible, i.e., Old Testament; archaeology; Apocrypha, New Testament, other Hellenistic literature; Christianity, Talmudical literature; post-Talmudical legal



Students from the Union of South Africa, Turkey, Australia, Czechoslovakia, and Canada examine the leaf of a 16th century book in the Rare Book Room. The globe on the table has Hebrew place names.

Rothschild Photo

literature; liturgies; homiletical literature; ethics, theology, philosophy; folklore; belles lettres; sciences; geography and biography; history; Jews and non-Jews.

The books are shelved in a multi-tier stack of four levels that will hold about 150,000 volumes comfortably. In addition there are three rooms for special collections: the Manuscript and Rare Book Room, the Spinoza Room, and the Music Room.

COLLECTIONS

The Music Room houses the largest and finest collection of Jewish music in the world. Along with the liturgical, folk, and other specifically Jewish music, the library collects biographies of Jewish composers of non-Jewish music. Since nothing can be studied in a vacuum, Jewish music, like Jewish history or philosophy, must be placed in its setting of the contemporary non-Jewish counterpart. Thus the general works, handbooks, encyclopedias, etc. in music, as in all these fields, are to be found here. Perhaps the most important part of the collection is the unrivaled group of some 3000 manuscripts containing the basic source material for the history and development of Jewish music in Europe in the past several centuries.

Another special room contains the Spinoza Collection, one of the finest in the world. Here are early editions in many languages in the works of the

famous seventeenth century philosopher whose modernism was the cause of both his unpopularity among Jews and non-Jews of his day and his current popularity in both groups. Here too are many monographs on Spinoza's life and works and the works of those who influenced Spinoza markedly and those who were influenced strongly by him.

The focal point in the library, however, is the Manuscript and Rare Book Room. This most modern part of the 25 year old building is a decorative vault of stainless steel and brass that carries out the feeling that here is a repository for a treasure. Among the approximately 6,000 volumes housed in the room are 70 Hebrew incunabula and another 70 non-Hebrew incunabula of Jewish interest. The Hebrew incunabula represent perhaps half of the Hebrew books known to have been printed in the fifteenth century. There are also more than 1500 Hebrew books of the sixteenth century representing perhaps three-quarters of the known Hebrew books of that century.

Around this beautiful room are Hebrew rarities of more recent years; early and rare books in Judeo-German, Judeo-Spanish, Judeo-Greek, and other vernaculars written in Hebrew characters; non-Hebrew books of the sixteenth century, including some unusual Bible editions; a truly great collection of editions in various languages of the works of

Josephus; a collection of documents and sermons preached in connection with the Portuguese Inquisition; the tracts written by both sides in the Reuchlin-Pfefferkorn controversy that involved all of learned Europe of the early sixteenth century, in which the great Christian humanist Reuchlin defended Hebrew books as being worthy of saving from the fire that Pfefferkorn and the Dominicans demanded. Likewise here are several shelves of miniature Hebrew books, books printed on vellum, and books distinguished by their artistic bindings. The collection of early Jewish Americana is outstanding and perhaps the most heavily used section of rare books, especially now that American Jewry has celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of its arrival in America and is increasingly interested in its history and literature.

Also in the room is the general manuscript collection. Ranging from the tenth century (and even earlier for several fragments) to recent times are very important codices of Biblical books, legal material, communal records, scientific and pseudo-scientific tracts in Hebrew as well as highly artistic and beautifully illuminated manuscripts which are invaluable for the history of art among Jews. The library has what may very likely be the largest collection of Samaritan manuscripts in the United States and it is the only possessor in the world of a group of Chinese-Jewish manuscripts. These represent the primary literary remains of a group of Jews, now extinct, who were racially indistinguishable from other Chinese. The manuscript collection is rounded out by a sizable number of scrolls of the Pentateuch and other parts of the Bible that are primarily of religious significance.

PHYSICAL

RESOURCES AND SERVICES

Like any other research library, the Hebrew Union College Library has maps, microfilms, microcards, recordings, pamphlets (we rarely discard any ephemera), and other unusual items

like a book plate collection; but the problems of housing and organizing them are similar to those faced by most other libraries. The problem that is probably more peculiar to us than to most is that of language, especially in main entries. Since so many of the books are in non-Roman alphabets, transliteration of names is necessary in order to maintain Roman alphabet main entries. However, we also maintain a separate Hebrew title catalog, which is much the surer way of approaching Hebrew books than by names of authors (especially corporate).

To service all these materials and a great deal more, there is a staff of 12 which includes two persons who have subject doctorates, two rabbis, and a staff member who has specialized in Hebrew books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One person is officially the circulation-reference contact, but every professional member of the staff is involved directly with selection, cataloging, and reference activity.

A hand binder and Photostat operator are also on the staff. The library is equipped with a full bindery to take care of rare and unusual items, although a large amount of the regular binding is done by commercial binders. The fully automatic Photostat machine is kept busy by the library and other departments. It is used largely to duplicate original material requested by libraries and scholars outside Cincinnati.

Not unlike other rapidly growing libraries, space is becoming a problem. Although the building is beautiful and, in many ways functional, space relationships have never been perfect. The librarian's office is too far away from readers and technical processes; cataloging activity should be closer to the catalog; the receiving room is poorly placed. To correct all this and to provide additional space for books and staff, a wing that will be integrated with the present structure is now being planned. The new entity will be a model functional library building and at

the same time provide facilities for faculty studies, a large meeting room, and classrooms.

In spite of some problems, however, our main function of serving those who seek Jewish information goes on and grows in volume and variety. In any one week the library may provide illustrative material to an artist engaged in doing typography and design on a history of a temple; give the equivalent Hebrew date for any given date; identify people; locate obscure quotations in Hebrew literature; scan five years of a weekly paper to find the names of the officers of a congregation; prepare a bibliography for a member of the faculty; translate a Hebrew document written in a difficult hand; or gather material that will help the librarian do a television program on the history of the book from Gutenberg to the end of the fifteenth century.

The library is not the only campus agency, however, that provides information. The Museum of Jewish Art and Ritual Objects is a fascinating place for the scholar and the casual visitor. The American Jewish Archives houses the largest and most active collection of manuscript materials in the world re-

lating to Jews of the United States and their activities. The newly organized American Jewish Periodical Center, which collaborates closely with the library, has as its purpose the microfilming of all American-Jewish serials in all languages up to 1925 and selectively since then. This group of information units makes the Cincinnati campus of the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion the center of resources for Jewish studies in America. The publications emanating from this campus include the *Hebrew Union College Annual*, *American Jewish Archives*, and *Studies in Bibliography and Booklore*, the library's own journal devoted to Jewish bibliography.

The Hebrew Union College Library, then, is no mere collection on Jewish theology; it is one of the great special libraries devoted to all Jewish subjects. It also serves as a bridge between the specifically Jewish and the general by making its resources available to all—to those writing monographs on obscure Jewish subjects as well as to those needing Jewish information for primarily non-Jewish studies. There are no real boundaries in knowledge, only boundaries of specialization.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY Of The Cathedral of St. John the Divine

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EARLY IN 1955 the Joint Commission on Church Architecture and Allied Arts of the Protestant Episcopal Church requested the library of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to serve as a national depository for written and pictorial materials in the field of church architecture. The function of this Commission is to review plans of churches and other parish buildings and to help building committees analyze

their requirements. It further suggested that the depository contain magazine articles, architectural drawings, photographs, and technical data concerned with the building and furnishing of churches and other related buildings, in order to provide inspiration and documentation for architectural research.

It has always been the policy of the Cathedral to have some members of its official body thoroughly cognizant of

architectural details and general styles. This includes, of necessity, the basic engineering techniques of building with stone and granite. One of the Cathedral authorities is always the head of the Architectural Commission of the Diocese and is also generally one of the members of the Joint Commission on Church Architecture and Allied Arts.

The first items of the library were gathered together by Canon Robert Ellis Jones at the turn of the century. Milo Hudson Gates, the third Dean of the Cathedral, added important bits of material from his own particular field of specialization, Spanish Gothic architecture. The Dean's knowledge of Spanish vault construction helped produce the lantern of the baptistry of the Cathedral—one of the most distinguished bits of building in the New World. Canon Edward N. West who has designed chapels for the Royal Navy and the American Merchant Marine and has assisted with the design of the Serbian Cathedral in New York City, has in recent years added material on small churches and modern architecture.

Standard classics on all types of architecture have been gathered, not to inspire design but to give a working knowledge of how other men have treated problems identical with our own. For example, the cross-in-square church is common to Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Georgian, Classic Revival and modern architecture and is of tremendous importance to all people contemplating building. Using entirely modern building materials and, therefore, an entirely modern style, the plan is still an important clue to the best arrangement for meeting the liturgical needs of the present day.

The architecture library is not particularly interested in photographs illustrative of stylistic detail. In such a library these would do more harm than good, since all first class architects are in agreement that a slavish copying of style can produce only an uninspired edifice. Among the materials collected

for the library are books containing information and pictures of exteriors and interiors of cathedrals and churches in various modes of architecture all over the world. There are works on history and examples of ancient, medieval, and modern church architecture. There is material on church dedications, the history of these dedications, and the care and repair of churches. There are also books describing buildings of old cities, gardens, inns, abbeys, villages, country houses, and castles, as well as plates and information on sculpture, religious art, stained glass, and woodcarving.

Recently the American Institute of Architects suggested that its members contribute standard works whenever possible. In line with the general policy of the Cathedral, the library accepts gifts only when they are not subject to restrictions. Additional copies of some works are always needed; in other instances additional copies may be of far greater service elsewhere, and it is the policy to take endless pains to find that "elsewhere." Duplications have enabled the library to restock some of the English reference libraries which lost key works during the bombing of Britain.

Much is left to be done in working out satisfactory ways of filing the various kinds of materials so that they will be readily accessible to meet the needs of the people using them. Since this is the first such library of its kind in the United States, it will take time to find out what uses are made of it in order to determine finally the best way of arranging materials.

Because of the highly specialized groups to whom the library is available, it is a fixed policy to lend all books, even those of great value. Most civic institutions are not in a position to do this, and often in the more remote sections of the country critically important works are not available. It is hoped that in time this library will perform an important service by helping to raise the standards of contemporary ecclesiastical architecture.

A Librarian Looks at Schools of Theology

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PROTESTANT SCHOOLS of theology are of three kinds: (1) entirely separate institutions without denominational ties; (2) university-related schools of graduate studies; and (3) college-related graduate schools.

The great separate institution is Union Theological Seminary in New York City—originally Presbyterian but now an independent graduate school. A heritage of church affinity remains in the university-related seminaries. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are examples. In these schools there is high scholarship and a tradition of freedom of inquiry.

The sectarian tie is very close in college-related seminaries. They constitute the largest number of institutional members in the American Association of Theological Schools. Their students are accepted upon completion of appropriate preparatory studies and either denominational membership or simple devout Christian intention to serve the church in some professional capacity.

FINANCIAL STRUGGLES AND CURRICULUM DEFICIENCIES

As in other areas of education, so in theological education—money is the crux of many problems. Catholic schools solve some financial worries by using unsalaried staff, and frequently Catholic funds are freed for extraordinary nonreligious salaries, for general administration, and for auxiliary enterprises. The university-related schools receive some tremendous sums for endowment

and for immediate expenditure. Scholarly attainments encourage gifts. Personnel costs in Protestant schools are high. Faculty, whether ordained or lay, insist on salaries equivalent to those paid in comparable secular work.

The dilemma of money and competition troubles college-related schools. Because Protestant faculty members must pay board, their seminary salaries are sometimes inadequate, and because many congregations are without resident clergy, it is not unusual for the theological staff to engage in extracurricular activities to earn additional income—perhaps a permanent parish, a varied schedule of college and/or seminary extension work, or some other job with a fixed fee or honorarium. The split loyalties and deficiency of time raise the suggestion that preparation somewhere is slighted.

In 1946 Hugh Hartshorne studied the schools of the Northern Baptist Convention. He made the following critical comments about contemporary theological education:¹

It conforms almost completely to the pattern of the traditional liberal arts college, with some aspirations toward work at the graduate level.

It is only slightly aware of sociological and psychological studies.

It considers the ministry a calling, not a profession, so subject matter is historic. Students accepted by the schools are not able to do graduate work, but because the demand for ministers is so great, they are graduated and assigned church duties.

The three year educational program is

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This article was prompted by the realization that no library school is teaching courses in religious reference except three of the four Catholic institutions.

combined with remunerative work, frequently hourly labor, and is equivalent to only one year of graduate study.

PROBLEMS OF

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

Books in theology are splendid incunabula but they can be weeds. There is a story, told by the dean of a recently reorganized college, that while books were being discarded via one library door, a devout Christian was returning them via another. Often stack space, storage areas, basement corners, and even trophy cases are filled. Relationship to the useful collection or to the curriculum is not considered. Authenticity, intrinsic worth, exhibit interest—all such criteria are invalid. A volume was donated—keep it!

Colgate Rochester's Baptist historical collection, Crozer's depository of the American Baptist Historical Society, Princeton's Puritan and Non-Conformist theology books, and the Union (Richmond) Ecumenical collection are all located in reasonable places but many theological collections are strange. Why a Migne in a small Baptist seminary? Why a strong Luther collection at Hartford? Princeton, headquarters for Presbyterian scholarship, tells of the Baptist controversy books it owns. Concordia is proud of its incunabula.

A staff hired on a small salary budget spends its time handling non-curricular pieces. Faculty, busy with extracurricular and curricular duties and content with their old notes, are not concerned. The librarian, too often untrained in the art of economical librarianship and/or a promoted theologian, is ignorant of any need for reader service.

Catholic seminaries have been trying to balance and modernize their libraries. During the 1950-51 the Catholic University of America Library School executed a thesis series in all fields of theological studies. Students, all members of a Catholic order, prepared closely classified and graded lists of books for institutional use. More recently the *Catholic Library World* carried an an-

notated list of 100 basic theological reference books.² Though heavily non-English, it includes both Catholic and non-Catholic materials.

The goal of the American Theological Library Association, in its periodical indexing project,³ is a general scholarly indexing service approaching the German *Bibliographisches Beiblatt*, successor to *Theologische Literaturzeitung*. Barrow's *Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion*⁴ is the only comprehensive study. A volume by the present author⁵ may serve librarians and theologians not prepared to use the comprehensive work.

A most distressing factor in the present situation is the wealth of material appropriate for elementary and advanced theological studies and the corresponding inability of faculty and students alike to reach it. There are language barriers, indexing barriers, and barriers of tradition and denominationalism.

STANDARDS

OF ACCREDITATION

The accreditation standards of the American Association of Theological Schools fill six pages, half of which are devoted to the library.⁶ All the way through the statements the word *should* is found, except in the final paragraph: "An accredited school without library notations (warning notes) is expected to spend not less than \$10,000 per year for its total budget, not including equipment and janitorial maintenance; or \$35.00 per student, whichever is larger. It is also expected that \$2,500 of this amount in the budget will be spent annually for books and periodicals exclusive of binding and repair."

As a minimum expenditure for specific theological matter and with a well-stocked general public or university library near at hand, \$10,000 is a fairly usual sum. It is, however, still a distant goal for many small schools.

Theological faculty have long depended on their personal books. It is hard for them to consider enlarged library facilities and a professionally trained librarian essential, yet the AATS

accreditation standards state:

"The library *should* be under the direction of a full-time, professionally trained librarian. The training of the librarian *should* include, preferably, formal study leading to a degree in library science or its equivalent in library experience and training, combined with a broad knowledge of theological subject matter and its related literature, achieved either through courses leading to the B.D. degree or their equivalent. He *should* have full responsibility for library direction, with the counsel of the library committee and the administration of the school. He *should* be a person of such quality and training as to deserve and receive faculty status, and *should* participate in the formulation of broad educational policies and programs."⁷ (*italics mine*).

Though faculty status is far from a major consideration, faculty quality is essential in any educational institution. Certain qualified librarians, however, are quickly eliminated because women are not accepted as B.D. candidates or because traditionally the faculty have doctorates. These stipulations are strange, for most libraries—though specialized—are small. By a personnel count of seminary catalogs early in 1955, at least 50 of the 110 AATS member schools were served by libraries of 50,000 volumes or less and 15 more by libraries ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes.

It is not too much to expect a seminary librarian to have a broad general education, some ability in both modern and classical languages, and some intensive knowledge of the *varia* of theology, plus recognition of the vast field of religious literature and the related tools found in every well-furnished reference library. Secular scholars have made contributions to religious literature, and theologians have made contributions to secular knowledge. Appropriate volumes, regardless of the heritage of the author, must be selected for purchase. One year of intensive study in general and religious bibliography would

spare the librarian five to ten years of hit-or-miss reference service and prevent useless titles becoming part of the permanent library.

Because it is, after all, the seminary administration that decides what kind of library service shall be made available—what kind of training for staff, what kind of books for readers—it will establish the balance between professional library training and professional theological training.

R. P. Morris, the librarian of Yale Divinity School, speaks for many:

"I think that there have been times when as a librarian within the library profession there have been distinct advantages for the church that I have been a layman and not an ordained minister. I have been able to work within the American Library Association and to exert influences for the cause of religion which otherwise probably would have been denied to me. . . . I feel that any one working in the library of a theological institution, other things being equal, will do better work and will be happier and more content doing it if he feels a sense of commitment to the overall cause and purpose of the institution he serves. Theological librarianship is at its best a ministry."⁸

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"PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK"

The Reaffirmation of a Credo, A Rededication to the Faith

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The librarian must understand how knowledge is absorbed and assimilated, the motivations it induces, the knowledge that is available for assimilation, and how it may best be processed for most efficient utilization.

"PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK!"

When the founding fathers of the Special Libraries Association, at the historic meeting at Bretton Woods, adopted these four words as their professional mandate, they recognized a dual role for themselves in a changing society. John Cotton Dana and his fellow-believers, because they saw the dawning of the age of the technician, rejected the tradition of the librarian as a custodian of records and substituted in its stead the concept of the librarian as a creator of wealth.

By 1909 we had begun to enter the age of technology, the age in which the results of scientific inquiry were being applied, at an ever-increasing rate, to the development of new goods and services. In the wake of these new forces, the first special librarians saw with astonishing clarity the opportunity to shed the passivity of a previous day and assume more dynamic responsibilities. But these pioneers remained traditionalists in their firm adherence to their faith in the librarian as public servant. In short, though they wished almost passionately to put knowledge to work, they still clung tenaciously to the slogan, "The Best Reading, for the Largest Number, at the Least Cost."

This paper is extracted from the keynote address presented on June 4, 1956, at the SLA Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY AND LIBRARIANSHIP

Though these first special librarians were children of tradition, they perceived that already the boundaries between pure and applied sciences were becoming blurred; that the individual inventor, working in isolation, was being replaced by the group of specialists coordinating their efforts in planned research; that intense scientific scrutiny was being brought to bear upon problems which heretofore had been studied only through practical, speculative, and limited observation. Research was beginning to supplant invention, and systematized and coordinated inquiry was displacing individual inquisitiveness.

These changes in the pattern of scientific research were necessitating a steadily increasing dependence upon the communication system, and particularly upon graphic records, for the transmission of knowledge from specialist to specialist and from specialist to layman. Here, then, was an opportunity not only for greater prestige for the librarian but also for new and important responsibilities which he must be prepared to assume.

Here, too, were the beginnings of a revolution in librarianship, a revolution that has not yet run its full course. Librarianship as a profession had crystallized during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Both its methods

and its services had become standardized, in terms of the traditional pattern of scholarship. With this standardization came an acceptance which, even when it did not actually approach reverence, at least seriously inhibited experimentation. Even in a new and drastically different library situation, it beclouded professional insight into changing informational needs. Only within the last few years have the stereotypes, these professional conventions, been sufficiently shaken to make possible a fresh examination of the elements of librarianship.

The addition of special librarians to repeated discussion of methods and the popularity of methods clinics are symptomatic of a deeply rooted and well-nigh universal craving for innovation. Eager searching for technical improvement is laudable, of course, provided one does not lose sight of the fact that though some progress may be made by piling technology on technology, technical improvement pursued for its own sake soon sputters out in haphazard and sporadic tinkering.

Technology is the child of fundamental research; and there exists here a kind of hedonistic paradox which teaches that technological improvement is not to be sought on an end in itself but is rather the natural by-product of fundamental research. In the sciences, a single break-through in pure scholarship may foster an entirely new technological age; and the technology of the future may not be a simple extension of the technology of today. The modern science of illumination was not derived from attempts to improve the efficiency of the coal oil lamp, and the modern automobile is much more than an internal combustion engine hitched between the shafts of a buggy.

NEED FOR

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

The process by which the findings of fundamental research in the sciences are eventually absorbed into its technology may have a counterpart in the field of librarianship. There was no

fundamental research in librarianship in the nineteenth century; the library techniques of the age of Melvil Dewey were derived from the experiences of earlier librarians and were almost entirely empirical. The practitioners of the profession guessed, often with astonishing accuracy, the needs of their patrons and the methods by which those needs could be met. This basis for the derivation of library technology is no longer necessary and it should not be perpetuated. If librarianship is to continue to serve society as it properly should, it must reconsider its techniques in relation to the results of an extensive program of fundamental research.

Now that the standardization of an earlier age in librarianship has been shattered by contemporary demands upon our system of graphic communication, librarians are again faced with the decision of accepting or rejecting a new formulation of standards derived from pragmatic experience. Even were it desirable, standardization is not possible now as it was in 1876. The diversity of library situations, the fragmentation of human knowledge into minute exact units which must be precisely organized and indexed, the rapid proliferation of new techniques for information retrieval, many of which are as yet untested—all of these quickly invalidate any attempt to return to standardization. The impracticability of standardization, therefore, necessitates a re-examination of the fundamental theory of librarianship.

I have long argued that librarianship cannot be fully comprehended until it is studied in relation to the total communication process by which society achieves and disseminates knowledge. We cannot accurately assess the value of the services which the librarian has to offer, regardless of the clientele he serves, until we understand the role of the library in the transmission of knowledge from individual to individual and group to group. To state it another way, I have urged the need for a program of

fundamental research into the basic theory, or philosophy, of librarianship.

For many this attitude may create an immediate impression of theory for its own sake; to others it may seem to be excessively esoteric and incomprehensible; to some it may smell too much of the laboratory. But these are only popular illusions, fostered, perhaps, by the variety of connotations inherent in the term "fundamental research." Fundamental research is the interplay of mind on phenomena; it is a method; it is a pattern of thought; it is a psychological response to environment; it is the will to know and to understand; it is the highest expression of "Putting Knowledge to Work."

Therefore, if librarians are to put knowledge to work, they must first ask themselves two fundamental questions: 1. What is knowledge, or, more specifically, what are the characteristics of recorded knowledge?

2. How is it put to work? It is this relationship between recorded knowledge on the one hand, and man as the user of it on the other, that is the true core of librarianship.

UTILIZATION OF GRAPHIC RECORDS

Librarians cannot discover the answers to these questions by working in isolation—they must seek assistance from the psychologists, the anthropologists, the linguists, and probably scholars working in a wide variety of academic disciplines. Having received the assistance of other scientists, the librarian must then accept the responsibility for synthesizing the results of this scholarship into a unified body of knowledge that will equip him to become an effective agent in bringing man and his graphic records together in a truly productive relationship.

The relationship between man and knowledge crystallizes as a pattern of thought or a constellation of many patterns of thought, and it is these patterns of thought as they relate to the use which man makes of his graphic records

that are the peculiar province of the librarian. As these patterns of thought take shape in the human mind, there emerges a need for precise knowledge (facts, information, etc.) that lies beyond the experience of the thinker. He, then, must make use of vicarious experience, and if the librarian is to serve as a mediator in this process, he must enter into it as completely as possible.

This process of assimilation implies, of course as a prerequisite, access to stored knowledge, or, as the documentalists characterize it, the retrieval of information. Variations in fundamental thought patterns engender corresponding changes in patterns of use of information, and these in turn must determine the system of recourse to recorded knowledge if knowledge is to be put to work most efficiently. But systems of recourse cannot be effectively devised without an accurate description of our recorded knowledge itself—a description expressed in terms at least similar to, if not identical with, the terms used to describe the elements of the thought pattern itself, for only thus can an associative link between the thought pattern and the pattern of recourse to the literature be established. I am convinced that these patterns of recourse to recorded information coalesce to form clusters of related patterns and that though these groupings may vary from discipline to discipline and from type of use to type of use, they are intrarelated. I further believe that, through basic research, these relationships can be identified and studied.

The task of putting knowledge to work, then, rests upon a bipartite theoretical, or fundamental, structure:

1. An understanding of language and the communication process itself and its role in the transmission of knowledge.
2. A comprehension of human thought patterns so expressed that patterns of recourse to recorded knowledge can be derived from them.

Upon such a theoretical foundation, a technological superstructure may be

erected with confidence that the needs of society for adequate library service will be met. Only then will it become possible to create truly effective mechanisms—catalogs, indexes, abstract services—for establishing a bibliographic connection between the user and the store of recorded knowledge. Only then will it become possible to construct machines or systems with the proper discriminating capabilities which will realize the greatest potential in the correlation of recorded information. Only then will it become possible to develop programs of education and training to prepare bibliographic specialists qualified to render the greatest possible service to society. Only then will we really be “Putting Knowledge to Work.”

Recently there have come to our attention two publications prepared by members of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.[†] from which we learn that the Soviet documentalists have, by the application of theory and basic research developed in the United States, devised an experimental information machine for mechanized literature searching. Ad-

mittedly this is an experimental machine, and as far as we know, it lacks many of the capabilities which are possible for machines of this sort. But I would remind you that no secret is being made of this achievement and I leave to your own conjecture the amount of such Soviet progress that is not being publicly reported. However amateurish may be these Russian beginnings, we dare not risk complacency.

On our ability to put knowledge to work may hinge the very future of our civilization and the perpetuation of our cherished way of life. Let us promote a truly unified attack upon these obstacles to the fullest possible utilization of recorded knowledge. Let us reaffirm the faith of the founding fathers. Let us solemnly rededicate ourselves to the credo of “Putting Knowledge to Work.”

[†] V. P. Cherenin and B. M. Rakov. *The Experimental Information Machine of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences*. Moscow, 1955. 40 p.

V. P. Cherenin. *Some Problems of Documentation and the Mechanization of Information Searches*. Moscow: Institute of Scientific Information, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., 1955. 75 p.

Library School and Study Notes

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE will inaugurate the first of a series of four sessions called The Special Seminar Program this fall. Courses will be offered by WR's School of Library Science in cooperation with the Cleveland Public Library and Special Libraries Association.

Seminars in Machine Literature Searching (10 hours), Operations Research Approach (10 hours), and Theory of Classification (15 hours) will be given October 29 - November 2, 1956. Series B, February 4-8, 1957, offers Documentation Survey (10 hours), Machine Aids to Librarianship (10 hours), and Special Libraries (15 hours). Series C, May 20-24, 1957, offers Machine Literature Searching (10 hours), Special Libraries (15 hours), and Report Writ-

ing (10 hours). Series D will be a special two week intensive summer seminar including all the above courses.

A Practical Problems Clinic will be included in all series with the opportunity to consider specific problems suggested by the participants. These topics will be scheduled in advance and notices will be circulated to all registrants. Courses are opened to everybody interested in the management of recorded information and reservations may be made for a single course in any of the series. Tuition is \$2.00 per hour. A brochure with further details may be obtained from the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio, or from Special Libraries Association Headquarters.

Special Librarianship And/Or Documentation – A Report On the Post-Convention Institute

MORE THAN 300 librarians and documentalists representing technical libraries and documentation centers throughout the country attended the post-convention Institute on Special Librarianship and Documentation held in Pittsburgh, June 8, 1956, under the sponsorship of Special Libraries Association in cooperation with the American Documentation Institute, Association of Technical Writers and Editors, and the National Microfilm Association. The Institute aimed at promoting better understanding among all segments of the information producing and using processes.

The main emphasis of the all day meeting was on "summing-up" advances in the various fields of documentation of interest to special libraries. The program stressed the interaction and interdependence between the originators and processors of printed materials and special libraries. The six papers presented gave a comprehensive view of large areas on the frontiers of special librarianship—advances, present conditions, problems, and future prospects.

A documentation roundtable on the general theme of "Where Do We Go From Here?" was also conducted. Discussion centered around the well-worn problem of what to do about documentation within the organizational framework of the Special Libraries Association. Views of individuals attending the Institute ranged from proposals to merge SLA with the American Documentation Institute to opinions that documentation offers nothing new and

is in fact only another name for special librarianship.

Between these extremes the consensus generally seemed to be that the time was opportune for a concrete recognition of SLA interest in documentation and that the formation of a Division was perhaps the best way to advance matters. A formal petition requesting the formation of a Division of Documentation within SLA was circulated and signed by more than the necessary 50 members in good standing. The petition has, therefore, been referred to the President for appropriate action by the Executive Board.

The proponents of a Division of Documentation cited several years of consideration of documentation within the Association. It was recalled that a merger of SLA with the American Documentation Institute was first proposed to the Executive Board in 1950. In succeeding years a Committee on Documentation continued a desultory inquiry into the nature of documentation and its relation to special librarianship. For the past two years this committee has recommended, in vain, that its existence be terminated because it had no apparent mission to perform. At the Detroit Convention in 1955, a group of SLA members first proposed forming a Division of Documentation but the informal petition circulated at that time did not provide a clear cut basis for requesting official action.

Several individuals attending the Institute proposed that renewed efforts be made to bring about the merger of

EDITOR'S NOTE: The papers presented by Edward N. Waters and C. G. Stevenson at the post-convention Institute will be published in forthcoming issues of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* while the speeches of R. T. Hamlett, Vernon D. Tate, and Allen Kent will be extracted.

SLA with the American Documentation Institute. An equal number were against such a merger declaring that in general the two organizations have separate purposes and objectives and that a substantial number of members in each would be unwilling to continue in a combined organization. A poll taken of those attending the Institute showed that perhaps one-third maintained membership in both SLA and ADI.

It was the opinion of some few at the meeting that documentation offers nothing new beyond the scope of enlightened special librarianship. In this connection several definitions of documentation were put forward and there appeared to be evidence of growing agreement that documentation comprises three major activities: document preparation and publication, dissemination, and utilization. Thus, documentation could be construed to include librarianship plus the prior activities of preparing and reproducing materials and the subsequent activity of distribution. These elements are implicit in recent definitions by Shera, Jackson, Taube, and others.

Those who opposed establishment of a Division of Documentation in SLA recommended that interested special librarians work within ADI to further needed professional programs in this field. It was pointed out by others, however, that ADI has been practically a dormant organization between conventions and that little committee work has been done. In addition, the heterogeneous complexion of ADI membership was said to prevent focusing attention on problems of special librarians.

It was the feeling of the majority that the formation of a Division of Documentation would neither hinder nor aid any possible eventual merger of SLA and ADI. This contingency was considered irrelevant to the basic need for a suitable organization within SLA to undertake studies, investigations, and programs in fields of documentation that impinge upon special librarianship.

It was the conviction of this group that a Division is the necessary vehicle to carry out studies of special and general problems, exchange of ideas, development of needed devices and methods, and the formation of principles that underlie interlocking processes of special librarianship and documentation.

There is continual development of devices, techniques, methods, and systems for aiding all the steps concerned in the information process—recording, publication, distribution, storage, classification, indexing, abstracting, search, selection, and reproduction of documentary materials. Fundamental research in these areas by librarians has been almost wholly lacking. If action is not taken, the whole field of information research may proceed without the benefit of librarian influence.

BERNARD M. FRY

Asst. Director, Technical Information Service,
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

The following papers presented at the 1956 SLA Convention in Pittsburgh will be published in forthcoming issues of **SPECIAL LIBRARIES**:

RECORDS RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION, Stanley Graham

PRESERVATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS ON MICROFILM, Agnes C. Henebry.

SOME CREATIVE WRITING OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO SPECIAL LIBRARIANS, Irving H. Jenks

A LIBRARIAN LOOKS AT DOCUMENTATION, Foster E. Mohrhardt

MILITARY LITERATURE FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW, Jerrold Orne

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MATERIALS, Margaret Scriven

WEEDING AND OTHER SPACE-SAVING METHODS, Ralph J. Shoemaker.

ATOMIC ENERGY BUSINESS SERVICES, Mrs. Virginia Sternberg

WORK MEASUREMENT IN TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES, C. G. Stevenson

THE LIBRARIAN IN A CHANGING WORLD, Clarence C. Walton

TRAINING FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIANSHIP, Edward N. Waters

New Techniques and Developments in the Field of PHOTOREPRODUCTION

NEW TECHNIQUES and developments of the past year in the micro-reproduction industry were discussed at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the National Microfilm Association, Chicago, April 23 and 24, 1956. Discussions covered what is available and what is expected in this field.

The Filmsort Division reports new equipment is available which will make fast, direct copies of microfilm mounted in apertures. The Diazo process is used and copy is made by contact printing. Blank presensitized Diazo film mounted on a card may be superimposed upon a mounted original film and passed through a machine which produces a dry copy. Positives reproduce positives and negatives reproduce negatives. The machine costs about \$300.

It is expected that a new machine that will enlarge continuously and automatically, by dry process from roll or mounted film, will be available within the year. Copy 18 x 24 inches on a new supersensitive Diazo paper exposed by ultraviolet through quartz lenses can be produced. Models of these machines are now in use in the Pentagon. There, the patron obtains a blank presensitized film and notes a drawing number on the paper attachment. The blank is then given to the file clerk. The original film is pulled, and both blank and original are run through a duplicating machine. Each copy is expendable since the cost is slight. The patron may view copy through a reader or make an enlargement from a copying machine.

University Microfilm Corporation has an improved process for putting photographs on microfilms. This should be of interest to those maintaining newspaper morgues or files of photographs. The system is in operation at *Look* magazine, New York City.

Microphoto Corporation has developed a new method for copying large numbers of listings on film. Plastic or metal interlocking strips form a belt, and on each one of the strips a listing appears. The belt may be of any length, and changes are made by inserting or withdrawing strips. The belt is then microfilmed.

Haloid Company has developed a new machine called Copyflo which uses Xerography to make quick, cheap, full-size paper prints from microfilm. The new equipment permits enlargements up to seven times the size of the original. XeroX Processing Laboratories, Chicago, a new service center, will produce 8½ x 11 inch prints from 16mm or 35mm film at a cost of about five cents each. Business is handled only through microfilm service companies, within 24 to 48 hours of receipt of film.

One Copyflo model will produce dry prints 11 inches wide in one operation from a continuous roll of film. A new model, expected to go into use this year, will produce 24 inch dry prints from both film rolls and "unitized" mounted film.

Ozolid sales representatives in 62 cities will service production of microfilm duplicates. The Ozolid process permits a dye to be soaked into the film base making the film tough and hard to scratch. It is a non-emulsion film and clear, legible duplicates, negatives from negatives, can be produced from it.

RCA's Electrofax dry printing process differs from Xerography in that specially coated paper is electrostatically charged directly. This eliminates the need for first charging the selenium plate as is done in Xerography and furnishes quick prints at the rate of one every four seconds.

The RCA Bizmac Electrofax enlarger will print from microfilm, either 35mm or Filmsort apertures, to paper. It does not require a dark room and it may be used under fluorescent lighting. It is a dry process; no chemicals are used. It will produce up to 24 multiple copies. It is especially designed to produce copies of engineering drawings. The RCA Compositron makes it possible to produce images taken from punched or magnetic tapes.

There is great interest in the applications of the film sheet. Information on film rolls has been regarded as "frozen" because of the difficulty in finding a specific item. Microstrips and microtape permit more flexible handling. Microstrips have been used in Filmsort Jackets and filed. Microtape has been used with punched cards. Microtape in 100 foot rolls of 16mm positive text costs approximately \$9.50 a roll. This pressure-sensitized tape may then be applied to file cards. It permits use of both sides of cards of any size.

Filmsort Division will soon make sheet film available. The Ozalid process is used to produce a non-emulsion film in any size wanted by the customer. As a single unit, it is more flexible than roll film because reels are eliminated. Compared with microcards, a better image is produced because light is transmitted rather than reflected. Better copy may be produced from the sheet film. It seems reasonable to expect that multiple copies can be cheaply produced.

An interesting demonstration of a VISIrecord-Microcard system for investment research given recently by VISIrecord, Inc. and Microcard Foundation showed the application of Microcards. It is claimed that the system will save up to 90 per cent of filing space ordinarily required for corporation files. The American Optical Society displayed a new Microcard reader in conjunction with the exhibit. This

machine, soon to be available, enlarges Microcard copy up to 23 times its size in one operation.

Some of the new equipment available includes a portable microfilm reader for 16mm or 35mm film, which features desk-top opaque screen projection. This is manufactured by Griscombe Products, Inc. One model with a magnification of 23 times is priced at \$165; the other model with a magnification of 17 times is priced at \$175. Remington Rand has a new Film-a-Record Electronic AO Reader mounted on casters for mobility. It will scan 16mm or 35mm at magnifications of 23 or 40 times, using a green tinted day-view screen. Full-size prints can be made behind the screen. The approximate cost is \$895.

Polychrome Corporation has a new transfer process that permits offset plates to be made from the exposed matrix used in the Verifax copying method. A plate may be made in one minute; copy may be added or deleted and plates retained for later use. Approximate cost of this attachment to a Verifax machine is about \$75.

Hunter Photo Copyist, Inc. has several new machines. HECCOKWIK BOOKMASTER—model HT-1 will make copies up to 9 x 16 inches and has a flat bed printing unit for bound material. The approximate cost of the machine is \$165.

Background information on microcopying will be found in the article, "Microfilm and Microfacsimile Publications," written by H. W. Ballou and John Rather, *Library Trends*, October 1955, p. 182-194. The new book by Chester M. Lewis and William H. Offenhauser, Jr., *Microrecording: Industrial and Library Applications*, New York: Interscience, 1956, gathers together much useful information.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

Technical Processes Librarian
Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City
SLA Photographic Reproduction Committee

Have You Heard . . .

PNLA'S Library Development Project

The Pacific Northwest Library Association has undertaken a two year, detailed study of the present library situation in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. Financed by a \$60,000 Ford Foundation grant, the purpose of PNLA's Library Development Project is to prepare an active, coordinated regional program for extending and improving library facilities in the Northwest. Dr. Morton Kroll, assistant professor of political science at Wayne University, Detroit, is director of the project and Henry T. Drennan, head librarian of the Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Oregon, is assistant director.

AALL Fiftieth Anniversary

The Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Association of Law Libraries was held during the week of June 25 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. Carroll C. Moreland, librarian of the Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, and president of AALL presided. Speakers during the week's activities included the Honorable George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator; Katharine L. Kinder, president of Special Libraries Association; Dr. Ralph Shaw, president of the American Library Association; and David F. Maxwell, president-elect of the American Bar Association.

The new officers for 1956-57 are Dillard S. Gardner, North Carolina Supreme Court Library, president; Helen Hargrave, University of Texas Law Library, president-elect; Jean Ashman, Washington University School of Law, secretary; Huberts Prince, The Army Library, Washington, D.C., treasurer; and Vernon Smith, University of California School of Law at Berkeley, member of the Executive Board.

The May issue of the *Law Library Journal*, official journal of the AALL, appeared as a golden jubilee issue in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the association. The contents include histories of the association, its chapters, its publications, and its relation to other professional organizations. Lists of the association's officers, meeting places, and a text of its constitution make the jubilee issue a useful reference work. The price of the issue is \$2.50 and orders may be sent to William B. Stern, AALL, 301 West First Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

Free Back Numbers of Mental Hygiene

The National Association for Mental Health is offering, postpaid and without charge, back numbers of the first 39 volumes of *Mental Hygiene*. Interested librarians may contact the Association at 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Recruitment Information

Putting Knowledge to Work: The Profession of the Special Librarian is an attractively designed and illustrated 16 page brochure intended to interest college students in special librarianship as a career. The pamphlet is the result of several years of work by two SLA Recruitment Committees under the chairmanship of Thelma Hoffman, 1953-55, and Mrs. Elsa Freeman, 1955-56. Explaining first what a special librarian is and does, the pamphlet continues by describing necessary personal and educational qualifications, the variety of job opportunities in science, business, industry, and other fields, and many other features of special library work. SLA Headquarters will supply copies upon request.

The Veterans Administration has recently published *The Librarian in the Veterans Administration*, VA pamphlet

10-46. Brief text and photographs present the basic aspects of the VA program, duties of the general and the medical librarian, requirements for the positions, and employment benefits. Copies may be obtained by writing the Chief, Library Division, Veterans Administration Central Office, Washington 25, D.C.

The June 15, 1956 issue of *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 12, is devoted to various aspects of recruitment. Thirteen articles, three of which were written by SLA members, and a bibliography cover selling the library profession, salaries, recruiting appeals, recruiting for special types of library work, and programs of state associations.

Southern California Chapter Honors Shirley Booth

Although Shirley Booth never wore the new "demure" party dress which figured in her role of Bunny Watson, special librarian, in "The Desk Set," she finally did have an opportunity to wear the gown to a gathering of special librarians. The occasion was a reception in her honor held at the Cathay Circle Theater in Los Angeles on August 2 after a performance of the play which was attended by more than 350 Southern California SLA members and their friends.

Norma Goodhue, reporting the event in the Los Angeles *Times*, described the role of special librarians in business, industry, science, and entertainment and observed that management people who had seen "The Desk Set" identified their own libraries and personnel problems with the play.

In the picture below, Shirley Booth accepts a scroll, which conferred honorary membership upon her in SLA's Southern California Chapter, from Chapter president Margaret Anderson (right), Rand Corporation, Santa Monica. Miss Anderson was co-chairman of the theater party and reception with Sherry Taylor (left), Prudential Insurance Company, Los Angeles. Others in the group, from left to right, are reception committee members: Hal Stone, C. F. Braun & Company, Alhambra; Robert Lewis, O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles; and Elizabeth Walkey, Consolidated Electrodynamics, Pasadena. The 5 x 8 inch scroll, presented during a surprise ceremony, reads: *The Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association conveys honorary membership upon Miss Shirley Booth in recognition of her portrayal of a special librarian in "The Desk Set."*

Jack Warner Studio



Foreign Affairs Reference Service

Deadline Data on Foreign Affairs is a new reference service based on a flexible index card system continuously kept up to date. Subject matter is divided into countries, conferences, pacts, and areas or topics of current international interest. The approach is chronological, objective, and analytical, with current and historical factual data and comments quoted from the press and recognized experts. The service begins with 1500 5 x 8 inch cards held in a two-drawer desk-top cabinet. Weekly supplements keep the files up to date, with new cards replacing earlier material. A master index is included. For information, write Deadline Data, Inc., 1078 Madison Avenue, New York 28.

Equipment Information

Two recent issues of *Office Management* have featured information of interest to special librarians. In the February 1956 issue, Robert Beeman presents a round-up of calculators, computers, and tape operated and card operated machines. The March 1956 issue features a comprehensive, illustrated presentation of copying and duplicating processes. Each process is treated under: theory, characteristics, operating notes, and manufacturers.

Second Beta Phi Mu Chapter

The second chapter of Beta Phi Mu, national library science honorary fraternity, was installed at the School of Library Science of the University of Southern California on February 15, 1956. Founded at the University of Illinois in 1948 for the recognition of high scholastic achievement by library students, the fraternity has a membership of over 1,000, including graduates from more than 20 library schools.

BOARD AND COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Executive Board and Advisory Council will hold their autumn meetings on November 1-3, 1956 at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, New Jersey.

Margaret Mann Citation

Nominations are now being sought for the 1956 Margaret Mann Citation award. Librarians who have made a distinguished contribution to the profession through cataloging and classification are eligible. The nominees must be members of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification but may be nominated by any librarian. All nominations should be made not later than January 1, 1957, to the chairman of the DCC Committee on Award of the Margaret Mann Citation, Norman L. Kilpatrick, Director of Libraries, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Business Division to Revise "Price Sources"

A committee established by SLA's Business Division is working to revise and bring up to date the Commerce Department's publication, *Price Sources: Index of commercial and economic publications currently received in the libraries of the Department of Commerce which contain current market commodity prices* (1931). Paul Wasserman, chairman of the committee, is interested in receiving ideas, suggestions, and contributions of price information or lists which libraries or members may already have compiled. His address is Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

SLA Members in the News

BENJAMIN A. CUSTER, former processing director of the Detroit Public Library, has been appointed editor of the 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification by the Library of Congress. Mr. Custer is a past president of the American Library Association Division of Cataloging and Classification.

MRS. VALBORG JACOBY has resigned from her position as head of the research library at Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, to care for two young German children whom she and her husband adopted this summer. Mrs. Valborg recently returned from Berlin with the children, a brother and a sister.

MRS. HILDEGARD MILLAR, librarian of the Bureau of International Relations Library at the University of California, has been honored by a perpetual award in her name established by Delta Phi Epsilon, national foreign service fraternity, in recognition of her 20 years of active and helpful guidance of students. The purpose of the award is to encourage and reward interest in the federal government in the field of foreign relations. Mrs. Millar is a charter member of the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter.

MARGERY QUIGLEY, head librarian at the Montclair Free Public Library, New Jersey, retires on September 30, 1956. Miss Quigley is co-author of *Portrait of a Library* and *Poppy Seed Cakes*, a result of her many travels. Her retirement plans call for research on Carl Bodmer, a 19th century painter of American Indians.

In Memoriam

MRS. ELIZABETH PEARLE AULL, former librarian of the patients' library at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., died in August, 1956. She was a member of SLA's Washington, D.C. Chapter.

CHARLES WESLEY SMITH, librarian emeritus of the University of Washington, Seattle, died July 5, 1956. In addition to administering a growing university library, Mr. Smith was the author and compiler of many important bibliographical works. His efforts to organize a Bibliographic Center for the Pacific Northwest culminated in 1940 with a Carnegie Corporation grant for the establishment of the Center. Mr. Smith was a member of SLA's Puget Sound Chapter.

MAURICE SYMONDS, chief librarian of the New York *Daily News* since 1922, died suddenly on August 14, 1956. A charter member of SLA's Newspaper Division, Mr. Symonds served as the Division's first treasurer, 1924-1926, and as its chairman in 1928 and 1940. At the time of his death, he was chairman of the New York section of the Division.

SPOTTED

An attractive, four page reprint of the *ATAE Management Library* (SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Nov. 1955) has been prepared and distributed to its members by the American Trade Association Executives. Wide inside margins contain quotes from letters of ATAE library users commenting on the value of the library . . .

● The first page of *Services Helpful to Librarians* (SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Nov. 1955) has been reprinted for distribution by Government Publications Service of Washington, D.C. Copies of the complete paper, which was presented at the 1955 SLA Convention by Dorothea M. Rice, are available without charge from SLA Headquarters . . . ● "JOB IDEAS," a vocational column of *Glamour* magazine, will be devoted to the special librarian in October 1956. Headquarters furnished salary data and other information for the article . . .

● "Strong Voices," the editorial in the May 1, 1956 *Library Journal*, declares: *Librarians are not raising their voices provocatively or loudly enough to make key people aware of the information which is gathered together within the confines of the library. This is true in all types of libraries but especially in the libraries supported by business and industry.* The editorial goes on to deplore the timid approach followed by many librarians in their relations with top management and urges that: *A clear clarion call should be beamed toward the summit and should proclaim, maintain, and aim for sound, fast, understanding, vital service . . .* ● The obligation to explain the benefits of active library service to management is not confined to the western hemisphere. In an article entitled "Management's Need for Information: The Value of a Company Library," *The Times Review of Industry* (London), July 1956, Cyril Cleverdon delineates how industrial libraries can furnish specific data on specific problems and can also provide a constant flow of relevant information to management, research, and production men . . . ● The May 1956 issue of *Current Biography* carries a biographical account of Chester M. Lewis, 1955-56 president of SLA and chief librarian of The New York *Times*. The article covers Mr. Lewis' activities, contributions to professional literature, and the services of the *Times* library . . .

● Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian of Standard & Poor's Corporation, was featured in the monthly series, "How Did She Get There," of the June 1956 issue of *Charm* magazine. The beginnings of Standard & Poor's Corporation Library and Miss Cavanaugh's role in the development of one of the world's largest private financial libraries are described.

Coming Events

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. The 84th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in Convention Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 12-16. More than 4,000 public health workers representing every discipline in public health will participate in the 14 specialized sections. The American Public Health Association has its headquarters at 1790 Broadway in New York City.

DIVISION OF CHEMICAL LITERATURE, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. The fall meeting of the Division will be held September 16-21 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The program will feature symposia on a number of subjects, including patents, literature of rubber, policies and production of *Chemical Abstracts*, searching the chemical literature, and preparation of technical material for development, promotion, and advertising.

GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. The 1956 Conference of the Governmental Research Association will be held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, New York, on October 15-17. Nationally known authorities will contribute to discussions of the proper and effective use of research data, common problems of metropolitan areas, urban redevelopment and renewal, programs for economic development, and new frontiers in public and mental health. Further information will be furnished by the Association at 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will feature joint meetings of special librarians and college and reference librarians at its conference to be held in Pittsburgh, October 4-6. For further information about the programs planned, write Marie A. Davis, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 4400 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE and the Confederation of Mexican Industrial Chambers are co-sponsoring the Third Western Area Development Con-

ference at Phoenix, Arizona, October 31-November 1. "Resources for Industrial Expansion" will be the theme. Inquiries may be directed to Carleton Green, manager of the Mountain States Office of Stanford Research Institute, 304 Heard Building, Phoenix.

Letter to the Editor

The Combined Committees on Wilson Indexes have been working for approximately a year and a half on a study of the *Industrial Arts Index*. These Committees represent the Reference Librarians Section of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, the Reference Section of the ALA Public Libraries Division, and the Special Libraries Association. Thus far attention has been given to matters of policy which will have an important bearing on the future of the *Index*.

Some time this month (July) a policy questionnaire will be sent out to all subscribers. They will be asked if they favor dividing the present index into two separate indexes: one for applied science and technology and one for business periodicals. Coupled with this question will be another aimed at determining potential support for the two proposed indexes. The Committees are making this recommendation because they feel that the present index is attempting to cover two distinct fields, that publishing restrictions on the size of any one index prohibit necessary expansion of the present coverage and that the title of the present index no longer has meaning. The present size of *Industrial Arts Index* cannot be increased, even though many periodicals which have been suggested for indexing are of permanent reference value.

If sufficient support for the two proposed indexes is forthcoming, The H. W. Wilson Company is willing to undertake their publication. There are undoubtedly a number of libraries which do not subscribe to the *Industrial Arts Index* at present but would be interested in either the proposed *Business Periodicals Index* or the *Applied Science and Technology Index*. It would be helpful to the Wilson Company in making its decision if it could hear from some of these libraries. We therefore urge any libraries which are not now subscribing to the *Industrial Arts Index* — but which would be interested in subscribing to either of the proposed indexes — to write expressing their interest in one or both indexes to Mr. Edwin B. Colburn, Chief of Indexing Services, The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52, New York, on or before October 1, 1956.

JEROME K. WILCOX, General Chairman
Combined Committees on Wilson Indexes

Off The Press . . .

BOOK REVIEWS

DIRECTORY OF PHOTOCOPYING AND MICROCOPYING SERVICES, 2nd rev. ed., (F.I.D. pubn. no. 278). The Hague, 6 Willem Witsenplein, Netherlands: International Federation for Documentation, Nov. 1955, 50 p.

The appearance of this directory, of which parts of the text are in English, French, and German, brings to mind that SLA last published the only similar directory for the United States in 1947. The editors of the F.I.D. work note that the only other countries distinguished by their own national directories are France and the Union of South Africa. It is not the intention of the *Directory* to mention all the photographic services, but rather those which make their services available to inquirers from abroad. For each country, and there are over eighty, the *Directory* mentions reference institutions, which may be considered as clearing houses for inquiries and do not always possess a reproduction service, and reproduction service. Most services restrict their activities to copies of their holdings, but there are exceptions. Prices listed are as of 1945/55 and, of course, may no longer be accurate in every instance.

The problem of copyright is recognized and the editors believe that, in general, no difficulties will be encountered if a single non-sale copy for private use is requested. (The SLA Photographic Reproduction Committee is studying this problem in an attempt to clarify the question for special libraries in this country.) The texts of the "Declaration of Fair Dealing in Regard to Copying from Scientific Periodicals," issued by the Royal Society, United Kingdom, April 12, 1949, and the "Agreement on the Photographic Copying by Libraries of Copyrighted Material," signed in May 1935 by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research and the President of the National Association of Book Publishers, are given in full. There follows a brief survey of modern processes for document reproduction and a section on recommended sizes of photoreproducing, the latter drafted by the International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.). The far-flung UNESCO coupon system is explained and accompanied by a list of distributing offices.

The list of services is arranged in UDC order, by country within continents. There are 27 entries for the United States, three for Canada, five for Switzerland, and 11 for France, to enumerate a few. Reference institutions are entered immediately under the country heading. The services follow alpha-

betically by the name of the parent institution. Services not replying to the questionnaire appear only as unannotated entries. A typical, complete annotation includes name, address, collections covered, general subject statement, dimensions of all categories of photocopies available, prices, provisions of payment, and copyright waiver requirements.

The format of this publication merits emulation by similar works of national scope. While not frequently consulted, the *Directory* is unique and indispensable when the need arises and should be in all special libraries requiring materials from foreign libraries.

ROBERT S. BRAY

Technical Information Division
Library of Congress

SLA Photographic Reproduction Committee

MACHINE LITERATURE SEARCHING.

James W. Perry, Allen Kent, and Madeline M. Berry. New York: Interscience Publishers, 1956, 162 p. \$4.

The accelerated rate at which new scientific and engineering information is being obtained and published has increased the difficulty with which information can be stored and later retrieved. With the advent of machines capable of handling numerical and alphabetic symbol data, it has become possible to file scientific and engineering information and at a later date retrieve data very rapidly.

Dr. Perry, Mr. Kent, and Miss Berry have written a book that will be welcomed by all persons who are responsible for filing and later retrieving information. It describes the problems associated with the use of machines in literature storage and retrieval. The first ten chapters are reprints of the authors' papers that have appeared in *American Documentation* and they deal with the problems encountered in making information suitable for machine filing and searching.

The design problems encountered in code and language construction for use with machine techniques are discussed in considerable detail. The usefulness of a file depends on the code and language construction. If this is overlooked or considered only lightly, a poor to worthless file results. The code and language construction becomes increasingly important as the scope of the file and its complexity increases. Problems encountered in the encoding of chemical structural formulas are discussed.

A discussion of searching techniques is given for both single and multiple aspect searches. The possibilities of correlating different types of information are considered.

In the final chapter the authors discuss the future problems and possibilities of this method of information processing. Translation from one language to another by machine techniques is discussed briefly. An appendix containing abstracts of publications dealing with the subject is included.

Those persons who have the responsibility of establishing and maintaining files of information will find this book very useful in the construction of new files.

DR. CHARLES A. BURKHARD, Supervisor
Insulation & Non-Metals Laboratory
Locomotive & Car Equipment Department
General Electric Company, Erie, Penna.

ONE LIBRARIAN. Katherine Smith Diehl. New Brunswick, N. J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1956, 165 p. \$3.

Every once in a while one has the happy experience of reading a how-to-do-it book that becomes a must not because it brings forth new ideas or unusual events. Rather, its importance lies in the writer's attitudes toward her job. All the cut and dried routine matters of lists, files, checking, and clipping in a library suddenly assume warth and human coloring and become loved parts of the whole job.

One Librarian is 165 pages of honest, self-appraisal by the author who came to a junior college in Texas for a year or two and stayed fifteen years. She explains: — on using books, "I do not love books as curiosities. I'm not interested in museum pieces." — on never permitting the collection to be master, "One professional has no fetters except those she herself sets." — on the long never-ending hours, "But tell me—any professional—where are pioneering and adaptation not necessary? Where is there enough money?—enough space at the right time?"

Her questions and answers to problems constantly before every librarian from the hurly-burly of a New York advertising agency to the quiet of the college are classic, timeless, and practical. In every library is not basic procedure the same?

For the "one librarian" who is the alpha and omega to her organization, who is forced by circumstances to think she's alone against the hordes constantly at her door with "can you recall?" or "where can I find?" this little book should always be in her desk for a ten minute reassuring chat. The positive approach may be summed up in this quote: "The man behind the book—the author, and the man ahead of the book—the reader, meet in common ground, the library. It is good to be agent."

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SLA AUTHORS

BAER, KARL A. Housing library—special and public. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 9, May 1, 1956, p. 1107-1109.

DARLING, LOUISE. Recruiting for medical librarians. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 12, June 15, 1956, p. 1591-1592.

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MABEY, CHARLES A., compiler. *Bibliography on telemetering* (AIEE Special Publication S-68). New York: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 33 West 39 Street. 50 cents.

MALON, VINCENT T., M.M. Re-thinking CLA's future. *The Catholic Library World*, vol. 27, no. 8, May 1956, p. 361-363.

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SHORES, LOUIS. British reference. *ALA Bulletin*, vol. 50, no. 5, May 1956, p. 288-291.

SMITH, JULIAN F. Scandinavian chemical literature. *Journal of Chemical Education*, vol. 33, no. 3, March 1956, p. 135-137.

STEBBINS, KATHLEEN B. Improved salesmanship. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 12, June 15, 1956, p. 1567-1573.

VORMELKER, ROSE L. Business books of 1955-56. *Library Journal*, vol. 81, no. 9, May 1, 1956, p. 1101-1106.

YATES, MARIANNE. Librarians and associations. *Illinois Libraries*, vol. 38, no. 5, May 1956, p. 125-126.

NEW SERIALS

JOURNAL OF FLUID MECHANICS. Papers describing theoretical and experimental investigations of any aspect of fluid mechanics will be published in the journal. Volume I is priced at \$15.40 and will be issued in six parts. The first issue was published in May 1956. Send orders to Academic Press, Inc., 125 East 23 Street, New York 10, N. Y.

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MECHANISMS: AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. The bibliography lists indexes, classifies, and abstracts the papers, articles, and books on mechanisms which appear in the literature of all the most important industrial countries. Material on electrical, electronic, hydraulic, and pneumatic devices is also included. Illustrations, reviews of patents, editorials, and original articles may be added in later issues. Subscription is \$3.50 for 12 issues published in 1956 and \$7.00 for 12 issues plus a reader's service. The compiler and editor is P. Grodzinski, 41 Tudor Close, Belsize Ave., London, N.W. 3, England.

SOCIOMETRY: A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. Founded and published by Dr. J. L. Moreno of Beacon House, this quarterly journal became an official publication of the American Sociological Society with the

March 1956 issue (Volume 21). Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. is the new editor. The journal will report the best research in social psychology and the developing body of theory in this field. Annual subscription is \$9.00 for both domestic and foreign subscribers. Correspondence should be addressed to The American Sociological Society, New York University, Washington Square, New York 3, N. Y.

THE SOVIET JOURNAL OF ATOMIC ENERGY. This is the title given to the Soviet journal, *Atomnaya Energiya*, by Consultant Bureau, 227 West 17 Street, New York City, which offers a complete English translation at a yearly subscription price of \$75. Sections of the translation which may also be subscribed to separately at \$20 per section are: *Atomic Physics*, *Atomic Power*, *Atomic Raw Materials*, *Application of Radioactive Isotopes*, and *Atomic Safety Measures*. Translations will be published in six issues a year.

RECENT REFERENCES

Information furnished is not always complete. Omission of prices does not necessarily indicate that a publication is free.

Library Literature

COMMUNICATION: A concise introduction to the history of the alphabet, writing, printing, books and libraries. *Elmer D. Johnson*. New Brunswick, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1955. 211 p. \$4.

Includes chapters on the growth of the profession of librarianship and libraries in England, Europe, and America.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOOK: Implications of the newer developments in communication; Papers presented before the twentieth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, June 20-24, 1955. *Lester Asheim*, ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. 105 p. \$3.75.

LIBRARY RESOURCES IN THE GREATER LONDON AREA, (Sources of Illustrations, No. 3). *J. L. Howgego*. London: Reference and Special Libraries Section, The Library Association, 1955. 18 p. pap. (Available from C. A. Toase, 32A, Merton Hall Rd., Wimbledon, London, S.W.19)

A brief survey of some important sources of print, picture and photograph collections in the London area.

Bibliographies

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD: First and second annual reports, 1951-52, 1952-53. *L. N. Malcles*. Paris: UNESCO; New York: UNESCO Publications Center, 152 W. 42 St., 1955. 356 p. pap. \$2.75.

A survey of bibliographical activities in various countries and of international organizations.

BUSINESS LITERATURE: A reading list for students and businessmen, (Reference List No. 17). Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Baker Library, 1955. 22 p. mimeo.

THE BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND ADVICE. *Sherman S. Cohen*, ed. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Public Information, Education and Research, 1955. 97 p. pap. \$2.

Part I: how to obtain information from the federal government; Part II: annotated bibliography of important government publications; Part III: a directory of key personnel responsible for the compilation of economic and statistical data.

GEOGRAPHY OF YUGOSLAVIA: A selective bibliography. *Borivoje Z. Milojevic*, comp. Washington, D.C.: Slavic and East European Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1955. 79 p. pap. 70 cents.

Lists works on Yugoslavia by both native and foreign scholars. Covers both physical and human geography.

THE HUMANISTIC-SOCIAL STEM OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION, rev. and enl. ed., (Engineering and Science Series, no. 33). New York: The Cooper Union, 1955. 56 p. pap. 50 cents.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN GEOGRAPHY WITH IMPRINT 1954, (Bibliographical Series no. 15). Ottawa, Canada: Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1955. 56 p. pap. 50 cents.

A TRADE UNION LIBRARY, 6th rev. ed. *Martin Horowitz and Hazel C. Benjamin*, comps. Princeton, N. J.: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1955. 58 p. pap. \$1.50.

An annotated bibliography which includes categories in trade unionism and collective bargaining, labor in specific industries and special groups of workers, personnel problems and programs, government and labor, the labor movement, industrial relations background, and reference books and periodicals.

Miscellaneous References

ACCULTURATION: Critical abstracts, North America, (Stanford Anthropological Series, no. 2). *Bernard J. Siegel*, ed., assisted by *Rose Wax*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. 231 p. pap. \$4.

Contains abstracts from 39 monographs and 55 journal articles. Most of material is quoted directly from authors but some editorial comments and revisions are included for sake of clarity and continuity.

BASIC MEDICAL TERMS AND TECHNIQUES SIMPLIFIED . . . To provide a better understanding for those whose work is allied to the health services or the medical profession. *Minnie I. Paddock*. Chicago: American Technical Society, 848 E. 58 St., 1955. 148 p. illus. \$3.50.

A CHECK LIST OF LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS ISSUED SINCE 1937 BY THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *William R. Pullen*, comp. Chicago: American Library Association, 1955. 59 p. pap. \$2.

COMPANY ANNIVERSARIES, (Printers' Ink Desk Portfolios for Executive Planning, Portfolio I). Pleasantville, N. Y.: Printers' Ink Books, 1955. 61 p. pap. illus. \$10.

The first of a series of guides dealing with specific marketing problems. Offers check lists, ideas, and examples of anniversary celebrations taken from *Printers' Ink*.

CRITERIA FOR BUSINESS-SPONSORED EDUCATIONAL FILMS. *A.N.A. Films Steering Committee*. New York: Association of National Advertisers, 285 Madison Ave. 1955. 16 p. pap. \$2. (Educational institutions may apply to the Dept. of Audio-Visual Instruction, National Educational Assn., Washington, D.C. for purchase of pamphlet for 75 cents.) A checklist covering curriculum needs, subject matter, and production and distribution requirements to serve as a guide in producing audio-visual materials for classroom use.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS: A Guide to the trade, business, professional, labor, scientific, educational, fraternal and social organizations of the United States, 1st ed. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 424 Book Tower, 1956. 306 p. \$15 including supplements.

Each listing gives address, name of chief paid official or secretary, number of staff, founding date, and outline of activities, purpose, and membership.

INDEX TO THE YEAR BOOKS AND REGIONAL PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE 1910-1953. *Jeanne McHugh*, comp. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. 593 p. \$12.50.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES IN THE UNITED STATES, (Technical Assistance Mission no. 77). Paris: Organization for European Economic Cooperation; Washington, D.C.: OEEC Publications Office, 2002 P. St., N.W., 1955. 145 p. pap. \$1.50.

The report of 22 statisticians from 11 OEEC countries who visited the United States for six weeks in 1951.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS 1900-1955. Paris: Organization for European Economic Cooperation; Washington, D.C.: OEEC Publication Office, 2002 P. St., N.W., 1955. 157 p. pap. \$2.

Tables include industrial production data for OEEC member countries and their overseas territories, United States, and Canada, since the beginning of the twentieth century.

1956 DIRECTORY OF AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING. Chicago: National Automatic Merchandising Association, 7 So. Dearborn St., 1955. 182 p. illus. \$3.

The third edition of this annual volume includes a directory of machine manufacturers and suppliers of vendible products.

PERIODICALS CATALOGUE. London: Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 16 Princess Gate, 1955. 20 p. pap. 70 cents. Lists the holdings of periodicals in the Society's library as of June 30, 1955.

REGISTER OF CURRENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AT SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES, vol. 4. Pretoria, Union of South Africa: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Box 395, 1955. 341 p. pap. Brief descriptions of research projects, grouped alphabetically under subject headings.

A STANDARD LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, Supplements 1 and 2. *Subcommittee on Subject Headings, Committee of University Industrial Relations Librarians*. Princeton, N. J.: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1955. 44 p. pap. 50 cents.

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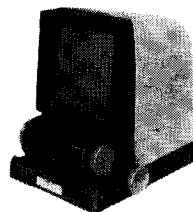
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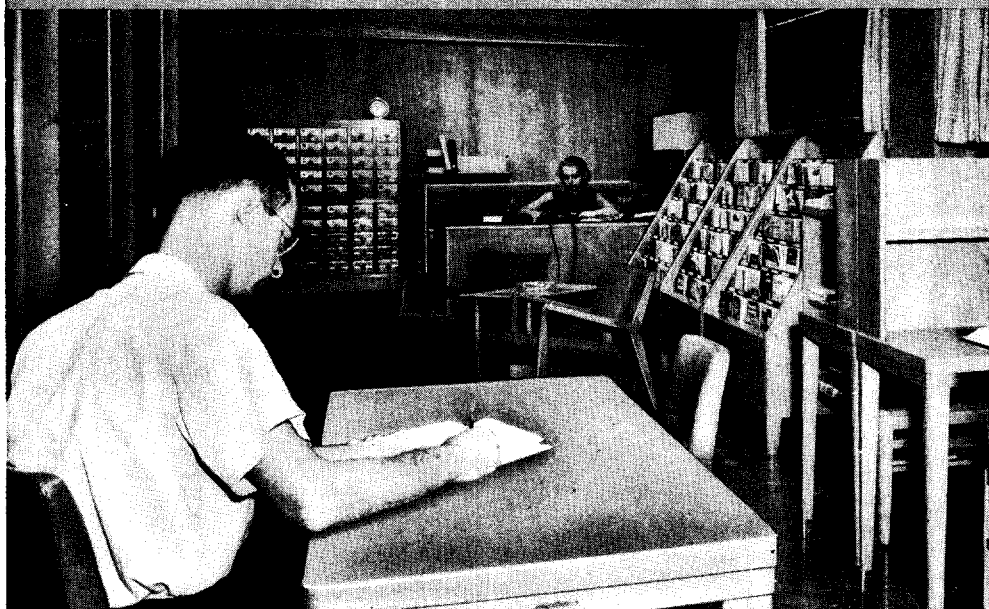
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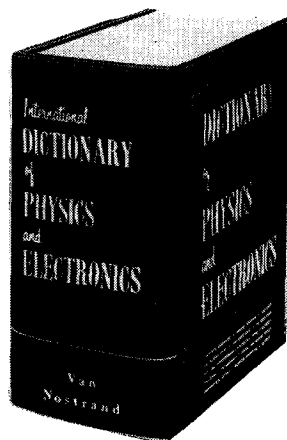
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