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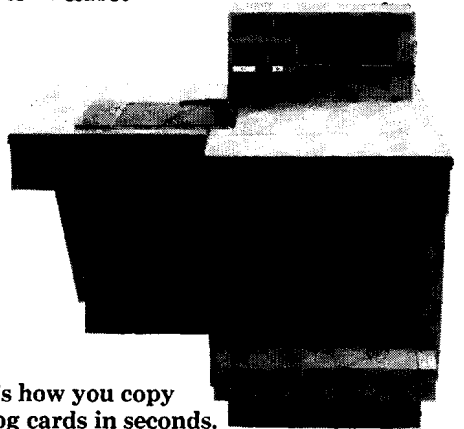
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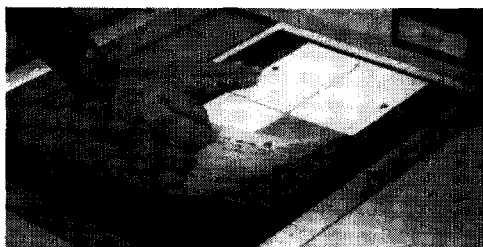
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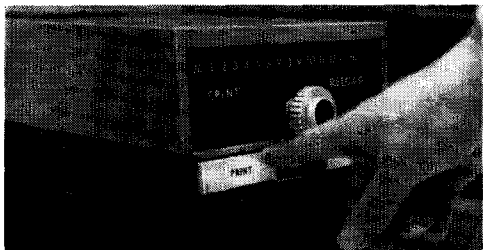


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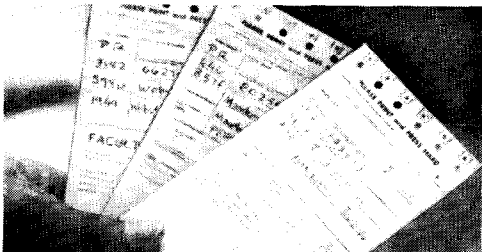
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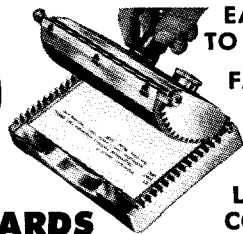
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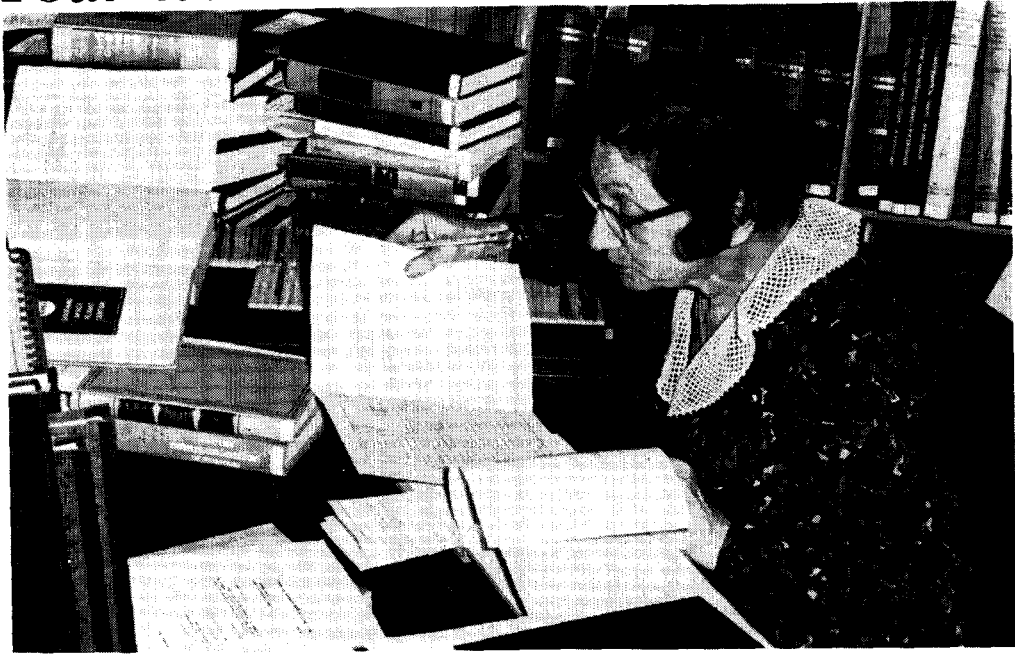
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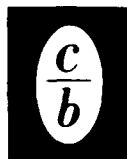
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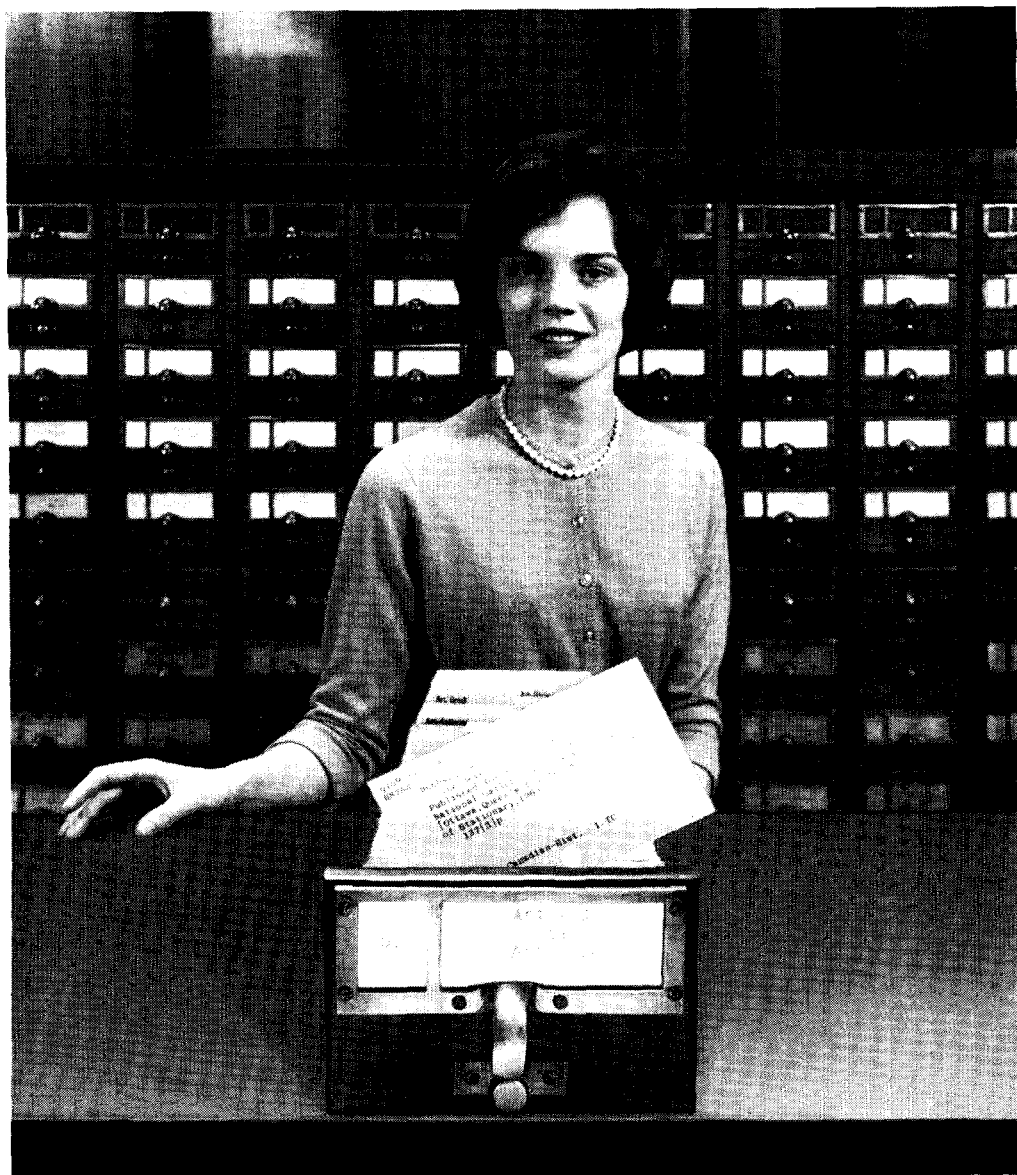
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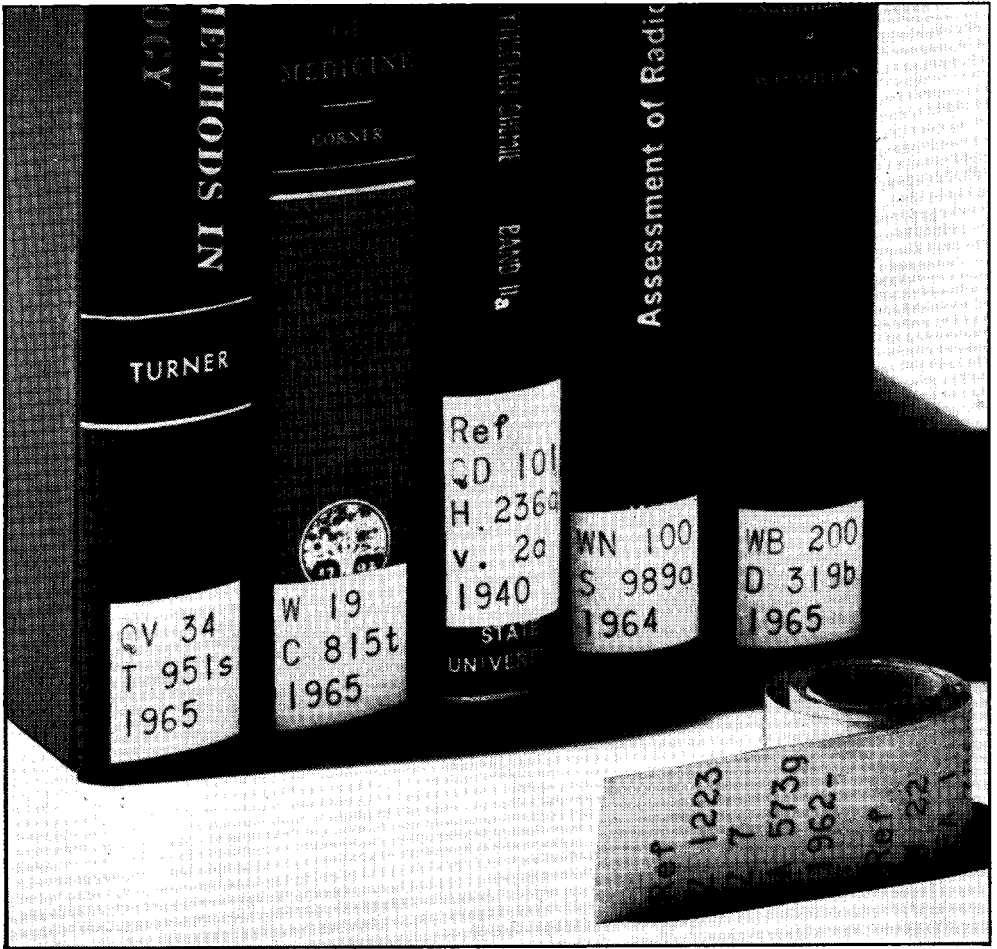


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# Library Cooperation—Key to Greater Resources

GORDON R. WILLIAMS

I START WITH the proposition that every library ought to be able to provide every one of its patrons with any published information he wants\*—or assure him the information has not been published—within a reasonably short period of time after he makes his wants known. There is no need to argue for the desirability of such a goal or to show that its accomplishment is in everyone's interest, for surely this is obvious. It is the goal toward which I believe every library is striving.

Given this goal, there follows a second proposition, namely that within the foreseeable future no library can hope to acquire, catalog, and house a copy of every publication its patrons may sometime want. The conceivable possibility of reducing publications to microimages so small that every library could afford to buy and to house all of the world's literature is nowhere near realization and certainly is not possible within any future we can yet see well enough for planning.

These two propositions define the library's problem. Given the unassailable premise that the library was established to meet the needs of its patrons, the consequence is that no information, of itself, is out of scope for any library. This may sound like nonsense to special librarians, who by definition are cus-

\* There is a very small class of libraries for which this is not true—those privately endowed ones established to provide only a particular kind of book, as specified by the donor. Such a library's obligation is only to the wishes of the donor, but I am speaking above of the much larger class of libraries established, not to collect a particular kind of book but to serve the needs of some defined group of patrons.

*This is a slightly condensed version of the keynote address presented at the 56th Special Libraries Association Convention in Philadelphia, June 7, 1965, by the Director of The Center for Research Libraries, Chicago.*

todians of "special," that is to say specialized, libraries. They are different from other libraries such as the university research library or the public library, so it is said, precisely because they are specialized whereas the others are broad, because they deal with only one or two subjects whereas the others deal with many. However, common experience demonstrates that over any moderately long period of time the information needs of even a relatively small group of persons with highly specialized interests will range considerably beyond the specialized literature of their field. No specialty is complete in itself. For purposes of research in chemistry, or applications of chemical technology, chemical journals are more likely to be needed more frequently than are journals of biology or geology. Yet not only are the latter journals occasionally needed, but so are publications in fields normally as remote as anthropology, for information on a poison used by a primitive tribe, for instance, or as art history, for information on an early paint pigment.

These few examples serve to illustrate my point that it is not the subject of the information, as this is normally classed, that is out of scope for any user-oriented library, but at most only the purpose for which the information is to be used. The petroleum library that has no obligation to provide a patron with a book on the care and feeding of roses, if he wants the information to improve his home garden, can have an obligation to provide this same book if the user needs it to help determine the market for a new insecticide the company has developed. Thus, since no information is of itself out of scope for any library and since no library, not even the largest, can hope to acquire and house every book its patrons might sometime need, it is apparent that every library must depend to some extent upon



some outside source to provide what is lacking from its own collection to meet the needs of its patrons.

The key word here is *must*. Doubling every library's budget, or trebling, or even quadrupling it, would still not enable a library to become completely self-sufficient. The number of publications and the range of uses of the information they contain is too great. Only by cooperation in the development of collections and services can libraries hope to provide their patrons with all the information they need. The question is not "Should libraries cooperate?" but "How can libraries cooperate most effectively?" Interlibrary loan based on the present system of individual library development is inadequate. It provides no assurance that what one library needs but does not have in its own collection will be in another library, or even if it should be there that it is readily available for interlibrary loan or that a photocopy can be acquired reasonably quickly. Further, the bibliographic apparatus for learning in which publications information is available is sadly incomplete.

The necessary solution to the problem of physical availability of publications, or of acceptable photocopies of them, requires a system that assures availability to every library of any publication not in its own collection. Such a system might be based on a single centralized "library's library" or on a coordinated group of three or four such libraries. The organization is less important than that the system be able to provide a copy of any needed work within a reasonably short time and that it minimize unnecessary duplication within the system. A basic requirement is that such a library have primary responsibility for serving other libraries, and not primary responsibility to serve some particular local clientele with only incidental responsibility to serve those outside this clientele. This latter situation is fundamentally the present system, and it does not work satisfactorily. The reluctance of libraries to lend some items on interlibrary loan is based on their unwillingness to risk inconveniencing their local patrons, and this is unavoidable when their first responsibility is to such a group. Further, service primarily

to those at a small distance requires a different organization than service to those more remote, and it is a natural tendency to skimp this unless it is the first responsibility.

### Infrequently Used Materials

It is possible for libraries cooperatively to establish a system that will substantially increase their ability to provide what they do not have on their own shelves and for them to do this without significantly reducing their present services. They can do this by recognizing what now seems so difficult for them to recognize—namely, that a significant proportion of what they have in their present collections is infrequently used and that by using the money they now spend in acquiring, cataloging, and housing these to support a centralized depository on which they can call when need arises, they can actually improve their total service.

I know of no good studies of use in special libraries, but there are several such for large research libraries. The first, most comprehensive, and still the most thorough study was that of Herman H. Fussler and Julian L. Simon entitled *Patterns of Use in Large Research Libraries* (University of Chicago Library, 1961). Their study showed that as much as 25 per cent of the collections of large research libraries in some fields were used, on the average, no oftener than once in 100 years. A study by Richard W. Trueswell ("A Quantitative Measure of User Circulation Requirements and Its Possible Effects on Stack Thinning and Multiple Copy Determination," *American Documentation*, vol. 16, no. 1, January, 1965) on use at the Northwestern University library indicated that only 25 per cent of the Technological Institute library's present collection would satisfy 99 per cent of users' requests. In the case of the general library the percentage of the collection required to satisfy 99 per cent of the user's requests was somewhat larger, perhaps primarily because of the greater concentration in that collection on historical disciplines, but even there only 40 per cent of the collection was required to satisfy 99 per cent of the use.

Both of these studies apply to large university research libraries where a substantial

portion of the collections consist of older materials, and therefore the statistics cannot be extrapolated directly to special libraries, since generally they do not retain as many older volumes. However, this does not mean that special libraries do not themselves have some need for older works. Neither does it mean that only older works are infrequently used. Margaret Notheisen (A Study of the Use of Serials at the John Crerar Library, unpublished M.A. thesis, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 1960) studied the use of serial titles currently being received at the John Crerar Library, and her findings showed that during a 12-month period there was no use of any issue, old or new, of 65 per cent of the serial titles currently being received by that library, whose collections are devoted exclusively to science and technology.

It is apparent from these facts that many libraries, and very probably all libraries, including special libraries, are now spending a substantial portion of their available funds to acquire and house books and journals that are very infrequently used by their patrons. How large this portion is depends on how one defines infrequent use, but certainly once in 100 years is infrequent use, and perhaps once in 50 or 25 years might be more reasonable generally, and for some small libraries serving only a small number of patrons, use only once every one or two years might properly be called infrequent use. In any case, it is apparent that many books and journals are so infrequently used that one copy readily available is capable of meeting the need in a great many libraries, and if libraries were cooperatively to share the cost of acquiring, cataloging, and housing this one copy for their joint use, the money each would save would go far toward improving library service in other ways.

The usual objection that librarians raise to this is that they must have the material their patrons need immediately available, i.e., in their own library and accessible within 15 minutes or so. They say that a book available in 15 minutes is worth ten available in two or three days. I think the objection is false for all but a very small proportion of very frequently used books,

that is, those few used every day or two. Apparently even librarians who advance this argument don't really believe it either, or if they do believe it, they don't run their libraries in accordance with their belief, which perhaps is worse. This objection implies that everything the library owns is immediately available whenever a patron wants it. Obviously this is not true, for everyone is aware that some books are in use, lost, or most frustratingly, "at the bindery." What these librarians may not be aware of is approximately how frequently this happens; the assumption undoubtedly is that it happens "rarely." While we do not yet have data on this point as sound as the data on frequency of use, the data we do have (Trueswell, *op. cit.*) indicates that only slightly better than half the time (actually 55 to 60 per cent) does the patron find immediately available for his use a book he wants that is actually owned by the library. How long a patron must wait, on the average, to obtain a book is unknown, but with an average loan period of two to three weeks, three to six months to have a book bound, and heaven only knows how long a book must be called lost before the library will replace it—anything from six months to six years is normal—it is apparent that the average wait is considerably more than two to three days. Since the library and the patron, however restively, will accept such a delay for 40 to 45 per cent of wanted books that the library actually owns, the argument that the library cannot tolerate a two to three day delay in delivering a book wanted only once every 50 years or so loses most of its force. It loses the rest when one remembers that the money saved by cooperative housing and acquisition of infrequently used books can be used to acquire more copies of those most frequently used and thus reduce the average delay in supplying them. If the intent is really to make the wanted books available to patrons as quickly as possible, and this is certainly desirable, the present procedure, which puts acquisition and housing of more titles regardless of their frequency of use ahead of acquisition of more copies of the most frequently used works, is the less effective method.

I am fully aware that the statistics I have just quoted apply to large research libraries and not to special libraries with their smaller collections. But if one were to define "infrequently used" for such libraries as meaning used only once in two or three years instead of once in 50 or 100 years—and this might be more reasonable in terms of the relative balance of the number of requests they receive and the size of the collections—the proportion of such infrequently used material might well be similar. I don't know, but unless you have collected sound and objective data, it is certain you don't know either, and mere impressions on this point are usually misleading.

It is important to note that while the cooperative library system here envisaged is based on the fact that some books and journals are needed by individual libraries only infrequently, the system itself must contain a very nearly complete collection of all publications. It must not be limited, as was assumed in the past, only to what is infrequently used in every library. For while it is true that there are many materials that are infrequently used in United States libraries—scientific and technical journals in Japanese, for example—there are many materials that are frequently used in some libraries but infrequently used in others whose needs must be recognized. This fact has been demonstrated by the interlibrary loan use of such collections as that of the National Library of Medicine. Contrary to what one might expect, the journals most frequently requested from there on interlibrary loan (in photocopies actually, but the principle is the same) are *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *American Journal of Physiology*, and the *Journal of the American Medical Society*, and other similar titles that one would assume would be in any library concerned with medicine.

While the fact of such use is well established, its explanation is not, but two factors are probably chiefly responsible. One is that the medical libraries do indeed have their own subscriptions to these journals, but the issue needed is at least temporarily unavailable, being in use by another patron, lost, or at the bindery. The other is that a sub-

stantial number of the requests for these widely held and frequently used titles in medical libraries come from libraries not primarily concerned with medicine where they are infrequently used and therefore not held.

Both of these factors make it desirable, and in fact essential for good library service, that the system include not merely journals that are rarely held in any library, but also journals that, although widely held in some libraries, are rarely held in many others.

### Cooperation in Seeking Support

Cooperation can take different forms, and library cooperation should not be limited solely to improving a library's own resources, important as it is to do this. Libraries can, and should, cooperate in seeking support for what is needed beyond their own resources. Libraries can, by realignment of their present resources, support a library's library system that will greatly improve their present service, but it seems certain that libraries cannot support it completely and also do all the other things they should do, such as providing much more complete bibliographic service. Support from other sources, and the national government seems most logical, is also required. It is reasonable to expect that those who benefit from information should pay for it, but those who benefit are not solely those who use it. All of society benefits from the use of better information in science, technology, the social sciences, and even in the humanities. As taxpayers we support the Library of Congress, not primarily so the Congressmen can better inform themselves for their own enjoyment, but because we will benefit if he is better informed. We support the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library because it is in the public interest that doctors and farmers be as informed as possible. It is no less reasonable that the national government should undertake to insure that all published information in other fields is also readily available, which it can do by support of a national lending library, or libraries, in other fields. The cost of such a library, intended to insure that every library, and therefore every citizen,

can have access within a reasonable time to any published information that is needed is not great either in terms of what we can afford or of the benefit. It is probably the equivalent of a couple of freeway interchanges or a muffed rocket shot.

But Congress is not likely to provide the money for such a system until it is asked and until libraries themselves indicate a willingness to organize their own activities to take advantage of it.

This, then, is another area of cooperation I would urge upon you—cooperation not only in organizing and supporting with your own funds what is the only practical solution to the problem of enabling every library, including your own but not limited to it, to have access within a reasonable time to any publication its patrons need, but in seeking the outside support necessary to make such a system fully adequate.

### Unnecessary Cataloging

Assured access to any needed publication is only half of a library patron's problem, however. The other half is bibliographic access—the ability to discover what publications contain the information wanted or to determine that the information has not been published. It is worthy of note, and should be a source of shame to most librarians, that the most effective approaches to a solution to this problem have been made not by librarians but by scholars. Librarians have been so busy cataloging their individual collections and so insistent that they must catalog these according to their individual systems to meet the presumed special needs of their own users, that they have been able to catalog less than half of the bibliographic items they have received. The major number of such items—articles in periodicals—were simply beyond what each library could afford to catalog. Because of the need for a subject and author approach to journal articles, users organized a cooperative effort to catalog them, and the result is the familiar *Chemical Abstracts*, *Biological Abstracts*, *Mathematical Reviews*, and a number of others. Admittedly they catalog differently than librarians would, but on the other hand they do it and in a way that is usable. It must be

admitted also that librarians don't all catalog the same way either, and therefore they find cooperation in cataloging so difficult.

The aspect of librarianship that puzzles laymen the most is undoubtedly cataloging. Their reaction when told that it costs eight dollars or more to catalog a title is not usually one of the hoped-for awe at the complexities and scholarship this implies. More often it is like that of a university professor to whom I told this, whose response was, "My God! Eight dollars just to make that little three by five card?" Laymen obviously don't understand the problem, and it may not be wise to explain it to them.

The problems in cooperative cataloging are indeed difficult ones, primarily because each library catalog has developed its own idiosyncrasies over the years and librarians have insisted they must modify any cataloging done elsewhere to fit their own "system." This argument sounds reasonable enough until one realizes that if it is accepted the library is condemned to do its own cataloging, or at least to modify the cataloging supplied from elsewhere, from now until the end of time. If, as I assume, every library has a longer future than it has a past, this is a poorer alternative even than recataloging all the present collection if this should really be necessary, which is doubtful. I believe that automation can make significantly easier the problem of bringing the old and the new cataloging into a consistent relationship with each other, but automation cannot hurdle the basic obstacle. This obstacle is persuading librarians to agree to the same cataloging system and then to accept a centrally prepared catalog entry and description for the books in their collection.

I have not yet heard an objection to uniform cataloging for all libraries that seems to me more than an excuse to perpetuate the present system. Most objections imply a difference between patrons' uses of the same material when in different libraries that neither the needs of the patrons using the material nor the material itself will justify. There are plenty of difficulties to be sure, but they are difficulties to be faced and solved in the interest of better library service, not difficulties that form an insuperable

barrier to improvement. I might point out that librarians somehow manage to use the centralized cataloging and indexing provided in the indexes to periodical literature without their universe collapsing, and surely the problem for monographs is not fundamentally different. They accepted this cataloging because they recognized they could not afford to recatalog all periodical articles to their own fancy and still have much money left for anything else. The argument for a single cataloging of monographs is no less compelling.

It is most important to recognize that the basic need postulated at the outset was for every library to be able to provide any information its patrons require, and that no library's own collection can wholly satisfy this need. The bibliographic apparatus in every library should therefore encompass all information and not merely that in its own collection. This is impossible without cooperation, both in designing and supporting the endeavor and in seeking the additional support it will doubtless require. The money now spent in every library to catalog for its own collection what could adequately be cataloged once for all library collections, would go far toward giving every library both a far better guide to its own contents and simultaneously to vastly more information that its patrons could obtain when needed. Money, and more money than libraries can now afford, will be required to make this system as good as our society needs. But if we can afford electric can openers to save twisting our wrists, we can afford this. I am equally sure that we will not have such a system, however, until librarians agree on what their needs really are and demonstrate a willingness to adopt a practical method of satisfying them. To satisfy them by trying to make every library big enough to satisfy all of its patrons' needs from its own collection and its own bibliographic descriptions is not practical; to satisfy them with a system that enables libraries to utilize the same bibliographic descriptions and to use cooperatively the publications they use infrequently is practical. Cooperation is indeed the key to greater library resources.

## SPOTTED

● A small but perhaps meaningful age sampling of special librarians was taken of members of the SLA Illinois Chapter. With a 78.5 per cent return of the total membership, the replies indicated that 25.8 per cent were under 40 and 74.2 per cent over 40. Only 5.8 per cent were under 30. While old experienced blood is good, new blood is deterred from the field, perhaps by lack of beginning opportunities, poor salaries, and lack of knowledge about special librarianship. ● Outside of Russia, the best place to find materials on Soviet affairs from 1917 to the present are in the 100,000 items at New York University. Biographies, audiovisual materials, and rare publications in Russian and English are included among a variety of other resources. ● If the amount of information has been a problem to librarians, the published form has been a boon to the bookbinding industry. A recent US Department of Commerce census reports that library and other hard cover bookbinding increased 31 per cent in 1963 over 1958, and other book and pamphlet binding and related binding work went up 17 per cent. Reflecting the increase were employment, payrolls, profits, and number of establishments. ● Some publishers are not taking chances on any interpretations of fair use in photocopying. "Antiquarian Bookman" notes that one firm published its \$95 report with undertinted charts and colors with an orange-red solid area, which are two types of copy that a Xerox machine cannot pick up; however "AB" makes the comment that this subterfuge will not hold up on all photocopiers. In the future science might so outfox itself that booksellers will rent a master copy from a publisher and sell copies made on a Xerox, the only office machine in the establishment. Libraries will then buy uncopyable copies to loan. ● To the changing image of the librarian add a militant factor—how to defend and fight for intellectual freedom. The Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association is considering employment of legal counsel to defend librarians on the firing line in censorship cases and the establishment of a defense fund to assist those fired for anti-censorship activity.

# Library Cooperation: Panacea or Pitfall?

CHARLES A. NELSON, DR. RICHARD H. LOGSDON,  
and SCOTT ADAMS

## Propositions and Hypotheses

IT IS PERHAPS an indication of the pervasiveness of interest in library cooperation that my small firm in a period of less than three years' time has been engaged in no less than ten studies in which library cooperation has been either the main subject or an important theme in the context of broader inter-institutional relationships. This work has by its very nature led us to consider underlying principles of cooperation and basic operating hypotheses.

Underlying the following propositions is a recognition that libraries have different institutional forms. Some, like the major public libraries, are independent self-contained institutions; that is, the library *is* the institution. Others, like most school, college, and university libraries, are dependent organizations, a part of an institution that requires, but is not itself, a library. The great majority, but not all, special libraries fall into this second category. Cooperation presents more complex problems to such dependent libraries than it does to libraries that are able to consider cooperation solely in library terms. I hope the following propositions, which were first developed\* in analyzing a situation involving both types of

libraries, will prove to be useful in thinking about the wide varieties of potential cooperative endeavors.

*Cooperation is desirable when it benefits the institutions individually or makes them more effective collectively.* Cooperation among institutions is not good in itself; it must serve some greater end. The difficulties encountered by librarians when they simply come together to think of things they might cooperate about stem from the fact that the only sound basis on which cooperation can proceed is the necessity that a problem be solved or some benefit gained in the course of which cooperation may serve as a useful vehicle. In the absence of such an end or benefit, cooperation is not desirable and should not be engaged in. It follows then, I think, that exhortations contribute little but exasperation to the cause of library cooperation.

*Each participating institution in a cooperative venture must benefit.* Each library has a responsibility to itself and its constituency that has priority over its responsibility to any other institution or constituency. However, the advantage of a specific cooperative effort cannot be measured in isolation. An institution may choose to be a benefactor on balance in some instances in order to be a beneficiary on balance in others. Among libraries benefits can take many forms: added services, savings, compensation, improved quality, and so on. What may be a peculiar advantage to one institution may be no benefit to another. But the argument for any institution engaging in a cooperative venture should never be reduced to the mere benefit of appearing to be cooperative.

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\* NELSON ASSOCIATES. *Potentialities for Cooperation Among Institutions of Higher Education in the Rochester Area*. New York: 1962. Report prepared for Nazareth College, Roberts Wesleyan College, St. John Fisher College, The University of Rochester, Colgate Rochester Divinity School, Monroe Community College, Rochester Institute of Technology, State University Colleges at Brockport and Geneseo, and the State Education Department. Released for publication by the clients.

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*The second General Session of the 56th Special Libraries Association Convention in Philadelphia, June 8, 1965, was a panel on library cooperation, which was moderated by Samuel Sass, Librarian, The William Stanley Library, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The three papers are presented together at this time.*

*Cooperation is a voluntary act.* Each institution continues to control its own destiny. If not, the venture may be described as consolidation or something else but not properly speaking as cooperation. This means that each institution retains the ultimate right and has the duty to withdraw if cooperative efforts are not successful according to its own judgment proceeding from its own criteria. Coercive tendencies, including coercive remarks by institutional spokesmen, must be curbed if cooperation is to be sustained.

*Benefits cannot always be assured in advance.* A pioneering and experimental attitude is essential if cooperation is to achieve more than minimal results. This has often been shown in library cooperative efforts. If, for example, one establishes interlibrary loans in a system as a matter of right rather than a privilege, one may find, as did the Pioneer Library System in New York State, that the increase in interlibrary transactions rises far beyond anyone's expectations and in fact far beyond the volume indicated by previous experience. On the other hand, a cooperative effort may produce end results as unanticipated in the other direction, perhaps complete failure. If each library must be assured of success in advance of any venture, little indeed will be attempted. Timidity is a vice to be avoided as much as the vice of exhorting to cooperation for its own sake.

*Objective appraisal of the results of cooperation is as critical as advance planning and sound implementation.* Unproductive projects should not be continued merely to give evidence of a cooperative spirit or for fear of upsetting other successful projects. Appraisal usually means that some objective measurements, tests, or records will need to be kept. I think it is fair to say that library statistics are generally inadequate and incomplete as compared with other data available on education, business, and other sectors of the society. Partly this is due to the understandable reluctance of libraries to intrude between the patron and the books to gain information about library use and characteristics of users. Better information is also needed concerning interlibrary loan transactions, acquisitions and holdings (ti-

ties as distinct from volumes, for instance), costs, workloads, and so on. Cooperative projects can only be assessed if appropriate measures are established and the necessary data subsequently collected. Such data do not guarantee objective appraisal, but there is no doubt they are essential.

*Successful cooperation must take into account the legitimate ambitions as well as the present status of the individual cooperating institutions.* One of the reasons that directors of growing libraries in growing universities are reluctant to engage in cooperative acquisition planning is that such a program may imply a limitation on activities presently beyond its reach, particularly in graduate studies. It is quite understandable that if an institution has ambitions for growth and development it will not engage in cooperative endeavors that are seen as efforts to enclose the institution within its present boundaries. If cooperation is to succeed along these lines, plans for future curricular and research development must be countenanced. Typically there will still remain much room for cooperative endeavors after plans for expansion are considered.

*A degree of rivalry and competition is inevitable among similar institutions in the same locale.* Cooperative efforts can serve to keep these sentiments constructive but should not be expected to eliminate them.

*Cooperation must not impose uniformities that tend to destroy the special character of the individual cooperating institutions.* If, as previously asserted, cooperation must be engaged in for the benefit of each individual institution, it would be contrary to the whole objective if the cooperative effort itself tended to produce results that altered the character of that institution.

*Conversely, where economies or other benefits can be achieved through uniform practices, which do not strike at the special character of the institution, they are not to be feared.* Evidence is mounting that libraries can benefit from centralized processing under certain conditions, that common interlibrary loan procedures are highly efficient, and that data collection can be usefully standardized in many areas. Oftentimes agreement in matters of this kind has the effect of

freeing the professional staff from constant involvement in detail, with consequent opportunities to attend more persistently to those special aspects of the library that give it its distinguishing character.

Institutions and organizations that can agree on a set of principles, such as the nine enunciated above, have some prospect of success in their cooperative endeavors. For them I would like to offer some further suggestions, called *operating hypotheses*.

*No institution is so rich in resources that it can be assumed a priori to have nothing to gain by cooperation.* It is evident, I think, that the prospect of any library holding all that it needs to meet all the requirements of its constituency at any time is no longer within the realm of reason, if it ever was. Among special industrial libraries it is evident that a company can afford a good current collection of material in its own special field, but it would be preposterous to suppose that it could meet the needs of its clientele without the assistance of other more general libraries in the area. Every institution has more needs than it can satisfy; each must ration its resources among its aims.

*Cash transactions can be an appropriate element in cooperative efforts.* When one institution has a service it is willing to provide and the recipient institution can thus obtain a benefit more cheaply there than elsewhere or a benefit not otherwise available, a cash transaction may be the best means of exchanging benefits, i.e., dollars for services.

Librarians have been understandably reluctant to engage in such transactions for a variety of reasons. If, for example, a major research library finds that it is being called upon repeatedly for assistance from a corporation in the area, the library may nevertheless decide against charging a transaction fee. This decision may stem from a realization that a nominal charge of a dollar or two per loan, for example, does not in any measure compensate the library for the collection from which the particular item is being drawn nor for the services making it possible to provide the item to a patron at the time he requests it. Thus some libraries have chosen to eliminate this charge, hoping

instead to obtain support from such companies by means of annual contributions and thus perhaps to receive a sum for its services more equitable than it could obtain from a transaction charge.

However, it may be highly desirable for libraries to begin to look realistically at the actual costs of providing services to one another. This should be done before research collections and their related services deteriorate because of inadequate support. It might be appropriate for one of the major corporations that is a heavy user of such research collections, perhaps stimulated by its own librarian, to finance a study of the true costs of such services and the development of a plan for proper compensation.

*The support of top leaders in each institution is essential to successful cooperation.* When the top leaders are not librarians—whether in a university, a school, or a corporation—no one knows better than the librarian himself how essential such support is. It follows that early involvement of leaders in discussions concerning cooperation is essential as is explicit commitment on policy questions when they arise.

*The cooperative effort must be professionally staffed if permanent and significant results are to be achieved.* Just as within any one institution particular functions must be assigned to administrators held responsible for performance, so an administrator is required in a cooperative effort whose function is to achieve successful cooperation in accordance with the policy set by the cooperating institutions.

I think it fair to say, looking at cooperative efforts throughout the United States, that, generally speaking, those that are ably staffed by persons whose primary responsibility is the cooperative effort itself are achieving substantial results, while those attempting to get along on the occasional and sporadic effort of individuals whose primary responsibility is to separate institutions are not achieving enduring cooperative results. The energy that is required for cooperation is substantial, and the necessity for continual prodding can hardly be overstated.

In fact, cooperation is never easy; as Colonel Herbert W. K. Fitzroy, Adminis-



trator of the University Center in Virginia, has said:

"The cooperative way is the difficult way. New patterns of thought on the part of administrators and new patterns of performance on the part of faculty members must be developed. Countless conferences and endless committee meetings will be necessary; lengthy consultations between institutional administrators must take place. The mere thought of the faculty meeting debates is numbing, for here will be myriad issues that will give small men a far broader field than they had ever known in which to exercise their limitations." (*Cooperation Among Institutions of Higher Learning in the Community.*)

It should be apparent that I believe cooperation to be then neither a panacea nor a pitfall. Characteristically cooperation tends to be an ancillary activity engaged in usually with some reluctance by institutions or organizations whose primary interests are directed elsewhere. It tends often to be stimulated by some outside force and thus is likely to persist only if the effort reaches sufficient maturity to culminate in a professionally staffed effort, which then can defend its interests in cooperation in the face of the normally independent and centrifugal tendencies of those institutions whose cooperation is sought. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the natural forces at work in society are essentially *dis*-integrative and that this may serve to explain why cooperation is often so slow and so painful and tentative in character.

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### Requirements for Cooperative Efforts

I SHOULD LIKE to present briefly a few observations, perhaps almost assertions, on the subject of library cooperation and will follow this with one concrete example, a case study of what can be accomplished in a short time when the goals are clear and the manpower available for developing and selling an idea.

First, I think we have been misusing the word—cooperation is a means, not an end.

What we are really out to achieve is a more effective pooling and sharing of library resources, so that the individual librarian may meet more fully the total needs of his clientele. The basic concept of any library is the proposition that there is a body of material that will enjoy recurring use over a period of time for multiple purposes. Generally speaking, it makes no sense to stock in a library an item that will be used by only one person. The basic objective of cooperation is to develop and extend to the optimum this principle of sharing.

Second, effective sharing of library resources on any broad or comprehensive scale will be possible only through a systems approach. This is true at the local level for a multi-branch system, such as the Columbia University Libraries; with any local area, such as New York City; and at the state, regional, national, and even international levels. In developing this idea, we are really extending the concept of larger units of library service, promulgated by men like Joeckel and evolving in various state plans, which are being given attention in many parts of the United States. Generally speaking, these plans anticipate the need for strong local or institutional collections, with backstop or umbrella collections readily available to the reader who exhausts the resources of the library immediately available to him. In developing plans for the more effective sharing of the total resources of a given area, it may not be necessary or practicable to include all library collections, especially if the area is characterized by multiple examples of individual libraries of comparable size and content. On the other hand, a hierarchical approach, characteristic of a number of the emerging plans, may be the logical answer.

Third, a precondition to the creation of an effective system of interlocking libraries is the creation of an adequate governmental structure to develop and to sustain it. For this purpose we must either redefine and extend the functions of an existing agency, such as a state library, the National Library of Medicine, or the Library of Congress, or we must create a new agency. To accomplish a particular task it is necessary to define it, and to put someone on the job with the nec-

essary competence, authority, and resources to do it well.

And finally, government is a matter of politics, in the best sense. It will take political action to achieve a proper governmental structure to develop and sustain a library and information system adequate to the needs of present-day society. Such a governmental structure ought to be shaped up by those who know best what is involved, in this case librarians.

It is in this area of political action that the word "cooperation" should come back into the discussion. Librarians individually, through their associations, and through their parent organizations must of necessity become more active politically if they are to move toward meeting the full needs of users.

I should like now to describe very briefly an example of how much can be accomplished in a relatively short time, if everything falls into its proper place. I refer to a program initiated by the Association of Research Libraries less than two years ago, aimed at decreasing substantially the amount of individual local cataloging or original cataloging in individual institutions.

For some 65 years, the Library of Congress has been sharing its cataloging achievements with other libraries throughout the United States and the world by selling Library of Congress cards. From the first this was a boon to libraries in general and particularly to libraries with more specialized collections, because the difficult work of original cataloging could be shared by other institutions. The Library of Congress acquisitions, and hence the number of titles for which cards are available, have been increasing through the years, and with the increase in the number and complexity of libraries, card sales have mounted steadily. Nevertheless, in spite of this fine record of achievement, the growing demands on research libraries for breadth and depth in collecting has increased in these research libraries to an estimated 250,000 different monograph titles annually. With Library of Congress acquisitions at roughly half this level and with some cataloging arrearages and delays in processing books, it has been necessary for some of the larger research libraries to do

original cataloging for more than half the number of titles added annually.

As a means of improving this situation, the Association of Research Libraries, in cooperation with other library agencies and the Library of Congress, developed a program that has now been embodied in a bill before Congress. Specifically, there is now before the Congress, as an amendment to Title 2 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, a proposal that an additional \$5 million should be appropriated to the Library of Congress. This sum would provide for substantially increased acquisitions to the Library of Congress and more prompt cataloging and distribution of catalog copy. Enactment of this one amendment alone could serve within a few years to double the capacity of the Library of Congress' cataloging and processing departments.\* Thus within a few years the progress of the preceding 65 years in the area of catalog card production and distribution might be matched.

Real progress in the area of cooperation, or more precisely, progress toward pooling and conserving resources, will require: 1) that we put our own house in order; and 2) that we develop appropriate programs, see that we tell state legislatures or Congress about them, and, with the help of our parent organizations, see them through to enactment.

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### The Influence of Affluence

LIBRARIANSHIP since the days of Callimachus has been beset by poverty. Its monastic character in the Middle Ages, its dependence on patronage after the Renaissance, its struggle for an economic foothold in the 19th and 20th centuries are all part of its heritage.

When I entered library school, R. L. Duffus' *Our Starving Libraries* was our background reading; we were told that li-

\* EDITOR'S NOTE: This provision was passed September 10, 1965 by the House as H.R. 9567 and by the Senate as S. 600. There remains only the need for "conference" agreement on some differences in other sections of the bills and the President's signature.

brarianship was the poorest paid of all the professions but we were lucky to go into it. As a profession, we have been underpaid and under-recognized. Few will dispute that the profession of librarianship *historically* has been a depressed profession.

I have never had a comprehensive study of the social psychology of librarians brought to my attention, but the closed society of librarianship presents a fascinating set of attitudes and mores—for example, look at attendance at national library meetings as evidence of our gregariousness. I lack the discipline and the skills to write such a study myself, but I would bet a dollar that when one is written, it will deal with the predilection of disadvantaged librarians for voluntary cooperation as a way of life.

I want to say at the outset that I am not deprecating voluntary cooperation or librarians for engaging in it. I happen to believe that voluntary organizations of citizens, whether they promote the Boy Scouts, the Community Chest, the Red Cross, or librarianship, constitute the hidden strength of American democracy. I am interested only in the extreme degree to which cooperation has been carried by the library profession.

My first point is this—I see a direct relationship between the historical poverty of libraries and librarianship and the degree of interlibrary and interlibrarian cooperation that has been traditionally practiced and clung to as a professional ideal.

Because the distribution of library resources has been inequitable, librarians have built up through trial and error a highly elaborate system of cooperative sharing of resources through interlibrary loans. Untold thousands of voluntary man-hours have gone into the making of union lists on national, regional, state, and local bases to locate holdings of library materials; even with these aids, many thousands of hours more must be spent to find who has the material readily available for loan. This is a marvelous system—we could not do without it; but, to judge from the ambivalent title of this symposium, we have doubts as to its operational efficiency.

Turning to aspects of interpersonal cooperation among librarians, one has only to re-

view the committee structure of SLA or the pages of the *Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information* to appreciate how thoroughly the library profession is dedicated to voluntary committee effort to accomplish cooperative projects. SLA, with its bi-axial organization—by field of interest and by geography—is particularly fertile in opportunities. One might almost say that wherever the two axes intersect, a cooperative project involving voluntary contribution of labor is sure to be found.

Now, I submit that a fundamental reason for the predisposition of librarians to cooperate is to be found in the chronic lack of funds available to do the job. The high premium our profession places on cooperative endeavor is a direct consequence of its conviction that financial resources for libraries never have been and never will be adequate. If the profession is to advance, the absence of funds must of necessity be compensated for by voluntary labor. This has been a way of life for American librarians.

The lack of financial resources, which has depressed library development and necessitated this volume of voluntary cooperation, is, in the last analysis, attributable to the relatively low evaluation society has placed on what libraries do. Many of us have spent our professional careers justifying budgets for library functions in competition with those for research and development or sales and marketing. The library function has always been rated low in the competition for the corporate or appropriation dollar.

I would suggest—and this is my second point—that these classic attitudes are undergoing rapid change. American society has rediscovered the importance of information to its survival and further growth. It is also recognizing, perhaps a little belatedly, the function of library and library-related activities in storing and retrieving this information. The communication function, in which libraries have played so important a role, whether it relates to research and development, or to economic growth, or to the educational process, is being extensively reevaluated.

There is evidence for this fundamental shift in attitude toward the library function

all around us. Let me cite a few scattered instances, representative of various levels of social organization.

At the local level there are such examples as the Nelson Associates study on *Prospects for Library Cooperation in New York City* funded by the Old Dominion Foundation and the Council on Library Resources. There is also the *Survey on Medical Library Resources of New York City*, funded by the John and Mary Hartford Foundation. The deans of the medical schools here in Philadelphia have established a cooperative committee on medical library resources.

At the state level, there is the series of studies initiated by the New York Commissioner of Education and funded by the state. Ohio has taken the leadership in providing for regional support centers backed by the State Library. Michigan, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Dakota, to mention only a few, have added state to federal funds to regionalize or centralize state-wide library functions.

At the national level the volume and variety of programs, actual and potential, focused on the strengthening of the library function is unprecedented in our history. Estimated total appropriations for the Office of Education for library-related programs have increased from \$2.5 to \$317 million over the past nine years. Entirely apart from its programs of benefit to public and school libraries, the Office of Education is now administering the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, which provided \$158 million in fiscal year 1965 for the construction of college and university libraries. Legislation pending before the Congress includes the Higher Education Act (S. 600), which would provide an additional \$70 million annually for college and university library resources.

The National Science Foundation, which already has multiple programs in effect from which research libraries derive benefits, is in the process of reviewing its policies relating to library support in science and technology. It is concerned with the Foundation's responsibilities to provide support for facilities, for training in science information competence, and for research to enhance li-

brary and information services. In the medical library field, the Medical Library Assistance Act (S. 597), when passed, will provide an initial support of \$23.5 million.

Perhaps even more consequential than all these is the interest currently manifested by the Office of Science and Technology in the resources and service potential represented by research libraries. A White House press release dated May 20, 1965, describes a study currently being conducted by Systems Development Corporation of a national science information network. That a complex of documented-oriented library systems in science and technology is being considered as one of the components of this network was made clear at a recent briefing session organized by the COSATI Task Group.

All this constitutes evidence from the world of private philanthropy, from state governments, and from the federal government of a revolution in the evaluation of the library function. From a prolonged period of poverty and chronic depression libraries may well be moving into a period of relative affluence. For the first time in history, funds at least partially adequate to the job will be available to accomplish those objectives to which librarians have devoted so much voluntary, unpaid, cooperative effort.

What will be the effect of this new affluence on the library community? The implications of more adequate funding for the traditional patterns and work habits of American librarianship are so far-reaching that it would be foolhardy to attempt ready answers.

The most that I can do is to raise some questions, and quite possibly not the more important ones at that. For example, what will be the effect of the availability of more funds on cooperative projects, voluntarily undertaken, for such purposes as union lists, directories, and bibliographies?

The Higher Education Act contains an amendment authorizing the Office of Education to transfer \$5 million to the Library of Congress for the purpose of providing a centralized cataloging service. What will be the effect of this on the cumbersome system of cooperative cataloging we have tried to make work for 65 years?

Only too often voluntary library projects have been enthusiastically initiated without adequate study of costs and benefits, and with less than thoroughly objective review. Funding agencies, public and private alike, reflect this in their high rejection rates. Will increased funds mean more and better conceived projects, or fewer? Will the rejected projects still be carried on voluntarily or will librarians use the manhours available for other purposes?

Will the role of the librarian change from that of an active participant in a cooperative project to that of an adviser? *Unlisted Drugs* was formerly a voluntary project; now with its self-created affluence it has a professional project manager, and the participating librarians in the future will have an advisory role. The Nelson Survey might once have been a voluntary effort with librarians doing the work; they served instead on an ad hoc review committee. Librarians are increasingly employed in an advisory capacity on panels, study sections, and review committees of the National Science Foundation, the Office of Education, and the National Library of Medicine.

Will it be necessary for the library schools to train project administrators as well as service-oriented librarians? Skilled, experienced personnel, as we all know, are rare. Will project administration become a new area of professionalism?

Such questions, which affect librarians personally, are secondary, however, to those which relate to interlibrary cooperation. Underlying all the proposed or potential Federal plans involving library resources is an assumption that more efficient ways can be found to realign library resources and services in the interests of improved accessibility. The Higher Education Act, for example, provides for special purpose grants to enable institutions of higher education to meet special regional or national needs. The Medical Library Assistance Act provides for strengthening selected existing libraries to enable them to function as regional libraries for predetermined geographic areas, supplementing the resources of smaller medical libraries through interlibrary loan and photocopy. The Stafford Warren proposal called for

large regional library complexes capable of bringing to all areas of the United States in microform the total library resources of the federal government.

The building of regional resources with federal assistance is certain to have effects on the existing patterns of interlibrary cooperation. Some are easy to predict, others less so. Concentrations with improved accessibility will attract more use; the number of individual institutions any one library now must approach will be reduced. It will no longer be necessary to send great distances for loans; service will be faster and more efficient.

If comprehensive collections are to be built to provide backstopping services for the libraries in given regions, and federal funds are available to make these collections more readily available to other libraries, what effects will this have on the system we have built up through voluntary agreements? Will interlibrary borrowing and lending become more concentrated? Will we be entering on a new era of library service? Will we find it difficult to adjust our habitual practices to a new pattern of resource distribution?

Let me close by stating what I conceive to be the challenge facing American librarianship today. Because the functions of research and special libraries are now understood to have a more direct relationship to the growth of the national economy, more public and private funds are available to them. At the same time, revolutionary new technologies have provided us with the capability of producing new forms of service mechanisms. Together these factors require that we think no longer in terms of *ad hoc* cooperative efforts but in terms of the design of systems, local, regional and national.

It is crucial that library groups, such as SLA, participate in the planning of systems and that they develop the skills, abilities, and professional philosophy that will enable librarians better to guide their destiny in a changing world. I hope SLA can rise to this challenge.

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# Library Cooperation: A British Viewpoint

K. W. ATKIN

IN EUROPE, emphasis has been given to the preparation of national bibliographies and national union catalogues, with the odd attempt at regional catalogues and on co-operative purchasing and processing centres. As long ago as 1893 an inter-library service operated in Germany, whilst today seven regional catalogues are in various stages of preparation, and the programme sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft is a cross between Farmington and the United States Book Exchange. Embracing the resources of special and research libraries in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden there is the Scandia Plan, which was introduced in 1957. In the United Kingdom there are, in addition to the National Central Library and the Regional Library Bureaux, some 20 local co-operative schemes generally based on industrial centres. My organisation, through my own department, is a member of one of these schemes, namely SINTO (Sheffield Interchange Organisation), which was inaugurated in February 1933.

The peculiarities and problems of international library cooperation are quite similar to those experienced by local schemes, particularly financial and administrative arrangements—in the latter case the geographical displacement of the contributing organisations is probably the largest problem encountered. In addition the many types of libraries involved—whether they be public, university, special, or government—all have their “terms of reference” laid down by their management.

With this problem ever in the minds of all librarians, the next question is inevitable,

“If we are unable to make a direct contribution, as an alternative who is best to represent us?” The answer is, I feel, to be found in the existing framework of the various types of industries—chemicals, metals, engineering, electronics. By way of an example I will give the blue print by which one aspect of British industry has tackled this problem. I am naturally choosing the iron and steel industry.

A great deal of research work and technical development is carried out by the industry in the companies’ research and works laboratories. Our universities, supported by grants from industry and by research scholarships, carry out more fundamental research. There are also a number of independent research laboratories which undertake research on a commercial basis, whilst a further group involve themselves in a mixture of sponsored research coupled with market development investigations. This is a picture with which you are all familiar, but this is where the similarity between American and British practice differs.

In the United Kingdom we have what are known as research associations; historically their work stems from the incentive given to industry by the government, some 50 years ago, to promote scientific research and development between companies in the same industry. By raising a minimum sum for co-operative research—the size of this sum is largely determined by the size of the industry and its national importance—an industry can initiate a research association, which becomes eligible for a government grant. At the present time there are some 50 grant-aided research associations, employ-

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*A condensed version of a paper presented to the Metals/Materials Division at the 56th Special Libraries Association Convention in Philadelphia, June 9, 1965. Mr. Atkin is the Local Information Officer, Development and Information Services, British Iron and Steel Research Association, Sheffield, England.*

ing some 5,000 people, serving over 60 per cent of the manufacturing industry on a one-to-one correspondence principle. They make a massive, if often unglamorised, contribution to British industry. The picture of 50 isolated units is no longer valid; many find themselves in fields of work and committed to interests that cannot be comprehended within the limits of the traditional industries they serve. Modern technology has a trick of toppling inter-disciplinary boundaries, so that research associations find themselves increasingly sharing broad fields of interest. There is now an over-all pattern showing a collaborative network serving seven main groups of industry: consumer goods, energy, engineering, food, materials, metals, and textiles. In addition two organisations provide a special service for the whole of industry, namely, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and Aslib.

Briefly the functions of a research association are threefold. First, it provides a general scientific, technological, information and liaison service to its members. This is a general consultative service; it covers trouble-shooting and ranges from carrying out specific tests or analyses to providing a translation and appraisal of a Russian patent specification. Second, it must, in the service of the industry as it exists today, continuously convert science into technology and interpret technology in terms of science. This is an exercise which may take, and in some cases has taken, a generation to carry out, but it is not an indefinitely self-sustaining activity. Lastly, it must plan, project, and research for the future of the industry a kind of research that is an investment for the future; in the case of BISRA arrangements exist for collaboration between 15 other research associations.

The iron and steel industry has always been conscious of the need for a free exchange of information and in 1869 formed The Iron and Steel Institute. Today it has an international reputation in the field of information collection and dissemination and in the organisation of conferences, meetings, visits to plants both at home and abroad, and the provision of information and library services. At present these services are:

1. The Joint Library, run in collaboration with the Institute of Metals.
2. The Information Department, an important function of which is the provision of ABTICS (Abstract and Book Title Index Card Service).
3. Bibliographical series, published bibliographies covering various topics of interest to the industry.
4. British Iron and Steel Industry Translation Service (BISITS). In May 1957 the major steel companies in conjunction with the Institute and BISRA formed a translation pool; this is now a major source of English translations relating to the industry.
5. *Stal* in English. By arrangements with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Institute publishes a cover-to-cover translation of the Russian periodical *Stal*.

From this it will be seen that the Institute generally confines itself to handling technical literature thus leaving the British Iron and Steel Federation to concern itself with the economic literature. Because of the very wide scope of services provided by the Institute and the Federation it was agreed, in 1945 when BISRA was founded, that a comprehensive library and information service would not be set up and instead the facilities of the Institute would be made available to the staff and member firms of the Association. However, with the rapid expansion in education, especially in the fields of science and technology, the young people emerging from colleges and universities are better educated and demand the use of a library service. In BISRA it has been necessary to establish small libraries in the two larger laboratories in London and Sheffield to accommodate this demand, with the emphasis on storage of reference material and the retrieval of information from this and the Association's own research reports. From time to time it is necessary for somewhat lengthy literature searches to be undertaken; such exercises are carried out in conjunction with the Institute.

# Cooperation on a Regional Level: The Center for Research Libraries

HERMAN H. HENKLE

THE MIDWEST Inter-Library Center had its origin in conversations just after World War II between a group of university presidents hopefully looking for ways to cut down on rapidly rising costs of their libraries. It was conceived of as a depository of little used books. The presidents obtained grants of three-quarters of a million dollars from the Carnegie Corporation and one-quarter of a million dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation. They formed a corporation, which hired a librarian to direct the enterprise. Ralph Esterquest reported for duty on October 1, 1949, when the building was in its early stages of planning. The cornerstone was laid a year later, and on October 5, 1951, the building was dedicated.

The original supporting institutions numbered ten. By the time the building was opened, the number had grown to 15 spread over eight states—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. There are now 21 institutions in the Center, adding Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska; the latest institution to join is the University of Toronto in Canada.

Deposits of material flowed into the building rapidly. By October 1954, just three years after the building was opened, the space was a quarter or more filled by some 800,000 volumes. By 1962 the lid began to close with major deposits being suspended.

Very early attention was given to defining categories of materials acceptable for deposit, all to come under the general class of "little used." Some approved categories are newspapers, doctoral dissertations, college catalogs, foreign government documents, and state documents. One amorphous

category over which there has been much discussion and a substantial amount of disagreement is "miscellaneous books and periodicals." Numerous abortive attempts have been made to clarify our thinking on this category. One very promising conclusion reached (after protracted discussion and delays) was to adopt a program of cooperative deposit of little used medical books. This program, if and when it can be carried forward to cover review of most of our medical collections, will enable many of us to dispose of those once-in-a-hundred-years books and much more when we know that specific titles and volumes have already been committed to permanent storage in the Center. The best figures I can ascertain indicate approximately 75,000 volumes of medical deposits when the program was suspended in 1962.

Even before construction of the building began, the decision had been made to add collective acquisitions to cooperative deposits. On January 6, 1950, it was agreed that the Center would devote some of its operating funds to the purchase of materials. The general criteria to govern such purchases were:

1. The material does not exist or is not readily available in one of the participating libraries.
2. The material has value in terms of research purposes of the participating libraries.
3. It will probably be little used.

With two major exceptions, purchase of material has been receiving only a minor proportion of the budget. One of these was the purchase of an almost complete set of the Russian *Akademiia Nauk* from its found-

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*Extracted from a paper presented to the Biological Sciences Division at the 56th Special Libraries Association Convention in Philadelphia, June 9, 1965. Mr. Henkle is Executive Director and Librarian of The John Crerar Library in Chicago.*



ing. The second, which we refer to as the "Science Journals Center," has been funded by the National Science Foundation. In my judgment, this project is one of fundamental importance. It is predicated on the simple objective of having available either in the Center or in one of the cooperating libraries, every periodical and serial publication indexed in *Chemical Abstracts* and *Biological Abstracts*. Some care is exercised to keep duplication to a minimum and at the same time to assure continued coverage of all titles. As part of this objective, member libraries have accepted responsibility to give special attention to maintaining subscriptions to titles for which they have the only copy in the region. This project is so obviously desirable that efforts will be made to expand it to other fields.

As an aid to making the Center's holdings of scientific journals generally known, in 1963 the Center published a list, *Rarely Held Scientific Serials*. One supplement has also been issued. The current coverage of *CA*, *BA* titles is 3,225 titles with 1,500 additional titles on order.

One very interesting development in the Center's cooperative regional program was an agreement reached by the Center and the Association of Research Libraries to have the Center be the location for storage and source for service on ARL's cooperative newspaper project.

The decision was made early to tie the cooperating libraries together with a teletype network. The libraries installed equipment to match the Center's, and costs were added to the Center's operating budget. However, a major change was made in the rate structure in the early 1950's. Because of this and the fact that the system was not actively used, it was decided to drop teletype as a Center supported system.

For the first few years, the Center owned a large truck, which was used for transporting major deposits from cooperating libraries to the Center. When the major flow of deposits had ended, the truck was sold, and the services of trucking firms were used as required.

The lending of materials from the Center has, from the beginning, been almost unre-

stricted. Requests from any library, whether or not a participating member, have been responded to by loans. This policy of free service has been subjected to review by the Board of Directors from time to time, and on each occasion has been reconfirmed.

Several aspects of the Center's program have been national in character from the beginning and have been developed as national programs as the Center has grown. The free service to all libraries has been one of these. Another has been the *CA-BA* Scientific Journals Center. This, being nationally (federally) supported, has naturally become a national service. Another was initiated in the deposit by The Library of Congress of its large collection of foreign doctoral dissertations. Most of the cooperating libraries and several not affiliated with the Center have made extensive deposits, so that the Center has now by far the most important collection of these publications.

The logical conclusion reached by the Center was that its membership should not be limited to the Midwest, and the first response to this decision was application for membership by the University of Toronto, bringing the Center to the level of international service.

The sailing hasn't always been smooth, sometimes quite the contrary. Difficulty was experienced in getting unanimity in the development of an acquisitions program. Some of the difficulties have arisen from the nature of the Center's organization. A Board of Directors, made up of one representative from each of the cooperating institutions, has made the decisions; but an advisory committee of librarians has formulated all of the policies on deposits and acquisitions, which have been adopted by the Board.

When the question of adding to the Center's building arose, there developed a major discussion of the Center's future, leading to the decision to undertake a full-scale review of the Center's purposes and program. A Survey Committee was appointed with authority to employ consultants. Two leading librarians from outside the Center, Stephen A. McCarthy of Cornell and Raynard Swank of the University of California School of Librarianship at Berkeley, were

engaged to make a survey of the Center. Their report, and recommendations formulated by the Survey Committee were subjected to a two-day conference held at the Allerton House, University of Illinois.

From this conference came the decisions to make the Center officially a national center with the recent change of name to The Center for Research Libraries and changes in the bylaws to modify the form of govern-

ment of the Center. Each cooperating institution now designates two representatives to a Council, including the head librarian and one administrative or academic officer. The Council elects a Board of Directors with 15 members, which in turn elects the officers of the corporation.

The Center has now entered a new era that we anticipate will lead to further useful growth and increase in service.

## Education for Experts in Information: Yugoslavia

ERIK BROMBERG

AT A DINNER in Ljubljana one evening last spring, a Yugoslav official observed lightly to me, "My country has *seven* frontiers, *six* republics, *five* nations, *four* religions, *three* languages, *two* alphabets, and *one* people." He could have added *no* effective library system.

Recently two Belgrade librarians made a critical survey of the technical information scene in Serbia. Reference work, they reported, was in its earliest infancy. Literature analysis and dissemination, which was recognized by the authors as essential to research and industry, is rare. There is no significant interlibrary loan among the Yugoslav republics. Few libraries have reading rooms. All libraries lack adequate catalogs. In those libraries that do have catalogs, most have only author cards. Only 30 per cent of the libraries, principally academic, have classified catalogs (decimal system), and only a small number have subject catalogs. The authors concluded by making 18 recommendations—15 of which are concerned with enhancing the public image of the library and bringing to the attention of potential

readers the wealth of help available in literature.\*

I had this picture of an evolutionary librarianship in mind when I reached Zagreb for my lectures and conferences. My host there proved to be a dynamic individual with his doctorate in chemistry, Professor Božo Težac. To my consternation I soon learned that Dr. Težac in 1961 had begun what is apparently the world's first two-year postgraduate course producing masters degrees in library, documentation, or information science. Dr. Težac is head of the Yugoslav Library, Technical and Scientific Documenta-

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\* SUBOTIN, Lidija and VELIMIROVIC, Milica. Information Services in Scientific Libraries. *Bibliotekar*, No. 1/2, 1964, p. 56-60. In Slovenia pressure from the government for more adequate information services has brought about the recent establishment of a Department of Documentation and Information in the Secretariat for Research and Higher Schools and the consequent vitalization for that field. MELIHAR, Ivanuška, editor. *Vodnik po Dokumentacijskih in Informativnih Službah SRS*. Ljubljana: Sekcija Dokumentalistov, Republiški Sekretariat SRS za Raziskovalno in Visoko Šolstvo, 1964, p. 5-6.

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*In the July-August issue of this journal the author, who is Librarian at the U. S. Department of Interior in Portland, Oregon, and current Chairman of the SLA Education Committee, described the general technical information situation in present-day Yugoslavia. Mr. Bromberg would like to acknowledge the kind assistance of Dr. Charles W. Shilling, Director, Biological Communications Project, George Washington University, in the preparation of the present article.*

tion Center in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of the University of Zagreb. Fifteen graduates finished the course in 1962, 11 in 1963, and 11 in 1964. To be eligible for enrollment, the candidate must possess a B.A., B.Sc. or higher degree. He must have mastery of one foreign language and reading ability of two others. He must have knowledge of one of the reproduction techniques, and he must know how to type. During the two years the students take seven examinations and at the conclusion must pass a master's diploma examination.

All candidates for any of the three degrees take a common first year. Thus, for ex-

ample, a candidate for a documentation degree might attend lectures on documentation systems in the various scientific disciplines or on translations and publishing activities. A candidate for an information science degree might draw his lectures primarily from the series on elements of information, mechanical translations, and cybernetics. Each candidate for a master's degree is expected to produce a master's thesis and is expected to attend 81 hours of lectures in his chosen field during the second year. A non-master's degree, a "specialist" degree, is granted to those whose second year is involved in on-the-job training and no master's thesis.

The curriculum is as follows:

	NO. OF LECTURES	HOURS PER SEMINARS
<i>First Year (Mandatory)</i>		
1. Information, Its Significance and Structure	20	10
2. Documentation Science	20	10
3. Library Service	20	10
4. Bibliography and Other Information Material	10	20
5. Classification	10	20
6. Cataloging	10	30
7. Kinds of Publications	10	10
8. Characteristic of User	10	10
9. General Lines of Discipline	10	20
—General Librarianship as a Vocation		
—Special Librarianship as a Vocation		
—Documentation Service		
—Information Service		
10. Practical Work		60
<i>Second Year (Electives)</i>		
1. Elements of Information	36	72
2. Documentation Systems in Various Scientific Disciplines	12	24
3. Cybernetics	9	18
4. Mechanical Translations	12	24
5. Translations	12	24
6. Reproduction Techniques	9	18
7. Management of Scientific Work	9	18
8. Organization of Libraries, Laboratories and Other Studies Destined for Scientific Work	12	24
9. Graphic Techniques	9	18
10. Publishing Activities	9	18
11. Arrangement of Galleries & Exhibits	9	18
12. Preservation Technique	12	24
13. Librarianship	12	24
14. Paleography	9	18
15. Museology	9	18
16. Archivistis	9	18
17. Local, National and International Systems of Intellectual Work	9	18

Unfortunately, I was unable to secure descriptive annotations of the lecture series. However, from a number of conversations with Dr. Težac and his assistant, Marko Peručić, I was able to determine that: 1) since computers are not common in Yugoslavia, machine generated information is not stressed; and 2) lectures aimed at candidates preparing for graduate degrees in information sciences and documentation emphasize flow of information, semantics, abstracting and indexing techniques, and storage and reproduction of information. Thus, if we compare the curricula of those institutions now offering a graduate degree in information science—that is Northampton College of Advanced Technology (London), Georgia Institute of Technology, Lehigh Uni-

versity, Western Reserve University, and Drexel Institute of Technology—with that offered at Zagreb, we find the Yugoslav course has some similarity to the Northampton curriculum, agrees with the Western Reserve idea of a core of solid traditional librarianship courses, and is conducted as interdepartmental studies as at Lehigh and Georgia Tech.

It may be argued that the level of sophistication of the courses in the information sciences and documentation curricula is not that of the United States schools. Dr. Težac, on the other hand, should be commended for a pioneering effort in bringing to an underdeveloped country graduate studies in a new discipline and simultaneously establishing a center for training needed librarians.

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### Testimony on Copyright Law Revision

During the summer numerous hearings have been held by the House and Senate Committees considering the proposed revision of the United States Copyright Law. Rutherford D. Rogers appeared before the House Committee on June 3 to present testimony on behalf of the Joint Libraries Committee on Copyright, on which SLA is represented by Chester M. Lewis. The main points in the statement were: "These three subjects (library copying, copyright notice, and copyright duration) affect the ability of libraries to perform their functions and the facility with which those functions can be performed. Libraries function only to the extent that their collections are used. Libraries exist by virtue of copying. They exist for the purpose of disseminating information, which is 'copying' in one form or another. . . . The Joint Libraries Committee has never advocated the inclusion of any statutory provision dealing with library copying. We are in complete agreement with the approach of the current Celler Bill (HR 4347); that is, the silent approach in which no statutory reference is made to library copying. . . . The Joint Libraries Committee knows of no possible statutory provision that would not either limit essential library services beyond what is necessary to protect the interests of

copyright owners or limit the interests of copyright owners beyond what is necessary to permit the continuance of essential library services. . . . The Committee is persuaded that the provisions of the present bill, which do no more than acknowledge the existence of the judicial doctrine of 'Fair Use' are preferable to any attempted statutory delineation of the scope or content of the Fair Use Doctrine. . . . We are concerned that the provisions of the current bill would result in practices by copyright owners that may make notice of copyright with year date the exception rather than the rule for copyrighted material. . . . With respect to the physical location of notice, librarians are greatly aided by the specific requirements of the current law. It is probably that more librarians disagree with this suggested relaxation than with any other provision of the current bill! . . . Librarians would join users in having a very decided preference for a single fixed term of copyright measured from the year of first publication. . . . The 'manufacturing clause' is out of place in a Copyright Act. It is, in any form, unfair to American authors and places limited private interests in a favored position contrary to the public interests that libraries exist to serve. . . ."

# Letters to the Editor

MRS. ANNE BREARLEY

The Editor  
The Euphonium Society

Dear Sir:

Last year our library took out a subscription to the *Journal of the Physics and Chemistry of Euphoniums*. *Euphonious Abstracts* are published in each issue of this *Journal*, but the *Abstracts* pages are numbered in a separate sequence. Since we keep abstracts and indexes in a special section of our library, we had intended to bind the *Abstracts* separately from the *Journal*. We now find, however, that you issue a combined index, the page references to the *Abstracts* and *Journal* being distinguishable only by the fact that you print one set in heavy type.

We have considered buying a duplicate index so that we can bind one copy with the *Journal* and one with the *Abstracts*, but we feel that two sets of page numbers in one index are confusing, despite the fact that one is printed in heavy type. Do you think, therefore, that you could possibly split the index next year? We are sure that other libraries besides our own would appreciate this, and we do not feel that it would be a great inconvenience to libraries that wish to bind both sections together.

Yours very truly,

G. Whizz  
Librarian

Dear Madam:

The Editor of the Euphonium Society has asked me to reply to your letter of the *n*th. Nobody has ever asked us before to issue separate indexes to the *Journal of the Physics and Chemistry of Euphoniums* and *Euphonious Abstracts*. We never intended anyone to bind the two sections separately,

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*Mrs. Brearley is currently serving as Acting Head of the Social Science Division at the library of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.*

even though we paged them separately just in case. We have a bound file in the Society's library, and none of our users has ever complained. We appreciate your difficulty but we are sorry we cannot help you.

Yours very truly . . .

\* \* \*

The Editor  
Succulent Reviews  
Bureau of Cactus Research

Dear Sir:

One of our biochemists, who is at present investigating the hallucinatory effects of eating mesembryanthemums, recently received from a colleague a copy of your *Annotated Bibliography on Ice-Plant Addiction* (Bureau of Cactus Research Bibliography No. 4321).

I am ashamed to say that, although we have been receiving your abstract journal *Succulent Reviews* since its inception, I was not aware that your staff also prepared bibliographies. After a search through *Succulent Reviews*, I finally found lists of new bibliographies in some issues. I am still puzzled, however, that I could not trace any of them through the Subject Index. Could it be that you do not index your own bibliographies in *Succulent Reviews*? There may be other people who could make good use of your bibliographies if only they knew of their existence.

Yours very truly . . .

Dear Madam:

Thank you for your letter and the great interest you have shown in our work. I am sending you under separate cover a complete list of our annotated bibliographies and copies of three that relate to the biochemistry of mesembryanthemums.

You are quite right in assuming that we do not index our bibliographies in *Succulent*

*Reviews.* We have always supplied copies of the bibliographies free of charge to individuals who request them, but we feel that if more people found out about them we should be unable to keep up with this service.

Yours very truly . . .

\* \* \*

The Subject Index Editor  
Essential Abstracts

Dear Sir:

Although conference proceedings are included in *Essential Abstracts*, they are only indexed under the authors and subjects of the individual papers, and it is not possible to locate them under the name of the conference. I am writing to suggest that you include in your Subject Index a heading "Conference," under which reference can be made to the individual conferences by title or theme.

This feature would be especially valuable in the case of conference proceedings published as single issues or volumes of scientific journals; at present *Essential Abstracts* gives only journal references to the individual papers and makes no mention of the conferences at which they were presented.

Both *Physics Abstracts* and *Nuclear Science Abstracts* use "Conferences" as a subject heading, and we have found this useful on numerous occasions. I hope that you can see your way to introducing it into *Essential Abstracts*.

Yours very truly . . .

Dear Madam:

Your letter about indexing of conferences raises a very interesting question. However, you probably do not realize that changes of this nature run into a lot of money. We calculate that the cost would amount to the equivalent of between 10 non-profit-making-institution subscriptions and 10 profit-making-institution subscriptions a year.

You can see, therefore, that the introduction of special indexing for conference proceedings might lead to an increase in our subscription rates. Since the present rate for

a profit-making institution is more than most librarians earn in a month, we obviously cannot enter into the matter lightly. I will certainly discuss it with my fellow editors and let you know if we decide to do anything.

Yours very truly . . .

\* \* \*

The institutions featured in the foregoing correspondence are obviously fictitious, but the letters themselves bear a remarkable resemblance to real letters now reposing in the author's files. I decided some time ago that if I could suggest a reasonable improvement to an existing reference source, I would write to the editor about it. In the age of the KWIC index, the data centre, and the computer compilation it seemed unnecessary to put up with anything but the best of reference tools.

Alas! the replies I have received brought tears to my eyes. Although they were polite and full of promises to think over my suggestions, they revealed no appreciation of my objectives. I was not comforted by the thought that other librarians were simultaneously gnashing their teeth over incomprehensible indexes or elusive bibliographies. None of us were ever going to achieve anything as long as we gnashed alone.

Fortunately Special Libraries Association has now taken a step towards improving this sad situation by setting up a joint committee with the American Book Publishers Council. The aim of the committee is to acquaint each group with the other's needs and problems. SLA members with complaints against the practices of American publishers are asked to send their grievances to one of SLA's representatives on the Joint Committee, Ellis Mount. Here is one letter, at least, to which I can expect a sympathetic answer:

Mr. Ellis Mount  
Science and Engineering Librarian  
Seeley W. Mudd Building  
Columbia University  
New York City, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Mount: . . .

# Rio Grande Wilson Chapter Award Entry

ON AUGUST 28, 1964, at a brain-storming session of the Chapter's first meeting of the year, it was agreed early that: 1) total library resources of the Chapter area (over 121,600 square miles) are unusual and unique for a population of 997,000; and 2) due to the great distances between libraries, knowledge of or access to such information does not come easily.

Under a project name of "Gateways to Information," it was decided to make a four-part, massive assault on this problem and to use the Chapter's financial resources as an investment in the future. The cooperation of various groups and organizations, detailed below, was enlisted to contact high school students, complete a *Southwestern Union List of Serials*, update the *Directory of New Mexico Libraries*, and prepare a guide for the small businesses of the state.

A folder-directory to 21 accessible New Mexico science libraries was prepared by three Chapter members from the 1963 edition of *Libraries of New Mexico* and distributed free to attendees at the New Mexico Education Association Annual Meeting. 150 went to school librarians; 500 were given to science teachers, and a residue of 100 is held by the Chapter. Stencil typing was done at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Library. Mimeographing costs for 750 copies were \$15. Letters were sent to the libraries listed to encourage information requests from the school systems.

The *Southwestern Union List of Serials* lists over 17,000 different title holdings in 18 cooperating research libraries. Typed entries on 3 x 5 cards were forwarded to Sandia Corporation in Albuquerque where final editing, coding, and keypunching were accomplished under the editorial direction of Crowell Dean and Walter Roose.

During June 1965, Sandia's IBM 1401 was used to originate printing masters for an edition of about 200 copies, large enough to satisfy the demand. These were distributed free by Sandia as a service to the region. An updating service with printed supplementary

and replacement pages for an annual subscription price of about \$20 is planned. Costs were absorbed by the sponsors.

The *Libraries of New Mexico: a Directory*, last published in 1963, was updated to January 1965 through letter and questionnaire by the Chapter's Public Relations Committee under the direction of Calla Ann Crepin. Resources and facilities of 95 libraries are described, and a separate subject index is provided. Mimeographing was done, at no charge, by the Industrial Development Division of the New Mexico Department of Development at Santa Fe. 100 copies were retained by the state for official distribution; 95 copies were placed with the cooperating libraries; and 100 copies are to be sold by the Chapter at \$1 each.

The compilation of a descriptive bibliography of publications useful in small New Mexico business offices and a description of library and information resources available to business throughout the state was completed by a committee of five special librarians, one public librarian, and a university librarian. Final editing was done by Ruth Savord. The resulting publication, *The Office Bookshelf*, was cosponsored by the Albuquerque Industrial Development Service, Inc., the Albuquerque Public Library, the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, the New Mexico Department of Development, and the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business Research. The printing of 1,500 copies was by photo-offset, reduced from typed copy, at a cost to the Chapter of \$440.

The results expected from opening these new "Gateways to Information" in the Rio Grande Chapter region can be measured in terms of building on the cooperation begun, further improvement of research information, and broader contacts with the business community—items that cannot fail to justify the Chapter's investment in the future.

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*The Rio Grande Chapter was the winner of the 1965 H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award.*

# Bylaws

## Special Libraries Association

Adopted August 9, 1962; Amended August 9, 1965

### Article I: Name and Objectives

SECTION 1. The name of this Association, a membership corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, shall be Special Libraries Association.

SECTION 2. The objectives of this Association shall be to encourage and promote the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization and dissemination of information; to develop the usefulness and efficiency of special libraries or information centers; to stimulate research in the field of information services; to promote high professional standards; to facilitate communications among its members; and to cooperate with organizations that have similar or allied interests.

SECTION 3. Should dissolution of this Association become necessary, its property shall be distributed to an organization or organizations having similar objectives.

### Article II: Membership

SECTION 1. The membership shall consist of Active, Associate, Affiliate, Student, Sustaining, Emeritus and Honorary members. Eligibility for and privileges of each class of membership shall be within the provisions of these Bylaws. The Association committee concerned with admissions shall be the authority on the eligibility of membership applicants.

SECTION 2. An Active member shall be an individual who, at the time of application, holds a professional position in a special library or information center and who fulfills one of the requirements set forth in a, b, c or d below:

- a. Holds a degree from a library school of recognized standing and has had three years professional experience in a special library or information center;
- b. Holds a degree with a major in library science from a university, college or technical school of recognized standing other than a library school, and has had at least four years experience in a special library or information center, including three years of professional experience;
- c. Holds a degree from a university, college or

technical school of recognized standing other than a library school, and has had at least five years experience in a special library or information center, including three years of professional experience;

d. Has had at least ten years experience in information service work of which at least five years has been professional experience in a special library or information center.

Active membership shall also be accorded to an individual who holds an academic position in a university, college or technical school of recognized standing and who is engaged in educating students in disciplines related to the professional aspects of information service work.

An Active member shall have the right to vote, to hold Association, Chapter and Division office, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free.

SECTION 3. An Associate member shall be an individual who, at the time of application, holds a position in a special library or information center and who fulfills one of the requirements set forth in a or b below:

- a. Holds a degree from a university, college or technical school of recognized standing;
- b. Has had at least seven years experience in information service work of which at least two years have been professional experience in a special library or information center. One year of higher education shall equal one year of non-professional experience.

An Associate member shall have the right to vote, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free. Upon qualification for Active membership, an Associate member shall become an Active member.

SECTION 4. An Affiliate member shall be an individual who holds a professional position in an organization other than a special library or information center and who has knowledge and experience that qualify him to cooperate in furthering



the objectives of the Association. He shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, and to receive the official journal free. An Affiliate member may become an Associate or Active member upon qualification for Associate or Active membership.

SECTION 5. A Student member shall be an individual who is enrolled in a library school of recognized standing either as a full-time or as a part-time student. A part-time student may not hold this class of membership for more than two years. A Student member shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter.

SECTION 6. A Sustaining member shall be a firm, an organization or individual desiring to support the objectives and programs of the Association. A Sustaining member shall not have the right to vote or to hold office. With these exceptions, the privileges and benefits of this class of membership shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Status as an Emeritus member may be requested by an Active member who has held Association membership for 20 years, including any years as an Associate member, and who has reached age 60. An Emeritus member shall have all the rights and privileges of an Active member except the right to hold elective office in the Association or to be a Chapter President or President-Elect or Division Chairman or Chairman-Elect.

SECTION 8. An Honorary member shall be an individual elected to this honor by the Association membership. At the time of his election, a candidate shall not be a member of the Special Libraries Association. Nominations shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors and may be proposed by one or more Association members. Upon endorsement by a two-thirds vote of the Board, the nomination shall be submitted by the Board to the membership for election at an annual meeting. The total number of Honorary members shall not exceed 15 at any one time and not more than two may be elected in any one year. An Honorary member shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of an Active member except the right to vote and to hold office.

### Article III: Board of Directors

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Directors that shall have power and authority to manage the Association's property and to regulate and govern its affairs. The Board shall determine policies and changes therein within the limits of the Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the Association, shall take such actions as it considers necessary to carry out the objectives of the Association,

and shall perform such other functions as the membership may direct.

SECTION 2. The Board shall consist of 12 Directors elected by the membership: the President and President-Elect of the Association, the Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council, the Treasurer, six Directors and the most recent Past-President. At its first meeting the Board shall elect one of its members to serve as Secretary for one year.

SECTION 3. The chairmen of the committees responsible for Chapter and Division liaison with the Board of Directors shall be entitled to attend and participate, without the right to vote, in meetings of the Board except executive sessions. They shall represent Chapter and Division interests in relationships with the Board and shall inform Chapters and Divisions of decisions and policies affecting their interests.

SECTION 4. The Board shall hold at least four meetings annually and may hold additional meetings upon call of the President or upon written request of any three members of the Board. Meetings of the Board, except executive sessions, shall be open to members of the Association and by invitation of the President to nonmembers. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. A vacancy in the membership of the Board of Directors by reason of resignation, death or otherwise shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board. This appointee shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the earliest annual election permitting orderly nominations.

SECTION 6. The term of office of President, President-Elect and Past-President of the Association, Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council shall be one year. The term of office of Treasurer and Director shall be three years. All members of the Board of Directors shall serve until their successors are elected and assume their duties. The term of office shall commence at the adjournment of the annual meeting or if there is no annual meeting on July 1 following the election.

### Article IV: Officers

SECTION 1. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and, subject to the Board of Directors, shall have general supervision and control over its affairs. He shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board. He shall recommend to the Board such measures as he considers desirable to further the objectives and broaden the effectiveness of the Association. At the annual meeting he shall report for the Board on the general state of the Association and shall present for information or

consideration any matters of policy or program that he or the Board desire to bring to the attention of the members. He shall be a member ex-officio, without vote, of all Association committees except the Nominating Committee.

SECTION 2. The **President-Elect** shall perform such duties as the President may assign. In the event of temporary disability, absence or withdrawal of the President, all his duties and obligations shall be assumed by the President-Elect.

SECTION 3. The **Chairman of the Advisory Council** shall preside at all meetings of the Council and shall direct and coordinate its activities. He shall communicate to the Board of Directors and to the Council such matters and suggestions as may, in his opinion, increase the usefulness of the Council.

SECTION 4. The **Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council** shall perform such duties as the Chairman may assign. In the event of temporary disability, absence or withdrawal of the Chairman, all his duties and obligations shall be assumed by the Chairman-Elect.

SECTION 5. The **Treasurer** shall perform the usual duties of the office and those assigned by the Board of Directors. At the annual meeting he shall report to the membership on the financial status of the Association.

SECTION 6. The **Secretary** shall perform the usual duties of the office and those assigned by the Board of Directors.

## Article V: Advisory Council

SECTION 1. There shall be an Advisory Council that shall advise the Board of Directors on matters pertaining to the general policies and programs of the Association and that may initiate proposals for consideration by the Board. The Council shall receive and may request reports from its members and shall consider matters referred to it by the Board of Directors, the President or the administrator of Association Headquarters.

SECTION 2. The Advisory Council shall consist of each Chapter President and President-Elect and Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect. If unable to attend a meeting of the Council, the Chapter President or Division Chairman shall designate an Active member of his respective Chapter or Division to represent the member unable to attend. Members of the Advisory Council shall be Active members of the Association.

SECTION 3. The Advisory Council shall hold at least two **meetings** annually, one of which shall be held during the annual convention. Additional meetings may be held upon call of the Chairman or upon written request of 20 members of the Council. Meetings of the Advisory Council shall be open to all Association members.

## Article VI: Association Meetings

SECTION 1. An **annual meeting** shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors determines.

SECTION 2. **Special meetings** may be called by the Board of Directors. Notice of a special meeting shall specify the business to be transacted, and no business other than that stated in the notice shall be considered.

SECTION 3. **Notice of meetings** in writing or printed in the official journal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before a meeting.

SECTION 4. A **quorum** for the transaction of business shall be 100 voting members in good standing.

SECTION 5. When not in conflict with these Bylaws *Robert's Rules of Order Revised* shall govern all deliberations.

SECTION 6. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, a question arises that should be put to a vote of the entire membership or cannot await the annual meeting, the Board may submit the question for vote by proxy or by mail unless otherwise required in these Bylaws. The closing date for the return of proxies and mail votes shall be established by the Board. The question presented shall be resolved by a two-thirds vote, provided at least 40 per cent of the voting members have voted.

## Article VII: Chapters

SECTION 1. Chapters may be established by the Board of Directors upon written petition of 25 or more voting members of the Association who reside or work in the geographic area defined in the petition.

SECTION 2. **Membership** eligibility in Chapters shall be in accordance with Bylaw II. An eligible member may affiliate with more than one Chapter upon payment of a fee determined by the Board of Directors and approved at an annual meeting.

SECTION 3. **Bylaws** for its own government shall be adopted by each Chapter. These bylaws shall not be in conflict with those of the Association and shall be submitted to the Association Bylaws Committee for review.

SECTION 4. **Groups** within a Chapter may be established by the Chapter. Groups shall request needed operating funds from the Chapter and shall submit to the Chapter an annual report including a financial statement. Upon dissolution of a Group its assets shall revert to the Chapter.

SECTION 5. Each Chapter shall submit an **annual report** on its activities and a **financial statement**

to the chairman of the committee on Chapter liaison.

**SECTION 6.** Funds for the operating expenses of a Chapter shall be provided by allotment of a share of the annual Association dues paid by its members. Each year eligibility to receive an allotment shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Chapter's financial statement for the previous year. Requests for additional funds or loans may be submitted to the Board of Directors and may be granted by the Board at its discretion. All funds received by a Chapter shall be used for purposes incident to fulfillment of the Association's objectives.

**SECTION 7.** Dissolution of a Chapter, when its usefulness has ceased, may be authorized by the Board of Directors. All assets of the Chapter shall revert to the Association.

### **Article VIII: Divisions**

**SECTION 1.** Divisions relating to areas of interest actively represented among the members may be established by the Board of Directors upon written petition of 100 voting members of the Association who desire to participate in the activities of the proposed Division.

**SECTION 2.** Membership eligibility in the Divisions shall be in accordance with Bylaw II. An eligible member may affiliate with more than one Division upon payment of a fee determined by the Board of Directors and approved at an annual meeting.

**SECTION 3.** Bylaws for its own government shall be adopted by each Division. These bylaws shall not be in conflict with those of the Association and shall be submitted to the Association Bylaws Committee for review.

**SECTION 4.** Sections relating to definite areas of interest within a Division may be established by the Division. Sections shall request needed operating funds from the Division and shall submit to the Division an annual report including a financial statement. Upon dissolution of a Section its assets shall revert to the Division.

**SECTION 5.** Each Division shall submit an annual report on its activities and a financial statement to the chairman of the committee on Division liaison.

**SECTION 6.** Funds for the operating expenses of a Division shall be provided by allotment of a share of the annual Association dues paid by its members. Each year eligibility to receive an allotment shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Division's financial statement for the previous year. Requests for additional funds or loans may be submitted to the Board of Directors and may be granted by the Board at its

discretion. All funds received by a Division shall be used for purposes incident to fulfillment of the Association's objectives.

**SECTION 7.** Dissolution of a Division, when its usefulness has ceased, may be authorized by the Board of Directors. All assets of the Division shall revert to the Association.

### **Article IX: Committees**

**SECTION 1.** Standing and special committees of the Association and special committees of the Board of Directors shall be established by the Board. These committees shall be responsible to the Board which will delegate such powers and functions to them as the Board finds desirable for the conduct of its business and for carrying out the objectives of the Association.

**SECTION 2.** The President shall appoint the members and designate the chairman of all committees except the Nominating Committee. Appointments to standing committees shall be made to provide continuity of membership. No member may serve in excess of six consecutive years.

**SECTION 3.** Each committee shall submit to the Board of Directors a written report of its activities throughout the Association year, together with any recommendations considered necessary or advisable. Additional reports may be submitted by a committee or requested by the Board or the President.

**SECTION 4.** Funds for committee expenses are authorized by the Board of Directors upon submission of an estimated budget.

**SECTION 5.** Standing and special committees may establish subcommittees to assist in their work. Subcommittees may include nonmembers of the Association.

### **Article X: Nominations and Elections**

**SECTION 1.** A Nominating Committee for each election of members to the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board at least one year before the closing date established for the committee's report. This committee shall be composed of five Active members, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board. The senior two of the six Directors shall present the names of candidates for election to the Nominating Committee and shall designate the chairman.

**SECTION 2.** Nominations for membership on the Board of Directors shall be presented as follows: The Nominating Committee shall present each year two candidates for President-Elect of the Association, Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council and two Directors, and every three years two candidates for Treasurer. The names of nominees and their written acceptances shall be presented to the Board of Directors not later than November 15

and subsequently printed in the official journal. Further nominations, accompanied by written acceptance of the nominee, may be entered by petition of 25 voting members and shall be filed with the administrator of Association Headquarters at least three months prior to the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. Election shall be by secret ballot mailed to each voting member at least six weeks prior to the annual meeting. The candidate who receives the largest number of votes for an office shall be elected. In event of a tie, election shall be by a majority vote at the annual meeting.

SECTION 4. Tellers shall be appointed annually by the President to count the ballots and report the election results. These tellers shall also count and report the results of other mail votes of the membership.

### Article XI: Publications

SECTION 1. The Association shall publish an official journal and such other publications as the Board of Directors may authorize. Control of all Association publications shall be vested in the Board.

SECTION 2. The Association shall not be responsible for statements or opinions advanced in its publications or in papers or discussions at meetings of the Association or at meetings of Chapters and Divisions and their subunits, or for statements by any of its members, officers or staff, except those authorized by the Board of Directors or those reflecting duly established policies of the Association.

### Article XII: Dues and Fees

SECTION 1. Dues shall be payable in advance and annually, except that an Active member may elect to pay at one time the sum prescribed for life dues. An Honorary member shall be exempt from payment of dues.

SECTION 2. Dues for Association membership and fees for additional Chapter and Division affiliation shall be determined by the Board of Directors subject to approval by two-thirds of the voting members present and voting at an annual meeting, provided that written notice shall be given to all voting members at least 60 days in advance of the meeting. Initial dues may be prorated as determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. Membership shall cease when dues are three months in arrears. Reinstatement is possible only within the following nine months and upon payment of dues for the entire year. After one year, reapplication for membership is required.

### Article XIII: Association Headquarters

SECTION 1. The location of Association Head-

quarters shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. The administration and management of Association Headquarters shall be the responsibility of a salaried staff administrator who shall direct the functions and activities of the headquarters and shall perform such other duties as the President or the Board may assign. He shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall have such title as the Board determines.

### Article XIV: Association Affiliation and Representation

SECTION 1. The Association may have as an affiliate or become an affiliate of any society having objectives allied to those of Special Libraries Association. If affiliation becomes undesirable it may be cancelled. Affiliation or disaffiliation may be authorized by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. Association representatives to joint boards, joint committees and meetings of other societies shall be appointed by the President and are responsible to the Board of Directors. At least once during the Association year, each representative shall submit to the Board a written report which may include recommendations.

### Article XV: Amendments

SECTION 1. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the returned mail ballots sent to the entire voting membership.

SECTION 2. Amendments may be proposed by the Board of Directors, the Bylaws Committee or 25 voting members of the Association. Proposals originating in the Board of Directors or in the Bylaws Committee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Directors and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

SECTION 3. Notice containing the text of any proposal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before the annual meeting at which it is to be discussed. If approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, the proposal shall be submitted to the entire voting membership for mail ballot and final decision. A proposal not approved at the annual meeting may be referred to the Bylaws Committee for review.

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### SLA Sustaining Member

This is an addition to the Sustaining Members for 1965 listed in July-August *Special Libraries*.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

# Call for Papers

## Special Libraries Association Annual Convention

Minneapolis, Minnesota  
May 29 - June 2, 1966

### THEME: "THE SPECIAL LIBRARIAN—VITAL LINK IN COMMUNICATION"

**WORKING PAPERS** are cordially invited from all SLA members, library school students and faculty members, and others for presentation and discussion during the Second General Session of the Convention, Tuesday morning, May 31. During this session a series of problems in communication common in most special librarians will be discussed. Working papers are invited on the following subjects:

#### **Communicating with Management**

Most special librarians have to contend with a management that is not too familiar with library operations. What are some of the problems this causes? What are some of the means a special librarian can use to keep his management aware of the value and the needs of his library and to win full management support of the library activity and of his professional status as an integral part of the management team? Weekly, monthly, or annual reports; circulation and activity statistics; personal visits; library advisory committees; professional (SLA) activities.

#### **Communicating with Library Users (or Potential Users)**

A special librarian should aim at having everyone in his organization using library services to the utmost; the more the library is used, the more valuable the service is to its organization. What problems does this ideal raise? How can a special librarian solve them? Personal contacts, printed publicity, displays and exhibits, talks to groups, library tours, fast efficient service, surveys of users' needs.

#### **Communicating with Subordinates**

The special librarian as manager: problems of interviewing, screening, selecting, hiring, training, supervising staff members. How can he stimulate his staff members to maximum effort? How best to train them for their duties? How to help them improve their own performance?

#### **Communicating with Indexes**

A great part of special library work is reference or information service. This means a great use of indexes. How do you translate the needs of your patron into the terms of various indexes? What makes a good index? How do you know a good one from a poor one? What about the new methods of indexing—KWIC, coordinate, citation, permuted, etc.? How can you help your patrons use your card catalog and indexes more efficiently?

#### **Communicating with the Machine**

Tomorrow's special librarian will use many new machines and systems. How does he understand them? How does he learn to use them? How does he speak the language of the machine?

Papers may be submitted on any or many of the above topics. They should be approximately 1,500 words long and based on literature search, original research, or personal experience. And they should not have been published nor presented previously to any national group. A review committee of Association members will screen all submitted papers for quality and interest to members. More copies of these and the abstract forms may be obtained from:

Special Libraries Association  
31 East 10th Street  
New York, New York 10003

## Information and Instructions for Authors

1. Title of paper and name(s) of author(s), accompanied by an abstract should be sent to Grieg Aspnes, Cargill, Incorporated, Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402 *not later than December 15, 1965.*

2. The abstract should not exceed 200 words or the equivalent. Please use the official abstract form for the first copy of the abstract if possible. In any case, please supply the information called for on this form. In case of coauthorship, the name of the person expected to present the paper must be underlined. The name and address of the institution or company sponsoring the paper should be given, as well as the names and addresses of the current professional affiliation(s) of the author(s).

The author should prepare this abstract carefully so that it will arouse interest in his paper and do justice to it. The abstract should set forth the purpose of the paper, important results, and conclusions. Please avoid historical summaries and generalities. The abstract will be circulated to a committee to determine its interest to SLA members and its inclusion in the Session. Notification of acceptance will be given no later than February 1, 1966.

3. Any accepted paper will be sent to the Chairman of the Session, who will forward it to a person invited to initiate discussion at the Session. Manuscripts will be forwarded to *Special Libraries* after the Convention.

4. Authors should rely on lantern slides to present diagrams and data. Make slides legible through the use of large letters, heavy lines, and limited data on each slide. Printing should be readable from 160 feet. Equipment for lantern slides of standard size (3¼ x 4 inch) will be provided. If other projection equipment is necessary, it must be specifically requested when the abstract is submitted.

5. No paper will be accepted unless an author expects to be present.

6. The Special Libraries Association has first right to publish papers presented at its meetings. Papers not accepted by the *Special Libraries* Committee will be released to the authors after review.

## Association News

### Addendum to Report of Annual Meeting

Several paragraphs were inadvertently omitted from the report on the Annual Meeting prepared by Secretary John Hutchinson for the September 1965 *Special Libraries*, p. 450-1.

#### *After paragraph 6 insert:*

Mrs. Gloria Evans, Chairman of the Consultation Service Committee, gave an account of the activities of the Chapter Consultation Officers in providing consultation service. A short bibliography, "The Organization of Special Libraries," was prepared by the Committee, as well as issues of the *Consultation Service Newsletter*.

Chester M. Lewis, Chairman of the Copyright Law Revision Committee, reviewed its activities.

Efren Gonzalez, Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, summarized the current status of the proposed SLA motion picture

and the Motion Picture Fund. He emphasized the purchase of a frame of film by each conventioneer.

#### *After paragraph 9 insert:*

Mrs. Margaret H. Fuller, Chairman of the Bylaws Committee, presented amendments of an editorial nature to Article IX, Section 1, Article XII, Section 2, and Article XV, Section 3, of the Bylaws. The vote was called and the motion carried. Mrs. Fuller then presented the amendment of Article V, Section 2, which states that the Advisory Council shall consist of each Chapter President and President-Elect and Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect. The motion was carried. Mrs. Fuller then moved the adoption of related changes that implement the previous motion in Article II, Sections 3, 4, and 7. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Dorothy McNutt, Chairman of the

Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee, announced the names of the seven scholarship winners: Eileen Hanle, Saralyn Ingram, Patricia Pannier, Victoria Potts, Hannah Rotman, Mary Walsh, and Mrs. Judith McEntyre.

The Resolutions Reference Committee Chairman, Barbara Ann Begg, read the resolutions expressing sincere gratitude to the 1964-65 President, William S. Budington, and appreciation to Anne Nicholson, Convention Chairman, and all those who helped in the planning and work of the Convention.

*After paragraph 11 insert:*

Rita Goodemote, Chief Teller, reported on the mail ballot for 1965-66 officers, and Mr. Budington declared the officers duly elected.

### Supplement to SLA Official Directory 1965-66 Chapter Presidents-Elect

ALABAMA: Lois Robertson, 3304 Monarch Drive, S.W., Huntsville, Alabama 35801

BALTIMORE: Mrs. Elizabeth G. Sanford, Librarian, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland Library, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201

BOSTON: Alice G. Anderson, Librarian, Raytheon Company, Boston Post Road, Wayland, Massachusetts 01778

CINCINNATI: Irene Myers, Librarian, Technical Library, Winton Hill Technical Center, Procter

and Gamble Company, P.O. Box 201, Cincinnati, Ohio 45334

CLEVELAND: Joan A. Carlson, 11125 Lake Avenue, Apartment 22, Cleveland, Ohio 44102

COLORADO: Mrs. Barbara J. Conroy, 1421 Otis, Apartment 3, Lakewood, Colorado 80214

CONNECTICUT VALLEY: Mrs. Marie S. Richardson, Librarian, Combustion Engineering, Inc., Prospect Hill Road, Windsor, Connecticut 06095

DAYTON: Donald F. Nims, Research and Engineering Librarian, Engineering and Research Department, The Standard Register Company, 626 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45408

GEORGIA: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jackson, Librarian, Southern College of Pharmacy, Mercer University, 223 Walton Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303

GREATER ST. LOUIS: Charlotte Perabo, Information Center, Business Section, Monsanto Company, 800 Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63166

HEART OF AMERICA: Emma Lue Kopp, 3720 Wyoming, Apartment 3, Kansas City, Missouri 64111

ILLINOIS: Anne C. Roess, Institute of Gas Technology, Literature Research, 17 West 34th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60616

INDIANA: Dake Gull, Division of Library Science, Education Building, Room 24, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

LOUISIANA: William E. McCleary, Librarian, Union Producing Company, Technical and Business Library, Box 1407, Shreveport, Louisiana 71102

MICHIGAN: Forrest H. Alter, Head, Art, Music and Drama Department, Flint Public Library, Flint, Michigan 48502

MINNESOTA: Marie A. Sladky, 2100 West County Road, East, Apartment 304, New Brighton, Minnesota 55112

MONTREAL: Mrs. Aulza Wilson, 4572 Draper Avenue, Montreal 28, Quebec

NEW JERSEY: Mrs. Rita LaTour Goodemote, Librarian, Schering Corporation, 60 Orange Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003

NEW YORK: Mr. S. K. Cabeen, Engineering Societies Library, 345 East 47th Street, New York, New York 10017

OAK RIDGE: Hugh E. Voress, 120 West Newkirk Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

OKLAHOMA: Not yet appointed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Gerald J. Oppenheimer, Head, Health Sciences Library, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105

PHILADELPHIA: William B. Saunders, 56 Beech Avenue, Aldan, Pennsylvania 19018

PITTSBURGH: Glenora M. Edwards, 135 North Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

RIO GRANDE: Not yet appointed.

SAN DIEGO: Edna B. Ziebold, 5176 Foothill Boulevard, San Diego, California 92109

#### Bylaws Vote Results

The results of the special vote amending the Association's Bylaws were:

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Article V, Section 2;		
Article II, Sections 3,		
4, and 7	2,146	61
Article IX, Section 1;		
Article XII, Section 2;		
Article XV, Section 3	2,173	32

The complete Bylaws are given elsewhere in this issue.

Because of these changes in the Bylaws, Chapter Presidents-Elect and the Division Chairmen-Elect are now members of the Advisory Council. Their names and addresses are listed in this supplement.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION: Mrs. Jeanne B. North, 742 Southampton Drive, Palo Alto, California 94303

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Dr. L. H. Linder, 2566 Oxford Lane, Costa Mesa, California

TEXAS: Sara Aull, Reference Librarian, University of Houston, Library, Cullen Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77004

TORONTO: Janette H. White, 108 Albertus Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario

UPSTATE NEW YORK: Mr. R. R. B. Murray, Librarian, College of Ceramics, State University of New York, Alfred, New York 14802

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Herbert Holzbauer, 4213 58th Avenue, Bladensburg, Maryland 20710

WISCONSIN: William D. Stimmel, Librarian, Research Laboratories, Library, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214

### Division Chairmen-Elect

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING: Nancy Terry Munger, 404 East 66th Street, New York 10021

AEROSPACE: Herbert S. White, Director, NASA Facility, Documentation, Inc., P.O. Box 5700, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES: Mrs. Ethelyn M. Rafish, Librarian, Anna Freud Research Library, Reiss-Davis Clinic for Child Guidance, 9760 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035

BUSINESS AND FINANCE: Portia Christian, 214 South Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana

DOCUMENTATION: Hillis L. Griffin, Argonne National Laboratory, Library 14-14, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60440

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP: Gerard L. Alexander, Chief of the Map Division, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York 10018

INSURANCE: Marjorie L. Holt, Librarian, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02117

METALS/MATERIALS: Kenneth D. Carroll, 280 Daniel Drive, Apartment 3, Webster, New York

MILITARY LIBRARIANS: John L. Cook, Jr., 428 Goldleaf Avenue, Vandalia, Ohio

MUSEUM: Mrs. Rose Z. Sellers, Associate Librarian, Brooklyn College Library, Bedford Avenue & Avenue H, Brooklyn, New York 11210

NEWSPAPER: Roy T. King, Head, Reference Department, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Missouri 63101

PICTURE: Mrs. Louise Heinze, Librarian, Tamiment Institute Library, 7 East 15th Street, New York 10003

PUBLISHING: Mrs. Helen E. Wessells, 433 West 21st Street, New York 10011

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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY: Frances M. Stratton, Lederle Laboratory Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, New York 10965

SOCIAL SCIENCE: Thelma Elizabeth Smith, Municipal Reference Library, New York Public Library, Municipal Building, Room 2230, New York 10007

TRANSPORTATION: Mrs. Constance G. Moore, Librarian, Library, United Air Lines, P.O. Box 8800, Chicago, Illinois 60666

### Changes of Address in Directory

RECRUITMENT: Mrs. Mary Lee Tsuffis, Supervisor of Library Services, Technical Information Services Department, Xerox Corporation, P.O. Box 1540, Rochester, New York 14603

STATISTICS: Dr. D. T. Bedsole, Director of Library and Teaching Resources, Austin College, Sherman, Texas

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER PRESIDENT: Beverly M. Kowner, Sun Oil Company, P.O. Box 426, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania 19061

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### Call for Nominations

The Board of Directors, Chapter Presidents, Division Chairmen, and Special Representatives have been asked by the SLA Professional Award and Hall of Fame Committee to present nominees for these awards. Nominations must be submitted by *January 6, 1966*, to Mrs. Mildred H. Brode, Chairman, 4607 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008. By definition, "The SLA Professional Award is given to an individual or group, who may or may not hold membership in the Association, in recognition of major achievement in, or significant contribution to, the field of librarianship or information science, which advances the stated objectives of the Special Libraries Association. The timing of the Award shall follow as soon as practicable the recognized fruition of the contribution. . . . SLA Hall of Fame election is granted to a member or a former member of the Association near the close or following completion of an active professional career for an extended and sustained period of distinguished service to the Association in all spheres of its activities. . . . However, prolonged distinguished service within a Chapter, which has contributed to the Association as a whole, may receive special consideration." Forms for submitting nominations for both awards may be requested from Association Headquarters.



# The 31st Session of the IFLA General Council

IFLA'S RECEPTION in Helsinki, August 16-21, 1965 was in keeping with Finland's intellectual climate. The facilities of the University of Helsinki at Pothama were modern and ample for the 244 participants and observers.

In his opening address, the President of IFLA, Sir Frank Francis, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, stressed one of the basic facts of life in IFLA: "it is in its Committees and Sections that IFLA's really valuable work might be expected to be done." The general theme for this International Cooperation Year was "The International and Linguistic Aspects of Library Service"; to me, the most important of a number of papers of widely varying quality was C. van Dijk's contribution on international standardization in bibliography and documentation, effectively describing the "grandeurs et misères" of international efforts in these fields. Space prevents my dwelling on the other presentations made; they, and many of the activities of the Committees and Sections are well and thoroughly covered by the reports constituting the Appendix to the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* of August 30, 1965 (vol. 24, no. 35, p. 471-80). Since no mention is made in these reports (which give the impression of complete coverage) of any activity of the Special Libraries Section, the naive reader is led to believe that it just sat back and twiddled its collective thumbs. Actually, we were rather busy!

On Monday, August 16, a closed session of SLS's Committee on the *International Guide to Special Libraries* was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Nielsen (Denmark). The original Committee, consisting of Mme. Duprat (France), Mrs. Matveyeva (USSR), Mrs. Morsztynkiewicz (Poland), Dr. Reichardt (Federal Republic of Germany), and myself (all in attendance!) was enlarged by the inclusion of Professor Dr. Yosoji Ito (Director, University of Tokyo Library) and Mr. D. Mason

(Librarian, Dyestuffs Division, Imperial Chemical Industries). The Committee proposed the compilation of a series of special library directories, rather than of one world-wide guide. Preference is to be given to coverage of the developing countries; the first fascicle is to cover Africa and should be ready for distribution by fall 1967. For the industrialized regions of the world, the preparation of a bibliography of available recent directories was believed to fill the needs; this list should be ready for distribution by the time of the 1966 Council Meeting (September 12-17, 1966 at The Hague).

The open meeting of the Section on Tuesday in the Main Auditorium, meant we had the benefit of simultaneous translation. Some 50 librarians from 15 countries attended (including, at least, one staff member of the Library of Congress). The meeting was opened by the President, who reviewed the short history of the Section and pointed out the progress made during the report period. The Section established world-wide connections, particularly close relations with the Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines and the Special Libraries Association of Japan; most importantly, it was able to induce Aslib to join forces with IFLA. It was also directly responsible for the establishment of a Special Libraries Association in Ghana.

His address was followed by the unanimous election of Mrs. Morsztynkiewicz as Secretary (1965-67) of the Section. The next item on the agenda was the equally unanimous creation of the Sub-Section of Observatory Libraries, which will begin its activities under the provisional leadership of Mme. G. Feuillebois of the Observatory of Paris. Mr. Nielsen presented a report on the activities of his Committee; the proposals contained therein were discussed and approved.

The following presentation of invited papers dealt with the general topic of "Special Libraries and Documentation Centers." Dr.

Gunther Reichardt, President of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken, took the stand that the basic function of both special libraries and documentation centers is the providing of special information and that they are, therefore, "close relatives, by the same vital achievement." Mrs. G. V. Matveyeva of the All-Union Foreign Literature Library, limited herself to a most interesting factual presentation of "The Activities in the Field of Information and Documentation of Special Research Libraries in the Soviet Union." The third speaker, Dr. A. L. C. Vicentini of the University of Brasilia, was unfortunately unable to come; a summary of his very detailed paper on

"Special Libraries and Information Centers in Brazil and Latin America" was read by the Secretary. Copies of the two papers and a summary of the third may be obtained by writing to the National Housing Center Library, 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

There ensued a lively discussion, which resulted in the adoption of several resolutions; one of these referred to the publication of an international *Newsletter of Special Librarianship*, to be known as *INSPEL*. We hope the first issue will appear on schedule—1 January 1966.

DR. KARL A. BAER, SLA Representative  
to IFLA; President SLS-IFLA

## LTP Reports to SLA

GLADYS T. PIEZ

The Council on Library Resources has made a grant of \$15,000 to finance the planning phase of the conservation program described briefly in *Special Libraries* for May-June 1965. The purpose of the project is to produce a manual on the preservation and restoration of library materials.

The Council on Library Resources has also approved a grant of \$7,260 to support a six-month preliminary study to develop a charging system for special and academic libraries. Charles A. Craft of Management Consulting Services is making the study for LTP. The objective of the project is to identify the design characteristics of an improved charging system. Development of a more economical system for special and academic libraries requires the identification of a more efficient method of obtaining book location information when a book is not on the shelf. Results of this initial study should provide the basis for the development of a specific charging system.

Recent issues of *Library Technology Reports*, LTP's bimonthly subscription service, have contained: three market-availability surveys, one of microfilm readers, one of microopaque readers, and one of book trucks; a

*Mrs. Piez is the General Editor of the Library Technology Project. American Library Association, Chicago.*

report of the results of a study made by Fry Consultants on the use of data processing equipment in circulation control (*Special Libraries* May-June 1965); and an evaluation of the Federal microfilm reader-printer. Planned for publication in the November issue are William R. Hawken's evaluations of four microfiche readers. Now being evaluated are two small stencil duplicators—the large Chiang and the Weber Mini-Graph—and an electric eraser called Motoraser.

Fordham Equipment Company is now selling pamphlet boxes manufactured according to the design LTP developed. The Fordham boxes, which LTP has had tested, meet specifications fully. Bro-Dart Industries, Demco Library Supplies, and Fordham Equipment Company are now selling the LTP-designed box.

The Council on Library Resources has provided funds for the operation of LTP through the fiscal year 1965-66.

Two new members of the LTP Advisory Committee have been appointed to serve for 1965-67: Eugene B. Jackson and Stephen A. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy is Director of Libraries at Cornell University. Mr. Jackson, Director of Information Retrieval and Library Services at IBM Corporation in Armonk, New York, who will serve as Chairman of the Committee for 1965-66, is a member of SLA. Gordon E. Randall, Manager of the IBM Research Library in Yorktown Heights, New York, has also agreed to continue to represent SLA on the Committee.



Courtesy of the  
Henry Ford Museum,  
Dearborn, Michigan

## In Memoriam: Kenneth Nolan Metcalf

COMBINING TWO professions and making great contributions in each is not a lot that falls to many of us. Yet Kenneth Metcalf combined an abiding interest in local, American, and industrial history with a flair for special librarianship of the highest order. He was recognized by his peers in these fields by appointment and election to high office, but his modesty, friendliness, and thoughtfulness belied his standing.

A tragic automobile accident near Ypsilanti, Michigan, on September 17, 1965, claimed the life of this fine man and that of his wife, Margaret (Dolan) Metcalf. They are survived by their parents and their three children, Mark, 12, Marsha, 10, and Constance, 5. The funeral was September 21 at Greenfield Congregational Church in their beloved Dearborn.

Metcalf's schooling and career had the Detroit area as their focus: B.S. in Social Studies, Wayne State University, 1947; Master of Arts in History, Wayne State University, 1949; and M.A. in Library Science, University of Michigan, 1951.

Ken's introduction to special librarianship was as a page in the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, October 1942-April 1943. He left the library for service in the United States Army in the South Pacific. He was in the History and Travel Department, Detroit Public Library, from 1952 until July 1954, when he left to join the Edison Institute, Dearborn, Michigan. At the time of his death he was Research Historian and Librarian of the Institute (which operates the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village) and had the additional assignment of Deputy Archivist of the Ford Motor Archives. He assured the historical accuracy of the Museum displays during his tenure.

As a historian he was Secretary-Treasurer and Trustee of the Historical Society of Michigan and a Director of the Abraham Lincoln Civil War Roundtable of Michigan.

As special librarian, he capped numerous SLA Michigan Chapter committee assignments (Program, Hospitality, Consultation, Bulletin Editor) with the Chapter Presidency, 1960-61, served as Chairman of the SLA Museum Division, 1957-58, and in 1964 was elected to the Association's Board of Directors.

As author, he wrote two children's historical works: *Fun and Frolic in Early Detroit* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1951), and *From Carriages to Cars* (Dearborn: Griffin Associates, 1962). His last book is currently in press: *Transportation Information Sources* (Detroit: Gale Research Associates).

The profession of special librarianship gained by Kenneth Metcalf's presence and will suffer from his absence. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the children and parents.

EUGENE B. JACKSON

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The Board of Directors has appointed Gordon E. Randall, Manager, IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, to replace Mr. Metcalf on the Board until the 1966 election. Mr. Randall, a SLA member since 1948, served as Chairman of the Science-Technology Division, 1962-63, and edited the *Sci-Tech News*, the Division Bulletin, from 1958-61 and 1964 to the present. He has also been a SLA special representative and a member of several SLA committees.

# International Advanced Study Institute on Evaluation of Information Retrieval Systems

WHAT IS the meaning of "relevance?" If defined, can it be quantified? How does one determine the value that a user ascribes to various features of an information retrieval system? Should design and evaluation of a system begin with the system?—with the user? Is there a methodology for determining the characteristics of a system to which a user population is most sensitive? If ascertained, can such characteristics serve as a basis for systems evaluation? Is a "fully automated" information retrieval system desirable? Is such a system within the realm of possibility? Is there a "best" method of indexing? What is the effect of the use of role indicators on the operating and economic efficiencies of a system?

These and many other equally engaging questions were raised and discussed at the International Advanced Study Institute on Evaluation of Information Retrieval Systems, held at The Hague, July 12-23, 1965. Sponsored by NATO and under the direction of C. W. Cleverdon (College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, England), the Organizing Committee of P. Atherton (American Institute of Physics), J. Farradane (Northampton College of Advanced Technology), and Th. W. te Nuyt (Shell International Res. Mij.) succeeded in gathering a group of linguistics experts, librarians, systems designers, operations research personnel, documentation center administrators, information scientists, etc., who, on the basis of their demonstrated research and experience, could shed some light on the theme under discussion. That an interdisciplinary effort was essential in resolving many of the questions was made strikingly clear as the formal presentations were made and papers discussed. The approximately 60 members of the Institute applied their knowledge unstintingly toward clarifying areas of agreement, defining problems, and, in general, assessing the state-of-the-art relating to retrieval systems evaluation.

Scheduled for a two-week period, the first week of the Institute's program was devoted for the most part to formal presentations by lecturers and members of the Institute. The lecturers were: P. Atherton, C. W. Cleverdon, D. Climenson (Consultant), J. Farradane, A. J. Goldwyn (Western Reserve University), F. W. Lancaster (Herner and Company), Th. W. te Nuyt, G. Salton (Harvard University), and D. R. Swanson (University of Chicago). Reports on current research carried out by members of the Institute or experiences pertaining to evaluation of operational systems were elicited from most of the participants.

During the second week of the program, lectures and discussions centered around the following subject themes: Identification of Criteria in Evaluation of Operational Systems; Design Principles in Testing Experimental Systems; Analysis of Relevance; Measurement and Presentation of Results; and Evaluation of Complete Systems. In the more than 40 papers and lectures presented, there was enough depth and variety to appeal to most of the Institute's members. It would be difficult, indeed, to report fully on all the papers in this short review. Though all presentations and discussions were confined to the English language, the semantics problem was quite pervasive. One of the most urgent recommendations emanating from the meeting and also stressed in a paper by P. Atherton was the need for careful definition of terms and for their consistent and correct utilization. Professor Salton has apparently directed his attention toward "fully automated" information retrieval systems. He provided a challenging description of the SMART system experiments that make use of an IBM 7094 computer and simulate an operational system environment. The system "manipulates documents and search requests without any prior manual analysis, by one of several hundred possible

methods, and is capable of retrieving those documents most nearly similar to the corresponding search requests." Iterative search techniques enable the experimenter to test the effectiveness of differing document processing methods. Experiments are now under way to compare the effectiveness (recall and precision) of indexing based on terms assigned by indexers who analyze the contents of the whole document (Aslib-Cranfield project) and indexing based on terms found in texts of abstracts. Salton's suggestion that an iterative system, i.e., a system enabling the operator to process the same search request in many different ways, is capable of better recall and precision than a system utilizing a single, e.g., hierarchical or combinatorial, approach, and, if substantiated by further experiments, would affect the design of future information retrieval systems.

The methodology developed and the research results of studies carried out at the Comparative Systems Laboratory, Western Reserve University, were described by A. J. Goldwyn. Future reports of progress on such projects as "Psychological Basis of Relevance Assessment," which are now under investigation, would be, I am certain, of interest to many of us. Papers by F. W. Lancaster, D. Climenson, and Th. W. te Nuyt, dealt for the most part with the evaluation of operational systems. Climenson was not only concerned with the analysis of operational systems but also sought to evaluate a proposed system which, if projected to be superior, would replace existing systems. D. R. Swanson's paper, "Response Time Traffic Capacity in Batch Processing," developed equations showing "cost per request as a decreasing function of response time, and traffic capacity as an increasing function of response time." During lectures and discussion J. Farradane frequently referred to what he considered to be the crux of the information retrieval problem: semantics. Farradane gave an illustration of a classification and notation system, which, in essence, reduced human thought processes to formalized and recognizable patterns.

As may be surmised from the beginning paragraph of this report, many of the questions raised during the discussion period

struck deeply and were as thought-provoking as the formally presented lectures. Short papers of particular interest to this participant included those by: T. Aitchison (National Electronics Research Council, England) outlining a study on selective dissemination of information to be carried out for the Council; B. Altmann (United States Army Material Command, Harry Diamond Laboratories) describing in considerable detail the multiple retrieval test methodology utilized in testing of the concept retrieval method; R. R. Freeman's (American Meteorological Society) report of a study seeking to evaluate UDC for mechanized document analysis and retrieval; A. G. Dale's description of time-shared, computerized, associative document retrieval systems being developed at the University of Texas; Miles Martin's lucid demonstration of the relationship of methodology utilized in urban planning studies carried out at the Management Science Center, University of Pennsylvania, to the methodology required in evaluating IR systems; M. Henderson's (United States National Bureau of Standards) review and analysis of an annotated bibliography, now in preparation, on the subject of evaluation of IR systems; L. Papier's (United States Army Chemical Research and Development Laboratories) report on the compilation of a checklist for systems evaluation useful to the "operating manager"; and B. A. Lipetz's (Consultant) description of an experiment, performed for the American Institute of Physics, evaluating the impact of a citation index to physics literature upon the literature use habits of scientists. There was sufficient food for thought and enough unanswered questions to keep the homebound participants at their working desks for a considerable period of time.

IRVING M. KLEMPNER, Manager  
Information Services  
United Nuclear Corporation  
White Plains, New York

**Give Your Friends  
SLA Charms and  
Tie Tacks for Christmas  
See details for ordering on last page.**

# In Memoriam: Dr. Mortimer Taube



*Fabian Bachrach*

DR. MORTIMER TAUBE, founder and Board Chairman of Documentation, Incorporated, died of a sudden heart attack at the age of 55 on September 3. In an era when it has become fashionable for successful librarians to call themselves information technologists, retrieval specialists, and logicians, he was legitimately all of these. He was also an author, lecturer, successful business executive, teacher, inventor, and a pillar of strength to his religious affiliation, political party, and to countless charitable causes to which he lent his efforts as well as his name.

Dr. Taube received his A.B. degree at the University of Chicago, after also studying at Rutgers. He did graduate work at Harvard under Alfred North Whitehead and received his Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of California, following that with a certificate in school librarianship from the same school. He held a variety of university library positions at Mills College and Rutgers and Duke Universities before joining the Library of Congress where, among other positions, he was Assistant Director of Acquisitions and later Chief of the Science-Technology Project. From 1949 until 1951, he was Deputy Chief of the Atomic Energy Commission's Technical Information Service.

In 1951 he left AEC to found Documentation, Incorporated, a firm which, during the next 14 years, was to grow under his guidance and leadership from a staff of three to over 700 employees. Dr. Taube was a pioneer and an innovator, and his name is associated with a wide range of concepts, developments, and equipment designs in the field of information storage and retrieval.

Despite his very heavy management responsibilities, Mortimer Taube refused to permit himself to become totally enveloped by them. He taught and lectured at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University, and at the time of his death, he was completing arrangements to teach both at American University and the University of Maryland.

Dr. Taube was a natural teacher and a brilliant and witty lecturer, who gave freely of his services to library groups at all levels. He presented talks at numerous national SLA Conventions. He wrote extensively on a wide variety of subjects, and the professional literature of librarianship and information retrieval is filled with references to his publications. In 1952 he received this Association's highest honor, the SLA Professional Award.

Mort Taube had strong convictions, and he had the courage of those convictions. If he had an opinion, he was willing to state that opinion, stand by it, and fight for it. His ideas were frequently controversial, but that was largely because he was so often well ahead of contemporary thinking.

It was certainly possible to disagree with Mort Taube, as I sometimes did, but it was impossible not to like and respect him. He was always willing to exchange ideas and opinions with others, and he brought to such friendly disputations both an earnest and a well-prepared position. He tried hard to persuade, and he was in turn willing to be persuaded. He had an abiding respect for opinions other than his own if he felt that these were honestly and intelligently arrived at, but he was the implacable and outspoken foe of the shoddy scholarship, meaningless studies, and twisted logic to prove a pre-determined conclusion, which the fields of library mechanization and information technology unfortunately harbor in abundance.

Mortimer Taube's untimely death at the height of his career is a loss special librarians can ill afford to absorb. We will miss him for his ability, his knowledge, his honesty, his wit, and his courage. I will also miss him as a personal friend and mentor.

HERBERT S. WHITE

## Is This a Problem? ? ? ?

MARJORIE FINGER is responsible for the Grow-More Company Library. She has many books and files on the company's interests—the growth, maintenance and marketing of electrical gadgets.

One day the Assistant Comptroller came to her and asked her if she had any books on Greek gods and goddesses. "No," she said, "but I can borrow one from the public library."

"Thanks so much," said the A-C beaming. "It is for my boy's homework—he is in the seventh grade."

One day Marjorie found a whole section on World War I missing from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. She was so angry she went to the President of the corporation, who was also aghast at such vandalism in the company library.

"Miss Finger," he said, after hearing some of the assignments she had been requested to do in addition to her daily library tasks (e.g., find the railroad centers of the United States, the world production of tin, a map showing locations of Russian grain centers), "You must not help these people any more. We'll deal with the culprit responsible for the *Encyclopaedia*, but you do NO MORE."

But the next day the President's brother called and asked him if he knew any good books on ballet as his daughter was interested in the subject. The President called his secretary, who promptly referred the question to Marjorie.

Meanwhile Marjorie wrote appeals to the various departments that used the library regularly. From the Public Relations Director she received a memo to the effect that he thought it was good public relations to help any and all comers and from the Sales Manager a note saying that it was unbusinesslike not to help students—"They are the buyers of tomorrow."

Marjorie thought that students should do their own work, independently explore the resources of their school libraries, visit the public library, and generally accept their assignments as part of an education. She fussed and fumed, "Can't they see that homework

is not only necessary to get the facts into their pin-heads, but it is also a challenge?"

Is this your problem? ? ?

LOUISE STOOPS

*The editor welcomes comments.*

### Reactions to the Problem in the July-August "Special Libraries"

It doesn't seem to me from the facts stated that Ed has a problem, but, has the type of employee most of us search for. I presume many of us have had experience with persons who want the salary and status of a professional, but use the excuse of pressure of routine work to escape more difficult tasks. However, in this case, admittedly, the reference work is not suffering. Consequently, it seems as if Florence is interested in all phases of the condition of the library, would rather be busy than not, and does not consider anything that needs doing beneath her. I think that last characteristic is often indicative of the true "professional."

Most persons find working with one's mind the most fatiguing of all work and cannot maintain an efficient eight-hour day, day after day, doing nothing but reference. For this reason, we have found over the years that our professional staff works best if each person has some routine work for which she is responsible. This allows pacing one's self and also fills in the time when reference demands are slack, which they inevitably are at times.

I'll settle for Florence.

VIRGINIA PEARSON, Librarian  
Merchandise Development and  
Testing Laboratory  
Chicago, Illinois

My, but the thought of working under Louise Stoops' old friend, Edward Knott, exhausts me before I've set foot in the place. Such an air of intellectualism makes me want to take my shoes off and let my bow tie go limp at the ends.

On Count-Your-Blessings-Day Mr. Knott better be first in line with a well-rehearsed Te Deum extolling the virtues of a staff of which four-fifths (four-fifths!) are working for graduate degrees, even though the 16 (sixteen!) subprofessionals do seem to be dragging their book trucks a little. This plus the fact that his library rejoices in the "advanced thinking" of his management places him among the fortunate elect. Most of us struggle along with hand charging and a lack of money with which to buy Band-Aids.

Be all this as it may, Florence is the real doll in this toy house, and I'm carrying the water pail for her. Having my very own self selected, ordered, acquisitioned, and prepared books for circu-

lation, I know the thrill she feels in bringing a book to circulating life.

The problem is not as knotty as good old Ed thinks since he has already issued an ultimatum to Florence, and having worked himself into this corner he has no choice but to fire her, which is probably just what the sap will do. Well, it's a mistake. No professional librarian is "above" any clerical duty provided it does not interfere with his professional duties (I filled a stapling machine once), and provided he can prove that the company which hired him is getting their pound of professional flesh.

Any head of a library who has on his staff a professional both happy in his environment and capable in his duties better dismiss all thoughts of clerical-professional segregation from his mind. And if he thinks filing weekly services is so all-fired simple, he better breathe on his pince-nez and give it a whirl. That will probably keep him out of his staff's hair for quite a while.

ROBERT L. ENEQUIST, Chief Librarian  
The College of Insurance  
New York City

The real problem is not Florence's liking for processing activities, but Edward Knott's organization. He is using people improperly. The ratio of professionals (20) to subprofessionals

(16) on his staff is the give-away: a normal ratio is fewer professionals than subprofessional and clerical. His staff is so top-heavy that there isn't enough work at the professional level to go around. Florence should be congratulated on taking steps to occupy her time. That she finds work to be done on the clerical level should warn Edward Knott to re-balance the staff to fit his actual work load. Once he has fit staff number and qualifications to available work, the problem of Florence will have vanished: she'll be too busy on the professional level to indulge her interest in processing or clerical activities.

PAULA M. STRAIN  
Owego, New York

Let Florence process a few new books or run a copy of a periodical article. Being a reference librarian is not always the most relaxing job in the world, and I find that photocopying a periodical article is sometimes better than a coffee break—she could be going on coffee breaks and not doing *any* work.

JANETTE BLEDSOE, Librarian  
Engineering Library, Rocketdyne  
McGregor, Texas

## *Have You Heard . . .*

### **University of Maryland Library School**

This fall the University of Maryland established a Graduate School of Library Science, its newest professional school, with a first-year capacity enrollment of 35 full-time and 45 part-time students. Dr. Paul Wasserman, former professor at Cornell University's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, is Dean of the new School. Future plans call for an expansion of enrollment, a Ph.D. program, and an in-service training program.

### **National Registry for Librarians**

The National Registry for Librarians, a central repository to which prospective employees and employers may send resumes and position vacancy notices for placement action, has recently been provided on a year-round basis by the United States Employment Service. The office is located in the Chicago Placement Center of the Illinois State Employment Service, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 60604. Local state employment of-

fices may also be contacted for referral to the National Registry.

### **Monsanto Donates 3,700 Translations to SLA Translations Center**

The Information Center of Monsanto Company, St. Louis, has recently centralized the company's 3,700 in-house translations and has arranged to have microfilm copies of the entire collection sent to the SLA Translations Center. This is the largest and most impressive single donation ever made to the Center by private industry. Commenting on the massive transfer of unpublished translations of technical articles that originally appeared in many non-English languages, Dr. Richard S. Gordon, Director, Central Research Department, said, "Monsanto is pleased to share its translated materials with the rest of the world's scientific and technical community by making them available to others through the SLA Translations Center. We realize that many companies, research institutions, and government contractors



waste a great deal of time translating information that has already been translated by someone else, and we are cooperating with the Translations Center in its efforts to avoid this unnecessary duplication. As the pace of international competition increases, all English-speaking research workers can benefit from a joint effort of this type." The SLA Translations Center is a cooperative, non-profit depository and information source for unpublished translations from all languages into English.

#### **In Memoriam**

BERNARD REDDINGTON, Head Librarian of *The Daily News*, New York City, since 1935, died of a heart attack, August 9, 1965.

#### **Members in the News**

JOHN G. DALEY, former faculty member of the School of Library Science at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Library Science at the School of Library Science, Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.

MRS. SYLVIA GOLDMAN has been named Supervisor of the Reference Library at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, not the Document Library as reported in the September *Special Libraries*, page 529-30. BORIS KUVSHINOFF is the newly appointed Supervisor of the Document Library, and RICHARD A. EVANS is Supervisor of Library Services.

MURRAY ROGOFKY, formerly Chief Librarian, United States Naval Applied Science Laboratory, Brooklyn, is now Documentalist in the Technical Information Services Department of Xerox Corporation, Webster, New York. Also new to the Xerox staff is MRS. MARY LEE TSUFFIS, former Reference and Circulation Librarian at United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Connecticut, who is Supervisor of Library Services.

MRS. LEA SAXL, former Librarian at the National Association for Retarded Children, has recently been appointed Acting Librarian at the Yeshiva University Belfer Graduate School of Science Library, New York.

#### **Processing Costs Study**

"Cooperative Costs of Centralized and Non-centralized Processing in Public Libraries"

is the title of a study to be conducted by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois, Urbana, with the support of a \$7,578 grant from the United States Office of Education. Investigators will examine the new cooperative book processing center based on the Oak Park, Illinois, Public Library and compare processing costs of the 29 member libraries with costs in a selected group of libraries of similar size and character in the Chicago metropolitan area that do not belong and still do all their own processing.

#### **Grant for Document Searching Study**

A \$94,588 grant from the National Science Foundation has been awarded to the Center for Documentation and Communication Research, School of Library Science, and the Department of Psychology of Western Reserve University for a research study on the variability of human relevance assessments in relation to document searching. Judgments of relevance, or the relationship between documents provided by libraries and retrieval systems to questions asked by users, are highly subjective, varying from time and place and from person to person. The joint project is directed by Alan M. Rees, Assistant Director for Research and Assistant Professor, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, and Dr. Douglas G. Schultz, Associate Professor of Psychology.

#### **Microfiche Service Center**

Microcard Corporation has just established a Microfiche Service Center in Washington, D. C. The first of its kind, the Center provides quick duplication of fiche with on-site equipment and has complete facilities for unitized microfiche filming and automated hard copy reproduction from microfiche as well as serving as a sales office for reading equipment and systems equipment used in the production of microfiche.

#### **How Scientists Use Information**

The Space and Information Systems Division of North American Aviation, Downey, Cal-

ifornia, has been awarded a \$168,000 contract by The Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense, to conduct a study to determine how United States scientists and engineers in industrial research and development laboratories acquire and use technical data and information. This study supplements a recent DOD in-house study and is one of a series of similar studies.

#### Coming Events

The AMERICAN TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION in cooperation with the Society of Federal Linguistics will hold its sixth annual convention at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 5-7, 1965. A panel discussion and demonstration of machine translation will be featured. Those who wish to be placed on the Convention mailing list for further details should write to 1965 ATA Convention, 630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2157, New York 10020.

The Catholic Hospital Association will hold its FOURTH INSTITUTE FOR HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS November 8-12, 1965, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. The Institute, which is open to all interested persons, will be concerned with reference and bibliography, cataloging and classification, administration, book selection, and ethics and the library. For information and application write to Jacqueline M. Windler, CHA, 1438 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63104.

An INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the U.S. Patent System, 1790-1965, will meet at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 17-20, 1965. Special Libraries Association is one of the sponsoring organizations. The theme is "A Critical Look at the Patent Future."

The SECOND INSTITUTE ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, sponsored by the library school of the University of Minnesota and conducted by the Center for Continuation Study, will be held November 10-13. Latest indexing theories, search strategies, mechanization of bibliographical records, and the relation of regional and specialized information services to national agencies will be considered

with special reference to the biomedical sciences. Registration is set at \$25, and further information is obtainable from the Center's Director at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.

TEXAS LOOKS AT SCIENCE INFORMATION, a symposium concerned with the appraisal of resources and services in the region, will be sponsored by the Texas Chapter of SLA, November 8-9, 1965, at the Inn of Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. Monday's program will include a review of national resources and services: indexing and abstracting, specialized information centers, and regional cooperative programs. After a review of emerging trends in Texas on Tuesday morning, the concluding session will attempt to evaluate future patterns of the development of information resources and services in Texas and the Southwest as compared with other areas. Among the speakers are those from federal government and local organizations. A \$25 registration fee, payable to the Texas Chapter, SLA, should be mailed to P.O. Box 20448, Dallas, Texas 75220.

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and the Division of University Extension are sponsoring the TWELFTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE, which will be held October 31-November 3. The topic to be discussed is "The Changing Environment for Library Services in the Metropolitan Areas" and will include the social, political, and population problems in metropolitan areas. For further information contact the School, 331 Library, Urbana.

#### AMA Meeting on Information Problems

The Advisory Committee on Information Requirements of the Practicing Physician of the American Medical Association met with 18 representatives of the medical profession, government, medical libraries, and leaders in information sciences to explore problem areas in the organization of library resources for the medical practitioner. The meeting focused upon the class of medical society-sponsored libraries and the non-academic physician whose major activity is patient care. This was the first of a three-stage program sponsored by AMA; the second stage

consists of a far-reaching study on the patterns of medical library use that will provide a data base for planning, and the final stage will bring the Committee together again to discuss the findings and make recommendations.

### Harvard Medical Library Dedicated

Harvard University's President Nathan M. Pusey helped lay the cornerstone of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine on June 16. The Library will house the combined collections of medical and scientific literature of the Boston Medical Library and the Harvard Medical Library, which serves the Schools of Public Health and Dental Medicine. The combined collections will have in excess of 500,000 items and will be second in size to the National Library of Medicine. The capacity is placed at 750,000 volumes. The Countway Library will also house the editorial offices of *The New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* and serve the New England medical community.

### Letters to the Editor

#### POLICY STATEMENTS WELCOMED

In our Selection of Library Materials course we ask students to examine book selection or acquisition policy statements from a variety of libraries. We found few such statements from academic or special libraries listed in *Library Literature*. Therefore, we would appreciate having sample policy statements forwarded to Drexel marked for my attention.

DOROTHY BENDIX, Associate Professor  
Drexel Institute of Technology  
Philadelphia

#### A REVIEW OF SORTS

I'm finally having to give up on preparing any kind of a lengthy review of *The Intellectual Foundation of Library Education*. I don't think it's worth stirring up any controversy because I know that, while the papers appeared in *Library Quarterly*, their practice has always been to publish a spirited monograph. I would have to say that I see little merit in the papers by Kaplan and Ennis. I, personally, have to disagree with Carnovsky's last few paragraphs in which he simply assumes that there is little hope for a recognized undergraduate program in library science and I am afraid that I am not knowledgeable enough to react to some of the other papers that are largely theory.

I solicited an impression of the conference from one of the library science editors that I know and

he said, and I quote, "It seemed that most of the audience did not comprehend most of what was being said most of the time and that when they did, they found it difficult to relate what was being said to current problems in the area of education for librarianship."

After having read the publication, I feel exactly as he does, so all my review would do would be to pinpoint certain of the speeches and amplify on the above statement.

KENNETH H. FAGERHAUGH, Librarian  
Carnegie Institute of Technology  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

#### THE MISLEADING AVERAGE

The editor's footnote to the article, "The Cost of Materials for a Science Library," by Dr. T. S. Chapman, asked if any readers had compiled cost figures for library materials for non-scientific libraries.

While I do not take exception with the information that Dr. Chapman included in his article, I feel that one particular point may be misleading. Dr. Chapman says, "The price index for hardcover books (average price in 1963 was \$6.55) has increased at a comparable rate." I feel that it should be noted that this figure of \$6.55 includes all books published during the year 1963 including the low-cost, high-volume children's books, fiction books, etc.<sup>1</sup>

The analysis from which this information was derived further indicated that the cost of science books during the year 1963 was, in fact, \$11.22 (this figure has decreased to \$10.99 in 1964).<sup>2</sup> The average cost of books on technology increased from \$10.69 in 1963 to \$11.02 in 1964.

A survey of 96 scientific and technical books received in our library during the months of May and June 1965 showed an average cost of \$13.06.

With no criticism intended of Dr. Chapman or of the compilers of this annual information, I feel that the use of an average price for all books for a given period is totally misleading for a special library. Not only is it unreal, but it can make it extremely difficult for a librarian—particularly those with a small budget—to justify to her management the acquisition of books in the \$13 range when the figures continuously quoted as the average cost "range between \$6.50 and \$7.00."

VICTOR J. MICHEL  
Placentia, California

<sup>1</sup> *Publisher's Weekly*, vol. 185, no. 3, January 20, 1964, p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> ———, vol. 187, no. 3, January 18, 1965, p. 82.

# Off the Press . . .

## Book Reviews

GALVIN, Thomas J. *Problems in Reference Service; Case Studies in Method and Policy*. New York: Bowker, 1965. 177 p., \$6.50. (L. C. 65-15285)

Cram, cram, cram. That's how we prepared for our final exams in every reference course. There were courses in General Reference, the Literature of the Social Sciences, of the Humanities, the Technologies, and even in Government Documents. And we'd study like mad during the course. For hundreds, perhaps thousands, of books we learned the author, title, publisher, arrangement, and scope of each. Through the patient professors, with the help of Winchell, and with hours in the library, we learned our Onions, Partridges, and Quiller-Couches; we discovered encyclopedias and dictionaries we'd never heard of before and bibliographies and concordances we'd never dreamed of. And when the exams were hard upon us, we holed up in our rented rooms and poured coffee all during the night as we poured over our notes and memorized, memorized, memorized.

And now along comes Galvin and tells us there's an easier and better way. Read his books and see for yourself: by putting the student in the midst of a problem (as is done in the case study method) he is forced to sink or swim. And in the swimming is the learning, for as he is forced to search out solutions to the cases, he unwittingly discovers the bibliographic process.

The cases in this book present library situations with all the necessary details: the problem of each case is fully detailed together with the background story that caused the problem. These 30 cases are concerned with the reference interview, with the source materials, and, importantly, with the formulation and administration of reference policy. These cases thrust the student into situations demanding thoughtful consideration of the reasons the library exists, what its goals are, and how they can be accomplished. This aspect alone makes the book interesting to special librarians.

Another reason the book will appeal to special librarians is that it offers a clue about some of the new and exciting developments in library education.

Galvin's book is intended for those just learning to float, not for Olympic champions.

The book is intended for use in general reference courses in graduate library schools. His concept of the learning process is not without its champions and its detractors, but for special librarians, the book is two things: a stimulation in thinking about some of our day-to-day decision-making activities and as a method for training our successors. While at first SLA'ers may be disappointed that only two of the cases occur in special libraries, they will be intrigued by such cases as "Home Purchase of an Encyclopedia," which really touches home and makes one scrutinize his own ethical and professional attitudes. Or the touching case, "Protection of a Student," which reveals an unmarried patron asking for books on hygiene in such a way that the librarian discovers that the girl is seeking an abortion. The librarian realizes that ". . . what she had mistaken for merely the casual interest of an adolescent girl in sex education materials was, in reality, symptomatic of something potentially far more serious." The librarian became concerned that she might be responsible, quite inadvertently, for the girl's ". . . having gotten hold of books that could do her great harm. Although she felt a good deal of sympathy and personal responsibility for the girl, she was uncertain as to what course of action, if any, to take." The case, though never solved in Galvin's book, goes on to probe further important questions.

It is this probing presentation of library problems and the consequent refining of our own philosophies that makes the book commendable.

HOWARD B. BENTLEY  
Editorial Reference Bureau  
Time Inc., New York City

KRUZAS, Anthony T. *Special Libraries and Information Centers: A Statistical Report on Special Library Resources in the United States*. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1965. 42 p. pap. \$1.50.

In any statistical summary it is possible to find encouraging pointers to the future and discouraging figures in relation to one's personal interests. This brief report is no exception; however, the over-all picture of the numbers, growth, and staffs of special libraries is encouraging.

Dr. Kruzas gathered his information as a part of the compilation of information result-

ing in the *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers* (Gale Research Company, 1963). From a universe of 8,533 special libraries he drew five categories: 1) branches, divisions, or departments of colleges and universities; 2) commercial and industrial; 3) government agencies; 4) branches, divisions, or departments of public libraries; and 5) other organizations, libraries serving nonprofit organizations, associations, and institutions. In addition to these major areas he has divided the libraries into groups based on the subject or form of the collection. There are 21 of these categories including science-technology, geography-maps, audio-visual, law, and medicine.

Most of the report, after a brief introduction, consists of tables that break down such items as the number of libraries by subject and type, by metropolitan area and type of organization, by size of holdings, and by professional and nonprofessional staff. One must keep in mind that these statistical summaries may or may not relate directly to his own circumstances. For example, according to one table the largest single group of special libraries has from 100-199 periodical subscriptions, and 65 per cent of the libraries subscribe to fewer than 200 periodicals. This may or may not be meaningful to you as an individual or to your organization. If you fall into the below-average category, you may still be performing in an above-average manner for your subject category.

An area indicating the future of special libraries is the source for some speculation. The table of libraries by founding date, organization, and subject reveal a decrease in the number of new libraries being established. All categories in the report show a big jump from 1940-1949, but in most cases the following decade was marked by a smaller increase or even a decrease. It would be interesting to see a curve plotted on an annual basis. The curve is beginning to flatten out or in some cases decrease. This development will have a definite effect on the future planning of library associations and in the education of special librarians.

Dr. Kruzaz has given us much food for thought in his report, and it is recommended for reading and discussion by special librarians.

RICHARD A. DAVIS, Assistant Professor  
Graduate School of Library Science  
Drexel Institute of Technology  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ELIAS, Arthur W., ed. *Technical Information Center Administration* (TICA Conference, Drexel Institute of Technology, 1964). Washington, D. C.: Spartan Books, 1964. 171 p. \$6.75 (LC-64-66149)

This slim volume, the first of a series that promises to be an annual publication of the Information Sciences Department of Drexel Institute of Technology, is copyrighted 1964, though it didn't appear in *Publishers' Weekly* until April 1965. The 1965 Conference, designated "TICA 2," was held this past June, and if the papers read then are edited and published with the same speed, we can look forward to that volume sometime in 1966.

Thirteen authors contributed either short reports on seminars or formal papers which they read at the first Conference. The seminar reports are brief, approximately two pages each, and provide merely the gist of the discussion or summarize some of the remarks of the participants. The remaining 11 papers cover topics ranging from "Sources and Material Selection" to "Computer Management in Information Centers." In such a variety of topics, by different writers, it is easy to find points with which one agrees as well as statements that can be questioned. Nonetheless, the volume can be profitably read by both librarians in traditional libraries and staffs in information centers. The former will gain insights into the thinking and practices of the information center people, and the latter may once again be reminded that good information center practices are not greatly dissimilar from good library practices.

The word "administration," as used by the planners of this Conference, is taken in its broad sense to include not just the activities of the manager or director of such a center (e.g., planning, organizing, staffing, etc.) but also the functions and specific practices of many of the subordinate staff members. Thus, some of the papers discuss details of procedure that one might encounter in a textbook on information centers, though, of course, this volume is not organized to serve such a purpose.

The first paper, "Information Center Design" by Herman Skolnik of Hercules Powder Company, is a recital of how we did it good, not unlike the "Planning the New Library" series that has been a valuable feature of *Special Libraries* for several years. Skolnik relates several innovations in design and layout as part of a well-told account of the results of careful, cooperative planning, which might well be envied by others.

"Personnel Selection . . ." by Frederick Whaley reviews requirements, recruitment problems, and in-house training of staff for an information center. Emphasis is placed on "recruiting and training for building indexes, abstracts, extracts and current awareness services for document retrieval and dissemination." This is discussed relative to professionals, semiprofessionals, and nonprofessionals. The introduction of frequent actual experiences lends validity to the remarks, and the author's conclusion that more and better training programs for personnel to serve in information centers are needed can be heartily seconded by this reviewer.

In the paper on reprography by Hubbard Ballou, an asterisk is inserted to indicate the use of a slide in the original oral presentation. Some of the slides are reproduced in the text, but since most of them are not, this paper, though a good account of the historical development and present status of reprography, leaves the reader with a feeling of lacking something. Indeed, for those totally unfamiliar with this field, mention of such things as aperture card, chip, micropaper, etc., without the indicated illustration, creates an immediate definitional problem.

The papers entitled "Abstracting Control," "Indexing Control . . .," and "Controlling Costs . . ." constitute a triumvirate of clear statements of practice and procedure by authors who bring expertise to their topics. The excellent descriptions of various types of abstracts in the paper, "Abstracting Control," need but one footnote, i.e., the auto-abstract might more properly be termed the auto-extract since the selection of "typical sentences" from a document is an extraction of information rather than a true abstraction of it. Eugene Wall's paper on indexing control is almost a short state-of-the-art report and as such is useful to a wide range of readers.

"User Requirements and Public Relations," "Equipment Selection," and "Computer Management . . ." is another trio of good, practical papers, each by a recognized leader in this area. Isaac Welt's low-key and cautious approach to "selling your center" in the first of these essays parallels Saul Herner's "Equipment Selection" paper with its frequent admonitions that equipment alone is not the solution to all of our problems and is not an end in itself but rather a means to an end. Somewhat in contrast to the foregoing, Benjamin Cheydleur's remarks in "Computer Management . . .," based on much good, practical

experience, describe the near future when we'll all be using display consoles with typewriter keyboards and "light-pens" connected in real-time to new, improved remote computer facilities that will provide information retrieval at very reasonable costs. This may seem to be "blue-sky" to some, but the rate of progress in computer technology must be reckoned with when looking to the future, and wise planners will not overlook this fact.

The final essay, "Goals of Information Center Administration," is by W. K. Lowry of Bell Telephone Laboratories. This is a well-phrased and well-balanced statement that serves as a fine capstone to the preceding papers. The author hopes that machine-based systems will never become a reality, but he foresees the day when machine-aided systems will be ever more in evidence in our information centers.

A short subject index completes the volume.

L. H. LINDER, Manager  
Technical Information Services  
Aeronutronic Division, Philco Corporation  
Newport Beach, California

### SLA Directory of Personnel

The *Official Directory of Personnel 1965-1966* is now available from Association Headquarters for \$1.50. The 81-page mimeographed *Directory* contains the names and addresses of the Board of Directors, the Association staff, Committee Chairmen, Special Representatives, and Chapter and Division officers and committee chairmen. An index is included.

### New Serials

DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS is a monthly compilation of currently published proceedings of national and international scientific and technical meetings, symposia, and congresses. Arrangement is in the chronological sequence of original date of the meetings and includes publisher and price information. There are also location-of-conference and subject descriptor indexes. A centralized acquisitions service for proceedings cited in the *Directory* will be made available to subscribers by the publishers, InterDok Corporation, 6 Kenneth Road, White Plains, New York. The annual subscription rate in North America is \$38; elsewhere \$48.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE INDEX TO FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORTS is a monthly computer-produced index prepared by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information in cooperation with the AEC, NASA, and Department of Defense. Subject, personal author, corporate source, report number, and accession number indexes refer to unclassified/unlimited government-sponsored research and development

reports from the announcement journals of the above agencies. Yearly subscriptions are \$10 (\$2.50 extra for foreign mailing); single copies are \$1.25, available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

**INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY ABSTRACTS**, published monthly by Information Retrieval Ltd., 20-21 Tooks Court, London, E.C. 4, England, contains abstracts of papers and patents relating to the field. An average of 120 abstracts in each issue are arranged into sections classified according to the nature of the end product. Monthly and cumulative annual indices will be provided in the annual subscription rate of \$100 (including air mail postage). The rate within Europe is £20. Orders should be sent to the publisher.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS**, published by the General Services Administration and carrying transcripts of the President's news conferences, messages to Congress, public speeches and statements, and other Presidential materials released by the White House, was first issued August 2, 1965. The weekly will be sold to the public on a subscription basis by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for \$6 a year. Individual copy prices will vary.

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ANNAN, Gertrude L. Paper Preservation—New Hope for Survival. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 3, July 1965, p. 384-7.

BONN, George S. Notes About a Course in Government Publications. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1, Summer 1965, p. 3-7.

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BRANDON, Alfred N. Selected List of Books and Journals for the Small Medical Library. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 3, July 1965, p. 329-64.

CARTER, Mary Duncan. Teaching Book Selection: A Personal Account. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1, Summer 1965, p. 14-18.

FRIEDENSTEIN, Hanna. Alerting with Internal Abstract Bulletins. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 5, no. 3, August 1965, p. 154-7.

FRY, Alderson. Random Thoughts about Medical Library Planning. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 3, July 1965, p. 374-83.

GLEASON, Patrick. Keeping Records Layouts for Magnetic Tape Records. *Records Management Journal*, vol. 3, no. 1, Spring 1965, p. 27-9.

HAGEN, Helen. Teaching the Selection of Library Materials: An Institute Summary. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1, Summer 1965, p. 19-23.

HAGLIND, J. B. and MAIZELL, R. E. A Comparison of Title Announcement Publications for Chemical

Journals. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 5, no. 3, August 1965, p. 158-60.

JONES, James V. Furniture for Library Offices and Staff Work Areas. *Library Trends*, vol. 13, no. 4, April 1965, p. 448-54.

KNOWER, Beverly M. Abstract Journals and Bulletins. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 5, no. 3, August 1965, p. 150-3.

LOWRIE, Jean E. Teaching About Elementary School Library Materials. *Journal of Education for Librarianship*, vol. 6, no. 1, Summer 1965, p. 24-6.

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MOORE, Evelyn and BRODMAN, Estelle, et al. Mechanization of Library Procedures in the Medium-sized Medical Library: III. Acquisitions and Cataloging. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 53, no. 3, July 1965, p. 305-28.

OATFIELD, Harold. Information Centers, Clearinghouses, and Referral Centers Which Offer Chemical Data. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 5, no. 3, August 1965, p. 131-4.

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WEIL, B. H., co-author. Introduction to Symposium on Methods of Alerting Chemists to New Developments. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, vol. 5, no. 3, August 1965, p. 123.

YANOSKO, Alice. Sources of Information on Rubber. In *Literature Resources for the Chemical Process Industries (Advances in Chemistry Series)*. New York: American Chemical Society, 1965.

### Public Utilities Union List

*A Union List of Serials for Public Utility Libraries*, a 245-page spiral-bound alphabetical list representing the holdings and current subscriptions of 17 member libraries of the SLA Science-Technology Division, Public Utility Section, is available at \$10 a copy from the Library, Northern Natural Gas Company, 2223 Dodge, Omaha, Nebraska 68101. The list was compiled by Morris Hoffman, Librarian at Northern Natural Gas, and checks are to be made payable to the company. A revised edition is tentatively planned for 1967.

### Price Additions

The prices for two Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh publications annotated on page 412 in the July-August *Special Libraries* are: *Science and Technology: A Purchase Guide for Branch and Small Public Libraries*, \$4.50; *Supplement 1963*, \$1.00. Orders should be sent *prepaid* to the library at 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh 15213.

## RECENT REFERENCES

Prepared by JOHN R. SHEPLEY

### Miscellaneous

BARROW (W. J.) RESEARCH LABORATORY. *Permanence/Durability of the Book—II: Test Data of Naturally Aged Papers*. Richmond, Va.: 1964. 79 p. pap. illus. Apply (L. C. 63-22099)

Studies and tests carried out to determine the extent of paper deterioration. Five studies: "An Evaluation of Tests," "Desirable Initial Tear Resistance Values for Book Papers," "Directional Variation in Folding Strength of Book Papers," "The Strength of Naturally Aged Writing Papers 1425-1900," and "The Restoration Category." Tables, charts, bibliography.

———. *Permanence/Durability of the Book—III: Spray Deacidification*. Richmond, Va.: 1964. 62 p. pap. illus. Apply. (L. C. 63-22099)

Describes a method for treating weak papers, involving the use of a concentrated magnesium bicarbonate solution, effective for both single sheets and bound books. Tables, charts, bibliography.

BOGSCH, Arpad. *The Law of Copyright under the Universal Convention*. Leyden, Netherlands: A. W. Sythoff, 1964. xxix, 591 p. \$21. (L. C. 64-21098) (Distr. in the United States, Canada, and Latin America by R. R. Bowker Co., New York)

Part I analyzes and discusses, article by article, the Universal Copyright Convention, which was adopted by 50 countries in September 1952 in Geneva and took effect in September 1956. Part II explains the copyright laws of each signatory country (as of April 1963) insofar as they relate to that country's obligations under the Convention. Text of the Universal Copyright Convention in English, French, and Spanish, other related documents, index to Convention articles, and subject index.

BOWERS, Fredson, ed. *Studies in Bibliography: Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia*, vol. 18. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1965. 312 p. Free to Society members, extra copies \$7; \$10 to non-members. (L. C. 49-3353 Rev.)

Papers on a variety of literary subjects: the Chaucerian *Proverbs*, Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Dr. Donne and the booksellers, Emily Dickinson and the computer. . . . Selective checklist of bibliographical scholarship for 1963.

COLLISON, Robert. *Encyclopaedias: Their History Throughout the Ages—A Bibliographical Guide with Extensive Historical Notes to the General Encyclopaedias Issued Throughout the World from 350 B.C. to the Present Day*. New York and London: Hafner Publishing Co., 1964. xvi, 319 p. illus. \$7.50.

The first compiler of an encyclopaedia was Speusippos, a nephew of Plato, and the history continues down through the Romans, the Middle

Ages, the Renaissance, Diderot, the Britannica, Brockhaus, Coleridge, and into the 20th century. Covers Chinese and Arabic encyclopaedias as well as the European ones. Chronological table; bibliographies (general and by chapter); list of encyclopaedias not mentioned in the text; index.

HANSON, Albert and PARR, J. Gordon. *The Engineer's Guide to Steel*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1965. viii, 406 p. illus. \$13.75 (L. C. 65-10407)

Intended as a practical reference work for anyone concerned with steel, engineer, supplier or purchaser, or student. Covers the metallurgy of steel, specifications and testing, and properties and uses of commercial steel. Index.

HATTERY, Lowell H. and BUSH, George P., eds. *Reprography and Copyright Law*. Washington, D. C.: American Institute of Biological Sciences, 1964. xiv, 204 p. pap. Apply. (L. C. 65-16651)

Papers presented at a symposium in 1963 sponsored by The American University, which explored the reprography-copyright problem, its background, development, varied interests, and proposed solutions. Bibliography, appendices, index.

HAWKEN, William R. *Photocopying from Bound Volumes: A Study of Machines, Methods, and Materials*, Supplement No. 3. Chicago: Library Technology Project, American Library Association, 1964. Various paging. pap. illus. \$5. (L. C. 61-18876)

Specifications and evaluation of performance of the following: Victoreen Instrument Company Vico-Matic Copier; 3M Model 209 Dry Photocopier, Automatic Model; 3M Model 76 Dry Photo Copier; 3M De Luxe Transparency Maker Model 70; Pacer International Corporation Sight-scope Exposing Unit and Star Photocopier.

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Assistant Librarian for Reference—Shares responsibilities for all activities named above with the exception of administrative duties. For further information write: Loraine Neal, Medical Librarian, The University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston, Texas 77025.

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**LIBRARIAN**—Needed to organize and administer a "Special Library" in a large life insurance organization in the Fox River Valley. If you're interested in a challenge and have a Master's Degree in Library Science, this will interest you! Here's what you'd have an opportunity to do: plan and organize the library; administer total library operation; develop procedures; recommend library policy; perform research functions; maintain professional memberships. If you'd like this challenge, send your qualifications and resume in confidence to Box C 13.

**LIBRARIAN ASSISTANT**—Basic Research Laboratory. Will be responsible for cataloging, classifying, and indexing scientific material in the physical and life sciences. Additional areas of responsibility depending on qualifications. Minimum of two years cataloging experience necessary. Library Science degree as well as basic courses in physical and/or biological sciences required. Apply by letter only, sending resumes to J. B. Shaw, Personnel Manager, Union Carbide Research Institute, P.O. Box 278, Tarrytown, New York.

**LIBRARIAN-SECRETARY**—Set up and maintain library and related services in new research and development laboratory. Typing required. Prefer some college training in library science, or equivalent experience in library work. Send resume to: J. J. Gensheimer, General Electric Company, Coshocton, Ohio.

**REFERENCE LIBRARIAN**—Responsibility for operation of expanding reference department in engineering college and industrial training organization. Standard reference tools, special training materials, and a coordinate indexing system are used to help keep students and faculty abreast of their subject areas. Fifth year Library Science degree and reference experience required. Some familiarity with the vocabulary of science and technology preferred. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Excellent fringe benefits. An equal opportunity employer. Reply to: William R. Elgood, Director of the Library, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan 48502.

**SCIENCE LIBRARIAN**—(Librarian II, equivalent to assistant professor), for 60,000-volume branch serving chemistry, physics, pharmacy, botany, other biosciences. Million-volume library system, young energetic staff. Science and library degrees preferred; duties arranged to suit background and interests. Salary \$9000 negotiable. Write: John L. Glinka, Associate Director, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas 66045. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**—Fine Arts Library needs two professional librarians. Professional staff of four; collections in city planning, art history, architecture, and landscape architecture. General requirements: M.L.S.; social science or art history background; basic knowledge of descriptive cataloging and subject heading assignment; reading ability in Western European languages; professional experience, preferably in college or university library.

*Head Librarian*, administrative experience essential. Salary commensurate with training and experience. *Librarian III*, first assistant on professional

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**EXPERIENCED LIBRARIAN**—B.A., M.S.L.S. Recently had evening course in mechanized information retrieval. At present, six years experience in charge of business library in large manufacturing firm. Previous experience in business administration field. Interest not necessarily limited to business library. Write Box C 19.

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## WANTED TO BUY

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## TRANSLATIONS

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**TRANSLATIONS**—Japanese Patents, 1953 to latest week; extensive partial translations available for \$15-\$30; most subjects return air mail; 150,000 specifications on file. Cite publication number and year. Rotha Fullford Leopold & Associates Pty., Ltd., P.O. Box 13, Black Rock, Victoria, Australia. Cables ROFULE Melbourne.

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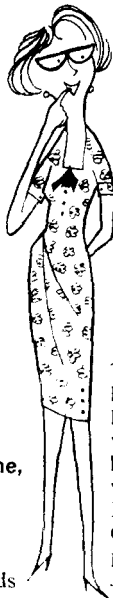
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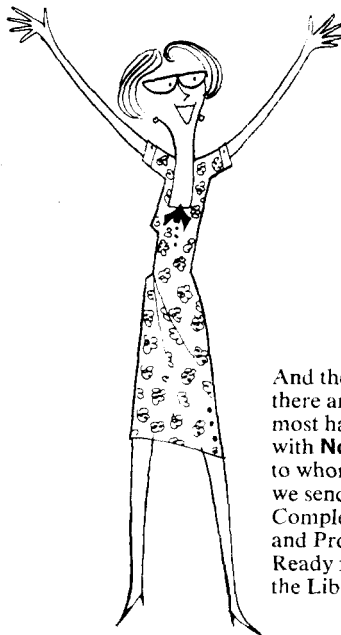
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