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NOVEMBER 1957. VOL. 48, No. 9

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Bibliography . . . Directory of Services . . .

Copyright Considerations In Duplication . . .

Reproducing Photographs On Index Cards . . .

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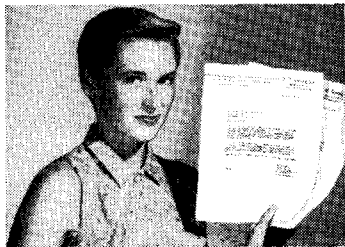
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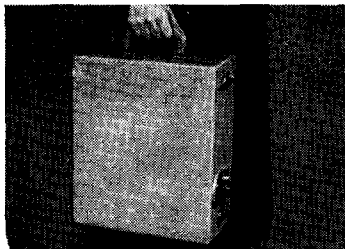
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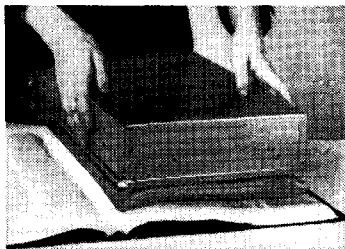
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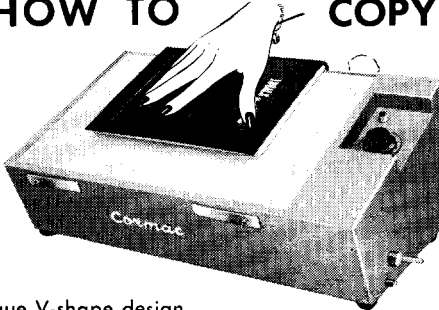
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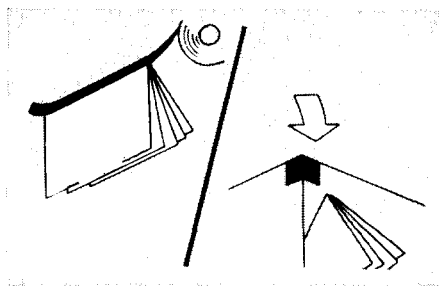
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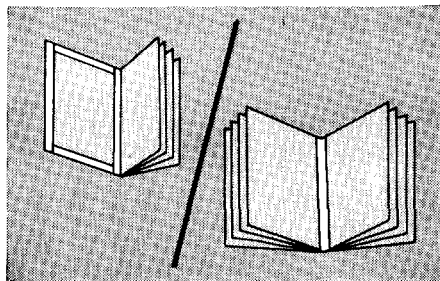
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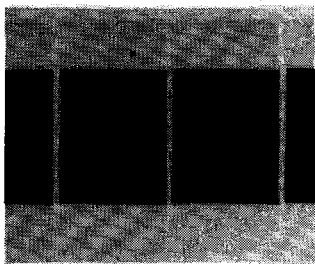
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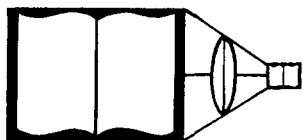
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General and Special Aspects Of Photoreproduction

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BETWEEN the 100 foot papyrus roll and the 100 foot photographic film roll stands a record of progress that puts new resources at our command. It is possible—without magic but with some reflection—for librarians to command the smallest and largest collection of information.

Reproduction of original material is a much discussed subject, particularly by those concerned with the dissemination of information. The use of reproductions rather than originals is not new. For instance, our knowledge of the history of art is based primarily upon the study of reproductions. Now there is a new tool in photoreproduction. For libraries and information centers, its practical aspects, storage and retrieval constitute the logistics of information movement.

To determine how useful this tool can be, we must decide first what it is we want to do, in terms of the functions of our information centers. Next we should investigate the available reproduction services with the idea in mind of obtaining the greatest efficiency at minimum cost. Finally, we should decide what available reproduction services will aid them and who should perform the service.

Essentially we want to be able to do the following:

1. Preserve information from fire, flood, war damage or other possible loss.
2. Increase acquisitions.

Paper and material presented before the Newspaper and Picture Divisions, May 28, 1957, at the SLA Convention in Boston, Mass.

3. Improve information storage and retrieval systems.
4. Conserve space.
5. Circulate material.
6. Interloan or exchange material with other libraries.
7. Make quick-prints for users.

Applications of the copying machine and photographic services contribute to building what is in essence the modern library without walls. Limitations of cost, publication, rarity, geographic location and space may prevent housing originals, but reproduced copies continually extend library collections. Areas of knowledge not previously available and new information can be added with reproductions.

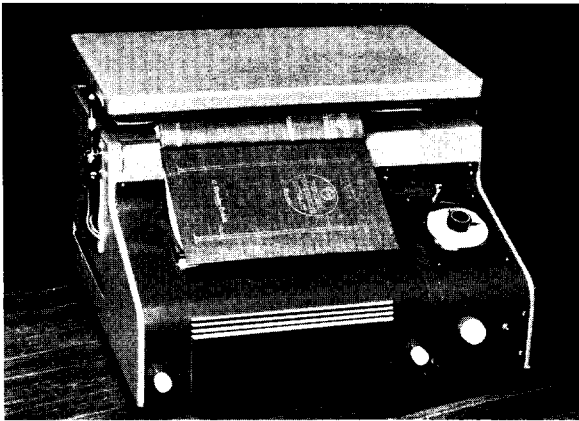
The recent acquisition by St. Louis University of the Vatican Library holdings on film makes information once difficult to obtain available to scholars in the United States. Opening up such areas of knowledge provides desirable continuity and chronological flow of information.

Copying Machines

The variety of quick-print copying machines on the market indicates the demand for on-the-spot copies of existing printed material. Acceptable copies of wanted information can be made by quick-print methods which may require chemicals, heat or photography. Selection of the process depends upon the material to be copied. For example, the diazo process will copy only translucent

originals; Thermo-Fax,* a heat process will not pick up some colored inks; the Verifax* process will copy translucent or opaque originals and pick up colors.

Most machines of the office type produce a single copy of unbound material. Verifax, which is of the flat-bed printer type, takes bound or unbound material and will produce up to five copies from a negative master. Flat-bed printers for copying bound material are now available from a number of manufacturers. They may be purchased as a separate unit, to be used with an existing processor-developer unit, or as a single complete unit. Selection of a machine should be based upon



The Copease Book Copier is a flat-bed printer that can reproduce the pages of bound and unbound material. It produces good copies of fine print, such as tables from *The World Almanac* or pages from a dictionary.

an analysis of the job to be done and then only after trial demonstrations of several machines.

Microrecording Techniques

New developments in the photographic processes have resulted in advances in microfilming techniques and applications. Microfilmed material, in effect, provides a solution to debulking files and conserving space. It converts material of various sizes to uniform size, which is an aid in housing a collection. It facilitates indexing and the storage and retrieval of information. Quick-print methods for on-demand service are possible.

* Trademark.

Depending upon use, microfilm is available in several widths and formats. 16mm negative microfilm allows for greatest reduction in size of the original; 35mm and 70mm allow other preferred reductions; 105mm is now being used to reproduce extra large originals. Micro-Master, Inc. has demonstrated a 105mm film method to be used principally for oversize line drawings.

As a basis for selecting the microfilm format, the reference demand for the material should be considered. Roll, or ribbon film as it is called, is commonly used to reproduce inactive material with low reference demand. Ribbon film has been referred to as "frozen,"

meaning there is a delay in locating a particular piece of information contained on the roll. In an attempt to provide a solution to this problem, the Kodamatic indexing system was designed. This is a coding system built into the Kodamatic Reliant Microfilmer, a camera sold by Recordak Corporation. It permits locating the position of wanted information on a roll of film, when viewing the film on a microfilm reader. The advantage is speed in locating information without repeatedly stopping to search for pages or index targets.

The 3M brand microfilm reader-printer, recently developed by the Duplicating Products Division of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, makes it possible to obtain good quality, individual paper enlargements



from microfilm viewed on the reading screen of a microfilm reader. The printing is done by an automatic electrochemical process in less than ten seconds at a cost of about eight cents a copy. This machine solves the major problem of obtaining quick-prints and will undoubtedly extend the use of microfilm to active material.

Sheet, strip or unit film is used for active material with high reference demand. Sheet film, widely used abroad, is still a relatively unexplored medium in the United States but it has possibilities which may be realized within the next year. A non-emulsion, diazo type film, one product called Actifilm, has been developed by Ozalid Division,

In Kodamatic Indexing, available with the Recordak Reliant Microfilmer, two lines are coded directly onto the microfilm between document images. As the film moves through the reader, the code lines change position along a double scale on the reading screen and the position of the lines indicates the location of specific documents.

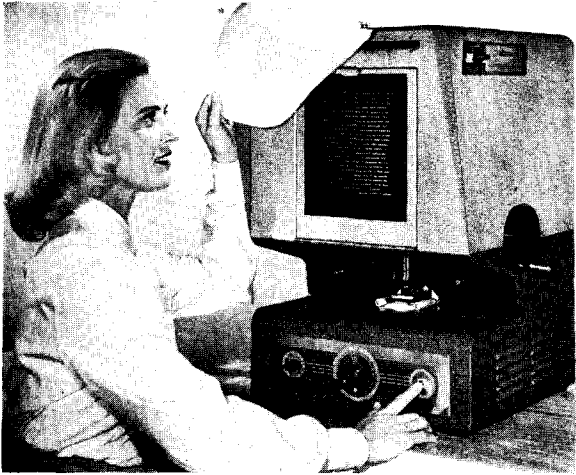


The Brief Case Contoura-Portable photocopier has plastic air cushions which permit it to lie snugly on top of open books, magazines, old manuscripts and other bound material and thus to follow the page contours right to the margins.

General Aniline and Film Corporation. It permits an image to be impregnated into the dye base. The film is then processed in sheet form by the usual method of running it through a standard ammonia developing machine.

Strip film placed in transparent acetate jackets has been used effectively for such material as technical reports. Unit film images placed on marginal cards or in aperture cards of the punch card type afford another approach to material. Such cards may be retrieved by either a manual or mechanical method.

Negative microfilm may be printed to produce positive micropaper copies. The format may be sheets, strips or tapes, or card stock. The Microcard is an example of a micropaper positive image on card stock. Micropaper copies can be used for active material with high reference demand. The trade names Microstrip, Microtape and Microtak, identify similar products of several manufacturers of this tape-like format. It consists of 100 foot rolls of positive images printed from 16mm or 35mm negative film. A pressure sensitized adhesive is laminated to the back of the tape. This feature permits it to be ap-



Positive paper prints can be made in about ten seconds from the images on the reading screen with the 3M brand microfilm reader-printer. This machine, developed by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, combines a microfilm reader and paper printer in a single, compact unit.

plied to any index card or record. Rolls may be cut into units as required by means of a tape dispenser. It allows for single or multiple copy uses.

Microtape, product of American Microfilming Company, has been developed to meet archival standards. It does not present a problem of curl as do some photographic papers and it appears to be more resistant to abrasion and damage than some film. The negative film can be converted to full size paper copies at any time.

One application of tape format can be made to large collections of pictures. A positive image, made from a 35mm microfilm negative, may be placed at any position on an index card of any size. This image permits identification of wanted material and eliminates lengthy file searches. Cards to which the tape has been affixed can be indexed by any method, cross-referenced or interfiled. Any number of positive copies may be made from the same negative. Images may be added in sequence to the same card or may replace an existing image by merely pressing the added tape in place on the card. Approximately 600 images, depending upon the film reduction ratio, may be put on a roll.

When investigating the various possibilities of photoreproduction, capability should not be overlooked. Greatest capability exists when the reproduction

process can be combined with another process or system.

Need For Mutual Understanding

Manufacturers of film equipment and suppliers in processing service centers have directed their output to a variety of business and industrial uses. This may be partly because of similarity of use and partly because they are not well informed of the needs in the library area. The accumulation of material and expanding services has forced librarians to adapt some of these applications to their own needs.

Many librarians are unable to attend conventions where they may view suppliers' exhibits. Book dealers, library binders and dealers in library equipment have frequently invited librarians to view equipment and its operation at dealers' locations. The microfilm industry should consider organizing informative discussions of their services with the SLA Chapters in their cities.

The potentialities of photoreproduction as a tool in information work cannot be realized until these groups develop better communication with each other. Librarians need to present their functions in terms of what has to be done and manufacturers and suppliers need to incorporate this thinking into equipment design and processing to perform the needed functions in this area.

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Bild und Ton (Germany)
Bookmark (Idaho)
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Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France (France)

Burroughs Clearing House
College and Research Libraries
Computers and Automation
Dokumentation (Germany)
Dokumentation Fachbibliothek
Werksbücherei (Germany)
Editor and Publisher
Electrical Engineering
Electronics
Engineering
Franklin Institute Journal
Illinois Libraries
Indian Archives
Industrial Marketing
Industrial Photography
Iron Age
Journal of Chemical Education
Journal of Documentation (Aslib, United Kingdom)
Journal of the Royal Society of Arts
Law Library Journal
Library Association Record (United Kingdom)
Library Journal
Library Quarterly
Library Trends
Machine Design
Machinery (New York)
Manager
Medical and Biological Illustration
Medical Library Association Bulletin
Military Automation
Modern Office Procedures
Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Germany)
National Bureau of Standards, Technical News Bulletin
National MICRO-NEWS
O. and M. Bulletin (Organization and Methods Division of Her Majesty's Treasury, London)
Office
Office Magazine
Office Management
Petroleum Refiner
Photographic Engineering
Photographic Science and Engineering
Photographic Science and Technique
Picturescope (SLA Picture Division)
Product Engineering
Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland)
Publishers' Weekly
Reader's Digest
Research
Revue de la Documentation (F.I.D., Netherlands)
Rockefeller Institute Quarterly
Special Libraries
Systems
Systems Magazine
Technical Engineering News
Tidskrift för Dokumentation (Sweden)
UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (France)
Wilson Library Bulletin
X-ray Focus

Directory of Manufacturers and Service Centers For Documentary Reproduction

Loretta J. Kiersky, Compiler

The following is a representative listing of service companies; other firms may be located through local telephone directories, the National Microfilm Association or Microdealers, Inc. Inclusion in this directory should be not interpreted as an evaluation of quality but only as a convenient listing of available manufacturers and services.

Equipment, copying processes and services of companies included in this directory are indicated by the symbols listed below:

- * Representatives in principal cities
- (D) Diazo process
- (E) Electrofax process
- (P) Photocopy process
- (T) Thermo-Fax process
- (V) Verifax process
- (X) Xerography
- C Cameras
- MR Microfilm readers
- OR Opaque microimage readers
- Vu Vu-graphs
- S Services: includes processing films and prints. Most will supply cameras or readers; some will unitize micro-images; some recommend systems for filing, housing and maintenance.

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--------|
| AMERICAN MICROFILMING SERVICE COMPANY
44 Laura St.
New Haven, Conn.
HObart 9-1321 | S | ATLANTIC MICROFILM CORPORATION
28 Railroad Ave.
Pearl River, N. Y.
Pearl River 5-4038 | MR;S |
| *AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY
Scientific Instruments Division
Buffalo 15, N. Y. | C;MR;OR | BAY MICROFILM SERVICE
P.O. Box 786
San Carlos, Calif. | S |
| *AMERICAN PHOTOCOPY EQUIPMENT COMPANY (APECO)
1920 W. Peterson Ave.
Chicago 26, Ill.
Rogers Park 1-1600
55 East 34 St.
New York 16, N. Y.
MURray Hill 4-5300 | (P) | *BELL & HOWELL COMPANY
7100 McCormick Road
Chicago 45, Ill.
(Distributor: Burroughs Corporation) | C;MR;S |
| APECO OF CANADA, LTD.
134 Park Lawn Road
Toronto 14, Ontario | | CHARLES BESELER COMPANY
18th St. and 11th Ave.
East Orange, N. J. | Vu;S |
| AMPTO, INC.
Newton, N. J.
(Subsidiary of Anken Film & Chemical Corp.) | (P) | BIEL'S PHOTOCOPY AND MICROFILM SERVICE
1037 Ellicott Square
Buffalo 3, N. Y. | S |
| | | *CHARLES BRUNING COMPANY, INC.
125 North St.
Teterboro, N. J.
ATlas 8-3600 | Vu (D) |

(C. Bruning Co. (Continued))
 100 Reade St.
 New York, N. Y.
 BARclay 7-8300
 BURROUGHS CORPORATION C;MR;S
 6071 Second Ave.
 Detroit 32, Mich.
 (Distributor for Bell & Howell Company)
 COLUMBUS MICROFILM, INC. S
 3178 Cleveland Ave.
 Columbus 11, Ohio
 CONTURA-CONSTAT (P)
 (F. G. Ludwig, Inc.)
 Sterling Regency Co.
 132 Nassau St.
 New York 7, N. Y.
 BEekman 3-7490-1
 *COPEASE CORPORATION (P)
 425 Park Ave.
 New York 22, N. Y.
 PLaza 3-6692
 226 North La Salle St.
 Chicago 1, Ill.
 STate 1-1383
 *COPYCAT CORPORATION (D;P)
 215 Fourth Ave.
 New York 3, N. Y.
 ORegon 4-5582
 *COPY-CRAFT, INC. (P)
 105 Chambers St.
 New York 7, N. Y.
 BARclay 7-4149
 *CORMAC INDUSTRIES, INC. (P)
 80 Fifth Ave.
 New York 11, N. Y.
 ORegon 5-9310
 DAKOTA MICROFILM SERVICE, INC. S
 9655 West Colfax Ave.
 Denver 15, Colo.
 BE 7-0408
 DAKOTA MICROFILM SERVICE, INC. S
 Omaha, Neb.
 DAKOTA SOUTHERN MICROFILM
 SERVICE, INC. S
 Miami, Fla.
 DIEBOLD, INC. S
 1411 Fifth St.
 Canton 2, Ohio
 EUGENE DIETZGEN COMPANY S
 954 Fullerton Ave.
 Chicago 4, Ill.
 DUOPHOTO CORPORATION (P) S
 236 Fifth Ave.
 New York 1, N. Y.
 MURray Hill 9-3676
 *EASTMAN KODAK
 COMPANY C;MR;OR;S (V)
 343 State St.
 Rochester 4, N. Y.
 LOcust 6000

ELECTROFAX
 (See Radio Corporation of America)
 FAIRFAX PHOTO PRODUCTS, INC. (P)
 2121 Route 4
 Fort Lee, N. J.
 *FILMSORT DIVISION MR;S
 Miehle-Goss-Dexter, Inc.
 50 Pearl St.
 Pearl River, N. Y.
 (Specializes in aperture cards)
 GENERAL MICROFILM COMPANY S
 100 Inman St.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 *GENERAL PHOTO PRODUCTS
 COMPANY, INC. (P)
 24 Stone St.
 New York 4, N. Y.
 WHitehall 3-6739
 15 Summit Ave.
 Chatham, N. J.
 MERcury 5-5200
 GRAFLEX, INC. C
 154 Clarissa St.
 Rochester 8, N. Y.
 GRAPHIC MICROFILM
 CORPORATION MR;OR;S (V)
 112 Liberty St.
 New York 6, N. Y.
 REctor 2-4321
 1106 20th St. N.W.
 Washington, D.C.
 METropolitan 8-6897
 GRAPHIC MICROFILM OF NEW
 ENGLAND, INC. S
 1560 Trapelo Road
 Waltham 54, Mass.
 GRAPHIC MICROFILM OF NEW
 ENGLAND, INC. S
 Hartford 14, Conn.
 GRISCOMBE PRODUCTS, INC. C;MR;OR;S
 132 West 21 Street
 New York 11, N. Y.
 WATkins 4-0853
 HALL AND McCHESNEY, INC. S
 Court St. and Oswego Blvd.
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 SYracuse 2-7201
 *HALOID COMPANY (P;X)
 2-20 Haloid St.
 Rochester 3, N. Y.
 GLenwood 9460
 HANIMEX (USA), INC. C;MR
 770 Eleventh Ave.
 New York, N. Y.
 *HUNTER PHOTO COPYIST, INC. (P)
 566 Spencer St.
 Syracuse 4, N. Y.

KENDON MICROFILM, LTD. Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada	S	MICROFILM CORPORATION 13 East 37 St. New York 16, N. Y.	S
KOPI-PRODUCTS CORPORATION Pan-American Bank Bldg. Miami 32, Fla. FR 9-4555 (Libraries see: University and Research Li- braries)	S	MICROFILM CORPORATION Cleveland 14, Ohio	S
LOUISVILLE MICROFILMS, INC. 1318 Bardstown Rd. Louisville 4, Ky. HI 1-1713	S	MICROFILM SERVICE COMPANY 10 Arlington Ave. Charleston 2, W. Va.	S
LOWDEN MICROFILMING SERVICE 607 Garfield St. Jackson, Mich.	S	MICROFILM SERVICE AND SALES COMPANY 4924 Cole Ave. Dallas, Texas	S
*F. G. LUDWIG, INC. (Contura-Constat) Coulter St. Old Saybrook, Conn. EVergreen 8-3438	(P)	MICROLEX CORPORATION 1 Graves St. Rochester 14, N. Y.	OR;S
FRERERICK LUTHER COMPANY Indianapolis 5, Ind. WAlnut 6-4162	S	*MICRO-MASTER, INC. Kansas City, Mo. (Distributors: 105mm MICRO-MASTER FILM SYSTEM)	
M AND S MICROFILM SERVICE, INC. 3414 North 14th St. Milwaukee, Wis.	S	MICRO METHODS, LTD. 17 Denbigh St. London S.W. 1, England	
MANN FILM LABS 626 S. Main St. Winston-Salem, N. C. WI 4-3791	S	MICRO PHOTO, INC. 1700 Shaw Ave. Cleveland 12, Ohio	S
*MICROCARD CORPORATION 15 East 66 St. New York 21, N. Y. REgent 4-2235 Box 314 LaCrosse, Wis.	OR;S	MICROPHOTOGRAPHY COMPANY 97 Oliver St. Boston, Mass. HA 6-3221	S
MICROCARD FOUNDATION 430 Sterling Court Madison 6, Wis. ALpine 5-3311 (Publishes <i>Microcard Bulletin</i>)	OR;S	MICROSURANCE, INC. 1228 Locust St. Philadelphia 7, Pa. PE 5-1830	S
MICRODEALERS, INC. 1560 Trapelo Road Waltham 54, Mass. (An association of service companies)		MICROTEXT PUBLISHING CORPORATION 115 Liberty St. New York 6, N. Y. BEekman 3-1254	OR;S
MICROFILM BUSINESS SYSTEMS COMPANY 7513 Melrose Ave. Los Angeles 46, Calif. WEbster 8-2977 3465 Ingraham St. San Diego, Calif. HUDson 8-2873	S	*MINNESOTA MINING AND MANU- FACTURING COMPANY Thermo-Fax Division 900 Fauquier Ave. St. Paul, Minn. PRospect 6-8511	(T)
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		NATIONAL MICROFILM ASSOCIATION 19 Lafayette Ave. Hingham, Mass.	
		*OZALID DIVISION General Aniline and Film Corp. 15 Anso Rd. Johnson City, N. Y. Johnson City 7-2301	C;FR;S (D)
		350 West 4 St. New York 14, N. Y. ALgonquin 5-2880	

PARAGON-REVOLUTE CORPORATION 77 South Ave. Rochester 4, N. Y.	(D)	ROVICO, INC. 1225 Raymond Blvd. Newark 2, N. J.	(P)
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*PECK AND HARVEY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 5644 N. Western Ave. Chicago 45, Ill.	(D)	2110 Chartres Houston, Texas 2301 Perdido New Orleans, La.	
*PEERLESS PHOTO PRODUCTS, INC. Tesla Rd. and Route 25A Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y. SHoreham 4-2817	(P)	SPEED-O-STAT CORPORATION 236 Fifth Ave. New York 1, N. Y.	(P)
PHOTO COPY SERVICE 310 Park Ave. Rockford, Ill.	S	SWANK MICROFILM SERVICE Merchants Exchange Bldg. St. Louis, Mo. PA 7-3630	S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, INC. 6916 Romaine St. Hollywood 38, Calif.	S	TECHNIFAX CORPORATION 195 Appleton St. Holyoke, Mass. JEfferson 2-9405	
*PHOTORAPID OF AMERICA, INC. 320 Broadway New York 7, N. Y. WOrth 2-3930	(P)	(Manufacturer of printing equipment and supplies; processing workshops and seminars; industrial consultants)	
*PHOTOSTAT CORPORATION 303 State St. Rochester 14, N. Y. LOcust 7550	C;MR (P;V)	THERMO-FAX (See Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company)	
*POLAROID LAND CAMERA COMPANY 730 Main St. Cambridge, Mass.	C	U. S. MICROFILM COMPANY 868 Main St. Stamford, Conn.	C;MR;S
PRECISION MICROFILM AND PHOTOCOPY, INC. Detroit 27, Mich.	S	UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES (For microfilming services and cost see MULLER: Microfilming Services of Large University and Research Libraries in the United States, <i>College & Research Libraries</i> , July, 1955, p. 261-6.)	
*RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA Front and Cooper Sts. Camden, N. J.	(E)	UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS 313 North First St. Ann Arbor, Mich. (Subscriptions for microfilm copies of periodicals)	
READEX MICROPRINT CORPORATION 100 Fifth Ave. New York 11, N. Y.	OR;S	VERIFAX (See Eastman Kodak Company)	
*RECORDAK CORPORATION 415 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 8-1212	C;FR;S (V)	WATLAND, INC. 4756 N. Clark St. Chicago 40, Ill.	S
*REMINGTON RAND DIVISION Sperry Rand Corporation 315 Fouth Ave. New York 10, N. Y. SPring 7-8000	C;FR;S (P)	WATLAND, INC. Des Moines, Iowa	S
ROBERTSON PHOTO-MECHANIX INC. 7440 Lawrence Ave. Chicago 31, Ill.	(P)	WEST CANADIAN MICROFILM LTD. 343 11 Ave. W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada	S
		WESTERN MICROFILM COMPANY San Francisco 11, Calif.	S
		ZEPP MICROFILM SERVICE 3042 Greenmount Ave. Baltimore 18, Md. BE 5-4900	S



Library of Congress

Photocopying and Copyright: A Second Report

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Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Chairman, SLA Photographic Reproduction Committee

MY FIRST REPORT on findings and developments in photocopying copyrighted materials, as they pertain to the operational problems of special librarians, appeared as an article in the March 1957 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. This article has been translated into Japanese and appears in the June issue of the Japan Library Association's *Library Journal*, beginning on page 234. For purposes of continuity and a fuller understanding of the problem to date, these reports should be read together, beginning with the March article. Copies of both articles are available on request from the author. They may prove useful to special librarians when conferring with their managements on the problems of photocopying, and the reading lists at the end of each report are for those who wish to delve deeper into the subject.

Survey of Pharmaceutical Libraries

Because of the initial sponsorship of the present paper by the Pharmaceutical Section of SLA, it was deemed appropriate to survey the members of that Section concerning the photocopying practices in their libraries. Accordingly a little over 200 questionnaires, with the same text as that sent to a sampling

This article is essentially the same as a talk given before the Science-Technology Division and sponsored by the Pharmaceutical Section, May 29, 1957, at the SLA Convention in Boston, Massachusetts.

of the entire Association, were sent to pharmaceutical librarians, and the answers to those questions with an immediate bearing on library management were analyzed. Nearly 60 replies were received within two weeks of the mailing. The results parallel those obtained from the broader survey and serve to substantiate the findings gleaned from libraries in all subject fields. The recommendations at the end of this paper result from findings to date.

The problems of photocopying and copyright actually affect three areas of special librarianship:

1. The direct copying of library holdings which has increased so markedly in recent years due to demand and the availability of rapid copying devices;
2. The preparation and distribution of abstracts prepared elsewhere;
3. The use of retrieval systems delivering abstracts or whole copies of the original material.

Findings in SLA have thus far been limited to problem category one, which covers substantially the greatest number of libraries and poses the most immediate questions.

Only one librarian replied in the affirmative when asked if he were guided by any written statement of policy or practice with respect to photocopying copyrighted works. Less than 20 per cent of the respondents advise the recipients of photocopies about the restrictions on its use, e.g. that it is not to be sold, lent, reproduced or its contents

published. Less than 10 per cent require an applicant to sign a form or statement that he assumes responsibility for any claims arising out of the making or use of the photocopy or that he agrees to hold the library harmless from any such claims. Several librarians took apparent refuge in the fact that they copy "for internal use only," which fact may reduce the problem but does not actually solve it.

Sample Photocopy Restriction Forms

The questionnaires resulted in several useful by-products, the most noteworthy of which is a small collection of sample forms used in certain libraries providing photocopies. In addition to the usual information of author, title, number of copies, price and other statistical data, statements and declarations relating to copyright are usually included. Pertinent excerpts from three of these forms are given here for the guidance of other librarians considering the establishment of similar procedures.

The first, used by a pharmaceutical library, reads:

"It is understood that this order is an engagement of copying services, not a purchase of copies, and is solely for research in lieu of manual transcription. The library's right to decline any order or to provide positive film at negative prices is recognized. I assume all responsibility for questions of copyright that may arise in this copying and in the use made of the copies.

Signed John Doe"

The second is derived from a memorandum sent by the librarian of a chemical company to staff members requesting multiple copies:

"Copyright restrictions cover most of the journals and books received by the company library. Such restrictions usually apply only to multiple duplication. If such reproduced material were used for promotional purposes by the company, the original authors could serious-

ly object. Consequently, Dr. Blank has authorized us to screen all requests for multiple copies of copyrighted items. You have asked for the multiple duplication of the material indicated on the attached page. Could you check the appropriate item, sign the page, and return it to the library, please."

The requestor then indicates if the copies are intended for internal use only, if copyright waiver has been obtained and if he assumes responsibility for having the material photostated.

In the third instance, photocopy forms used in an art library bear the following statement:

"This work is done by the library under the following conditions to which I agree:

1. The library will undertake photostat reproductions of such material only as is in its collections and is, in the opinion of the library authorities, properly available for duplication.
2. The library does not sell the photoduplicates but merely performs the service of copying at my request and the fee paid is exclusive for such services.
3. All responsibility for questions of copyright that may arise in this copying and in the use made of the copies is assumed by me.
4. The library reserves the right, at its discretion and without explanation, to limit the number or to decline to make any photo-duplicates.

Signature . . . John Doe"

While the ultimate legality of these absolving statements could be argued, there are advantages in having the recipient of photocopying services fully aware of the conditions surrounding the service. This is one of the first problems for consideration by the Joint Committee.

Recent Activities

The Joint Committee on Photocopying and Copyright is constituted as follows: Lowell Martin, Director of the

Library School, Rutgers University, for the American Library Association (ALA); Edward Freehafer, Director, New York Public Library, for the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Chairman; and the author of this report for the Special Libraries Association (SLA). The Committee will continue to have the active interest of the Register of Copyrights and the President of the Council on Library Resources.

Correspondence from SLA members to their representative on the Joint Committee is of great assistance in assuring special librarians of a full voice in discussions and decisions. Information is useful, such as the comment by the librarian of one industrial company that out of 125 editors of journals solicited, only 21 gave blanket permission to reproduce articles, even with a credit line. Ideas are helpful, such as the suggestion made by an engineering librarian that some statement noting the restrictions on its further use be superimposed prior to each photocopy. The Committee will be involved in questions ranging from policy and the feasibility of legislation to the establishment of practical operating codes for application to everyday library situations.

One event which transpired since the first report is an important indication of the recognition being given to the photocopy problem in the technical periodical field. The American Institute of Biological Sciences held an Editors' Conference in New Orleans on April 3 and 4, 1957. The author attended and participated in discussions of photoreproduction and related problems. There are about 20 member societies in AIBS and many times that number of biological journals published in the United States. Among the resolutions adopted at the conference was the following, which at this writing is being studied by the legal counsel of the AIBS: "Resolved, that the AIBS examine the advisability of establishing a central agency for handling the copyright of

biological journals and for dispensing permissions to use copyrighters' material to appropriate individuals."

Recommendations

SLA members can write to the author for copies of excerpts from the forms used by various libraries which furnish photocopies of their holdings. It is recommended that special librarians consider instituting one or more of the following practices in the interests of better management and control of their photocopying services:

1. Advise the applicant, or require him to sign a statement, as to the restrictions on his use of the copy.
2. Secure some assurance that the applicant assumes responsibility for any claims arising out of the making or use of the photocopy.
3. Superimpose a statement of the source of the article and the conditions surrounding its use on the original before copying.

A READING LIST

BRABAND, Carl. Copyright and the Reproduction of Published Materials. *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries*, February-March 1957, p. 48-52.

BRAY, Robert S. Photocopying and Copyright: A Progress Report. *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, March 1957, p. 100-3.

BRODE, Wallace R. Copyright. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, August 1957, p. 768.

The DMS System—Documentation of Molecular Spectroscopy. *Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), 1955, p. 4501-9. (Considers the question of copyright in a retrieval system).

A Guide To Microfilming Practices, a report prepared by the Committee on Photoduplication and Multiple Copying Methods, ALA, has been reprinted by the Photographic Reproduction Committee of SLA. The **Guide** is intended chiefly as an aid to microfilm laboratories in standardizing their production of permanent record microfilm. A limited number of copies are available without charge from SLA Headquarters.

I Never Remember Which: The Copyright Problem

ALBERT S. DAVIS, JR., Member of the New York Bar
Resident Attorney, Research Corporation, New York City



THERE IS NO SCARCITY of excellent understandable articles on the law of "intellectual use," of intellectual property and on infringements by libraries and librarians.¹ SLA's Joint Committee on Photocopying and Copyright (with the Association of Research Libraries) has already done an unusually thorough job of analyzing and identifying the practical problems involved.²

Because of all this, I have no intention of unscrewing the legally inscrutable. Instead I intend to tell another simple story about my old friend Henry Jones, head of the technical library of the Middle Atlantic States Institute of Banana Culture—or rather it is about his assistant, Daurene La Daune. I trust readers remember Henry Jones and his difficulties with the law when he micro-filmed laboratory notebooks and book-keeping records and then destroyed the original materials.³

He has since continued on an ever-rising tide of professional prestige and personal affluence, to the point where he can refer jocularly to the finance committee of the Board of Trustees of the Banana Institute as being "in the proper frame of mind about library appropriations—sullen, but not mutinous." None of his stackboys come from or have lately been sentenced to reform schools. He has put in the most modern photocopying apparatus. And he has acquired an administrative assistant, Daurene—Daurene La Daune. (Miss

La Daune's mother was a rather over-enthusiastic devotee of B movies.)

Now Daurene La Daune looks like it. In the happy vernacular, her being well-stacked has nothing to do with the library's storage facilities. Her decimal classifications are not of the Dewey variety. She personifies rejection of the ancient canard that woman librarians are commendable in much the same fashion as are fat girls—that is, that they have short legs and are very loyal. Daurene has long legs. She has bronzed hair with which she can, and frequently does, more things than a monkey can with one of the Institute's bananas. She has large round blue guileless eyes. The astute Henry Jones always sees to it that the Board of Visitors file past Daurene on their annual tour of the Institute's library facilities, just before he casually slips them the news that he went \$689.21 over the budget in acquiring a complete run of *Acta Bananalis Brasiliensis*.

But don't mistake me. Daurene holds a degree in library science from Goucher (or is it Simmons, or Ohio State?) and is working on her master's. She is a good administrative assistant, bar an occasional tendency to get a little flustered. It is just that in such sedate surroundings as the Middle Atlantic States Institute of Banana Culture she is a little—well, *unexpected*. As a matter of fact when, as counsel to the Institute, I am preparing a tax opinion or a purchase order form for them, I always call her up for economic citations and information on special problems and so on; and once or twice we have gone night-clubbing in a mild way.

Paper presented on May 31, 1957, at the Science-Technology Division's Post Convention Program, "A Day on Research Row," at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

I suppose that's why she rang me up one evening about six o'clock. She was sobbing so hard that the only words I could understand of her first wails were "arrested," "jail" and "lawyer." For a moment I thought she must have been in an automobile accident, but then she said something about "Federal courthouse" and I knew that couldn't be it.

"What on earth have they arrested you for?" I asked her. "On a librarian's salary it can't be income tax evasion. Daurene! When you came back from that vacation cruise in the West Indies you didn't smuggle . . ."

"No-o-o-o!" she wailed. "These men say that I've been arrested and have to go in front of a judge and do some horrid thing they call 'make bail' and maybe go to p-p-prison just b-b-because I c-c-copied some things from magazines. On our reproducer. They say I infringed a copyright! Ooooh!"

"That's ridiculous!" I told her. "You can't be put in jail for infringing a copyright."

"Well if I can't," she sobbed, "you'd better come down here and get me out, because I'm in there now! They says it's a m-m-misdemeanor. Wh-wh-what does that mean?"

"Usually, either a thousand dollar fine or one year in jail or both," I said. "Or is it one dollar fine and a thousand years? I never remember which." The set off a fresh spate of tears, and I hastily extracted the office number in the Federal building from her.

"I'll be right down," I promised her.

I collected a small pile of large handkerchiefs and copies of U.S.C.A. on *Crimes and Criminal Procedure* and *Copyrights*; ran out and negotiated for a cab; and tried to remember what little I knew about Federal misdemeanor practice. Vaguely I recalled that the District Attorney usually has a complaint brought to him by someone who has been injured, that he doesn't have to ask a grand jury to indict the evil-doer nor obtain leave to proceed, and that

he usually sends a letter to the prospective defendant saying that he may want to file an information and asking that he come in and discuss it. After that, and after the information is filed and served, they put the case down on a pleading calendar, defendant and his lawyer appear in court and bail is fixed by a Federal judge, and the case is tried when it comes up on the trial calendar. And I even more vaguely recalled that there are fewer challenges to the jury. What all these could have to do with copyrights and reproducers, let alone Daurene, was an unknown quantity.

With lawyers, as with librarians, the test is not so much knowing a fact as knowing where to find it. I drew a complete blank on *Crimes and Criminal Procedure*, opened the *Copyrights* volume and, to my horror read, this:⁴

"§104. WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT FOR PROFIT. Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this title, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however, that nothing . . .*"

and then it went on with something about religious oratorios. And at that point we arrived at the Federal Courthouse.

Frankly, it wasn't quite as bad as Daurene had led me to believe. She wasn't in jail at all but in the Assistant District Attorney's waiting room, where three or four legmen for the office were staring admiringly at her and a spinsterish secretary was glaring suspiciously at her hair.

As soon as she saw me, she burst into tears again and more or less flung herself at and on me. I extricated myself—a process somewhat resembling trying to put down an hysterical cinnamon bear cub—handed her a handkerchief and waited for a subsidence. I recognized one of the legmen as a deputy marshal.

"What's this all about?" I asked him.

"All I know," he said, "is that Judge Grimm issued a bench warrant for her arrest this afternoon. It reads section 104 of title 17. I never head of it before, counselor. Mr. Clooney asked the judge for it. When I went over to that banana place to get service and bring her in, the little lady was all alone. She got pretty worked up. I told her she'd probably only get probation, and if she should draw a year she could do it standing on her head anyway, but it didn't seem to cheer her up none. And you owe me a dime for that phone call."

"Is Mr. Clooney in?" I asked.

"He's waiting for you," said the spinsterish secretary.

"Wait here while I see him," I told Daurene.

"I will not!" she said. "I want to hear what you're going to tell that Mr. Clooney and then I'm going to tell him a thing or so myself." You can imagine how helpful that would be, when you're thrown in on a statute you never heard of, with a weeping woman defendant and an Assistant District Attorney acting like Clooney.

"I'd very much prefer your staying here," I told her. "This isn't a jail; nobody here is going to hurt you. I'm sure I can talk things over much better with Mr. Clooney by myself." And I handed her another handkerchief.

"You won't go away?" she asked suspiciously. "And besides, this may not be a jail here, but they do have one downstairs; I saw it on our way in, and there are horrid people in it, and they looked at me! And a little while ago there was a man in here who had been selling heroin! It's an awful place! And I want to go home!"

"I won't go away," I said somewhat impatiently. "I doubt if Mr. Clooney has his own private cemetery behind his office." Daurene sniffed and followed me resolutely into his office.

I realized that I had seen Clooney in court now and then and at bar dinners. He was a book lawyer—tended to follow the law strictly and take the worse

side on facts. After the usual amenities, I plunged in.

"What on earth is all this about?" I asked him.

"Just what the information alleges," he said shortly. "Apparently she and her Banana Institute, or whatever it is, have been making a business out of selling reproduced copies of copyrighted recipes. Haven't you read the pleadings?"

"I haven't even seen them," I told him. "Daurene, what did you do with them? With the papers the man gave you?"

"I left them on Mr. Jones' desk, so that he would know I was in trouble."

"Oh, great!" said Clooney. "Here, look at my file copy. You'll find they're all in order."

They were too. They charged that Daurene had reproduced "a great number" of copyrighted articles, willfully and for profit, and sold and disposed of them to persons known and unknown. The "articles" were apparently *Mammy Cha-Cha's Banana Recipes*, a four-page cookbook flyer selling for 25 cents and with a copyright notice on it.

I read a sentence or two of the information to Daurene, and she nodded wordlessly.

"This Mammy Cha-Cha—she's a woman who runs a health food place—came in about eight weeks ago," said Clooney, "and said this woman here, Miss La Daune, was selling these all over town and by mail for eleven cents apiece. I checked up on the copyright—it's registered, all right—and on some of the people she said had bought it. They had. I told her it was a little unusual and that she ought to hang a civil suit on Miss La Daune; but she fired up and told me that she was paying income taxes to pay my salary to do my duty, it was a crime, and why should she have to hire a lawyer. So what was I to do?"

"Well, you could have checked up with Daurene—Miss La Daune. I always thought you people called defend-

ants in and talked to them on a matter like this."

"I did," he snorted. "Twice, by registered mail. Both times she sent me a copy of *Mammy Cha-Cha's Banana Recipes* and a bill for eleven cents! The second time I went in front of Judge Grimm and got a bench warrant."

"I-I thought they were orders," Daurene interrupted. "Nobody ever reads letters like that. And everybody just naturally thinks of us about bananas. All the other letters were orders. There were dozens of them, and none of them complained!" Clooney smiled in a satisfied way and wrote something on his desk pad.

"It looks pretty clear to me," he said sententiously. "I suppose you'll want to plead her guilty. Judge Grimm is probably still sitting upstairs on that heroin case. Do you want to go up now and enter an appearance and fix bail?" He frowned.

"Oh," he said, "there's one very interesting little point of law. I suppose she did this on several days and I think each day would be a separate misdemeanor. Say twenty days; at a year and a thousand dollars for each offense, that adds up." Daurene wailed, and I hastily tendered her another handkerchief. I decided it was about time I made a noise like a lawyer.

"Look, Clooney," I told him, "it may be you're trying to throw a scare into my client. I don't know, but I can't conceive of Judge Grimm holding anybody in bail in this case, even on a bench warrant, when I tell him what happened. He'll release her in my cognizance."

Daurene blew her nose, smiled and then looked doubtful. "Just what does that mean?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Never mind now," I told her, "but it's not bad."

"Now," I went on, "I'm going to point out a couple of things in that statute. The first thing is that, even with a tough charge to the jury, you're going to have a rough time convincing anybody that this was a 'willful' offense.

The second thing is that a criminal infringement must be for profit. At eleven cents a copy there isn't any profit, and besides that the Middle Atlantic States Institute for Banana Culture" (I took a breath) "is a tax-exempt non-profit institution under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and hasn't any unrelated business income under Supplement U."

"That I don't know about," answered Clooney. "There may be a substantial question of law involved. If there is, we'll just have to meet you on it, and brief it and get it decided—probably on appeal."

"All right," I told him, "if you want to do that we will try the case. One of the high points in my legal career was hearing the crier of the Supreme Court of the United States call *The Pep Boys, Manny, Moe and Jack, of California, against Pyroil Sales*.⁵ I can just hear *The United States of America, on the complaint of Mammy Cha-Cha, against Daurene Da Daune, girl infringer!* It sounds as silly as some of your condemnation and libel cases—*United States against 1,000 Cases of Rotten Eggs, More or Less*. If I have to try this one to a jury, it's going to be one for the book! Let's go see Judge Grimm!"

"Now, wait a minute," exclaimed Clooney. "Let's not jump to any hasty conclusions!"

"Who's hasty?" I asked him. "You wanted to fix bail, and we've got to get a return on that bench warrant anyway. Blow your nose again, Daurene, and let's get up to the courtroom."

For the first time there was a glint—a small one—in Daurene's large round guileless blue eyes. "I'm sure Mr. Clooney wouldn't mind if I powdered my nose before we go," she said demurely.

"Of course not," he said, gallantly if grudgingly. "We can certainly give you five minutes while I telephone Judge Grimm's clerk."

The five minutes turned out to be 15. It was worth it. Apparently she pressed out her blouse, had her hair done and

underwent a Hollywood makeup job in that quarter hour. Even Clooney was visibly impressed. So was Judge Grimm. But not completely.

"There is a problem here, counselor," he said to me after I had Daurene tell her story to him. "I can understand how Miss La Daune got mixed up on the letters from Mr. Clooney's office and I'll vacate the bench warrant if you'll agree to have her in court in two weeks to plead. From now on, young lady, you'd better read your mail a little more carefully and pay some attention to the copy right laws." Daurene's eyes brimmed. The judge grinned.

"No, Miss La Daune," he went on, "there is a problem. Apparently there's a *prima facie* case that you did infringe this Mammy Cha-Cha copyright. I suggest that you two gentlemen sit down and see if you can't come to an agreement on the law in the meantime. Meanwhile, Miss La Daune, I'll release you in your counsel's cognizance."

I gave Daurene a warning look before she could ask if that was good, thanked the judge, and we all walked out of court.

I wish a little that I could report that the case went to trial and that I won it with a red-blooded plea to the jury after three days in court, with a daily new hair-do for the defendant. Actually, Clooney looked over the cases with me and decided not to go any further. We paid nominal damages to Mammy Cha-Cha, and that was that.

But after it was all over, Henry Jones asked me to draw up a set of rules for the reproduction department at the Institute. Of course, one can't, satisfactorily, because there never has been a civil or criminal case squarely in point, and nobody knows what "fair use" really means, or if there is such a thing as privileged scholarly infringement. As a matter of fact, some professional authors have objected hotly to their books being shelved in circulating libraries.⁶ But anyway, this is what I wrote:

Suggested Rules For A Library Reproduction Department

1. You have no *right* to furnish any copy of any copyrighted work, in whole or in part. People will usually let you do so, as a *privilege*, if you don't abuse the privilege.

2. It is abusing the privilege to:

(a) Furnish a complete copy of a volume or of a magazine number;

(b) Furnish any copy unless you reproduce the copyright notice on it;

(c) Furnish any copy to any person who is using it for a purpose other than study;

(d) Furnish more than one copy to any person, or more than a few, say five, copies to everyone;

(e) Furnish any copies where the publication is readily available from trade sources;

(f) Furnish copies at less than the trade price of the publication; at least where it is at all available from trade sources.⁷

3. Make every customer sign a statement reading as follows:

This material is required and will only be used for study and research purposes; no other use and no reproduction of it will be made. The purchaser agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Institute from and against all claims, suits, damages, costs and expenses based on any charge of statutory or common-law infringement flowing from the Institute's supplying this material, or any use made of it.

Name _____

by _____

(authorized signature)

4. If you're a commercial library, don't do it at all. If you're a library in a commercial firm, don't do it at all for anyone except your firm's own staff, and then only for study by them.⁸

Daurene doesn't pay any attention to this, however. She doesn't have to; she told Henry Jones that after this he

could run the reproduction department himself or hire a new administrative assistant. I think perhaps he'll have to anyway.

But it is one year and one thousand dollars.

CITATIONS

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2. BRAY, R. S. Photocopying and Copyright: A Progress Report, *Special Libraries*, vol. 48, no. 3, March 1957, p. 100. (Also article by this author in this issue)
3. DAVIS, A. S. Jr. The Legal Aspects of Ma-

chine Documentation, *Special Libraries*, vol. 44, no. 1, Jan. 1953, p. 5.

4. The cognoscenti will wish to refer to *Marx v. United States*, 96 Fed. (2d) 204 (C.C.A. 9th, 1938) (Groucho and Chico in "A Day at the Courts"); and *United States v. Barker*, 134 Fed. (2d) 533 (C.C.A.2d, 1943).

5. 299 U. S. 198, 57 S. Ct. 147, 81 L. Ed. 122 (1936)

6. See ROBERTS, K. An American Looks at Oxford, reprinted In *The Kenneth Roberts Reader*, New York: Doubleday, 1945, p. 148, and Authors Protest Free Reading, *Journal of the Patent Office Society*, vol. 16, no. 3, March 1934, p. 268 (Denmark and Scandinavia). The problem is a current and lively one with authors. See BREIT, H., In and Out of Books, *New York Times Book Review*, vol. 62, nos. 28, 30, 33, July 14, 28, and Aug. 18, 1957, at p. 8.

7. Interestingly, this rule for avoiding civil liability is diametrically opposed to the rule for avoiding criminal liability.

8. A similar and auspicious legislative start has been made in England, under the Copyright Act, 1956, by The Copyright (Libraries) Regulation, 1957. See The Copyright Act, 1956, *The Library Association Record*, vol. 59, no. 7, July 1957, p. 239.

Copyright In Photographs

ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, Chief, Examining Division
Copyright Office,* Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

LIBRARIANS in the Picture Division who have written or spoken to me about copyright problems have been interested in how to determine whether a particular photograph is copyrighted. As custodians of large working or industrial libraries they have also asked questions on how copyright protection is secured.

Developments In The 19th Century

Miss Cobb (Archivist, Still Picture Branch, National Archives) has already referred to the early history of copyright in the United States.** When

Based upon a talk given before the Picture Division, June 5, 1956, at the SLA Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

* These informal remarks do not necessarily represent the views of the Copyright Office.

Congress adopted the first federal copyright law in 1790, protection was limited to maps, charts and books. Copyright was extended in 1802 to "historical or other prints," and musical compositions, cuts or engravings were added in 1831. During these early years of the American copyright law there were no photographs.

Although daguerreotypes and photographs began to appear in the 1840's and 1850's, photographs were not mentioned in the law as copyrightable subject matter until 1865. As Miss Cobb has pointed out, however, many photographs were registered and deposited for copyright before 1865. In several cases, a photographer sued for copy-

** COBB, Josephine. Old Photographs in the Public Domain, *Special Libraries*, vol. 47, no. 10, Dec. 1956, p. 448-51.

This reproduction of the famous Sarony photograph of Oscar Wilde is made from a copy deposited for copyright in the Library of Congress.

right infringement on the theory that his photograph was a "print" under the 1831 law, but the courts refused to extend the meaning of "print, cut or engraving" to include photographs.

Even the addition, in 1865, of specific language covering "photographs and the negatives thereof" did not finally settle the question of copyright protection for photographs. Apparently there was extensive copying of photographs at the time; the copyists argued that a photograph was a mere mechanical reproduction of the physical features or outlines of some object, involving no originality of thought or any intellectual novelty, and thus was not a "writing." If this were so, it would follow that Congress had no power to extend copyright to photographs since the Constitution protected only "writings" and their authors.

In a landmark decision in 1884, the Supreme Court, in *Burrow-Giles Lithographic Company v. Sarony*, held that the extension of the law to photographs was constitutional, "so far as they are representatives of original intellectual conceptions of the author." The *Sarony* case involved a studio photograph of Oscar Wilde, specially posed and taken by N. Sarony; the Burrow-Giles Lithographic Company made some 85,000 copies without Sarony's permission.

The Supreme Court relied upon the findings of the lower court that the particular photograph was a "useful, new, harmonious, characteristic and graceful picture, and . . . made entirely from his own original mental conception, to which he gave visible form by posing the said Oscar Wilde in front of the camera, selecting and arranging the costume, draperies, and other various accessories . . . arranging the subject so as to present graceful outlines, arrang-



ing and disposing the light and shade, suggesting and evoking the desired expression," and therefore was an "original work of art."

It was not until 1903 that the Supreme Court had an opportunity to rule on a subject of prime importance to those interested in commercial prints and photographs. In *Bleistein v. Donaldson Lithographic Co.*, the famous "circus poster" case, the Court held that a circus poster, used only for advertising, was subject to protection under the copyright law. The Court thus laid to rest the theory that only aesthetic prints, serving no commercial function, could be protected by copyright.

When the copyright law was completely revised in 1909, photographs were, of course, included. Motion pictures were not mentioned but were registered as photographs. This time, the courts were more lenient and protected motion pictures under the photo-

graph category. The omission was corrected by an amendment of the law in 1912.

Means of Protecting Photographs

At the present time, the photographer may protect his work in three ways:

1. *Common law protection.* A photograph is protected at common law as soon as it is taken and protection continues until the work is published in a copyright sense. No notice or registration is required for common law protection.

2. *Registration as unpublished work.* The present law permits, but does not require, the photographer to register a claim to copyright in his unpublished photograph by depositing a copy of the photograph, an application and a fee of \$4. A series of related unpublished photographs by the same photographer may be submitted on a single application; they should be bound together and given a common title.

3. *Published photographs.* When a photograph is published within the meaning of the copyright law, it must carry the required statutory copyright notice. Otherwise all rights, common law and statutory, are lost. After publication with the statutory notice, a claim for the published work should be filed in the Copyright Office, together with two copies of the photograph and a fee of \$4. Only photographs published at the same time and distributed, sold or offered for sale as a unit may be submitted on a single application.

Publication And Copyright Notices

Publication is a very complicated concept in copyright law. The law does not define publication but states that the "date of publication" shall be the "earliest date when copies of the first authorized edition were placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed by the proprietor of the copyright or under his authority . . ."

If you have authorized the printing of a photograph in a newspaper or other periodical, your photograph is published when the periodical is issued. If you give copies of your photograph to anyone who wants a copy, you may have published it. If you send copies to newspapers or periodicals in an effort to sell a photograph, or if you send copies to friends, you have not published it.

Between these extremes there are many doubtful cases. For example, the Supreme Court has held that the exhibition of a painting in a gallery where the public was prohibited from taking pictures of the painting did not amount to publication of the painting; the intimation is that if there had been no such restriction on picture taking, public exhibition might have constituted publication of the painting. The theory of exhibition as publication has been questioned, but you must be aware of the possibility that some courts are likely to hold that exhibition at a photo contest, where there are no restrictions against photographing the exhibits, may amount to publication.

In the case of a photograph, the notice may consist of the use of the symbol © and the initials of the copyright owner on the face of the photograph, provided the full name appears elsewhere on the photograph. The owner may also use the full word, "Copyright," or the abbreviation, "Copr." in the place of the symbol ©.

The United States law does not require the use of a year date for a photograph, but those desiring protection under the Universal Copyright Convention should use both the symbol © and the year date, e.g., "© 1957 by N. Sarony." Where the photograph has been registered as an unpublished work, the year date should be the date of registration; where it has not, the year date should be the year date of publication.

Care should be taken to see that the notice may be read by the naked eye and is not hidden. Nor should the sym-

bol, when used, be changed in any particular; a "c" in a triangle or in parentheses will not comply with the strict requirements of the law. The Copyright Office will accept, insofar as registration is concerned, copyright notices appearing on the back of photographs, but the safest procedure is to follow the exact directions of the statute.

Registration

Applications for registration of claims to unpublished and published photographs are submitted on Form J, which can be secured from the Copyright Office. There may be some advantage in submitting claims to unpublished photographs, both by way of placing the photograph on an official record and in the matter of suit. However, there is no requirement that the claim be submitted, and it will not obviate the necessity of submitting a separate claim for the published photograph.

In the case of unpublished works, statutory protection begins with the registration. In the case of published works, the Copyright Office does not grant a copyright as the Patent Office grants a patent; copyright in published works is secured by the act of first publishing the work with the prescribed notice. Use of the notice does not require the permission of the Copyright Office. Only after copies have been published with notice should the claim for the published work be submitted to the Copyright Office. The Register of Copyrights has the power to require the deposit of photographs published with copyright notice.

The law requires that the name of the copyright owner appear in the copyright notice, and applications should ordinarily be submitted with the same name listed as claimant. Copyright protects authorship and only authors or those claiming through them may secure copyright. The finder of a Mark Twain manuscript or a Brady negative may have no rights in the literary prop-

erty although he may be entitled to possession of the actual manuscript or negative.

Separate registration of a photograph in a newspaper or periodical is not necessary where the publisher owns the literary property or copyright in the photograph, either as employer for hire of the photographer or by purchase. Separate registration is in order when a photograph is first published in this manner with a separate copyright notice in the name of an owner.

When statutory protection has once been secured, the photograph should always be reproduced with a separate copyright notice in the name of the owner; its omission will result in loss of protection. When a photograph which has secured statutory protection is to be reproduced in a periodical, it should carry a notice with the name of the original owner unless he has assigned the copyright to the periodical and the assignment has been recorded in the Copyright Office.

Determining If Work Is Protected

Frequently librarians must determine whether it is possible to copy or use a photograph. How can one determine whether it is still protected by copyright?

If a work has been published in the United States and it does not bear a copyright notice, then it is presumably in the public domain, unless its publication was not authorized by the copyright owner. If the work does bear a notice, and it was published more than 56 years ago, then the work is in the public domain in the United States and may be freely copied here.

The first term of copyright lasts for 28 years and there is an opportunity for certain specified persons to renew for a second term of an additional 28 years. There can be no further copyright in a particular work past 56 years, although protection may be secured for a new arrangement or version

of the work. The King James version of the Bible is in the public domain in the United States but there are many Bibles bearing copyright notices. If they contain new copyrightable matter, the new matter may be under copyright protection, but the fact that a work bears a copyright notice does not necessarily mean that everything in it is under copyright. Certainly in these cases, copyright would not protect the King James version. To be on the safe side, copy from a version that is more than 56 years old.

Since less than one per cent of photographs copyrighted 28 years ago are actually renewed, the likelihood is that a particular photograph has probably fallen into the public domain in 28 rather than 56 years. In order to determine this, you must discover whether the work was renewed. This may be done by consulting the Catalog of Copyright Entries at any public library which has a set of the catalogs or by requesting the Reference Division of the Copyright Office to make a search at the statutory rate of \$3 an hour. Furnish as much information on the title, author, copyright claimant, year date of publi-

cation, as possible; the Office will estimate the fee and advise you whether any additional fee is necessary.

Fair Use

As librarians, you are frequently called upon to determine whether you or someone using the library may copy a work protected by copyright. In fact, since your work brings you into contact both with authors, anxious to protect their material, and with users who are trying to make use of the author's works, you are in a unique position to watch these conflicting aims.

You are probably aware of the fact that there is no statutory provision for fair use in the United States as there is in some foreign countries. The court cases are of little help here and deal mainly with brief quotations in comments and criticisms.

The need of scholars and research workers for photocopies has raised serious problems for the libraries, and different libraries have adopted varying rules. An effort is being made to write some ground rules and SLA is watching these developments very closely.

The Polaroid Transparency System

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC system, which makes it possible to snap a picture or copy printed material and see the results as black and white transparencies a few minutes later, has been placed on the market by the Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Polaroid® Land Camera which gives paper prints one minute after taking a picture is already familiar; the new transparency system produces

slides which can be projected to an audience in a couple of minutes.

The key to the new system is a new film—Polaroid Land Projection Film—which has a speed of 1000 (ASA equivalent), the fastest film available. This panchromatic film produces a virtually grainless image which permits exceedingly sharp projection, even as big as 12 by 12 feet. The film is available in two sizes, both of which can be used in any Polaroid Land Camera except the small Highlander (Model 80). Type 46 Land Projection Film produces 2¼ x 2¼ inch slides for the new Polaroid Projector; Type 46-L makes 3¼ x 4

Based on a slide presentation by Kemon P. Taschioglou, Industrial Sales Promotion Manager, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts, before the SLA Boston Chapter on September 23, 1957.

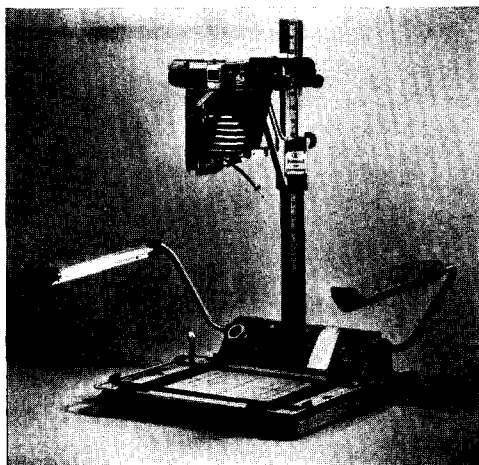
inch slides for existing lantern slide projectors. Because the new film reproduces several times the brightness range possible in paper prints, images have an unusual lifelike quality—blacks are blacker and whites are whiter. The film's high speed also makes it possible to shoot pictures in extremely low light levels and permits the use of small lens apertures which keep details sharp over great focal distances.

Essentially, all a user does to make a transparency is snap the shutter of a regular Polaroid Land Camera, pull the tab to begin development, two minutes later lift the transparency out of the camera and then dip it for 20 seconds in a hardening solution. The finished transparency may then be placed in a plastic snap-together mount and shown in a slide projector or it may be utilized to illustrate material printed by the diazotype process. The entire process takes only a few minutes, and no photographic experience or special skills are necessary to produce good results.

The new transparency system can be used in many fields—in education, speech making, sales promotion, safety, sports, television, law, engineering, oscillography, photomicrography, insurance and publishing, to name a few. For example, skin disease patients in a Boston hospital were brought into a classroom with 50 or more students, and their hands were photographed with close-up equipment. Ten foot square pictures of the diseased areas were projected a few minutes later, giving each student a close look at the problem.

Record shots from 3½ feet to infinity may be snapped using daylight, flash, speed light, photofloods or other light sources. Closeups as near as six inches may be made utilizing focal frames and close-up lenses.

Oscilloscope record cameras utilizing Polaroid Land Film can make exposures of successive tracings on the same transparency. Tracing slopes and time intervals can then be accurately measured when the transparencies are en-



The Polaroid Land Camera and Copy-maker can function together to duplicate material in the library.

larged. When coupled with a microscope, the camera makes photomicrophic slides quickly. It can also be used with other devices to produce transparencies for science and industry.

One of the most valuable applications of the equipment in libraries is using the camera and film in conjunction with the Polaroid Copymaker. Charts, graphs, diagrams, blueprints and articles from books or magazines may be copied by placing the camera securely on the mount post of the easel, as shown in the accompanying photograph. A camera setting chart facilitates making the proper focus, speed, lens and other adjustments for photographing anything that can fit onto a 11 x 14 inch space. There is a built-in electric timer for timing exposure and development, and two fluorescent lights give uniform lighting over the copy.

Land film transparencies make excellent originals for diazo printing or for standard photomechanical reproduction. The transparencies are taped on original typewritten translucent paper which is placed on top of a piece of diazo sensitized paper and fed into a diazotype machine. High quality copies of line or continuous tone originals can thus be made quickly and inexpensively.

Report of the Nominating Committee 1957-1958

The Nominating Committee presents to the Executive Board the following candidates for office, all of whom have accepted the nomination:

President

MRS. MARGARET H. FULLER
American Iron and Steel Institute
New York 17, New York

First Vice-President and President-Elect

DR. BURTON W. ADKINSON
Reference Department
Library of Congress
Washington 25, D.C.

KENNETH H. FAGERHAUGH
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Second Vice-President

MRS. MARTHA O'LEARY
J. Walter Thompson Company
New York 17, New York

MRS. HARRIETTE L. WILLIAMS
The Baker Library
Harvard Graduate School of Business
Administration
Boston 63, Massachusetts

Secretary (Two Years)

ETHEL S. CHALLIES
Shawinigan Water & Power Company
Montreal 2, Quebec

MRS. IRIS LAND
Trans-Canada Air Lines
Montreal 3, Quebec

Treasurer (Two Years)

LORRAINE CIBOCH
Research & Development Center
American Can Company
Barrington, Illinois

ANNE L. NICHOLSON
Whitemarsh Research Laboratories
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation
Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania

Directors (Three Years)

ALVINA WASSENBERG
Department of Metallurgical Research
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation
Spokane 69, Washington

(Elect One)
MRS. MARTHA JANE K. ZACHERT
Emory University, Division of Librarianship
Atlanta, Georgia
(On leave from Southern College of Pharmacy)

PAUL J. BURNETT
The Army Library
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D.C.

(Elect One)
DONALD WASSON
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
New York 21, New York

Respectfully submitted: **PAULINE HUTCHISON, MRS. ELIZABETH W. OWENS, BILL M. WOODS, AGNES O. HANSON and EUGENE B. JACKSON, Chairman.**

• • •

Members continuing to serve on the Executive Board for 1957-1958 will be Immediate Past-President, **ALBERTA L. BROWN**, and Directors **DR. ARCH GERLACH, MRS. CATHERINE D. MACK, MARIAN A. PATTERSON and ALLEN THOMPSON.**

Further nominations may be made upon written petition of ten voting members in good standing. Such petitions, accompanied by written acceptance of the nominees, must be filed with the Executive Secretary of Special Libraries Association at Association Headquarters not later than three months prior to the Annual Meeting.

Reproducing Photographs On Index Cards

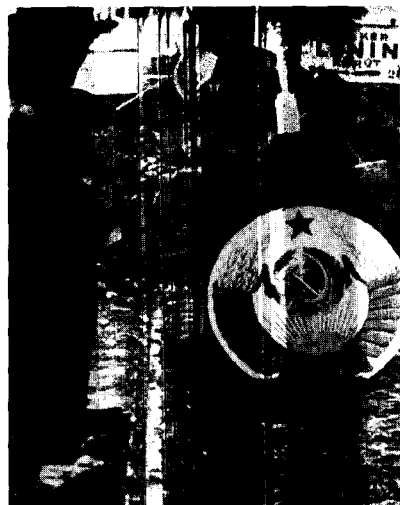
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This Works For Us . . .

THANKS to a new miniature camera made by Recordak, the personnel of the Picture Collection at *Life* Magazine no longer spend time walking from cabinet to cabinet locating pictures which might be useful or pertinent for specific stories. Formerly when a request for pictures was received, order fillers consulted the card index (which at best had only word descriptions of the pictures), walked to the various cabinets and pulled out the pictures which would do the job. Now they merely look up a card and see the picture itself in miniature.

A Recordak Model D Micro-Film camera reproduces both the picture and typed information about file location, credits and subject headings on one microfilm roll. The camera copies each week's new photographs as they come in, utilizing Kodak's new Panatomic X, 35mm microfilm. Only a couple of hours is needed to shoot 500 pictures (this is done by a file clerk); during the rest of the week the machine is used to record the backlog of prints.

The film is sent to the Recordak company for developing and the next morning facsimile 3 x 5 cards, printed on

Kodabromide F-L paper, are returned. At present the cost is about 4½ cents for each card, but this figure will be reduced with increased production. The cost to a library not owning its own camera would be slightly higher—Recordak gave a very rough estimate of seven cents for each card.

In addition to the benefits to order fillers, this system is helpful for:

1. Cuts training time for catalogers. It is much easier and quicker to merely list source and credit than to conjure up a descriptive line to give an adequate mental image of a picture.
2. Makes the file more interesting and alive for nondepartmental personnel and visitors.
3. Aids the weeding program in that comparison and selection of best material may be done quickly from the card index.
4. For long-term research projects on a special subject, the cards themselves may be used by editors in place of prints (duplicate cards are relatively cheap). This not only saves time in pulling prints and refiling same but means the prints will at all times be available in the department for other uses.

Incidentally, when the Picture Collection is not using the camera, it can solve specialized space problems in the company by miniaturizing documents, blueprints and other materials.

Based on a talk given by ALMA EGGLESTON, chief, Picture Collection of *Life* Magazine, before the Newspaper and Picture Divisions, May 28, 1957, at the SLA Convention in Boston, Massachusetts.

DIVISION SUBSCRIPTION BULLETINS

DIVISION	BULLETIN	EDITOR	COVERAGE	FORMAT	FREQUENCY	PRICE	SUBSCRIPTION AVAIL- ABLE FROM:
ADVERTISING	<i>What's New in Advertising and Marketing</i>	Isabel M. Cubberley Knappen-Tipetts-Abbett-McCarthy 62 W. 47th Street New York 36, N. Y.	Bibliography of new books, pamphlets, free and inexpensive materials	9 pages mimeo	10 issues per year	\$3.50 \$5.00 for nonmembers	Eleanor Aliesky Ogilvy, Benson & Mather 589 Fifth Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
BUSINESS	<i>Bulletin of the Business Division</i>	Lorna M. Daniells Baker Library Harvard Business School Boston, Mass.	Division news, articles, bibliographies	8-10 pages multilith	4 issues per year	\$1.00	Editor
FINANCIAL	<i>Financial Division Bulletin</i>	Bess Paterson Walford Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Richmond 13, Va.	Division news, book reviews, bibliographies, articles, project reports	30 pages mimeo	3 issues per year	\$3.00	Mrs. M. K. Breaznell, Ln. Public Relations Dept. General Motors Corp. 1775 Broadway New York 19, N. Y.
GEOGRAPHY AND MAP	<i>Geography & Map Bulletin</i>	George R. Dalphin 3 Freeman Road Hanover, N. H.	Division news, book reviews, bibliographies, articles, membership lists, project reports	23 pages mimeo	4 issues per year	\$2.00	Dorothy R. Starr Detroit Public Library History & Travel Dept. Detroit 2, Mich.
INSURANCE	<i>Insurance Book Reviews</i>	Mrs. Angelica Blomshild New York Life Insurance Co. 51 Madison Avenue New York 10, N. Y.	Bibliographies, book reviews	4 pages offset	10 issues per year	\$3.50	Agnes Brite, Ln. New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. 501 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
PICTURE	<i>Picturescope</i>	Mrs. Minna H. Breuer 2 Williams Court Albany 3, N. Y.	Division news, biographies, articles, book reviews, membership lists, project reports, abstracts	7-8 pages multilith	4 issues per year	\$2.00 for nonmembers	Celestine Gilligan 524 East 20 Street New York 9, N. Y.
SCIENCE- TECHNOLOGY	<i>Sci-Tech News</i>	Lois Brock The General Tire & Rubber Co. Akron 9, Ohio	Division and Section news, project reports, new serial titles, abstracts	20 pages offset	4 issues per year	\$3.00 to nonmembers	Editor
SCIENCE- TECHNOLOGY	<i>Scientific Meetings</i>	Gertrude Bloomer William S. Merrell Co. Cincinnati 15, Ohio	Forthcoming conventions, expositions and symposia, arranged by name of sponsoring organizations. Chronological index	Various pages offset	3 issues year	\$4.00	Joan Hutchinson 705 Corwin Ave. Hamilton, Ohio
S-T PHARMA- CEUTICAL SECTION	<i>Unlisted Drugs</i>	Winifred Sewell E. R. Squibb Div. Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp. New Brunswick, N. J.	List of new drugs and composition with reference to source	10-12 pages photo- reduced multilith	12 issues per year	\$8.00	Wilma F. Kujawski, Ln. Distillation Products Industries Rochester 3, N. Y.
S-T PHARMA- CEUTICAL SECTION	<i>COPNIP List</i>	Charlotte Studer Miles Laboratories Medical & Research Library Elkhart, Indiana	Listing of current free industrial or institutional pamphlet material of an informative nature	5-6 pages mimeo	4 issues per year	\$3.00	Rita L. Goodemote Schering Corp. 60 Orange Street Bloomfield, N. J.

Have You Heard . . .

Two SLA Graduate Scholarships Available

The SLA Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee announces that two \$1000 scholarships for graduate study in librarianship will be granted for the academic year 1958-1959. Applicants must be college graduates of high academic achievement who need financial assistance in obtaining the professional education necessary for work in the special library field. Application blanks and details of eligibility for the scholarship awards may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3, New York. Applications must be received by the Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee by March 1, 1958. The recipients of the awards will be announced at the annual convention of the Association in Chicago, Illinois, in June 1958.

New Uses For Microfilm

Recordak Corporation has established a new division to be concerned with the correlation of microfilm and its electronic applications. Headed by James J. MacIsaac, formerly with Stanford Research Institute, the function of this department is, according to the firm's president, "to investigate and define new or improved applications of micro-filming in all types of business systems, including electronics and automation."

Foreign Social Science Studies

The Human Relations Area Files, an interdisciplinary research organization comprised of 16 member universities in the United States and Hawaii, is currently publishing bibliographies and surveys of countries throughout the world. Research teams revise and edit the working papers of area specialists and social science scholars before they are published. The Country Survey Series, eight volumes of which are already available out of a projected 45,

present comprehensive pictures of the political and socio-economic structure and cultural patterns of individual countries. Other series include behavior science bibliographies, monographs, outlines, reprints and translations plus several highly specialized publications. For further information write: Human Relations Area Files, P.O. Box 2054, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut.

Members In The News

SCOTT ADAMS, librarian of the National Institutes of Health, has been awarded \$500 for his work in initiating a program of providing translations of Soviet literature on medical and biological research to American scientists.

A new \$50,000 scholarship fund has been established at Yale University in honor of JAMES T. BABB, librarian of the university. Students from Idaho, Mr. Babb's home state, will have first preference for the scholarships.

ELEANOR ESSER, for the past four years Director of Information Centers in Rio de Janeiro, has recently returned to the United States and is now working at the U. S. Information Agency in Washington. Her promotion of good Brazilian-American relations was recognized in August when she received the Anchieta Medal for her contributions to Latin American education and culture.

Nuclear Science Papers On Microfilm

Readex Microprint Corporation has announced the preparation of *The Collected Scientific and Technical Papers on Nuclear Science, 1947-1956*. This collection, in Microprint, will include unclassified and declassified AEC reports, plus the published and unpublished reports of other government agencies, universities and industrial research establishments, and material from technical and scientific journals. The material will be broken down into six main classifications: general, biol-

ogy and medicine, chemistry, engineering, mineralogy, metallurgy and ceramics and physics. Reports in each of these fields can be secured separately, and subscriptions are available for both back material and current reports. For further information, contact the Readex Microprint Corporation, 115 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

James Madison Manuscripts Sought

The University of Chicago and the University of Virginia are sponsoring the publication of a new and complete edition of the papers of James Madison. The editors will appreciate information about the location of letters by or to James Madison or his wife, especially letters in private possession or among uncalendared manuscripts in the collections of public or private institutions. Please address: The Papers of James Madison, 1126 East 59 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

The UN Speaks

Broadcasts and telecasts from the United Nations are carried regularly over the major American and Canadian networks. Outstanding among these English language programs is *UN On The Record*, a weekly quarter hour featuring candid interviews with leading world figures. The winner of a Peabody Award, it is carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC. Weekdays, Mutual broadcasts a nightly ten minute review of late news and special features. UN correspondents throughout the world contribute to recordings of the day's news which are made available to all networks. *The UN Story* is a weekly, 15 minute program carried by 400 independent radio stations. NBC's newscaster, Leon Pearson, does a weekly UN program on Thursdays. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation produces a television program in cooperation with United Nations Television which is carried by a number of stations. CBS presents a Sunday morning telecast of UN happenings and interviews. Consult local papers for times and stations.

SPOTTED

● Although copyright regulations attempt to protect writers, artists, photographers and publishers against unfair use of their creations, some authors feel that copyright laws are not sufficient to guarantee them a just monetary return for the actual use made of their works.

● Their complaints are directed primarily against circulating libraries where a single copy of a book can be read by many different people and yet the author receives a royalty on only the one volume purchased. This practice, says the Authors League of America, works a real hardship on writers, 95 per cent of whom in the United States cannot earn a decent living by writing unless their works are purchased for television, the stage, movies or for reprinting.

● Librarians, on the other hand, argue that payments to authors would amount to public subsidies and that the work and time involved in figuring payments on the basis of circulation would be prohibitively expensive.

● An Englishman, John Brophy, created quite a stir some years ago by suggesting that a one penny charge be levied against each book borrowed from a public library and paid to the author. Recently "Brophy's penny" was debated in the House of Lords and *The New Statesman* (June 29) published an article giving the pros and cons of the problem.

● Since 1943 Danish authors of fiction and creative non-fiction who have 50 or more books in book clubs or public libraries have received royalties from the reading of their works by non-book buyers. Norway has imitated this scheme, as has Sweden whose authors receive royalties from libraries according to the number of times their books are borrowed.

● One wonders what John Ruskin would say about all this, for he once remarked, "We call ourselves a rich nation, and we are filthy and foolish enough to thumb each other's books out of circulating libraries."

Negro Collection

Texas Southern University invites scholars and other interested persons to use the Heartman Negro Collection. Composed of 15,000 items, the collection ranges from books and broadsides to musical scores, cartoons and curios reflecting the background and development of the Negro. Texas Southern University Library welcomes any suggestions on new materials to be added to the collection, and is particularly anxious to acquire manuscripts, letters and personal documents. A mimeographed catalog of the collection may be obtained from the librarian, Texas Southern University, Houston 4, Texas.

National Library Week

The first National Library Week, scheduled for March 16-22, 1958, represents a major effort to expand American reading habits, attract wider public attention to school and public library services and increase support for libraries on the state and local levels. It will be sponsored by the National Book Committee and the American Library Association, in cooperation with other business, professional and voluntary organizations, including SLA.

Coming Events

The AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS are sponsoring a conference on utilization of local radio and television time by medical and voluntary health organizations. The meeting is set for November 7 and 8 at the Hotel Sheraton-Blackstone in Chicago and is open to people working in the fields of broadcasting, medicine and public health. Information can be obtained from the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois, or the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE 43RD ANNUAL EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE, to be held at Columbia University on Saturday, November 30, 1957, will be devoted to: The Evaluation of Academic Libraries and College Libraries and Expanding Enrollments. Correspondence concerning the conference should be addressed to Russell Shank, Program Chairman, Eastern College Librarians' Conference, Columbia University, New York 27.

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR SLA 1958 PROFESSIONAL AWARD

Information on submitting nominations for the 1958 SLA Professional Award has been mailed to Division Chairmen and Chapter Presidents. It may also be obtained from the Awards Committee Chairman or SLA Headquarters. Nominations may be presented by Chapters, Divisions or individuals. Multiple endorsement does not affect evaluation and decision. Nominations received by January 31, 1958, will be considered for the 1958 Professional Award.

The purpose of the award is "to recognize notable professional achievement in, or contribution to, the field of special librarianship." To permit the Committee to make the wisest decision possible, it is urged that each nomination presented be accompanied by a complete resume of the nominee's achievements. The form is provided for guidance and other supporting data may be appended.

The recipients of the Award to date are:

1949—**DR. EDWIN T. COMAN, JR.**, Librarian, College of Letters & Science, University of California

1950—**ANNE L. NICHOLSON**, Librarian, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation

1951—**ALMA CLARVOE MITCHILL**, Formerly Librarian, Public Service Company of New Jersey

1952—**DR. MORTIMER TAUBE**, President, Documentation, Inc.

1953—**ROSE L. VORMELKER**, Library Director, Forest City Publishing Company

1954—Joint Award to:

ELEANOR S. CAVANAUGH, Librarian, Standard & Poor's Corporation

RUTH SAVORD, Librarian, Council on Foreign Relations

1955—**DR. JOLAN FERTIG**, Librarian, Westinghouse Research Laboratories

1956—**MRS. IRENE M. STRIEBY**, Library Consultant, Lilly Research Laboratories

1957—**MRS. ELIZABETH W. OWENS**, Librarian, Union Electric Company of Missouri

CHESTER M. LEWIS, *Chairman*, Awards Committee
The New York Times, 229 West 43 St., New York 36, New York

Off The Press . . .

Book Reviews

MANUAL ON DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION AND SELECTION: Part II, *Selection*. The Hague, 6 Willem Witsenplein: International Federation for Documentation, 1957, loose leaf binder C. Complete manual (approximately 700 pages), 80 guilders; supplements, 9.60 guilders annually.

Chapter 7 of the *Manual* attempts to cover the entire field of selection. It is extensive enough to be issued in a separate binder (C) as Part II of the *Manual*. In essence it deals with documentation techniques in terms of selection. Among the 33 authors who have contributed to the various sections are Professor J. W. Perry of Western Reserve and Dr. Mortimer Taube of Documentation, Inc. Portions of the material deal with the theory of documentation, but the major part deals with systems or applications in use.

Despite any repetition that may exist, it must be remembered that the *Manual* attempts to present an explanation of related techniques for the benefit of all, including those who may lack familiarity with them. Together with its supplements, Part II should serve as one of the most complete guides to the field.

Most explanations are adequate to give the reader an understanding of the system or technique involved. In certain instances, but not all unfortunately, disadvantages of the technique or system are also mentioned. This is most valuable and should be extended whenever and wherever possible. Part II begins with generalities concerning the need for mechanized documentation, its essentials and significance, documentation and research, and future developments. This is followed by documents, classification and adaptation for mechanical selection, with sections on classification and mechanical documentation, the Uniterm system of coordinate indexing and the Filmsort system.

An extensive section deals with nonmechanical selection based on the associative principle, dealing in particular with various types of punched card techniques involving those with marginal and central punching and a section on visual punching. Additional sections cover the IBM punched card, the Remington Rand system and the Bull and Samas methods. The final sections describe photoelectric methods in documentation, such as the Rapid Selector and Filmorex. Certainly a section on the Eastman Minicard development should be included in this latter section and may be added in the supplement.

There are descriptions dealing with applications in specific subject fields. One is the application of IBM cards in documentation at the Gmelin Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, which includes examples of systematic subclassification, followed by two sections on mechanized documentation—in biology and in psychosomatic medicine.

A most useful tabular listing, which at present is available only in the German edition, will be included in the 1957 English and French supplements. The section in question consists of two lists: list one is the application of machines to scientific and technical literature search in the United States; list two is the application of machines to computations similar in some components to the literature search. The lists give the name of the agency, location, equipment and use. Such a list has long been needed as a guide to individuals interested in exploring various applications and their potentials. The introductory matter to the tabular data in this German section is printed in that language, while the tabular data in that section is printed in English. There are several other instances of this type where complete translation would be of greater usefulness.

The compilation of the *Manual* has been an enormous undertaking, and time schedules have been difficult to adhere to because of the various sources of information and the number of authors contributing. However, the *Manual* is expected to be completed sometime this year with the issuance of an index to Parts I and II, to be followed by the 1957 supplements. Despite the fact that there are minor limitations in the *Manual*, the text and the accompanying illustrations should be considered as a reference tool for anyone concerned with problems of document reproduction and selection.

CHESTER M. LEWIS, Librarian
The New York Times, New York City

DICTIONARY OF COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND LEGAL TERMS, vol. 1. *Robert Herbst*, compiler. Lucerne, Switzerland: Thali Publishers, 1955. 1150 pages. \$22.50. Available from Central Book Company, 261 Broadway, New York City.

This tri-lingual dictionary (English-German-French) is the first of a proposed three-volume set. It contains some 100,000 terms and phrases and attempts to cover trade and industry, including terms used in importing, manufacturing, distributing and marketing. Its greatest strength, however, lies in its coverage of legal terminology. While the claim is made

that banking, stock exchange, foreign exchange and the broader fields of economics, social science and politics are also covered, the extent of inclusion of these subjects is not overly impressive.

The work was begun by Dr. Herbst in 1932 and proceeded, except for wartime interruption, until it was completed in 1955. The extended period over which it was compiled is reflected in the omission of more recently coined terms such as motivation research, public relations, operations research, multiplier (economics) and portal-to-portal pay.

The effort is extremely impressive in terms of its sheer size and volume, and for the terms covered there is a very adequate and thorough transliteration. As is claimed in the publisher's blurbs, "every item is produced in the maximum number of its most important and most frequent combinations." It is arranged so that the key word is followed by various usages, *i.e.*—ground — on legal . . . (s) —, on personal . . . (s).

This is the most comprehensive and ambitious effort of its type this reviewer has seen. It will undoubtedly be of service to special libraries which help managements prepare material for foreign consumption. For most purposes, however, volumes two and three (German-English-French and French-English-German), which are still in preparation, will be of more direct and frequent utility.

PAUL WASSERMAN, Librarian
Graduate School of Business
and Public Administration
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

SLA Authors

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The Library Zoo



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RECENT REFERENCES

Library Literature

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956. Washington: The Library of Congress, 1957. 151 p. Gratis. (Available from Publications Unit.)

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Originally published in 1939 by the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, this volume includes as a supplement a long review article by Blanche B. Boyer (*Library Quarterly*, vol. X, no. 3, July 1940) which lists errors and omissions.

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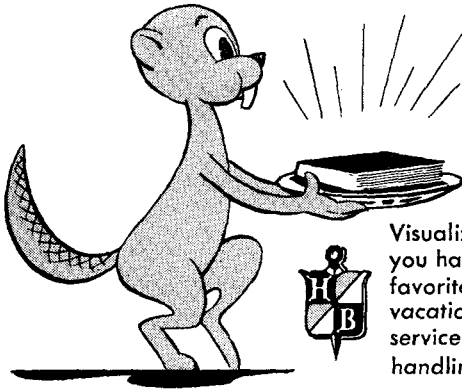
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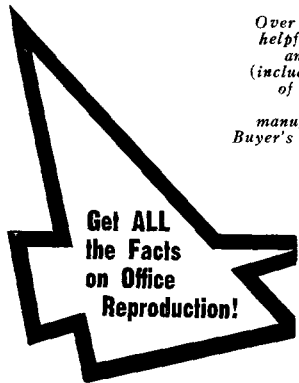
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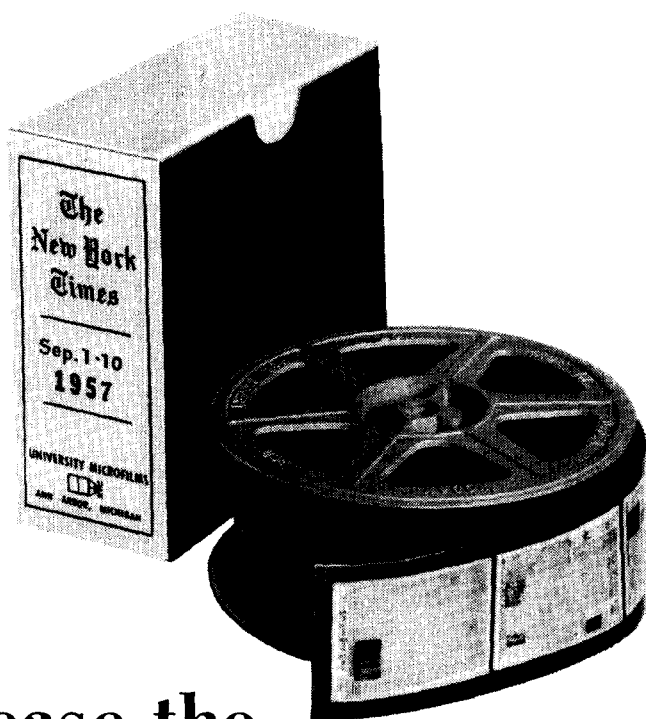
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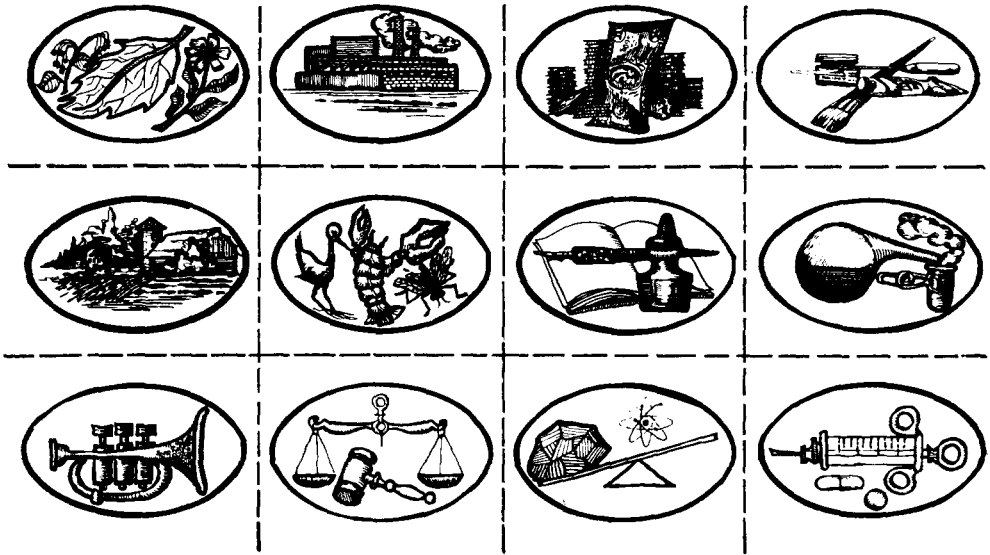
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