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special libraries

November 1973, vol. 64, no. 11

- User-Oriented Planning
- Geography Specializes
- Audiocassette Health Journals
- Internship: An Old Idea Anew
- RUIN
- Automated Slide Classification

SPLBA 64 (11) 479–540 (1973)
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special libraries

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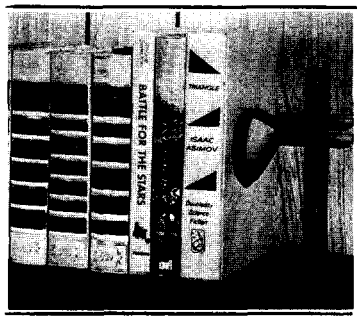

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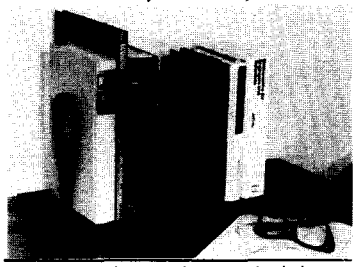

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LETTERS

Library Party for Your Users

". . . in today's information-rich environment, those who exploit these information resources most effectively are the ones who will succeed . . ." (Janice M. Ladendorf)

I would like to share my experience with other SLA members, and write about an unusual event that I organize every year.

I am employed as an exploration librarian by EXXON Company, U.S.A. in Denver (formerly Humble Oil and Refining Co.).

As in almost every Oil company, many people are transferred to different locations, thus "Good-Bye" parties are organized for them (coffee or punch with cake and cookies). This is the same for the girls who are getting married or are going to have a baby. But no one has ever thought about a party for library users.

So I asked my management for permission and funds to organize a library users Christmas Party in December 1971, and since then I have organized one every December.

I prepare statistics for each year: how many orders of books, maps, microfilms, xerox copies of articles, etc. each employee ordered and how many publications he/she checked out from the library during the entire year. Then I come up with figures and announce each year three of the best readers, who receive book awards during the party.

At the same time we always invite one guest from outside of our company who helped our library greatly during the whole year; these people receive book awards also.

For example, in December 1971 we invited Miss Lucy Birdsall of U.S. Geological Survey, Los Angeles, California, Manager of Public Inquiries Office. In December 1972 we invited Mrs. Paula Crockett, Colorado Technical Reference Center, Morlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, who is working there as librarian.

Also awards were given to the best of our company employees, employees who helped to achieve better results for library operations; typists for example.

I think that such gathering of readers with management, library personnel and guests from outside agencies is very beneficial.

It shows how much our management cares for people who improve their knowledge.

It also shows our appreciation to outside agencies and typists whose work is so important in every library.

Such library studies help to determine who are enthusiastic readers and who are stubborn non-users, and by arranging such parties maybe these non-users can be converted into enthusiastic readers.

After every party I receive many phone calls and thank you cards which express appreciation.

I hope other special librarians will make an effort to organize such events because they will be pleased with the results.

Roza Ekimov
EXXON Company, U.S.A.
Denver, Colorado 80201

The Other Side of the Coin

In his recent essay, on the barriers which impede access to 'public' documents, Klempner suggests that "only the very rich library or the very rich individual may be able to afford certain information held by federal agencies" [*Special Libraries* 64 (no.7): 263–269 (Jul 1973)]. While recognizing that bureaucrats have developed restrictive practices which make access to information "gathered at tax-payer's expense" excessively costly, we should not overlook a permissive practice which achieves the same result.

Specifically, we should be concerned that the publication rights relating to government-sponsored research are not always retained by the government. Frequently such rights are vested in the contractor or grantee. It is convenient to use Klempner's own (dissertation?) work to illustrate how this practice can inhibit information transfer. I recall, having encountered the NTIS accession number AD666091 as a reference to a Final Report deposited in compliance with Air Force Contract AF49(638)-1741, attempting to purchase a copy for the usual (in 1968) fee of three dollars. It turned out that the report was not available to the public from NTIS. The copyright was vested in Klempner and his report could be purchased only from Scarecrow Press at a cost of $7.00.

To re-sell to the public, in this fashion, information *for which they have already paid* is, admittedly, in the best traditions of free enterprise but it does not appear to be in the public interest. Of course, it may be that contractors are accepting lower dollar awards for the somewhat doubtful privilege of retaining publication rights—but this is a defense which I have not yet seen in print.

Joseph M. A. Cavanagh
Central YMCA Community College
Chicago, Ill. 60606

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A Rebuttal

We note with annoyance and concern a comment made in the July 1973 *Special Libraries* in the article "Prison Libraries—How Do They Fit In?" by Frank E. Andrews.

On page 272 this statement was made: "In this day and age, a penal institution without a library is more than likely located in the back woods of Mississippi or in an Arkansas cornfield. . . ." It looks as if the author did not check his facts before he made this unwarranted statement.

In order for you to realize the true situation, I submit the following description of library service at our state penal institution, the Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi.

In 1964 the Mississippi State Legislature appropriated additional funds to the Mississippi Library Commission to provide library service to state institutions. In April 1965, the Mississippi State Penitentiary's main library was formally opened. Soon thereafter small rotating satellite collections were set up in the various camps—18 in number—with an inmate acting as librarian in each unit, since the need for security did not permit the inmates to come to the main library.

Special requests are filled by the librarian, Mrs. Mattie Lou Simmons, from the headquarters library. If the material desired is not there, requests are sent to the Mississippi Library Commission to be filled.

At present the collection consists of approximately 7,250 books; 183 periodicals subscriptions; and some paperbacks—all of which have been placed there by the Mississippi Library Commission to support the rehabilitation program and to provide for self-improvement, study, recreation, and general reference. A few additional hardback and paperback books have been donated at various times. Housed in a different area of the prison is a small law library of approximately 200 books provided through Law Enforcement Act funds.

We should appreciate your setting the records straight regarding Mississippi's prison library services.

Mary Love
Mississippi Library Commission
Jackson, Miss. 39201

Continuing Education Is Where You Find It

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science may serve more purposes than it knows.

The commission held its regional hearings in Atlanta last spring. The testimony was sometimes boring, sometimes interesting, often repetitive, but nearly always timely and pertinent.

The most important aspect of these hearings was the mass of information transmitted. The day spent at the hearings was like a short course on what's going on in the library world. Despite the occasional dull speaker and the continual hammering away at the most current topics—the discontinuance of federal funding for libraries and revenue sharing—it was a day well spent.

I would certainly recommend that any librarian who can take the time to attend the regional hearings should do so. Attendance at the hearings followed by a period of discussion and recapitulation would make a meaty SLA Chapter program.

I would also like to echo the comments of the commission's Executive Director, Charles Stevens, lamenting the scarcity of special librarians willing to testify before the commission. The hearings could just as well offer the public, school, and academic librarians an equal opportunity to learn about the current topics and problems in special libraries. The commission is interested in improving all kinds of libraries, and its concern for industrial libraries ties in well with the interest of other areas of government in business growth and industrial development.

James B. Dodd
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Ga. 30332

A Note of Interest

The citation index to the errata notices of the following journals has been updated through 1972:

J. Chem. Phys. v.1–57, 1933–72 (8 pages)
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J. Colloid Interface Sci. v.1–41, 1946–72 (1 page)
J. Mol. Biol. v.1–72, 1959–72 (1 page).

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Dana L. Roth
Millikan Library
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, Calif. 91109

Hall of Fame Award, 1973

Sara Aull has indeed set high standards for library service of a special nature. Those of us who have had the good fortune to work with her are aware of her many strengths. It is good to see our international organization honor her with this award, a token of librarians' esteem and a recognition of her contributions and dedication.

Jennifer Cargill
University Libraries
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056

Information Service

Ms. Pancake in her article "Intra-Library Science Information Service" [*Special Libraries* 64 (nos. 5/6): 228–234 (May/Jun 1973)] seems to be describing nothing more than a library delivery service such as one would find on any large, decentralized university campus.

As such, the service would not be "non-conventional" as Ms. Pancake states but rather would be an integral part of any efficient system trying to overcome the difficulties of a physically dispersed collection.

It should also merit limited space in the library literature, being more on the level of a good idea rather than a legitimate area of research. The similar problem of mail delivery by public libraries has had considerable coverage in the literature and R. T. Jordan's book *Tomorrow's Library: Direct Access and Delivery* (R. R. Bowker, 1969) deals with the subject quite adequately.

Ronald R. Clancy
University of British Columbia
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User-Oriented Planning

Edward P. Miller

University of Missouri, School of Library & Informational Science, Columbia, Mo. 65201

■ A valid means of employing user opinion as a planning tool is developed. Analysis of weighted opinions by statistical methods will provide the library manager with information on which to base decisions for future activity and operations. User preference for current service aspects and for contemplated or suggested change in library/information center operations can be gathered in quantifiable terms to offer comparisons between potential avenues to improve service.

THE GOAL of increasing effectiveness confronts the library decision-maker with a multitude of alternatives from which to select. These alternatives can be considered on two levels: those various aspects of operation which might be changed; and the various changes which can be made in each to reach his goal. The first decision to be made relates to the former level, i.e., determination of which aspects of operation to consider for change. It is this level which is considered here.

Elements to be most seriously considered are those which have the highest potential for increasing the effectiveness of the total operation. It is logical to assume that the aspects which have this potential are those with the highest impact on the library's clients. To determine which aspects these are will involve gathering data from the clients themselves. But this cannot be done in a vacuum. For several reasons the clients cannot be queried without preliminary input by library management. This, then, calls for a "concert" decision process involving both the client and the librarian.

What follows describes one method for determining the most influential aspects of library operations. For the sake of simplicity, examples were selected which might hold for any library and which would illustrate the method clearly. The method was applied successfully in the Physics–Astronomy library of the University of Oklahoma as a representative example of a special library.

The Librarian Input

As manager of a special library, the librarian will know the sum total of his library's operational aspects. These can be grouped roughly into four main areas: collection and services; staff; policies; and physical facilities. These larger areas are made up of sub-elements, each of which could be considered as an individual aspect of operation. For example, under collection and services one might consider currency of materials, indexing and abstracting services available either on contract or in-house, arrangement of the collection, and so forth. Needless to say, without too much thought the total number of individual aspects could be-

come exceedingly large. To make the job easier to control, one group might be considered by itself, perhaps staff, or policies, or physical facilities.

Any library, regardless of size, is a complex system made up of a myriad of activities. The individual aspects of operation represented by these activities will have varying degrees of feasibility for alteration based on constraints of space, time and money, and on client impact. The library manager will have to consider the constraints before determining client influence. For example, it could well be infeasible to double the size of the collection within the confines of space available even though this might have high influence on clients. On the other hand, the hours of service could be altered within space, time, and dollar constraints but this might have little or no effect on the clients particularly if they are in a situation where they can use the library on their own at any time. (Faculty and graduate students in Physics and Astronomy at the University of Oklahoma all had keys to the library.) The librarian, therefore, must apply professional judgment to the initial selection of operational aspects.

The Client Input

Library clients, particularly those who make the most use of library service, will have their own opinions of library operations. Based on these opinions, each will make a decision to use or not to use the library when an information need is felt. One could assume that nonusers have made the negative decision for some reason or other. With this in mind it is possible to suggest that raising client opinion of particular aspects of library operation will improve the probability of more positive decisions being made by users and, by inference, perhaps by nonusers as well. This higher regard can be considered as an increase in the effectiveness of library operations.

When the librarian has selected the feasible elements of operational activities, these can be presented to the clientele, or a random sample of the clientele,

Figure 1. Hypothetical List of Aspects in Questionnaire Form.

ASPECT RANKING

	Rank
A. Physical Facilities	
1. Arrangement of Space	_____
2. Lighting	_____
3. Location	_____
4. Size	_____
B. Collection & Services	
5. Arrangement of Collection	_____
6. Bibliographic & Indexing Services	_____
7. Currency of Materials	_____
8. Retention Characteristics	_____
9. Availability of Materials (Bindery)	_____
10. Current Awareness Offered	_____
C. Staff	
11. Attitudes	_____
12. Qualifications	_____
D. Policies	
13. Access to Stacks (open/closed)	_____
14. Circulation	_____
15. Personal User Habits	_____

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to find the aspects with the highest influence on the use/no-use decision. In an application of this method, the presentation can best be made by questionnaire in an interview situation (Figure 1).

Opinion Gathering

Consider that there are, say, ten clients selected at random from the total number of library clients. Consider further that, say, fifteen aspects of operation have been chosen as being most feasible with regard to time, space, and dollar constraints. Each member of the client sample can be asked to rank the fifteen aspects relatively, based on their importance to him when he makes his decision to use the library or not.

In this example, each member of the client sample is given a list of the aspects. The interviewer asks him to consider himself to be in a situation where he needs information available in the library. He is asked to rank the fifteen aspects in order from 1 to 15 as each is important to him under this circumstance. Any weighting scale can be used for this, as long as it is used consistently. As the ranking proceeds, any explanations of individual aspects can be supplied by the interviewer from a set of specific definitions.

Figure 2. Raw Data Matrix: Users' Rankings.

	Aspects														
Users	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	15	12	14	13	11	8	9	10	6	1	2	7	5	4	3
B	9	12	11	10	14	13	7	2	8	1	6	3	5	4	15
C	6	7	9	4	14	13	11	12	8	1	2	15	3	5	10
D	10	12	15	13	14	11	6	5	3	4	7	8	1	9	2
E	14	12	13	15	11	7	8	10	9	3	2	4	1	6	5
F	14	11	10	9	12	13	8	6	7	5	1	4	3	15	2
G	2	5	8	4	15	7	6	10	14	12	11	13	1	9	3
H	5	9	6	11	12	8	4	13	7	10	14	1	2	15	3
I	13	15	8	7	9	5	6	14	10	4	11	2	12	3	1
J	9	15	11	6	13	10	4	14	12	3	2	8	1	5	7

Figure 3. Matrix Showing Number of Times Parameter i (row) judged more significant than Parameter j (column).

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	–	7	6	5	6	6	2	5	4	2	2	2	0	3	3
2	3	–	5	4	6	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	1
3	4	5	–	2	7	4	1	5	4	2	2	2	1	3	2
4	5	6	8	–	8	5	2	5	4	1	3	3	1	4	3
5	4	4	3	2	–	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	2	1
6	4	6	6	5	9	–	3	6	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
7	8	8	9	8	10	7	–	5	6	2	4	4	1	5	1
8	5	7	5	5	7	4	5	–	3	1	4	4	1	4	1
9	6	8	6	6	9	6	4	7	–	2	3	2	1	3	2
10	8	8	8	9	10	8	8	9	8	–	4	7	4	8	5
11	8	8	8	7	8	7	6	6	7	6	–	7	3	7	6
12	8	8	8	7	10	9	6	6	8	3	3	–	3	6	3
13	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	7	7	–	7	7
14	7	7	7	6	8	8	5	6	7	2	3	4	3	–	4
15	7	9	8	7	9	9	9	9	8	5	4	7	3	7	–

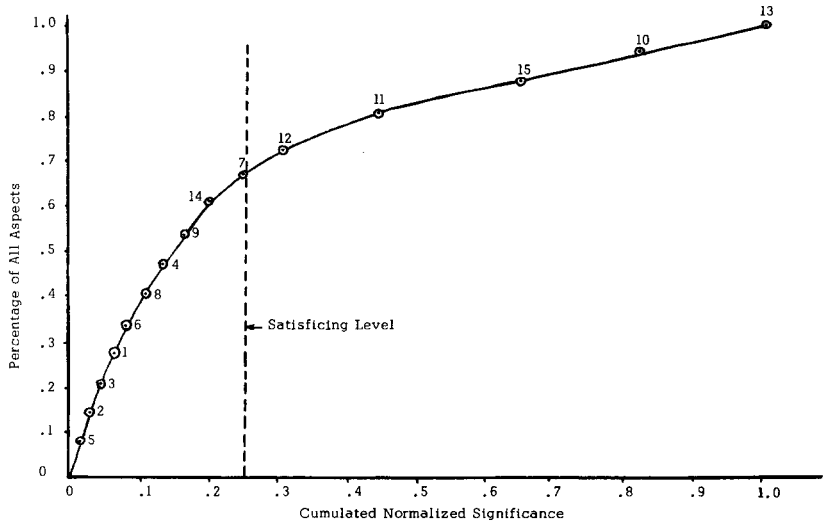
Data Reduction

When the questionnaire interviews have been completed, there will be a distribution of opinions for each of the aspects under consideration (see Figure 2). The client responses can be displayed in matrix form showing the clients as rows and the aspects as columns. Such a display can then be manipulated to produce a single ranking of the various aspects related to each other and derived from the opinions of the clients (see Figure 3). The manipulation has been developed from Thurston's Law of Comparative Judgment *(1)* by Guilford *(2)* and Nightengale *(3)*. The result of the manipulation will be a ranking of the various aspects of operation in order by relative significance.

The data manipulation to produce the rank order of operational aspects involves two further matrix constructions. The first takes the matrix shown in Figure 3 and translates the elements into percentages of times parameter i is judged more significant than parameter j. This is done by dividing each element, a_{ij} by the number of judges. The second operates on this percentage matrix with a P to Z transform which transforms each element to show the discriminal dispersion scale in terms of standard deviations *(2,* p.27). This is done using a transform table. The final calculations to produce the normalized relative significance involve determination of the theoretical frequency of occurrence for the mean value of Z for each parameter, and normalizing the values over the range of all parameters being considered.

When normalized, this rank order can be plotted, for each of the aspects and a satisficing level chosen (Figure 4). For example, suppose the normalized relative significance of fifteen aspects, ranked by

Figure 4. Significance Curve.



ten clients indicated that five of the aspects ranked as 1.00, 0.85, 0.65, 0.45 and 0.30, the other ten were all under 0.25. It could be said that the latter ten could be ignored for further consideration. This implies that the clients will be affected 75% by the five highest ranked aspects if some alteration is made in these aspects. These five aspects, then, are the ones to which most attention should be given by the librarian.

Summary

Admittedly, the method is dependent on very subjective data. Opinions do change with time. Careful randomizing of the client sample can overcome much of the subjectivity, and since only a relative significance is determined, the effects of opinion change are lessened.

Application of the method to particular areas where changes are being contemplated or demanded can provide data for more intelligent decision-making. The library manager, faced with the problem of deciding where to apply resources to improve effectiveness of library operations, particularly under conditions of change, will have data to help solve the problem. He will have the opportunity to perform what we have termed user-oriented planning.

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Mountain Libraries

A Look at a Special Kind of Geographic Library

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■ Libraries specializing in a geographic feature, i.e., mountains, are the first evidence of expanding specialization in the field of the geographic library. The common specialty involves the libraries with common characteristics, interests, and problems.

ALMOST EVERY Division of the Special Libraries Association has seen the appearance of ever more specialized libraries, but libraries in the Geography and Map Division have specialized only in collecting a type of material. Now, greater subject specialization seems to be evolving in the geography library, with the appearance of libraries having special interest in one geographical feature—mountains.

What is a mountain? Defining one is difficult even though all mountains have many features in common. Likewise, although all mountain literature collections have much in common, defining the mountain library is difficult.

There are no more than a score of true mountain libraries in the United States and Canada. They fall into three varieties: the mountain literature collections of major libraries; the libraries of mountain or trail clubs; and the libraries of specialized institutions. The libraries of the last two groups are focused on primarily here because of their special problems. The mountain collection in the major library is only one collection among many and its maintenance and management are those of the total collection.

To be a mountain library, the collection must center on one or more topics related to mountains. This may be mountain climbing; the history, geography, or economy of a particular mountain region; or a scientific topic peculiar to mountains, as glaciology or volcanology. As might be expected, the topic emphasized in most mountain collections is mountaineering, ranging from the "how to" books on techniques, through guides to climbing areas, on to reports of mountaineering expeditions, of which there are many. (The mountaineer who climbs for fun tends to be highly literate!) Few mountain libraries focus solely on climbing. They also range over other related topics (Table 1). Librarians are inconsistent when identifying the subjects of their libraries: What one librarian calls "ecology" is probably another's "environment" or "natural history."

The librarians are just as unreconcilable in reporting the size of their collections, particularly those who reported from major libraries. They call their collections "major" ones but agreement on what is "major" is lacking. Extremes

Table 1. Subjects Collected

Mountaineering (techniques, expeditions, guides)	14 libraries
History and geography of a particular mountain area	10 libraries
Conservation and ecology	7 libraries
Natural history and identification guides	6 libraries
Mountain and woods-sports (backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, canoeing)	6 libraries
Geology, including volcanology	5 libraries
Glaciology	3 libraries
Mountain flora	3 libraries
Mountain organizations' history	3 libraries
Foot trails	2 libraries
Economy of a mountain region	1 library
Forestry and lumbering	1 library
Mountain environment	1 library
Mountain warfare	1 library
Safety	1 library

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range from Princeton's "many thousands of volumes" to Yale's 450-volume memorial library in the Cross Campus Library. To determine what figures might be reasonable ones for "major" collections, I examined the card catalogs of the Library of Congress, which does not claim to have a mountaineering collection but which does have a great many books on the subject. The cards under headings appropriate to mountains were measured and their length in inches multiplied by the standard 100 cards per inch. The resulting total of 2,400 cards is not adjusted for cross-reference cards or for entries duplicated under different headings.

The libraries in the other two categories of mountain collections report smaller holdings than do major libraries. Their collections range between a modest 250-volume collection to three of 6,000 volumes, with six of the fifteen reporting between 1,500 and 2,500 volumes. This median compares favorably with the estimated number of volumes on mountain subjects held by the Library of Congress and probably represents the majority of the English-language books on mountain subjects that were published in the past 70 to 80 years. The field of mountain literature, therefore, is not as extensive as many others which require special collections (transportation, for instance, or environmental problems) but it is big enough to pose problems for librarians.

Acquisitions

One of the problems is, of course, acquisitions. For the libraries concerned, acquisitions is a matter of budget and of being in the market, with the latter the more important. The older libraries are also the larger ones. The Appalachian Mountain Club library was established in 1876 but, according to its historian, was not really usable till 1885, and the Sierra Club library was established in 1892. Both have six thousand or more volumes. Even a few accessions a year add up impressively over enough years.

With most mountain libraries, growth is by purchase rather than gift. One would expect, in a field of potential interest to hobbyists, that the libraries would be the recipients of substantial donations from collectors but this is not the case. Only three mountain libraries have received portions of their collections as gifts from collectors. Only one of the three, Princeton, has been fortunate to acquire the bulk of its collection by gift, having been bequeathed the personal collections of three alumni who were both mountaineers and book collectors. The Appalachian Mountain Club was given the Frederick W. Kilbourne collection by the Yale Outing Club in 1960. The Mountaineers have the Billingsley collection. Two other libraries are memorial libraries—the Yale Collection of Mountaineering Literature was established, with an accompanying endowment, in memory of Michael F. Curtis and the Chicago Mountaineering Club's library honors John Speck. Although memorial libraries are often based on a personal collection, neither library reports having been established in that way.

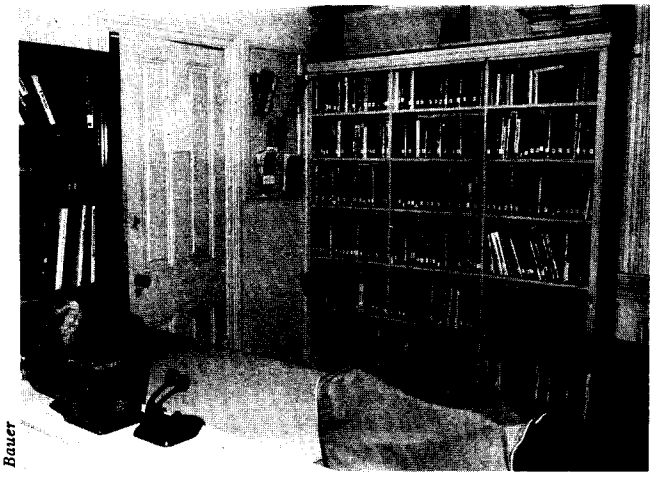
Growth of collections is slow for mountain libraries because there is little money available. At least, those librarians who reported their acquisitions budgets gave distressingly low ones. In only one instance, that of the library of the Adirondack Museum, which is a privately supported institution, does there appear to be ample funds. An annual acquisitions budget in the vicinity of $16,000 a year was reported, of which

$4,900 is for books, binding, and subscriptions, and about $8,000 for a special microfilming project. The Sierra Club has the next largest budget, spending "about $3,000 a year." The Denver Botanic Garden spends $2,000 a year but this is for all its purchases, not merely for its collection on alpine flora. The Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park library has an annual budget of $1,000. All the other libraries that reported—mostly libraries of mountain clubs—have budgets ranging from nothing a year to $600, with the average budget about $200.

Gifts and exchanges play a large part in building collections under these circumstances. Exchange arrangements are almost universal for magazines and other serials. Since most mountain clubs publish magazines which review mountain literature, the club librarians claim for the library's shelves books sent for review after the review has been written. Gifts of single volumes from library users are not infrequent; some librarians admit to soliciting for titles particularly desired. Helen J. Stiles, the librarian of the Colorado Mountain Club, noted that about half of the material added to that collection each year was purchased, the rest coming by gift, books sent for review, and exchanges. One must be selective, she said, in accepting gifts. Her practice is to give another library the volumes she does not add to her own.

The usual sources of the announcement columns in *Library Journal* and *Publishers' Weekly,* the catalogs of publishers and booksellers, and reviews in appropriate journals are all used to select material for the collection. In an institution where the library supports the institution's work, acquisition may also be initiated by request for a specific item by a user. It occasionally occurs that chairmen of the various committees for mountain club activities request material to assist their work.

Where budgets are small, spending must be careful. Most librarians have informal and often unwritten guidelines when buying for their particular collection. Mountain librarians are no exception. The Appalachian Mountain Club and the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) have short formal guidelines. In fact, this paper grew out of the effort to write guidelines for PATC.



Bauer

Figure 1. PATC Book Collection

Table 2. Mountain Regions Emphasized

Adirondacks	Adirondack Mountain Club, Adirondack Museum
Alps	American Alpine Club, Newberry Library, Princeton University
Andes	Alpine Club of Canada
Blue Ridge and the Mid-Appalachians	Potomac Appalachian Trail Club
Canadian Rockies	Alpine Club of Canada, Archives of the Canadian Rockies
Colorado Rockies	Colorado Mountain Club, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research
Hawaiian Volcanoes	Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park
Himalayas	Alpine Club of Canada, American Alpine Club, Appalachian Mountain Club
Pacific Northwest Mountains	The Mountaineers
Western U.S. Mountains	American Alpine Club
White Mountains	Appalachian Mountain Club, Dartmouth College

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Having acquisition policies results in further specialization of the collections—a geographic one (Table 2). Collecting interest centers on only a few of the major mountain ranges of the world. Since the librarians themselves reported specialization, one must believe that their libraries are more interested in moun-

tains on the other side of the world than in those of America. Odd as this may seem, it is even more surprising how many mountain areas interest no library at all—the Great Smoky Mountains, the Sierra Nevadas, the ranges of Alaska, to name only some of the mountains in the English-speaking portion of North America.

Not infrequently, the older libraries have in their collections a number of out-of-print and scarce, even rare, titles acquired when they were new. Mountain books are so specialized and go out of print so rapidly that early editions quickly become rare and expensive. While this is particularly true of early guidebooks, it also extends to biographical narratives and works of history and exploration. Such volumes pose problems of control for small libraries, particularly for club libraries which encourage use of the library by their members. Where the probable value of the older books is realized, as in The Mountaineers' and the Appalachian Mountain Club's collections, the more valuable volumes may be kept in locked cases but, where the value of some of the collection is not realized, rare volumes are frequently lost. No one really has a solution to this problem.

Classification

Another problem common to all specialized collections is how to classify. Approximately one-half of the mountain libraries reported what classification scheme was used. Two use LC; two use Dewey but one of these plans to convert to LC soon. Three (the American Alpine Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Colorado Mountain Club) have their own schemes. A fourth small mountain library, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club's, has no scheme but is in the process of deciding whether to adopt one of the existing schemes or to develop its own.

The self-developed schemes are simple. The American Alpine Club arranges its collection by geographic area and alphabetically within the class, with books not related to a geographic area in a separate file. The AMC and CMC classifications are primarily subject classifications with geographic subdivisions included on the same principle as Dewey.

Cataloging in the mountain club libraries, which are the only ones who reported on this, is also very simple and is usually limited to a two or three card set. The two card set consists of an author and a title card, sometimes filed in separate alphabets. The three card set adds a subject card, whose separate file sometimes doubles as a shelf-list record and guide to the classification scheme.

Since only mountain club libraries commented on cataloging and classification, they may be the only ones with serious staffing problems. They are certainly the only libraries surveyed which have part-time librarians. With two exceptions, the libraries of the Canadian and American Alpine Clubs, all the librarians of the mountain clubs are part-time, and almost all are volunteer unpaid workers. In fact, it is not uncommon for club library operations to be shared by several members of a volunteer library committee, each one being responsible for one aspect. Simplicity of operation becomes a necessity under these circumstances.

What assures the adequacy of simplified routines is that almost all the volunteers are professional librarians. Professional librarians also occupy the full-time posts in the other mountain libraries. Of all these professionals, four are SLA members.

Even where the librarian is full-time, every one of the mountain libraries has the common problem of insufficient staff. The volunteer librarians do what they can in the time they have. Where there is a full-time librarian, he either works alone or with only one nonprofessional assistant. What is accomplished is also limited by the time available.

What does not get done usually is the nonstandard operations of the libraries. These have to do with material other than books and periodicals, the less common material which mountain libraries find it worthwhile to collect but which requires specialized knowledge and extra

time to process—pamphlets, archives, manuscripts, maps, photos, and all the rest.

Most of the 17 libraries that said they held pamphlets treat them as books. Only two were able to report the appropriate number held.

Archives—Only nine librarians mentioned archives and manuscript collections, one doing so only to report an existing collection which was not part of the library. The most interesting feature of the scanty data furnished is that two mountain clubs, having their own libraries, have deposited their archives and manuscript collections in another library.

Maps, photographs, and other kinds of material are held by almost all the mountain libraries. The map collections are generally small; the 1200 maps reported by the Archives of the Canadian Rockies is the largest collection. The photo collections are much larger, going up to forty or fifty thousand pieces.

The arrangement and control of these specialized materials represent a recognized problem. Margot McKee, librarian of the American Alpine Club, commented, "These areas of the library could stand lots of attention." Ilesa Baker said of her library in the Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park, "Maps and photos are inadequately controlled for use."

Maps—Two map collections, which grew out of the parent organizations' mapping activities, are separate from the libraries reporting their existence. Although the bulk of the Appalachian Mountain Club map collection is stored apart from the library, it is under library committee control. This separate collection is arranged by area but single sheet maps produced by other mountain clubs are stored in envelopes in the guidebook section of the library for the convenience of readers. Incidentally, all libraries which reported any kind of organization of their maps use an area approach. The reasoning is explained by Maryalice Stewart, the Director of the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, "The collection is not comprehensive enough to use a major map description such as the Boggs-

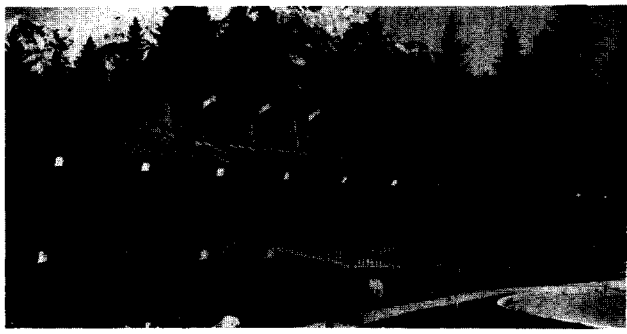

Figure 2. Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Banff, Alberta, Canada

Lewis so we have a relatively simple designation which serves our purpose." The Adirondack Museum, besides filing by area, also has subject and date indexes for the map collection.

Photos—By their very size, the photographic collections represent a mountain library resource potentially more useful to a researcher than are the maps. In the mountain club libraries, the subjects of the photos collected are likely to be club activities, and there will also be coverage of some geographic or scientific interest. In the photo collections in the libraries of other institutions, the latter subjects predominate. The collections of the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, for instance, illustrate mountain geography, people, and activity of the region. The photos of the Adirondack Museum illustrate the region's history and present activities and serve as base resources for museum exhibits. The 3,000 photos in the library of the Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park show the natural and human history of Hawaiian volcanoes. The Denver Botanic Gardens' photo collection is of ornamental plants, chiefly alpine, and is filed by plant name. This is one of two libraries reporting any formal arrangement of their photographic materials, although a third, the Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) library, says it has rough-sorted its photo collection by area. The AMC library also maintains plates of the Sella collection separately from other photo material. The second library to have a formal retrieval approach is the Adirondack

Table 3. Users and Use

	WHO HAS ACCESS		WHO MAY BORROW		KINDS OF USE	
	MEMBERS/ STAFF	PUBLIC	MEMBERS/ STAFF	PUBLIC	REFERENCE & RESEARCH	RECREATION
Mountain Club Libraries						
Adirondack Mountain Club	X	X			X	X
Alpine Club of Canada	X				X	X
American Alpine Club	X		X**		X	X
Appalachian Mountain Club	X		X**	photocopy	X	X
Chicago Mountaineering Club	X		X**	photocopy		X
Colorado Mountain Club	X		X		X	X
Mazamas	X	X	X		X	X
The Mountaineers	X	X	X	by permission	X	X
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	X	X	X		X	X
Sierra Club		X			X	
** Some clubs allow members to borrow by mail.						
Libraries of Institutions						
Adirondack Museum	X	X	X	photocopy	X	
Archives of Canadian Rockies		X		photocopy	X	
Denver Botanic Gardens	X	X	X		X	
Geophysical & Polar Research Center	X	X	X		X	
Institute of Arctic & Alpine Research	X		X	interlibrary loan. photocopy	X	
Hawaiian Volcanoes	X	X	X		X	
U.S. Army, Northern Training Command	X		X		X	
Major Libraries:						
Dartmouth College, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Princeton University, U. of California, U. of Washington, Yale University	Usual regulations apply.					

Museum which has a Key Sort index by subject and place to a portion of the files. Marcia Smith, the librarian, reports that the system needs to be expanded to the entire collection, because it is not very useful in its present application.

Miscellaneous Materials—Half a dozen kinds of material make up the other special material collected by mountain libraries, no one of which is collected by more than two or three libraries. The scrapbooks, clippings, bibliographies, reprints and equipment catalogs are not as interesting as the singular collections reported—the original watercolors of Oregon and Colorado wild flowers; the oral history tapes made by mountain trail and climbing guides, skiers and old timers of the Canadian Rockies; the completed files of regional newspapers on microfilm; and the forty years of seed catalogs filed by date and company of origin.

Four libraries—the Denver Botanic Gardens, the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, and the Geophysical and Polar Research Center—report they have organized their special collections for use. The system that seems most unusual is that of the Archives of the Canadian Rockies whose "collections are color coded in the main subject fields for all types of material, e.g., tapes, photographs, maps, etc." Maryalice Stewart says that the system was "developed for our special purposes with the idea of retrieving as much detailed information (re: our interests) as possible."

Use and the User

This brings us to the biggest problem for all librarians and the very reason libraries exist—use and the user (Table 3).

The question of who may use the mountain collections of major libraries occasions little difficulty. This is not true of the independent mountain libraries where access by users resemble more closely the practices of the industrial library. The independent mountain libraries exist and are used primarily for the members of the club or the staff of the institution they serve. Members of the general public, with a specific need, are not denied the right to use collections inside the library but they are seldom encouraged to visit freely. Loan privileges are offered club members and institution staff but are rarely given to others. Loans are usually in the form of photocopies sold at a nominal cost, or as interlibrary loan to other institutions. The Adirondack Museum, for instance, is a participant in the North County 3-R network in New York State.

Reference and research use of the collections has as much emphasis in the mind of the person reporting on these libraries as recreation, even in the libraries of mountain clubs. Perhaps this is because most collections are nonfiction, which is potentially not recreational in nature. Of all the librarians reporting, only two mentioned that any portion of their collection was fiction and poetry: the American Alpine Club stated that 2% of its collection was recreational; the Sierra Club estimated that 5% of its collection was.

None of the mountain libraries do much promotion to encourage use of their collections. The libraries of the mountain and trail clubs (e.g., Potomac Appalachian Trail Club on a monthly basis and one or two others, less frequently) list recent accessions to the library in the club newsletter. The Chicago Mountaineering Club makes its holdings available to all members by distributing a printed book catalog, and by bringing a selection of books to each meeting of the club.

The libraries of institutions are more active in producing accessions or holding lists and in providing user services such as making literature searches, preparing bibliographies, and providing translations.

Formal interlibrary relationships are usually depository relations. The American Alpine Club has deposit collections in the libraries of the Colorado Mountain Club and The Mountaineers. The Alpine Club of Canada has housed most of its library in the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, where it has separate but equal status. Interlibrary cooperative relationships may develop beyond this, once the major problem of a limited staff is alleviated or solved.

In Conclusion

The mountain libraries are true special subject libraries even if they are small ones. They are interesting because, in their problems and needs, they represent special libraries as they were twenty to thirty years ago. They also, by emphasis on very specialized subjects, are representative of the direction most special libraries are taking today.

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Audiocassette Journals for the Health Professions

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■ Current awareness and continuing education in the health sciences community are relying more and more on audiocassettes. Indexing of cassette journals and sources of information about these materials are considered. Poor bibliographic control, especially the lack of indexing in standard medical reference tools, impedes access to these materials. Audiocassette journals available to health professionals and libraries on a subscription basis are listed.

AUDIOTAPE cassettes are becoming a popular medium for current awareness and continuing education in many fields, including the health professions. They are available from professional organizations, government agencies, and commercial distributors to individual subscribers, as well as to libraries. Many libraries circulate cassettes (and often portable players too) and/or provide materials for use with headsets or in soundproof areas in the library.

Audiocassettes may be issued singly or in multicassette units, with or without accompanying slides or printed material. Single cassettes or multicassette packages issued as a set, which often deal with a single topic, may be thought of as audio monographs in single or multiple volumes. Cassettes issued serially, which we are addressing ourselves to in this paper, may be considered as audio journals. The contents of such audio journals may include: interviews with authorities, panel discussions, recent research findings, announcements of upcoming national meetings, recordings of reports of national meetings, etc.

Indexing of audio serials in the standard periodical indexes is uncommon, if it exists at all. This is a severe handicap to their effective use. Most audio journals are not intended for permanent retention, but rather for current awareness, and so distributors provide minimal indexing even of their own tapes. This is a problem for individuals attempting to access back issues, especially in a library subscribing to a number of audio journals. The lack of detailed contents notes on many of the tapes can present another problem, since audiotapes are inherently "unbrowsable." Notable exceptions to this are the Audio Digest Foundation and the Orthopedic Synopsis Foundation (see listing), whose productions arrive with detailed accompanying contents notes.

Information about available audio news journals has been difficult to come by. Listings in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1971 *(1)* and 1972 *(2)* covered some, but a number of titles were omitted. The "Health Sciences" section in the *Directory of Spoken Voice Audiocassettes (3)* and the "Medical Cassettes" section in the *Cassette Information Service Newsletter* (CIS) *(4)* are good sources of information about both monographic and serial audiocas-

Figure 1. A Convenient Method of Filing Audio Cassettes.

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settes. The CIS Newsletter also includes some news about the audiocassette information field, including evaluative comments about the cassette services it covers.

The following list is intended to serve as a guide to audiocassette serials available to health professionals and libraries on a subscription basis. Most are hour-long (30 minutes to a side) monthly services; all are playable on any audiocassette player at the standard speed of 1⅞ inches per second.

ACCEL Monthly. $70/year.
Available from: American College of Cardiology Extended Learning, American College of Cardiology, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

ADA News Cassette Monthly. $84/year.
Health Information Systems, Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.

AMA Audio News Journal Monthly. $40/year.
American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Anesthesia Rounds. No charge.
Ayerst Laboratories, Department A, 685 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Audio Digest: Anesthesiology, General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Surgery. Semi-monthly. $75/year each.
Audio Digest Foundation, 1900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90057.

Audio Drug News Bi-monthly. $48/year; Monthly. $84/year.
Professional Information Library, 130 Parkhouse, Dallas, Texas 75207.

Audio Journal of Podiatric Medicine Monthly. $60/year.
Dento-Medical Tapes, Inc., 214 Long Lane, Upper Darby, Pa. 19082.

Audio Journal Review: General Surgery Monthly. $60/year.
Grune and Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Behavioral Sciences Tape Library: The Process of Intensive Psychotherapy, Contemporary Issues in American Society, Techniques of Child Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis, Clinical Psychopathology, Behavior Disorders of Childhood, Normal and Abnormal Behavior of Adolescence, Contemporary Psycho-Social Issue. Monthly. $84/year each.
Dr. Alvin Goldfarb, 485 Main Street, Fort Lee, N.J. 07024.

Cas Ed Tapes (for pharmacists) Monthly. $80/year.
Professional Education Associates, Edu Tape/Cas Tape Division, Box 434, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

CCE Audio Tapes Monthly. $100/year.
American Society of Clinical Pathologists, CCE Audio Tape Division, 2100 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill. 60612.

Dental Abstracts in Sound Monthly. $84/year.
Health Information Systems, Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Disease a Month Monthly. $80/year.
Yearbook Medical Publishers, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Information: A Business Information Service for Physicians. Free. Irregular.
Contact any of the sponsors: Smith, Kline & French, Ciba, Parke Davis, Bristol Laboratories, Glenbrook Laboratories, Management Forum, Inc., 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Investing Monthly. $7.95/month.
Medical Economics Company, Oradell, N.J. 07649.

Malpractice Monthly. $7.95/month.
Medical Economics Company, Oradell, N.J. 07649.

Medifacts Ltd. Semi-monthly. $48/year.
33 Somerset Street West, Ottawa 4, Ont., Canada.

Neurology Review Monthly. $100/year.
Professional Information Library, 130 Parkhouse, Dallas, Texas 75207.

Neurosurgery Review Monthly. $100/year.
Professional Information Library, 130 Parkhouse, Dallas, Texas 75207.

Audio Synopsis of Orthopedic Surgery Monthly. $72/year.
Orthopedic Audio Synopsis Foundation, 6317 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048.

Pediatric Conference with Sydney Gellis Bi-monthly. $47.50.
W. B. Saunders Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.

Psychopharmacology Monthly. $82.50/year.
Spectrum Publications, Inc., 75-31 192nd Street, Flushing, N.Y. 11366.

Sound Nursing Monthly. $100/year.
Cas. Ed. Tape, P.O. Box 434, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

Voices 12/60 (for pharmacists) Monthly. $80/year.
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

What's Happening in the Health Field (for administrators) Bi-weekly. $150/year.
Instructional Dynamics, Inc., 166 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

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Special Libraries Cooperate to Promote an Internship Program

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■ Because of the controversy between the "too practical" and the "too theoretical" approaches to special library education, an attempt is being made to combine the practical and the theoretical approaches in giving students an internship course and a special seminar simultaneously. The realistic working experience under a practicing librarian is supervised by a faculty member who visits the sites periodically and by class evaluation and discussion of the experiences of all the students who are posted in eight different libraries. Seminar topics on pertinent research projects are related to this working experience; this phase of the program is under the direction of a second faculty member.

LIBRARY STUDENTS today, like other students, are very interested in relevancy in their work and feel that it is important for them to have direct experience working in a library.

The Internship, sometimes termed "practice work" or "field work" (or even "practical work" as distinguished from "practice work") has been a topic of discussion by library educators since Dewey founded the first library school at Columbia in 1887. Indeed, if the term is used to include the concept of "apprenticeship," one can say it was discussed long before formal education for librarianship. One became a librarian, in fact, by working under the tutelage of a capable librarian, or sometimes simply by taking a position as librarian and learning by doing—the "trial and error" method. It was because this method seemed fairly successful that Dewey was thwarted by such eminent librarians as Charles A. Cutter and William Poole in his proposal to begin the Columbia school. When the school finally was started, however, Dewey incorporated the "practice work" idea as fundamental to his program.

It was not until the Williamson Report of 1923 that this concept was really questioned. In his report, Williamson pointed out that "the primary purpose of the school is to lay a broad basis for skill in some type of professional work, not to develop that skill, and certainly not to impart skill in the routine processes which belong to the clerical grades of library service" *(1)*. According to Williamson, the only justification for field work was as a means of promoting better understanding of principles and theories imparted in the classroom—something no one would argue with today.

While library schools did continue field work for some years, when the new standards for accreditation came out in 1933, the subject was not mentioned and

no Type I schools accredited maintained field work in their programs. Neither was it mentioned in the 1952 standards. Since there was no provision for Type I, II, and III schools, most schools emulated the old Type I schools and, for the most part, discarded any requirement for practice work, except for school librarians because many states required it for certification.

Librarianship seemed to have gone from a decided over-emphasis on practice work to almost none at all. In 1954 Esther Stallman at the University of Texas raised the issue again, pointing out the importance of an internship in other professions, such as medicine, clinical psychology, and public administration *(2)*. However, other than occasional reference to it in more general studies on library education, little was mentioned in the literature. Perhaps this is the reason Samuel Rothstein entitled his paper for a Conference on Library Education, "A Forgotten Issue: Practice Work in American Library Education" *(3,* p.197–222).

After tracing some of the background of the place of practice work in library education, Rothstein raised some questions concerning the reason for the seeming disregard of this method. He concluded that the view held by the majority of library educators derived from history rather than logic, i.e., such misconceptions as practice work had come to stand in opposition to theory, that "theory connotes scholarship, practice connotes vocationalism" *(3,* p.218).

Within the past few years, perhaps with the prompting of the college students' cries of "relevance," library educators have begun to take a new look at the place of field work in the library school program *(4)*.

Background

Some members of the faculty at the School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany, attempted to plan a program in cooperation with special librarians of the area in answer to the students' expressed needs. This was done with the knowledge that special librarians have always been interested in cooperating with library schools and have encouraged them to give courses that would be meaningful for students who were planning to work in special libraries.

While the terms, "field work," "practice work," "practicum," and "internship," are very often used interchangeably, the term "internship" was selected as most appropriate for the program at SUNY-Albany because the program involves "laboratory work" under qualified librarians and the indirect, but real, supervision of a faculty member, who has the responsibility of coordinating the work and evaluating and grading the student. Because the experience was intended to combine everyday experiences with the theoretical knowledge that students should have, to make the experience more meaningful, it was decided to offer two courses: one which would emphasize the experience and be called an "internship"; and a second which would be a seminar for which the interns would do an in-depth study of some aspect of library work connected with the library to which they were assigned.

Methodology

Both authors of this paper were interested in this philosophy and it was decided to attempt this in a team teaching mode. Students were to work in libraries for 12 hours a week over a period of 15 weeks, which is the duration of the semester. A number of librarians in the Albany area were approached and invited to make their libraries available for this new course. The response was extremely good. A list of libraries available was posted for students enrolling in the course and students selected those libraries which seemed most meaningful to them in light of their interest and their backgrounds. When the libraries had been selected, the two teachers met with the librarians of all cooperating libraries and discussed the philosophy behind the course, gave the librarians an outline of

what was to be covered, and the group together drew up guidelines for the librarians several weeks before classes started.

Following this meeting the instructor who conducted the internship course met with the students and outlined topics to be covered in the seven class meetings scheduled. These topics follow: 1) Table of organization and related administrative matters; 2) Technical services; 3) Circulation system; 4) Interlibrary loan–cooperation–network participation; 5) Reference service; 6) Acquisition of materials; 7) Final evaluation meeting.

The students and the supervising librarians accordingly knew in advance what topics would be covered on which dates and the supervisors agreed to see to it that the students in their libraries would be rotated through the particular service involved. The instructor of this course, in addition to meeting with the students and discussing their reports, also visited students during the time that they were working in each of the libraries.

For the class meetings of this particular course, each student gave a report of the pertinent information as it was applicable to the library in which he or she worked. Both the instructor and other students in the class asked questions and made comments about the various aspects reported upon by the student.

All students are required to take a seminar which includes an in-depth research paper. This may not be taken before a student has completed 15 credits. While seminars are not ordinarily offered on types of libraries, it was decided to offer a course in special libraries only for those students who were taking the internship or working in a special library. The students were encouraged to seek a problem for their seminar paper that was closely related to the library in which they were working. They were reminded that the paper was to be a research study and not simply a written report of a project the library wanted to have done. Some students did, however, complete useful projects as part of their working assignment.

For the internship class, supervising librarians were invited to attend the last class session in which each student gave a summary report of his or her working experience.

The students were so enthusiastic about the idea, that several of them volunteered additional time in the libraries in which they were assigned, and one student even came back from summer early in order to be able to start before the official beginning of the class. Toward the end of the semester, several librarians were able to offer these students part-time jobs in addition to the hours that they were devoting to their internship work. That this was done, in the opinion of the faculty, showed that the students were performing superior work.

In addition to the oral reports that were presented by the students at a joint meeting with the supervisors, each student presented a written report and evaluation of his or her experience in the library. All of these were most enthusiastic and, in fact, some of the students suggested that such an experience be required of all students.

The faculty involved in this program believe the internship should be maintained on a voluntary basis, since not all students feel the need for this practical experience. This may be because they plan to work in large libraries where they anticipate they will have supervision and in-service training, or it may be that they have had experiences in the past which make them feel more secure in regard to the possibility of being in charge of a small library for the first time. Again the faculty felt that a voluntary experience eliminates a kind of hostility sometimes engendered by required courses.

The interest and enthusiasm of the librarians involved was very encouraging. Among the libraries that participated in the first internship were one industrial library (The Research and Development Library of General Electric), two academic libraries (the Albany Medical Center Library, and the Dudley Observatory Laboratory Library), one independent state government agency (the Department of Commerce Library), and four

departmental libraries of the New York State Library. All libraries were extremely cooperative and both recognized and observed that they would have to give a great deal of their time to the intern in order to acquaint him or her with the special aspects of their operation and to answer questions that the interns might pose relative to the theoretical work they have had and which they had to discuss and explore in their class sessions.

Advantages for the Libraries

Many of the librarians felt that the experience was beneficial to the library. In many instances, worthwhile projects that the regular staff did not have time to accomplish were completed by the interns, as for example the compiling of a "Bibliography of Bibliographies of State Geological Surveys."

Moreover, some librarians noted that the questions the interns asked made it necessary for them to re-examine the reasons why they were following certain procedures in certain ways and stated that it gave them an opportunity to re-examine some of their procedures and, in some cases, even change them.

Advantages for the School

For the school, it meant greater awareness of the local librarians' problems, a more knowledgeable and cordial relationship between the working special librarians and members of the library school faculty, and the opportunity for the faculty to become interested in, and to plan to work with, some of the problems that the librarians feel would be usefully examined outside of their own library setting.

Advantages for the Student

The student is able to develop confidence in the ability to perform well and to apply the theory learned in courses previously taken. The internship gives a better understanding of library procedures and allows testing of theories and

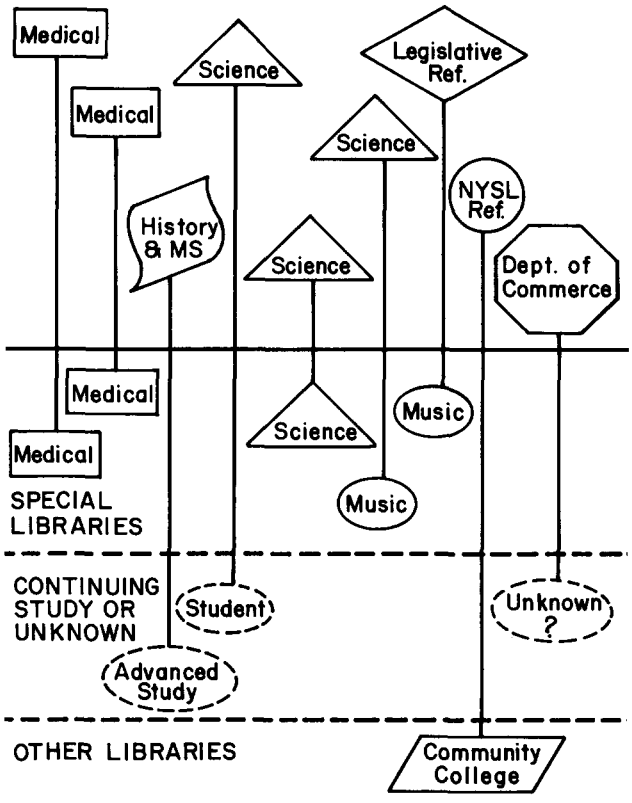

Figure 1.

questioning of procedures to a much greater extent than would be expected (or even allowed) of a new librarian on the job. It prepares graduates to go into a "one man" library with greater assurance. In some cases, it even helps the student in finding a position—perhaps in the library in which the student interned or through leads obtained in the intern situation.

Advantages for Special Librarianship

Interestingly enough, of the first nine students, five found work in special libraries although not necessarily in the same kind of specialization (see Figure 1); two are still students (one to develop further specialization); one is working in a community college; and the ninth has not yet reported his employment to the school.

Interest in this program is so great that a section was offered in New York

City during the summer session because of the greater range of special libraries available there. Eleven students were enrolled.

Conclusions

Historically, library education has swung like a pendulum from the beginning when most of the education of the librarian was almost entirely working in a library to the other extreme which was exclusively theoretical with almost no relationship to the actual situation of a library. Now we seem to be swinging more toward the middle where phases of working experience are being selected and used as a learning situation and are coupled with theoretical exploration of the logic and theory behind the reasons for conducting library procedures in a real library.

We believe the students' exchange and sharing of information about their respective libraries, the ability to question procedures (which must be fostered by the faculty members), and the careful analysis of information about the libraries are all important facets of this experience.

The function of the supervising librarians is not necessarily to teach, although many of them are excellent in this regard. Their function is to exemplify administrative leadership and to take the time to answer the students' questions and to supply detailed background information clearly and understandably.

This experience is not necessary for every student, but we believe that it is essential to be able to provide it for those students who wish to have a period of trial and testing of what they are learning in library school.

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WHALEN

RUIN: A Network for Urban and Regional Studies Libraries

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■ While network building may be merely an interim rather than an ultimate solution to the highly complex problems plaguing special libraries today, its potential should be thoroughly examined and whatever value it might have recognized and put to use.

The advantages of network building among small- to medium-sized libraries catering to multi- or interdisciplinary information users are investigated and the practical application of "networking" being developed by a group of Washington, D.C.-area urban studies libraries (tentatively named RUIN—Regional and Urban Information Network) is discussed in detail.

A QUICK SURVEY of current literature in the library and information science fields shows that a large quantity of information is being generated and consumed at an increasingly rapid rate. The necessity of minimizing waste and streamlining operations to handle this increased workload has challenged librarians to experiment with new information technologies and to implement innovative programs in recent years.

Among those experiments and new programs worth noting is the formation of various "information networks" throughout the country in libraries which are bound together by a common subject field, as in the case of the Biomedical Communication Network *(1)*, or by common user characteristics as in the case of FAUL *(2)*, Five Associated University Libraries, of New York and NELINET *(3)*, New England Library Information Network.

Numerous attempts have already been made to define an "information network" by such experts as Joseph Becker and Wallace Olsen in their "Information Networks" *(4)*, Carl Overhage in his "Information Network" *(5)*, and Launor Carter in his "What Are the Major National Issues in the Development of Library Networks" *(6)*. For the purpose of this paper, I shall define the term simply as, "a cooperative system established by libraries and information centers which are brought together by common subject, geographic proximity, or other common grounds, to share informational resources, human resources, equipment, technologies, and all other elements essential for providing effective information service."

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Although network building is fast becoming a way of life among many libraries, its potential has not yet been fully explored among special libraries. The exceptions are libraries in such fields as medicine, which enjoy heavy federal subsidies, or those libraries fortunate enough to be included in publicly subsidized regional information network activities, such as RICE *(7)*, Regional Information and Communication Exchange, in Houston, Texas, or METRO *(7)* in New York. While networking is not the solution, merely an approach to solving many complex problems, the potential for networking needs to be examined closely and whatever advantages it might have should be put to use.

Network Advantages

Networking brings the following advantages to libraries serving multidisciplinary information consumers in such fields as urban affairs or aerospace science. First, a network removes a number of difficulties a library faces as a result of pressures to build a comprehensive multidisciplinary collection. By joining forces with other libraries, it is possible for all members of the network to have access to: 1) a comprehensive collection in all information areas in which their clientele's needs exist, and 2) a large pool of librarians who have well developed expertise in all the fields every library is expected to cover.

Second, by splitting the fields of concentration among several network members, each member library or information center can:

1. concentrate its funds on building an in-depth collection in only one or two subject areas for which it is held responsible;
2. solve the ever present space shortage problem, since it is no longer necessary to establish a comprehensive, mammoth collection covering multiple subject fields;
3. float manpower normally required for acquiring, processing, and maintaining an enormously large collection; and
4. allocate adequate human resources to build up expertise in one or two assigned areas.

Third, by formalizing a cooperative effort through a network system, member libraries can enter into a number of joint ventures which will optimize their expenditures through:

1. compilation of a network membership directory which will identify member libraries and provide detailed information about their available resources, manpower, etc;
2. compilation of union lists of holdings which makes the interlibrary loan process easier and less costly and allows the members to plan an effective resources sharing program;
3. training programs for new staff (both professional and para-professional) which can be planned and implemented jointly; and
4. purchase of expensive and seldom used but necessary items which can be shared or programmed effectively.

Having recognized these advantages, a group of libraries and information centers located in the Washington, D.C., area undertook the development of the Regional and Urban Information Network (RUIN) in the spring of 1969. It began as informal bag lunch sessions on park benches and in librarians' offices in early 1968 as a means of exchanging information and nurturing cooperation among small- to medium-sized libraries providing support to urban researchers, planners, and policy makers. It did not become a formal network until the spring of 1969, since prior to that time the members were anticipating establishment by the federal government of an adequate "national urban information service" in the magnitude of MEDLARS. RUIN would not have been necessary had the National Urban Information Clearinghouse become operational.

The City University of New York's Project Urbandoc, Kent State's URBIS, Midwest Research Institute's study on "National Urban Information Clearinghouse," American Institute of Planners'

"Survey of Automated Information Systems for Urban Planners," and scores of others were still being funded in 1968; and because of the legislative provision in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act *(8)*, it appeared that the National Urban Information Clearinghouse might eventually be created.

However, when the Midwest Research Institute study was completed in mid-1969, it became increasingly doubtful that the National Urban Information Clearinghouse would ever be established, in spite of the fact that the need for better information services for urban researchers, planners, and policy makers was becoming increasingly acute.

RUIN

In order to cope with the demand for an immediate response expected by the users of urban information, RUIN was created and member libraries and information centers were identified in the first edition of the *Directory of Urban Studies Libraries: Washington, D.C. Area (9)* with 26 members showing active interest in network activities in May 1970.

These original 26 libraries and information centers represented three federal agencies, seven local governmental and quasi-governmental organizations, six nonprofit research organizations, seven nonprofit associations and public interest groups, and three profit-motivated private corporations.

As a network, RUIN included 98 professional librarians and information scientists. The largest library was staffed with 27 professionals and the smallest was a one-man operation, while six libraries and information centers were operated by para-professionals.

Information needs common to the clientele of all the member libraries pertained to the following subjects: 1) urban related legislation, its past history and day-to-day development on both the federal and local government levels; 2) urban research activities; 3) technological innovation in cities; 4) urban public policies and methods of program implementation; 5) urban scholars, planners, and policy makers; 6) statistical data regarding all aspects of city life and government; and 7) activities of urban public interest groups.

Because urban research was relatively new to federal research and development efforts, the drawbacks often attributed to networking among libraries of competitive firms were not encountered by RUIN, in spite of the inclusion of three active private consulting firms. However, some of the problems RUIN encountered in its early stage were the lack of organizational structure; shortage of time and manpower necessary for planning effective programs; lack of enthusiasm and support among some of the administrators of larger and well established libraries and information centers; and competition for time and attention because of too many other problems requiring immediate attention.

Although the members were vaguely aware of the advantages realized by the formation and development of RUIN, there was a great deal of hesitation among them to assume leadership and to take the steps necessary to formalize the network activities.

After a year of ad hoc cooperative activities mostly in the area of interlibrary loan and information and publication exchange, a revised and enlarged directory was completed and published by the Urban Institute Library in September 1971. In November 1971 a RUIN Program Planning Committee was established by representatives from the National League of Cities/Conference of Mayors, The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the Urban Institute. This Committee drew up the following six projects to be studied and implemented during the calendar year 1972:

1. Immediate cooperative ventures.
   a. Compilation of a union list of serials.
   b. Resources sharing program.
   c. Training program for para-professionals.

2. A seminar on improving communications with the member librarians' parent organizations.
   a. Public relations.
   b. User education.
3. A seminar on continuing education for urban librarians/information specialists.
   a. Review of new information technology.
   b. Compilation of library handbooks, user manuals, etc.
   c. Methods of communication with users.
4. Collective activities to improve national urban information services.
   a. Establish contact with federal government officials.
   b. Establish contact with local government officials.
   c. Seek cooperation from university research centers.
   d. Work with professional associations such as AIP, ASPO, CPL, and SLA.
5. Workshop on "how to establish and run an urban information center" aimed particularly at para-professionals.
6. Projected cooperative ventures to be considered and implemented in 1973.
   a. Cooperative cataloging.
   b. Cooperative compilation of urban literature abstracts.

These six projects were divided among the 32 members who formed six separate committees to prepare and hold a one-day workshop on each subject. Meetings were to be held six times a year on a bi-monthly basis. The individual projects were then to be studied and carried out during 1972 with each committee serving as the coordinator for RUIN.

In order to cope with the shortage of time and manpower necessary for the rapid development of RUIN, an abortive attempt was made to seek a federal subsidy in mid-1970. The purpose was to support a full time liaison officer to coordinate and carry out well planned network activities and to publish a union list of serials held by RUIN members.

In retrospect, however, the delay caused by the lack of a full-time coordinator allowed each member of RUIN not only to overcome whatever ideological or psychological barriers he or she had to becoming involved in interagency activities but also to make the necessary preparations for active involvement. However unscientific this observation might seem, most managers of small- to medium-sized libraries do have a tendency to lead an internally harassed existence with heavy workload which allows them very little or no room to expand their horizons outside their organization and to become involved in labor and time saving cooperative activities. When the managers of the libraries themselves were hesitating to undertake inter-agency cooperation, how could they effectively relate to and win support from their parent organizations?

Administrators of the parent organizations had difficulties in understanding the advantages to be gained by cooperative activities and were concerned about the extra, if minuscule, expenditure required for cooperation.

While RUIN was awaiting its birth, all member libraries spent time straightening out their journal collections by weeding and filling gaps, and updating their holdings records. Inventories of entire collections were taken by many of the member libraries, catalog files were revised or straightened out. Members also calculated into their new budgets some of the funds necessary for joint ventures and made studies of network activities being carried out elsewhere. Thus, by the time the Program Planning Committee presented the membership with the proposals for the projects, members were well prepared to make a serious commitment to RUIN activities.

The lack of enthusiasm initially shown by some of the administrators of the larger and well established libraries also disappeared gradually while the previously mentioned metamorphosis was taking place. After a year and a half of monthly brain-storming sessions and workshops, the enthusiasm and the determination of the key members began to enlighten the disinterested.

As it was defined earlier in this paper, RUIN is merely a cooperative system es-

tablished by libraries brought together by geographical convenience and common subject fields to share informational resources, human resources, equipment, technologies, and all other elements necessary to provide effective information service. Thus far, the use of sophisticated telecommunication equipment has not yet been mentioned, for none of the RUIN members has an automated information storage retrieval capability at its disposal. Yet some of the members have already begun experimenting with the application of computers for bibliographic control, and still others have included computing and programming costs in their 1972 budget. Some day, if it is cost and time saving, RUIN should certainly make use of an automatic information processing machine for exchange of information.

Among RUIN's unsophisticated but nevertheless useful cooperative activities, the first major undertaking currently underway is the compilation of a union list of serials held by the members. The initial cost of compiling and publishing the union list, roughly estimated to be $800, is tentatively planned to be subsidized by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, the Urban Institute, and two other organizations. Later the cost is to be recovered by the income from its sales among members and to other area libraries.

Another project under serious consideration is the allocation of subject expertise among members, e.g., the Conservation Foundation Library would concentrate on materials dealing with environmental problems and develop a comprehensive collection and subject expertise in this field, while the Urban Land Institute would concentrate on developing resources and expertise in urban land management, development, etc.

The joint compilation and publication of "Abstract of Current Urban Literature" is another project already under experimentation. The Urban Institute and the National League of Cities/Conference of Mayors' abstracters and indexers jointly prepare a weekly compilation of current literature abstracts with only

a one week lag between the publication of the literature abstracted and the publication of the abstracts. This project has since been turned over to National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors which publishes it as *Urban Affairs Abstracts* available on subscription.

Another project almost reaching completion is the creation of a dictionary of urban terms. Realizing that the Kent State Urban Thesaurus, Project Urbandoc Thesaurus, HUD Subject List, and others do not adequately cover our needs, the work of compiling a vocabulary list was started two years ago by the Urban Institute Library. It is currently being revised and is to be completed during 1972 with assistance from RUIN members.

Although a number of projects are nearing completion or are under experimentation, RUIN still suffers from the absence of a full-time coordinator who can concentrate his/her time and energy on RUIN activities. Another attempt to seek a federal government or foundation subsidy is certainly in order for the future. If it fails, another alternative might be to finance the coordination by membership dues which up to now have not been collected.

Like the question of membership dues, RUIN needs to explore many more possibilities to obtain resources necessary to develop into a full-fledged network system. However, now that a division of responsibility has been made clear among members, and working commit-

tees have been established to carry out six well defined projects, RUIN should see greater progress in 1973 than in the previous years.

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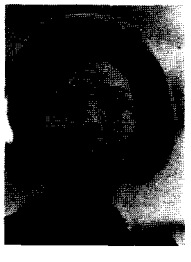

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Special Librarians:

A Resource to Management on the Handicapped

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■ Some of the emerging developments and trends concerning handicapped persons and their employment will be described. Included will be the recent role of the handicapped as their own champions—the ones who take on "City Hall" and win, a report on new legislation which has been introduced or enacted, the scope of the problem and some of the things that are happening to alleviate it. These are the kinds of new activities which the special librarian should be aware of in order to adequately inform management regarding some of the trends and developments with which it could be confronted in connection with dealing or working with persons with handicaps.

CHANGE is the order of the day! What was here yesterday is gone today. What is here today will not be here tomorrow. Change is rapid. Change keeps things moving. And, as a result, people and employers ask questions.

Speaking of change. . . . Many have come to pass for the handicapped. Therefore, I'd like to discuss some of the emerging developments and trends. You might be asked about them.

To begin with, the biggest change stems from the emergence of a person with a disability in the role of participant in the mainstream of life. He—or she—is employed. He or she contributes to society. Among our opinion shapers today you find people with handicaps. Moreover, it is not uncommon to see handicapped people at a ball park watching a football or baseball game. It is not unusual to see persons with disabilities in airports or on planes going from coast to coast or continent to continent.

Another trait: Today's handicapped person is not afraid to speak up in his—or her—own behalf. Nor is today's handicapped person afraid to take action when something is not to his—or her—liking.

He or she is not afraid to fight for his or her beliefs. This new breed of individual is not afraid "to take on City Hall." We are talking about someone who demands action now—this very minute! Not tomorrow, next week—next month or next year. We are talking about someone who is tired of waiting for life to come to him or to her.

In other words the picture which comes through is someone who is tired of waiting for life to come to him or to

her. In other words the picture which comes through is someone who is educated or educable, trained or trainable, capable and productive. The person who sits home staring out of a window into space—or at a TV set—does not fit the mold. This picture is backed up by Labor Department and other studies.

There is another trend. In recent time there has been a spate of legislation introduced at the state or National level of interest to persons with handicaps.

During the 92nd Session of Congress a number of measures were introduced which forbid discrimination in employment by reason of a handicapping condition. Some would have amended the Civil Rights Act while others would have amended the Fair Employment Practices laws.

None of these bills made it last session, and some have been reintroduced in this session. A number of other bills were introduced last session relating to rehabilitation, education and an additional Federal Income Tax exemption for handicapped persons. These bills didn't make it either and some are having another go. One law was amended which deals with Federal procurement contracts. Now, any employer with such a contract worth $2,500 or more must list all job openings with the local office of the State Employment Service. And, employers with those contracts are required to give special emphasis to employment of disabled veterans, including those from Vietnam.

We are seeing another trend. . . . Tired of the run around . . . of inaction . . . other handicapped persons, in greater numbers, are turning to the courts in an effort to better their lives. . . . An example took place in Cleveland . . . where architectural barriers in some public buildings came tumbling down as a result of a court decision.

In Washington, D.C., the people who are having the city's subway system built —not the contractors—are in the process of telling it to a judge why they do not want to make the subway accessible to and usable by handicapped persons.

The courts have ordered adequate treatment of institutionalized patients. Could be you might be asked to find out what the courts have decided on issues relating to employment of handicapped persons.

These trends are not the only things which are fair game for inquiry. Let's look at some others. . . . You might get this request: "We want to be very clear in our personnel policy. We want to put it in writing so that everyone will know where we stand on employment of the handicapped. What should such a statement contain? Does any other company have a written personnel policy? Can you get hold of some examples? The Medical Department might ask about criteria for hiring people with one type of handicap or another. And, Workmen's Compensation and group health, accident and life insurance benefits also generate inquiries.

Insofar as workmen's compensation insurance is concerned, premium rates are based only on the company's total accident experience and the relative hazard of the work in which it is engaged. Group health, accident, and life insurance is based on the ratio of men to women on the payroll and the firm's use experience. In either case, it matters not who is hired. It matters not what someone has or doesn't have.

We've often received this question—and perhaps you have too—"Tell me, what can a handicapped person do?" Your answer should be: Name it and someone can do it. There is no job in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles that some qualified handicapped person cannot do. If you want further proof, find out what other companies or organizations in your field hire handicapped persons. Find out what these employees do and how well they function.

Or, perhaps the Safety Department will ask if it's safe to hire persons with handicaps. You should know that the U.S. Department of Labor made a survey which shows that these workers—as a group—have a safety record slightly better than that of their able-bodied colleagues.

What about absenteeism? Well, what about it. . . . Surveys indicate that while

certain handicapped people might be out longer when they are absent, the overall absence rate for handicapped persons is no greater than that of their able-bodied co-workers.

You should also know that handicapped employees are more likely to stay once hired and trained. They don't job hop. This reduces an employer's training expense because he isn't saddled with the necessity of training as many new people.

What kind of people are we talking about? Executives like Robert G. Sampson, Vice President-Property, United Air Lines. Bob has muscular dystrophy yet he is responsible for a major air line's operations. Incidentally, his job requires about 100,000 miles a year.—We are talking about pretty, vivacious Nanette Fabray, a movie star, television actress and singer who has graced many movie and television screens and many concert stages. Yet Miss Fabray has a hearing problem.—We are talking about Farris Lind, of Boise, Idaho, who—though completely paralyzed from the neck down from polio—runs 81 gas stations in four states. By the way, he hires the handicapped, too.—We are talking about countless thousands of people who have made it as productive, useful persons. People who are working hard to help their employers, their communities, their states and their country.

All we've done is hit the high spots in the hope that you'll become aware of the range of questions asked most frequently by employers so you can be ready to do something about the inquiries. Many other inquiries can—and probably do—arise. If you don't get any questions at all, maybe you ought to ask some of them to prime management to think about them.

Now for some helpful resources. . . . Each state has a Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. For the most part, the Committee is headquartered in the city serving as the state capital. Notable exceptions are New York, where the Committee is located in New York City; and Illinois, where it is located in Chicago.

A second resource would be the public agencies. These include the State Employment Service, State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and other state agencies concerned with specific disabilities. These agencies maintain offices in many local communities.

Third, there are a number of private agencies—including many concerned with specific disabilities—which have local outlets.

The legislative arena first. Many bills have been introduced—and many enacted—requiring state education authorities to up-grade or provide schooling for children with handicaps. Other education-related measures concern transportation of students with disabilities, improvement of facilities, tax levies, and teacher certification.

Next the courts. Many parents unsatisfied with the quality of education their children are receiving are taking to the courts. One case was decided in this state (Pennsylvania) not long ago when the schools were told to provide education programs which meet the needs of children who are retarded. That case gained national media coverage. In Washington, D.C., when a group of parents of children with disabilities told the Courts that their children were not getting an education, the courts ordered the District of Columbia to provide an education for all children with handicaps. Legal action on education for the handicapped has been started in 22 states in the last two years.

Again, here are areas where some of you might be asked: "What do you have on . . . ?" or, "What do you know about . . . ?" Now, what would you do if the safety department or someone in your facility asked you about the state or local law prohibiting architectural barriers, such as steps which prevent ambulatory impaired persons from entering or using the facilities of a building, or entering a building to go to work? That question is also fair game because 40 states have laws prohibiting such barriers and many cities have ordinances.

What about OSHA? What's the impact on us? You could be asked by the

Safety Department to get answers to these questions. I mention this law because it, and perhaps other bills which didn't make it, might trigger some questions from someone in the front office.

Now, what about state laws. . . . Do you know that in Illinois the new State Constitution bars discrimination against employment of a person by reason of a handicap? It's true. That provision is part of the new constitution which went into effect about two years ago. And, at the same time, legislation was enacted providing a means for redress of grievances. In Massachusetts, Minnesota, Iowa, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Alaska, Wisconsin, there are provisions in the state FEPC or anti-discrimination laws which make it unlawful to discriminate in employment because of an impairment, or in the case of New York State, certain types of disabilities. A number of other states are either talking about or are considering legislation.

Another frequently asked question: What is a handicap? Well, it might interest you to know that in California, beginning July 1, 1974, a woman who is confined to a hospital due to pregnancy —on orders of her physician—will be considered disabled. Therefore, she will be eligible for disability insurance benefits.

This proves that there are many different definitions, wherever you go, wherever you work.

You should have some familiarity with education programs for persons with handicaps. This phase of education has been a prime target of state legislators. It has been a subject of many court battles. Fourth, don't overlook state business or management organizations, or State Labor units. Both can help answer questions. Fifth, much has been written about persons with handicaps. If you do not possess some of that literature, don't pass up the shelves of your public library, much of what has been written is on those shelves.

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An Automated Slide Classification System at Georgia Tech

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■ The Georgia Tech Architecture Library slide collection is being revolutionized by adapting the Santa Cruz Slide Classification System. The slide catalog record is being transferred inexpensively to tapes and updated by the computer. Computer programs print out indexes in any of fifteen different sort fields; i.e., by artist, media, chronologically by period of art history, by catalog entries, or by reference use to the subject matter of the slide. A simple call number provides ease in browsing with computer produced labels for the slides. With Tech's general catalog for books and serials already in microfiche form, multiple copies of a microfiche supplement for slides will be produced by the inexpensive COM process, and regionally shared slide cataloging will become a reality.

THE GEORGIA TECH Architecture Library has revolutionized its slide collection by recently adapting a new slide classification system developed by Wendell W. Simons, Assistant Librarian, and Luraine C. Tansey, Slide Librarian, at the University of California, Santa Cruz. This system was developed in 1968, and has only been in operation since 1970. At the time of our selection, it was the only automated system complete and in operation.

Before adapting the Santa Cruz system, I sent letters in the form of a questionnaire to a select list of 26 Schools of Architecture and Fine Arts in the Southeast and Southwest. This questionnaire asked the size of their slide collection, what classification system was used, and why they chose it. I also mentioned that we were contemplating the use of the new Santa Cruz system. The response was good (50%) and nearly all replies took the time to give favorable mention to the Santa Cruz system.

Many interesting facts were revealed in this questionnaire. It is safe to say that there must be as many slide classification systems in operation today as there are Schools of Art and Architecture and Museums of Fine Arts. The trend has been to adapt from older slide classification systems such as the Chicago Art Institute, Princeton University, Metropolitan Museum of Art, etc. Some slide collectors have tried to adapt the Dewey or Library of Congress Classification systems and found that it was hard to measure visual content in the same range as verbal content of books.

Our collection consists of approximately 24,000 slides mostly in the field of architecture and fine arts. More than half of these slides had been cataloged in three different, yet compatible, schemes of unknown origin. Unable to

Figure 1. Summary of Classification Schedules.

History
Field 1: Chronological Period
2: Country
3: Subject
4: Subdivision of Subject
5: Primary Key Word
6: Format
7. ————
8: Secondary Key Word
9: Detail Number
10: Additional Detail Number

Art
Field 1: Chronological Period
2: Country
3: Medium
4: Style
5: Origin (artist or city of origin)
6: Subject
7: Subdivision of Subject
8: Title
9: Detail Number
10: Additional Detail Number

Science
Field 1: Science Group
2: Country
3: Subject
4: Subdivision of Subject
5: Primary Key Word
6: ————
7: ————
8: Secondary Key Word
9: Format
10: Detail Number

• •

trace any of these three existing systems, and because of their limited nature, we became immediately attracted to the Santa Cruz system.

The Santa Cruz System

The Santa Cruz system consists of three major subject divisions, namely, History, Art and Science (Figure 1). The division of History is actually a miscellaneous grouping including art as history, maps, geography, etc.; the division of Art deals with the fine arts and architecture. Science deals with the natural elements of science. For our present slide collection, however, we are only concerned with the divisions of Art and History.

A chronological period breakdown follows in each of these two major divisions of History and Art followed by a geographical subdivision. To represent this, the system has used numbers from 002 to 999 to denote hemisphere, continent,

Figure 2. History: Chronological Periods.

A. Prehistoric (before historic dating)
B. Historic dating—3rd century A.D. Ancient
C. 4th-14th centuries. Medieval
D. 15th-16th centuries. Renaissance
E. 17th-18th centuries
F. 19th century
G. 20th century
H. 21st century

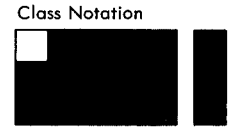
History : Period
Class Notation

Sort Field 1

Figure 3. ART: Chronological Periods. Prefer HISTORY—Ethnic, aboriginal groups, primitive cultures—for Primitive Arts, especially in the later chronological periods where, e.g., American Indian artifacts would become mixed with industrial design if included in the ART of the United States.

I. Pre-historic (before historic dating)
J. Historic dating—3rd century A.D. Ancient
K. 4th-14th centuries. Medieval
L. 15th-16th centuries. Renaissance
M. 17th-18th centuries. Baroque
N. 19th century
P. 20th century
Q. 21st century

Art : Period
Class Notation



Sort Field 1

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region, country, etc. All other subdivisions are arranged alphabetically within the division. In the History section, we have the divisions of period, place, and subject (Figure 2); in Art we have period, place, medium, style, origin, and subject (Figure 3). It is interesting to note here, that of the three sections, only the Art section has been fully dveloped and is available for copy from the Santa Cruz Master File. (The updating of their records takes place annually in the summer and is also available for copy at little cost.)

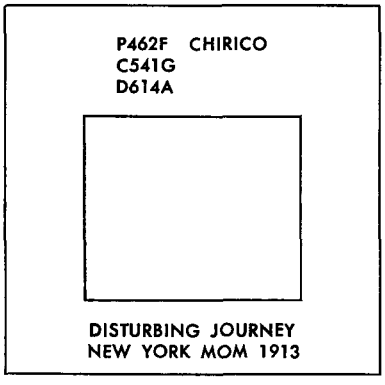
In adapting the Santa Cruz system to our collection, we first obtained, inexpensively, a copy of their Master File which contained 40,000 slide records, including an authority file of Artists and Architects, on magnetic tape.

The area of 19th and 20th century painting was copied out as our first area

of interest. This was an uncataloged area of slides that was small in quantity and seldom used. It was not difficult to identify our slides with those on the tape. From it we make selections that match our slide collection. For those slide records not available from the Santa Cruz Master File, we catalog originally, using the Santa Cruz format. These selected records, plus the locally added ones, form our new slide record file. Our Master File will be updated by adding new records in addition to amending the incorrect data on the file.

The Slide Label

Cataloging information is then reformatted and recorded for printing the slide label on a flexowriter. The decision to print labels using a flexowriter rather than the Univac 1108 printer, was based on the small size of the label used ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{16}$) and the anticipation of some difficulty in alignment with a high speed printer. Two sizes of labels are available; however, the larger is slightly more expensive than the smaller, depending on the quantity ordered.



The format of our slide label was not done arbitrarily. It was revised and printed in many ways before the final format was chosen. We decided on two labels per slide. The top label would carry, if needed, the complete 18 digit call number (three horizontal rows with six digits in each row) and the artist's name. The bottom label would carry the title, the present location and museum, and the date of the slide. This appeared to be a logical, readable format. Words that need to be divided are separated at a logical point with a hyphen, leaving at least 2 letters before or after the break.

The Source Code

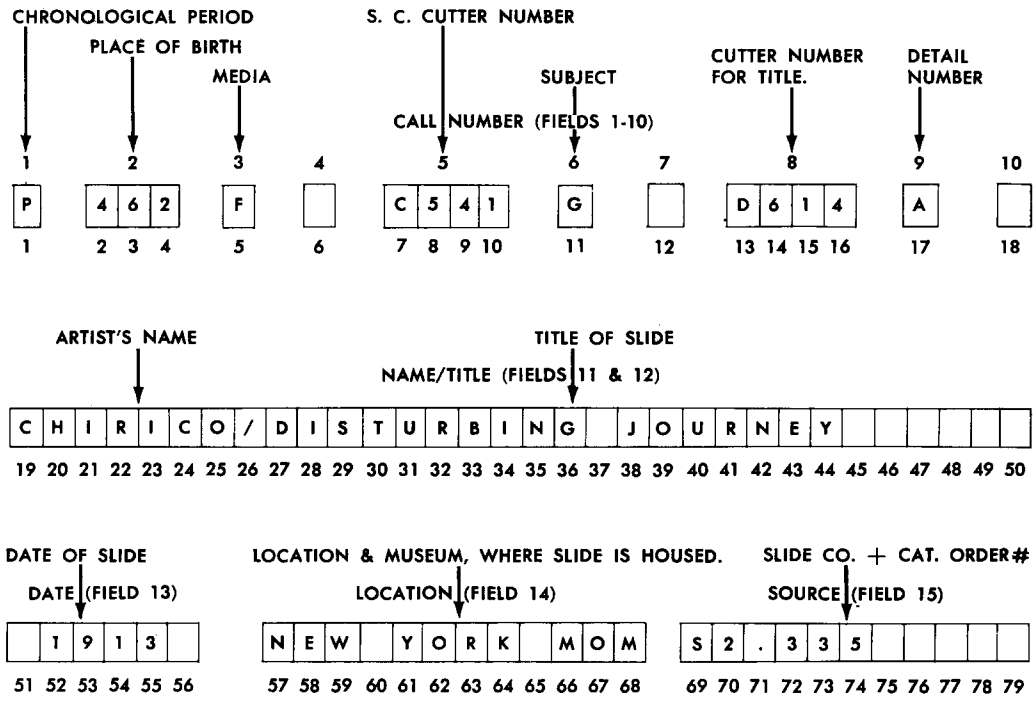
Following the Santa Cruz format exactly, we had to create our own source code and add it into the last sort field as Santa Cruz has done for the sources of their slides. We learned through correspondence with Santa Cruz, that their source code is only meaningful to their collection, since every collector has different means of obtaining slides. We studied their code to see if we could adapt it in some way, but were unsuccessful. In creating our own source code, we decided that our slides were either obtained from slide companies or photographed from books, periodicals, etc., and we formulated two distinct codes to fit into the eleven spaces allotted to that field.

Slides purchased from a slide company usually have a catalog order number. We took, therefore, the 1st letter of the company's name, followed by the arabic number given by the Library of Congress in their short Cutter author table for the second letter of the company's name, and placed a period for clarification between this and the catalog order number (for example: Sandak Co. # 532 = S 2. 532).

In coding our sources for slides taken from books, periodicals, etc., we first assigned each letter of the alphabet four arabic numbers in sequence, and used the closest set of numbers there to represent the author and title of the book, followed by the plate or page number. Again a period was used for clarification between author, title, page or plate number (example: Robert L. Herbert's *Seurat's Drawings*, plate # 352 = 28.72.352).

We also developed a Museum Authority File showing the location of our new slide records. Following the Santa Cruz format, we always listed the name of the city, spelled out in full if possible, followed by an abbreviated form of the Museum and no punctuation. We were designated twelve spaces for that sort field.

Figure 4. Worksheet



Original Cataloging

A worksheet was designed for our original cataloging, representing the 15 fields of the Santa Cruz format with the exact number of spaces assigned to each sort field. It was designed for the convenience of the slide catalogers, allowing them to know, for example, that they have exactly so many spaces to fit in the artist's name and title of the slide (Figure 4).

Occasionally, we have to adjust the cutter number for the title of a slide, indicating that we have two different slide records. Following the Santa Cruz format, we allow duplicate copies of slides to carry exactly the same call number with only the source field to distinguish it as an added record, and not just an error in duplication.

From our current Master File we expect to generate author and title indexes immediately. Our Master File prints out in shelf list order and we feel that these three indexes will be the most helpful in making our slides readily available for faculty and students, especially during this recataloging and adapting period.

Nearly all slide requests come to us in either author or title form, but since it is possible to sort in any of the sort fields, our plans for the future include varieties of indexes depending on user requests. We see an immediate need for subject indexes, especially building types under the media of architecture.

Based on what we have done to date in adapting the Santa Cruz Class system, we are pleased, finding it to be a simple, fast, and direct method of cataloging and retrieving slides for the borrower and the cataloger.

COM

In September of 1971, our library was able to reproduce its card catalog on microfiche by a process called COM (Computer-Output-Microfiche). Today, utilizing Library of Congress MARC tapes and our Tech computer facility, we now

produce catalog supplement fiche. We therefore feel that the end product of our cataloging data for slides will be microfiche. For the user's convenience our slide records will be a separate supplement or subsystem of our new Author-Title, Serial, and Subject Book Fiche catalog.

We are equipped to provide a copy of our slide cataloging to the Library of Congress for inclusion in the National Union Catalog, and share in cooperative cataloging programs, as is done for books, serials, films, filmstrips, and motion pictures.

To project even further into the future, it would be my hope that the newly established Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), organized along the same lines as the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) as well as other regional cooperative networks, would find it a necessity to include the cataloging of slides and other nonbook materials in their centralized network storage system. This would make it possible for any slide collection, large or small, to adapt the shared cataloging of the Santa Cruz system.

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Managing a Mini-Library

Marjorie H. Thorpe and Robert J. Woodard

Onondaga County Child Guidance Center, Syracuse, N.Y. 13204

■ A retired librarian describes how she and a volunteer worker in a psychiatric agency manage a "mini-library," consisting mostly of reprints and specially selected books and journals in the field of psychotherapy.

THE STAFF LIBRARY of the Onondaga County Child Guidance Center in Syracuse, N.Y., measures 8½′ × 14′—about the size of a living room rug. Occupying this mini-space is a mini-staff working with a mini-budget. One desk, one typewriter, and one small table bearing a six-drawer card catalog comprise the total in tools for the use of one volunteer worker and one retired librarian. The annual budget is $200.

But there is also a maxi aspect to the service. In addition to 250 books and seven professional journals received by subscription, the library has a fully cataloged reprint collection on child and family psychiatry and psychotherapy, currently at the 2,000 mark and growing.

The maxi aspect of the mini-library extends to the benefits of interlibrary loan privileges. Even a small library, if it has a librarian, has access to this service. At Syracuse, interlibrary loans are available from the public library, the regional library system, the Upstate Medical Center library, and the library of Syracuse University. The Child Guidance Center is beginning to uphold its end in this reciprocal arrangement and is lending some of its reprints through other libraries.

Acquisition, arrangement, and classification of materials are performed as carefully and as technically in keeping with accepted library standards as in any other library. The gathering of reprints begins with subscriptions to two professional journals: *Digest of Neurology and Psychiatry* and *Abstracts for Social Workers*. A staff member checks titles in these journals, then requests are sent to authors for copies of their articles. Once received, they are classified, cataloged, and filed in pamphlet boxes. Authors have been most generous in their response to requests for their works, including many from as far afield as England, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand.

Books and reprints are classified by a number and letter system originated by a former director of the Center, Dr. Ivan Vasey. Like Dewey's system, it is divided into ten general fields:

0 General
1 Education of psychiatrists, psychologists, and therapists
2 Research (general)
3 Diagnosis and treatment
4 Disorders
5 Administration—community planning, guidance centers, etc.
6 Child Development
7 Social and cultural factors
8 Psychiatry in relation to
  - A Pediatrics
  - B Obstetrics and gynecology
  - C Dentistry
  - D Nursing
  - E Social work
  - F Education of children
  - G Neurology
  - H Psychology
  - I Medicine and mental health
  - J Art
  - K Music
  - L Law
  - M Religion

9 Information, catalogs, brochures.

Three catalog cards are made for each book and reprint: author card, title card, and shelf list card. An index drawer of cards bearing subject headings, with class numbers on each card, shows where materials under each subject heading can be found. For example, the subject card headed Drugs indicates by use of classification symbols where the desired information is located:

Addiction and use	4L	10C
Animal studies	2F	06
Effects on learning	8F	11
Reactions to	4C	06
Use in therapy	3E	
Use in therapy (LSD)	3E	07
Use in treatment of psychosis	4N	08C
Use in treatment of mental retardation	4N	05B

The search for material on a specific subject always starts in the index drawer.

A mini-library can be effective on a very small budget, particularly where priority is given to the acquisition of reprints that are free except for postage. In the Child Guidance Center at Syracuse, the librarian works at an hourly fee; in some situations the librarian may be a volunteer. A librarian on duty can keep down the rate of attrition resulting from books being "permanently borrowed." Equipment can be solicited as gifts from concerned organizations or individuals.

Immediate, on-the-spot information relevant to the staff's current cases is the product most in demand, especially when a crisis situation arises, and in the majority of cases it can be found in reprint form. "What do you have on parents coping with the death of a young child?" "Have you something about depression that would help a client with multiple sclerosis?" "I have a youngster who seems inclined to be a transvestite: got anything on this in children?" "I need something to guide me during family interviews when discussing incest." These among hundreds of others are questions that have been brought to the library for answers.

As a tool of staff self-development, the library takes on increasing importance in agencies which do not provide time and funds for attendance at conferences. Even when there is no definite problem, a staff member can drop into the library to browse. This is particularly the case when his time-block is not sufficient for him to go to a larger, better equipped but not so keenly focused library at some distance, where he must spend additional time finding parking space and locating the desired material. The availability of the library's holdings for research purposes is a valuable aid also to staff members who are writing for publication.

As an administrative tool, the tallied use of the library reflects the interests of the staff as a whole in terms of the number of items circulated on a specific topic, and of individual staff members in terms of the particular materials they seek. In this way the library's records provide the administration with an overall view of both common concerns and special interests.

The librarian's role includes that of educator. Not only does she know where to find requested material through the use of her technical knowledge and skills; she also has a responsibility to stimulate the staff, first by recognizing the importance of their problems and then by producing aids to solving them. To find and make available books, films, and reprints and to keep the staff aware that a fund of professional information is theirs for the asking is the librarian's *raison d'etre,* perhaps even more in the mini-library than in those with an abundance of holdings, staff, and budget.

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Government Information—Problems and Options

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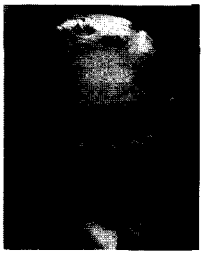
■ The administrators of government information review some of the problems behind federal document and information services and present their views of the future. User queries elicit responses, but some questions are left unanswered.



KNOX

OVER 360 special librarians filled a small ballroom at the SLA Annual Conference in Pittsburgh to discuss government information problems and possible solutions. The speakers—representatives of five government agencies and services—were asked to focus on one important item, policy, direction or activity that they believed incorporated the greatest need for cooperation, understanding or adjustment by special librarians. During the presentations, the listeners (users of the services) were asked to write questions to which they wanted answers. Query sheets were collected from the audience, screened by the program committee, and presented to the moderator. The speakers either volunteered or were designated by the moderator to reply.

The program was planned by the Government Information Services Committee and jointly sponsored by several Divisions: Aerospace, Documentation, Engineering, Military Librarians, Nuclear Science and Science–Technology. If the speakers had had any doubt, this impressive array of strength indicated that interest was high. After he outlined the plan for the day, Charles Stevens, moderator, introduced the first speaker.

Impact of User Feedback

William "Bill" Knox, Director, National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, spoke as follows:

The statutory mission of NTIS is to scour the world for helpful information and to make it available to those who can make use of it. The number of people in organizations that are potentially interested in our products and services is in the tens of millions. There are over 300,000 manufacturing establishments in the United States alone. There are more than 100,000 state and local government units. There are perhaps 20,000 public and special libraries large enough to be potential NTIS customers. There are departments in schools and in each of the 2,500 institutions of higher learning in the United States and, of course, there are tens of thousands of professional people and managers in the hundreds of federal agencies and organizations. This is our universe.

In order for NTIS to make its storehouse of information available to these markets, our potential users have to know that NTIS exists, the kind of material that NTIS has, and the methods they must use to get to that material. Publicizing this information costs money.

We get money from our present sales income, not from the Congress. Our statute states that to the fullest extent feasible, each of our products and functions shall be self-sustaining or self-liquidating. All of our costs must be paid for by our users. We are thus totally committed to satisfying their needs.

In the process of charging, we are guided by our sales experience, especially repeat sales. We have to be sensitive not only to current user need (steady users like you), but also to what new users want and what users will want tomorrow. Sales are one element of user feedback.

We participate in many of the significant user-oriented professional societies. We contributed heavily to the ASCII standards for magnetic tape. The formats of *Government Reports Announcements* and *Government Reports Index* were modeled largely by this library community. We regularly attend meetings of the regional user groups. We supported very actively the creation of the ALA Government Documents Round Table. We are active in the Cost, Budgeting, and Economics special interest group in ASIS. Not a month goes by without some involvement of NTIS people with these professional user organizations.

We also ask for and get feedback from individuals through our direct mail promotion. Sometimes the feedback comes in without our asking. This presentation is testimony to the importance we place on good dialogue with members of SLA.

We have had plenty of user feedback in connection with our increased product prices, our poor product quality and our poor service. Let me surprise you today by announcing that we soon will adopt a lower price for one of our major report categories, those under 25 pages. I would appreciate some feedback congratulating us on this move.

While you have been concerned about increased prices, we have been even more concerned that we are as productive as possible, at as low a cost as possible, and that we steadily improve the quality of both our products and service. With a very small increase in staff, we processed half a million more sales orders last year, compared to two years ago. The same five clerks who handled 2,500 deposit accounts two years ago handled 6,500 last year and we are already up to 7,500 this year. The professionals who cataloged, indexed and otherwise processed some 38,000 reports in 1970 processed over 40,000 in 1972. We expect that our continuing systems improvement will allow further productivity improvement; we owe this to our users.

I also mean this about improving the quality of our product. Certainly the graphic quality has improved. Recently our printing errors, printing and binding together, have been cut tenfold. We have made halftones legible—a sore point for years. Our NTISearches have become more complete with the advent of the Lockheed Dialogue On-Line Search System. Our Weekly Government Abstract series, in the opinion of the buying public, is a vast improvement over our former bi-weeklies.

I am in earnest about making our services better. I confess that our services got terrible in April and May. This is due to the installation of a new computer system. We simply did not have the people, the space or the money to operate the old and new systems in parallel. We just had to throw the old one out, put the new one in, and work our way out. I think we are just about out now. However, while this was going on, we improved in other ways. By adding a check digit to the report number we find we are not going to ship 40,000 wrong reports this year. We will add more control information to further refine the system for better service to you. Also, we have installed TELEX and telephones to allow what we soon will announce as a special expedited shipment. We are totally committed to serving. We are doing what we can to be more responsive.

DARLING

GPO, Micropublishing, & Service

Moderator Stevens pointed out that in recent years special librarians have viewed with alarm the deterioration of service from the Government Printing Office (GPO). He said that the situation is now changing and pointing with pride may soon be in order. The change is probably the work of many people. Chief among them is the new Acting Superintendent of Documents, Rowland E. "Buddy" Darling,* who spoke as follows:

In June 1971, at the SLA Conference in San Francisco, the then Superintendent of Documents announced several new programs which were quite "revolutionary" in the sale and distribution of government publications. Several of these programs have been implemented and have aided us greatly in providing, in some areas, better service to customers. Specifically, our GPO bookstore program has grown from 14 bookstores to 20, with the 21st scheduled to be opened in Seattle on July 24 [1973].

Both of our distribution centers, located in Philadelphia and Pueblo, Colorado, are providing exceptionally good service to our customers who purchase publications announced in the *Selected List of U.S. Government Publications* and on special announcement order forms. Both centers are servicing the majority of selected list orders received well within a 10 day workday cycle and all orders within a 21 workday cycle. Additionally, the Pueblo Distribution Center is servicing all orders generated by the Consumer Product Information Centers. When we took over that activity Jan 1, 1973, it was estimated that the Consumer Product Information orders would amount to 4,000–8,000 orders a week. During the first three weeks we received 80,000 orders.

The microfiche publications availability file has been completed and is being utilized at 19 stations in our Washington, D.C. complex. Our Department stocks and issues approximately 24,000 titles from an inventory of approximately 110 million publications. This availability file provides immediate access to all publications currently available for sale. The first regeneration of the file is scheduled for completion this week, and shortly thereafter we will announce to the library community that the file can be made available to them with an updating service.

I have no revolutionary programs to announce here. When I appeared before the SLA Boston Chapter earlier this year, I released a fact sheet which was a straightforward presentation of our then current situation. The information set forth was valid then and is valid now. We diligently are trying to process, package and mail the majority of all orders within 21 workdays, after their receipt in our office. I have been challenged by a number of individual customers that this program is failing and that the credibility of the Public Documents Department of GPO is open to challenge. In defense of the program, I would like you to know that we now have the capability and are processing 70% of all orders received within 15 workdays. There will always be isolated orders that for any number of reasons cannot be totally satisfied within any predetermined number of days.

It has always been our policy to schedule, for later mailing, publications that are temporarily out-of-stock and/or in the process of being reprinted. On a typical morning we have a little over one-half million orders in our central office

* Author's note: When the President appointed Thomas F. McCormick to be Public Printer, some changes were expected. Mr. Darling retired on Jun 30, 1973. Wellington H. Lewis was named Assistant Public Printer for Public Documents and assumes the responsibilities of the Superintendent of Documents.

in process. Out of the one-half million orders, there are 200,000 that are back orders for publications that are in the process of being reprinted. The reason we back order is that we have been led to believe by our customers that this is the action that they would prefer us to take.

A new Public Printer was appointed by the President in March of this year. He already has contracted with the National Archives and Records Service to design and install a totally automated system for processing publication orders. The task force has been formed and is actively engaged in this project. When the automated system becomes a reality, I am confident we will have the capability to process and mail orders more expeditiously and provide related services to our customers which have long been needed.

The subject of GPO micropublishing was discussed recently by the Public Printer and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Public Printer has stated, and I quote: "My predecessor recommended to the Joint Committee on Printing the inauguration of a micropublishing program. I have reviewed the findings of the Government Printing Office Micropublishing Advisory Committee appointed to advise the Public Printer and have endorsed and adopted them as my own. My position is that the microfilming program is technically and economically sound and that the best interests of the library and the public will be served by making these documents available in that form when requested."

We in the Public Documents Department of the GPO fully recognize that one of our primary missions is to provide prompt service in the sale and distribution of government publications to the widest segment possible of the American people. The Public Printer has assured the Congress that he will devote all of the time and attention necessary to providing this service. In the June 1973 issue of *The Government Executive,* the Public Printer stated, and again I quote:

KEE

"Right now our number one priority is Documents. I am going to focus in on that, build a plan, get the necessary resources and arrange for the necessary corrective actions to get us back on course." I wish to assure you that I, personally, will continue in my efforts to improve the services which by law and custom are our responsibility. I appreciate the counsel and the advice I have received from the library community, and I welcome any suggestions that will aid us in carrying out our program successfully.

Industry's Expanding Role in Marketing Government Information, Products and Services

Next, the program called for a talk by Walter A. Kee, Chief Librarian, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). He was detained by a family emergency and his paper did not arrive until the conclusion of the program. However, it is included here:

In addressing this topic, I would like to make it clear that I am speaking from the point of view of a librarian and a user of the information products and services, not as a Government employee.

As Thomas Paine once remarked, "These are the times that try men's souls." The souls of managers of Federal information services and information centers are indeed being tried. Generally speaking, these organizations are suffering reductions in budgets and staffing—usually more substantial reductions than most other components of the parent organization. At the same time, the Office of Management and Budget has decreed that the Federal information services, such as those of DoD, NASA, and the AEC, must recover part of the cost of providing information products and services. For example, some of these or-

ganizations are arranging with NTIS to substantially raise the prices for their products and services. Part of the increase will be credited to the issuing agency to help it comply with the OMB decree. I am not singling out NTIS as the culprit for the information services are investigating every possible source of raising revenue including charging for publications they used to give away. The irony of the OMB decree is that the cost-recovery policy is causing the Federal libraries to pay substantially higher prices for information products and services produced by Federal agencies.

It appears that the countervailing trends of reduced budgets and staffing of Federal information organizations on the one hand and increased pricing for Federal information products and services on the other would create a set of circumstances encouraging the development of a cooperative program between the Government organizations and private industry. It seems a reasonable solution would be to have the Government organizations concentrate on using available staff to produce the products and services and for industry to market them (and, hopefully, make some money) while paying royalties to the agencies to keep OMB happy. However, I see little evidence to indicate that such a cooperative effort can take place on a substantial scale.

A few reasons for this feeling follow. Generally, Federal agencies are required to have publications printed by GPO or one of its contract printers and sold by the Superintendent of Documents or made available through NTIS. To have them marketed by a commercial publisher requires a waiver from the Joint Committee on Printing. The publishing output of the Government, thus, is almost entirely sold to the public by these two organizations. Government regulations make it difficult for industry to assume a publishing role for Federal information products and services.

These other factors which add to the problem: the limited market for some information products and services produced by the Government, the difficulty of obtaining an exclusive and/or long term contractual arrangement to market a product or service, and a lack of aggressiveness by industry in pressing Congress to change some of the regulations.

The only real opportunities for industry seem to be in identifying a needed product or service that is not being provided, such as those developed by the Congressional Information Service, or taking over a product or service that the Government is forced to discontinue. If the emasculation of the Federal information services continues, more of the latter type of opportunity may become available. A related problem is that no source in the Government knows all of the products and services being produced. Industry has even more difficulty in finding out what is happening. I am sure that the souls of managers in the information industry who are interested in marketing Federal information products and services must be troubled.

The souls of library managers also are being tried. It is an unfortunate fact of life for libraries that, whether things continue as they are or industry's role increases, libraries cannot win. They too are suffering reduced or stable budgets while the costs of the publications and services soar, both Government and commercially produced. They too are suffering from reduced staffing while the demands placed on them for products and services are not decreasing or, perhaps, may be increasing. Frequently, libraries are caught in the middle between management which views them as prime candidates for reducing costs and staffing and the professional staff which cannot understand why libraries do not support them properly.

I have covered only a few of the problems involved with industry's role in marketing Federal information products and services. Each of the participants takes a very parochial view of any situation and is unwilling or unable to assess the total system dispassionately. Therefore, I do not see much chance of the interested parties getting together to work out a useful, rational solution. Each participant is too busy protecting his

vested interests. To be realistic, I cannot visualize the circumstances that would lead to a greatly expanded role for industry in the immediate future.

Limited Access Documents

Moderator Stevens continued. Limited access documents is a subject of great interest in Washington right now. The pen is mightier than the sword. The shredder is more powerful than the verbal denial. Walter Christensen's concern is less with political documents and more with the practical documents, which are your concern in furnishing information for the needs of the clientele you serve.

Walter "Chris" Christensen,* Director of Technical Information, Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, U.S. Department of Defense, addressed his remarks to the above topic. However, since he requested that his remarks be "off the record" his talk is omitted here.

THOMAS

Interagency Agreements

The talk on interagency agreements, prepared by Sarah Thomas, Chief, Library Systems Branch, Management and Organization Division, U.S. Environmental Agency (EPA), was presented by Morton Friedman, also with EPA, as follows:

Government agencies recognize the importance of information and the rights of users to easy access to information produced by or on behalf of the government. Government agencies are aware of the high costs of providing information and are attempting to cut these costs by resource sharing, avoiding duplication of effort, and the use of expertise where it exists. One technique is the interagency agreement.

An interagency agreement is a mutual understanding, arrangement or stipulation between or among two or more Federal agencies which pertains to a commitment of resources or delineation of responsibility. It provides for the procurement of service or support on a one-time or continuing basis, and is approved and signed by authorized representatives of each participating agency.

Interagency agreements are authorized under the Economy Act of 1932, Title VI, which provides that "any executive department or independent establishment of the Government . . . may place orders with any other such department . . . or office for materials, supplies, equipment, work or services. . . ." It further provides that payment for services may be made in advance or upon the furnishing or performance thereof. Orders are permitted where work cannot be more conveniently or more cheaply performed by private agencies. Funds advanced to special working funds "remain available until expended" and are not subject to year-end restraints.

Most of us share similar problems in program planning and development and general operations related to the provision of library and information services. These problems often result from economic constraints, either in no-growth or reduced budget situations; from personnel shortages either in terms of actual numbers or qualifications and capabilities of staff; and from bureaucratic problems associated with the letting and administration of contracts. As in many other types of libraries and information centers, those in government are faced with cutbacks in money and personnel at a time when the volume of information available is increasing and the demands by users for additional specialized services are growing at an even greater rate.

* Author's note: Mr. Christensen's position of Director of Technical Information was phased out the end of July. He is now with an Energy Task Group in DoD.

The use of interagency agreements, while heavily used in other areas of government organizations, may prove to be just as useful to libraries and information centers in meeting and solving some of these problems just mentioned, especially in making use of personnel with specific capabilities wherever they may exist in government.

In library and information science activities, several areas are particularly suited to the use of interagency agreements. These include: translations, report processing, photoduplication, microfilming, administrative support and information center input and servicing. I will touch on a few of these by using examples from EPA's Interagency Agreements. Products generated from any of these agreements are made available widely.

Translations represent one of the specialized areas of library service which are particularly suited to interagency agreements. No one library is likely to be able to have on its staff personnel with capabilities in all the languages required during the course of a year's operations. EPA solved this problem by the use of interagency agreements with the Department of State for non-technical translations, with the Joint Publications Research Service, Department of Commerce for technical translations, and with the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress for English language abstracting of materials received under the Agency's various inter-governmental foreign document exchange programs.

When EPA was formed by pulling together a number of environmentally related offices from various government activities, there was no inventory of Agency publications. Manpower was not available to create such an inventory or catalog the reports individually in each of the libraries. An interagency agreement was drawn up with NTIS to provide an EPA *Reports Bibilography* to include all EPA and its former agencies' reports through Apr 1, 1973. NTIS agreed to search their files by corporate author and provide EPA with a list of reports already in the NTIS collection. Each of the EPA libraries checked this listing against their collections and provided any reports not included. Bibliographic entries, abstracts and indexing was carried out by NTIS staff and added to their system. A computer tape on the EPA collection will be provided to EPA for specialized reports and retrieval and the printed bibliography will be available in early FY 74. In addition to the transfer of funds to NTIS, EPA agree to revamp category 68 —environmental pollution and control —to reflect more accurately the subject covered by problems in this area. A number of representatives of other government agencies and private organizations were asked to assist in the development of category 68 and the recommended structure was accepted by NTIS and is now in use.

EPA has an overall interagency agreement with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for administrative support of our College, Alaska Laboratory. This agreement includes the provision of library services.

An interagency agreement with the National Library of Medicine provides all EPA staff with MEDLINE searches through the Central Technical Library in Cincinnati.

An interagency agreement between EPA and the Department of Interior provides support for centers of competence feeding information into the Water Resources Scientific Information Center.

These are a few examples of the use made of interagency agreements by EPA in improving our information programs.

More use of interagency agreements by libraries and information centers should speed up many services to our users, make new services possible, permit more standardization and compatibility in systems, and by making better use of resources government-wide, make more and better information available to those who need it.

Questions and Answers

Q. In view of the government's policy of holding down the rate of inflation, how does the National Technical Infor-

mation Service justify the approximately 55% increase in the cost of requested microfiche documents? Is this not an unreasonable jump?

A. (Knox) Reasonable depends, of course, on whose reason you are talking about. The Cost of Living Council and the Price Board were consulted, right after the Phase I complete freeze took place, about the conflicting requirements that we had to obey—the law which said we had to be self-sustaining and their price increases that were allowed. The Price Board studied our requests for a long time. There are other government agencies also in our situation. The Price Board ended up with a regulation that said the prices of government products and services are exempt from all guidelines.

Q. Why cannot we have the option of First Class mail and telephone orders?

A. (Darling) At the present time, we are mailing the majority of our publications as fourth class special book rate. That is the cheapest postage rate that is afforded to us that we can pass on to the customer. On any periodical or subscription service, where the originating agency feels that it is necessary that their publication be transmitted to the customer by first class mail, we have honored all such requests of originating agencies. But, to arbitrarily provide for either first class or fourth class special book rate on any given order, merely because it was placed over the phone, I do not think we can give a choice. It would have to be one way or the other.

A. (Knox) You may recall I mentioned that TELEX and phone give us, for the first time, the capability of responding as was requested. Within 2 or 3 months we will be announcing as a regular NTIS feature a special rush, expedited service that you can designate on your order, and you will get it, automatically, at a higher price.

Q. Why are so many reports being announced more than once in GRA? The identical report with different PB numbers?

A. (Knox) We do "dupe" checking on every item that comes in. The only thing I can say is we do not do a good enough job. If anyone has specific duplicates that they could give us, it would help us trace down the problems in our system.

Q. Mr. Darling, is there a possibility that hard copy will eventually be phased out and replaced entirely by film or fiche?

A. (Darling) The only way I can answer that is I do not think I will live long enough to see it. I do not think any group in this room collectively would live long enough to see that happen.

Q. Why not destroy all of the orders prior to January 1973, process your current orders more promptly and put the responsibility for reordering on each of the users? Or, is it the loss of revenue by the Superintendent of Documents that is the real problem?

A. (Darling) That is a several-part question. First, all orders that we had identified or characterized as old orders, those orders received in our office in calendar year 1972, our schedule called for them to be completed, packaged and mailed on or before March 31. That was done. If anyone has an outstanding order prior to that date, I do not have it. It is that simple. We have been concentrating on the orders from January 1 forward. As far as the revenue is concerned, you know the first thing we do with your money is send it to the Treasury. When a letter comes in with a remittance, it is immediately opened by a group other than mine. Remittances are removed and they are deposited to the United States Treasury within 48 hours.

Q. How long does it take on the average to mail out a requested recent document which is ordered by PB or AD number, after receipt of that order?

A. (Knox) Shelf stock, meaning if we have it on hand, takes an average of two days, whether it is in hard copy or microfiche. If the item needs printing, either paper copy or microfiche, it seems to add ten days to the order processing cycle. If the item is very large, or if we think we are going to need several hundred copies, it may have to go to the GPO downtown. If that happens, we have said goodbye to it for three months. If we have it, it

should take two days. We have also not matched our announcement routine with the availability of stock. We actually have announced things before we had stock. We are trying to make sure this does not happen anymore.

Q. Is the *List of Classes Available for Selection by Depository Libraries* available in machine readable form?

A. (Darling) It is not at this moment. It was just revised through Jun 30. It will still be just printed copy. There is a study underway to make it machine readable copy.

Q. Does APTIC Program use any quality control on microfiche disseminated to organizations under contract to EPA?

A. (Friedman) No.

Q. Mr. Knox, how are documents selected to be sold? For example, translations. Not all translations deposited are sold by NTIS. How do government agencies distribute information about their agency's translations? Are they made available from any source? Related question says, why are not all translations sent to the National Translation Center for indexing, since GRA does not include source information in the indexes?

A. (Knox) We have recently given some thought to this very question. One of the leading members of SLA raised the issue with us not too long ago. The suggestion was, since the National Translation Center had been cut by having its funding withdrawn by NSF, that this was the time for NTIS to come to the rescue with its money. Of course, we could raise the prices of all of our products and come up with enough money to subsidize the National Translation Center, but I am not going to be the one to do that. NTIS is obligated by interagency agreements, such as the one we have with DoD and others. We announce translations which those agencies have prepared for their use. We can no more give that responsibility to the National Translation Center than we could some of the other responsibilities we have agreed to undertake for contributing agencies. So, NTIS announces a lot of government translations, some of which are available from NTIS and some of which are not.

A. (Friedman) The Environmental Protection Agency has a new publication coming out that is a joint effort between the Library Systems Branch and our Office of International Affairs. I think if you get my name or Sarah Thomas' name in the directory and write to either of us, we will put you on the distribution list. This has abstracts only. It is a monthly and it averages about 30 pages a month. It will increase substantially in the near future.

A. (Christensen) The Department of Defense is the biggest supporter of translations. About three years ago, funds were cut off to the Library of Congress to do these translations. Even though these may appear in the open literature, translated by DoD they are marked "U.S. Government Only." Therefore, only DDC users can get them. The Department of State and our Department of Internal Security Affairs feel that we need to protect the fact that we are translating these documents.

Q. Can there not be a central office to release documents which are still limited after the originator has left the government service? We are faced with the problem of tracing those originators who have left service, to get things released.

A. (Christensen) I agree. That is one of the reasons we have asked that all Form 55 orders now be sent direct to DDC. There we will maintain a register of who the originating office was and if it is out of business, we will make arrangements to get the release.

Q. Information on GPO subscriptions is very important and so is certain other kinds of information. You have given us your own box number and Washington zip code. Would it be possible to publish a directory of those individuals within the GPO to whom librarians could turn in relation to other specific matters? Or, is there already such a directory that we do not know about?

A. (Darling) The only directory would be the GPO telephone directory. That would list everyone with his appropriate title, job, telephone number. We recently mailed out the first issue of what is entitled *Public Documents Highlights.*

This was designed at the suggestion of the Public Printer's Advisory Counsel for Depository Libraries. We are going to use this as a medium for announcing information that we feel would be of benefit or useful to the library community. I can, and I will make a note of it, incorporate such information which I think would be appropriate.

Q. Why does NTIS index and announce individual issues of the *Survey of Current Business,* the *National British Lending Library Bulletin,* and so on?

A. (Knox) It is probably because we thought the library community would like to have it that way. It would be possible for us to amend our actions, if our users want amendation. We are anxious to keep the volume of stuff that we turn out as low as possible. Printing costs are high. I would be grateful for any suggestions.

Q. Mr. Darling, will depository libraries eventually receive the GRA Cumulative Index for 1972 and the multiple year cumulative indexes? The person says he could not get a definitive answer from NTIS or GPO. One passes the buck to the other.

A. (Darling) I do not believe I can be responsive to it at the present time.

A. (Knox) The GRA Cumulative Index? Will it be sent to depository libraries? I would say no. Not at NTIS expense.

Conclusion

Throughout the meeting one had the feeling that many of the same points had been made before, that nothing really was new. In other words, the same old problems are still with us without answers—higher prices, slow service, systems in transition. However, if one listened more carefully, one could hear that improvements are being made, some of which were recommended by the users themselves.

NTIS has improved the graphic quality of its hard copy blowbacks from microfiche, with legible halftones. Printing errors have been cut tenfold. The formats of GRA and GRI were modeled largely by feedback from the library community. NTISearches have become more complete with the advent of an online search system. Control information added as check digits has cut down on the number of wrong reports sent out. A TELEX and telephone service soon will provide expedited shipment. A new customer bulletin (a user group suggestion) will keep customers informed of developments and trends in policies, products and services. The price for reports of less than five pages actually has been lowered.

GPO now has 21 bookstore outlets. The Philadelphia and Pueblo, Colorado, distribution centers are providing good service on items ordered from the *Selected List* and special announcement order forms. The microfiche availability file has been completed and is being used at 19 stations in the central office. (Still a problem: the file does not indicate when an item is temporarily out of stock.) This file shortly will be available to the library community, with an updating service. The new Public Printer has made the Public Documents Department his number one priority to "build a plan, get the necessary resources and arrange for the necessary corrective actions to get us back on course." A new customer bulletin will keep users informed of progress.

DoD limited documents now can be requested directly from the Defense Documentation Center, which will be responsible for obtaining the "release" from the issuing agency. (This was a user group recommendation.) DDC is saving the taxpayer $80 million a year on direct services.

EPA has interagency agreements that cut costs in several areas: compilation of EPA reports, translations, administrative support of the Alaska laboratory, MEDLINE searches, and feeding information into the Water Resources Scientific Information Center.

One can only conclude that the problems which are around year after year are the ones that are difficult to solve. The patchwork of overlapping jurisdictional responsibilities remains. Many decisions made at the agency level are

influenced by existing laws, budget constraints, and other intangible factors, such as survival of the agency or service. Policies are established to be cost effective rather than to improve the system. We have no grand design, within which interagency agreements, legislation, and service policies are developed to create an integrated and efficient national system for handling government documents and information services.

The agencies, however, are quite willing to make changes and establish policies to improve services for the users, if they are simple to institute. Large improvements come from an accumulation of many small ones. Users must continue to provide positive suggestions. Producers must continue to consider them thoughtfully and implement the change or explain the limiting constraints. This kind of user/producer cooperation can provide the foundation for the best possible design within today's practical world.

This paper was based on a meeting on "Government Information—Problems of the Present and Options for the Future" held Jun 12, 1973, during SLA's 64th Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, sponsored jointly by the Government Information Services Committee, the Aerospace Division, Documentation Division, Engineering Division, Military Librarians Division, Nuclear Science Division and Science and Technology Division.

Ruth S. Smith is head librarian, Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Virginia, and Chairman, SLA Government Information Services Committee (1973/74).

IFLA 1973

The 37th IFLA/FIAB Congress at the University of Grenoble (in St. Martin d'Heres, a suburb of Grenoble) was of special significance to SLA. For the first time since 1947 (when SLA first affiliated with IFLA), a sizable delegation represented SLA and participated in the work of IFLA's Committees, Sections and Subsections.

This report to the Association is an amalgam of the reports of: Mildred Mason (Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, Va.), Josephine R. Fang (Simmons College, School of Library Science, Boston, Mass.), Vivian S. Sessions (Director, Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science, CUNY), Margaret Cressaty (University of California, Irvine, Calif.), and Vivian D. Hewitt, SLA Alternate Representative to IFLA, 1970/74 (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, N.Y.). In addition, other SLA members also attended the Congress: Donald Wasson (SLA Representative to IFLA, 1972/73), Antonie L. Baker (1972/73 President, SLA European Chapter), Sue S. Brothers (Observer), Mary Laarsgard (Observer), Burton Lamkin (Committee on Statistics and Standardization) and Mary W. Wallis (1973/74 President, SLA European Chapter). For the first time an SLA President, Gilles Frappier, attended an IFLA Congress. SLA's Executive Director Frank E. McKenna was also in Grenoble.

Grenoble came to the attention of the world with the Winter Olympics in 1968. The newer parts of the city and its suburbs can be identified with the period of construction in preparation for the Olympics. The new campus of the University of Grenoble is also the result of the development of French university facilities by the national government. The campus has a backdrop of the rugged, ragged alpine Chaîne de Belledonne—reflected by the constructed mini-mountains on campus which also provide space for student forums.

The university libraries have been interestingly decentralized. For example, each functional, massive building, each with its own architectural features, houses one of the university library's sections: for example, Science, Medicine, Letters, Law, etc. La Section Science de la Bibliothèque Universitaire de Grenoble and the Amphitheater Louis Weil were the sites of the major IFLA sessions.

Universal Bibliographical Control

The general theme of the IFLA meeting was Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). The guiding principle for UBC is that the information on a book should be produced as completely and correctly as possible at the earliest date and in machine-readable form. Generally, this identification is to be the responsibility of the National Bibliographic agency in the country of origin.

Mildred Mason attended IFLA to present a paper on "U.S. Special Libraries and Universal Bibliographic Control." Because the Library of Congress functions as a national library in the U.S. for purposes of bibliographical control, her paper was confined to subject control of literature in specialized fields. Omitting comments on the major specialized bibliographical information networks (such as MEDLARS) she cited indexing and abstracting services expected not to be commonly known to librarians outside the U.S. These illustrated what special li-

Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Grenoble

	Sciences	*Medicine*	*Letters*	*Law*
Area (sq. ft.)	132,000	25,000	110,000	110,000
Stacks (linear ft.)	52,700	22,100	45,500	22,100
Volumes				
total	487,000	114,500	430,000	204,000
open stacks	190,000	14,000	36,000	57,000
Seats	2,100	388	650	925

brarianship can produce, but they had—at best—a relatively tenuous connection to the central concept of UBC.

Miss Mason has commented that SLA must have more members involved in the inner-workings of IFLA through its committee structure if SLA is to derive full benefits from the work of IFLA. Since UBC will be a central topic for years to come, it will be essential to have members on the IFLA Cataloging Committee who can correlate the major goals of national libraries with the contributions from special libraries.

Cataloging

Josephine Riss Fang represented SLA on the Cataloging Committee. Since 1972, there has been a permanent IFLA Cataloging Secretariat at the British Museum (London) with A. H. Chaplin, chairman, and D. Anderson, executive secretary. In two sessions, reports by E. Verona (Zagreb) on corporate headings, especially on the concept of corporate authorship, and H. Höhne (Leipzig) on the arrangement of entries of voluminous personal authors were discussed. In a resolution, financial support from Unesco for projects in the following areas was proposed: international coordination in the cataloging of nonbook material; application of cataloging-in-publication in countries at different stages of development; preparation of codes for the intellectual level and function of a work with consideration of existing codes. The importance of the committee's quarterly journal *International Cataloguing* (Jan/Mar 1972+) was reemphasized.

Section of Library Schools

Prof. Fang also attended the four sessions of the Section of Library Schools—a new Section organized in 1972, and based on the former Committee on Library Education. New officers are: L. Vladimirov (Vilnius, chairman); N. Sharify (New York, vice-chairman); H. P. Geh (Stuttgart, secretary). Discussions of the structure and work of the new Section (P. Kirkegaard, Copenhagen), proposals for a library training curriculum (H. P. Geh), and bibliography and information science in the library school curriculum (L. I. Vladimirov) resulted in recommendations of two studies: 1) A statistical survey of library education on a worldwide basis conducted by Frank Schick (Washington, D.C.) under a $10,000 Unesco grant; and 2) The feasibility of establishing standards for library education programs for comparative purposes. An earlier proposed study regarding the establishment of an international library school was again recommended.

Committee on Theory and Research

Prof. Vivian Sessions states that the original attraction for her participation at IFLA was the Committee on Theory and Research, since it seemed most appropriate to her position as director, Center for the Advancement of Library-Information Science, City University of New York. The first session was devoted to research on how many library schools have courses in comparative librarianship, a very worthwhile project, but not in keeping with the title of the committee as she had interpreted it.

Subsection on Social Sciences

She also participated in the Subsection on Social Sciences, and found the two sessions of that Subsection to be very congenial to her approaches to social science information. She reports that the Subsection is currently concentrating on economics, which is not surprising in view of the fact that its chairman, Derek A. Clarke, is at the British Library of Political and Economic Science. One project in progress is a directory of outstanding economics libraries. This directory undertaking was expanded at the Grenoble Meeting to include information resources and services from institutions outside the traditional library sponsorship. These would include computerized services, and to illustrate the point there was a presentation by the Institute of Scientific Information of its *Social Science Citation Index*. However, the Subsection is by no means vendor-oriented in terms of planning for future meetings, and there was general agreement that another paper on the ISI Index should be a scholarly evaluation.

The rest of the prepared papers were on bibliographic tools in the social sciences in the Socialist countries. The most interesting thing that emerged was a reaffirmation of what is already known: that there is no definitive area that can be called the social sciences. In many countries bibliographic tools in the social sciences include areas of the humanities that in the U.S. would fall outside of most interpretations of the social sciences. On the other hand, in terms of SLA Divisions, the IFLA Subsection also includes matters of interest to SLA's Business and Finance Division. It is expected that the Social Science Subsection program at the Nov 1974 meeting in Washington, D.C., will include some papers that should

be of interest to a broad range of SLA members. This would be especially true if the Subsection pursues some of the 1973 meeting plans to consider non-bibliographic information systems, such as the censuses in the U.S. and other countries.

Exchange of Publications

Margaret Cressaty participated in the work of IFLA's Committee on the Exchange of Publications. She notes that revision of Unesco's *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* was a most important topic of the Committee's meeting. Working groups have been appointed to perform this task. There are no members on these committees from the U.S. She feels that it is perhaps for this reason that "barter" exchange was not discussed. Such exchange is frequently used by American libraries when the requesting libraries cannot offer a comparable publication in exchange; "barter exchange" has been eagerly sought by libraries in countries with a low dollar balance.

Because the next IFLA Conference is to be in Washington, D.C., it would be appropriate for this Committee, or at least the exchange librarians from U.S. libraries, to meet with Mr. Collins of the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution to solve common problems.

Miss Cressaty's concern as a result of the IFLA Conference discussions is that the Library of Congress is attempting to secure data for the UBC alone. There was no mention of a Farmington-type Plan. It is true that the Farmington Plan was not always successful but many times libraries were most successful in augmenting their collections. Special libraries associated with companies with branches in foreign countries and with special subject interests would have the capability to secure publications and to satisfy their own specialized interests. An additional advantage is that these special libraries would have the opportunity to repay their obligations to other libraries, and furthermore they would be members of the team. Anyone who has worked on exchange knows how frustrating it is to receive no replies. Personnel at the company branches abroad would be more responsive and understanding of the requests for publications.

Medical Libraries

A Medical Libraries Subsection was proposed within the Section of Special Libraries. There are questions within both the Section and the IFLA Executive Board on whether an international federation requires a splintering of Sections into specialized Subsections.

Developing Countries

At IFLA in 1973 increasing numbers of representatives with skin colors other than white showed clearly that the bell has tolled for, perhaps the last time, the remaining dominance of IFLA's governance and procedures by the "gentlemen's club" of west European national librarians—an apparent remnant of IFLA's founding fathers in the 1920s. It has been noted—perhaps cynically, but perhaps factually—that the role of North American associations in IFLA has not really supported the practices of the so-called "gentlemen's club."

New black, brown, and yellow faces, as well as the colorful native garb worn by men and women both at daytime meetings and at the social functions in the evenings, emphasized these changes of the second half of the Twentieth Century.

Vivian D. Hewitt, SLA's Alternate Representative to IFLA, participated in the activities of the Working Group on Developing Countries. She was particularly pleased that Dr. Herman Liebaers' wish for a wider representation in IFLA membership, especially from developing countries, and first expressed by him at the 1971 IFLA General Council meeting in Liverpool, had become a reality in Grenoble. Compared to the 1972 Budapest meeting, the ranks of those from the Third World were swelled considerably (by both members and nonmembers). This was probably due to the Unesco-sponsored Round Table discussion on the Congress theme, Universal Bibliographical Control, held 22–25 August, and attended by invited participants from 25 French-speaking developing countries.

There were representatives to the Congress from Barbados, Tanzania, Dahomey, Jamaica, Mauritius, Burundi, Togo, Malaysia, North Viet Nam, Tunisia, as well as other less developed countries. However, few were present from Latin America.

It became evident during the week-long Congress that there seems to be a tendency toward fragmentation along geographical lines (the Mediterranean Group asking for recognition) as well as language lines—French-speaking Africa and English-speaking Africa. Cognizant of how divisive these factors can be, it was very articulate, very

astute Peter Chateh from the Cameroun, speaking English (although French is his native tongue), who pleaded for *unity* among all the developing countries in getting on with the business of solving the many problems so similar and common to them all.

The Working Group on Developing Countries is a hard-working no-nonsense Group whose chairman is J. S. Soosai (Malaysia) and consists solely of colleagues from developing countries. They are: D. Cornelius (Ghana), M. N. Nagaraj (India), F. O. Pala (Kenya) and M. E. Gill (Barbados). Michael Gill outlined the plans and projects of the Working Group at its open meeting. It hopes to issue a regular newsletter to disseminate the activities of the Group to the developing world. With a generous grant from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to further its program, it plans to: 1) commission articles to appear in journals of library associations in developing countries; 2) implement its National Bibliography project by holding a seminar dealing with the implementation of the ISBD rules by those libraries in developing countries which have already begun to produce a national bibliography; 3) publish the papers of the Sep 1972 East African Library Association IBY Conference, "Role of the Book in Development"; 4) prepare and publish cataloging rules for Southeast Asian names; and 5) establish standards of provision for new university libraries in developing areas. Ambitious plans—all which will be developed in due course by this energetic and competent group of librarians.

. . . And Other Activities

Evening social functions once again surpassed any concepts of U.S. government funds available for entertainment purposes at international meetings. A reception at the new modernistic City Hall of Grenoble, and a reception in the Préfecture and its gardens were only preliminaries to the lavish reception by l'Association des bibliothècaires français at the Musée Dauphinois (formerly Sainte Marie d'en Haut). Although buses moved the participants from their hotels to the foot of the "mountain," the hosts had apparently not thought of the breathlessness of middle-aged librarians climbing 189 steps —or was it 199 steps? The frequent rest stops underlined the need for young blood and young ideas at the international level just as has been belatedly recognized for associations in the U.S. and Canada.

The concept of "representative participation" as is recognized in the North American continent, or in the UN for that matter, still continues to elude the IFLA "establishment"—in spite of IFLA's continuing needs for increased dues income—now assessed in proportion to each nation's contributions to Unesco.

The continually "Closed Sessions" of the IFLA Executive Board and those of the Standing Advisory Committees of the Sections and Committees continue to be suggestive of "Big Brother" and "1984." Especially distasteful to members with personal experience with "representative participation" is the continuing "establishment" control of nominees recommended for election to the Executive Board through the device of a Consultative Committee some of whose members no longer represent a member association. The revision of the IFLA Statutes (i.e., Bylaws) is long overdue.

The Friday of the IFLA week in Grenoble is traditionally devoted to tours. Mercifully, many of the tours did not involve library visits. But, unmercifully, the day-long tours to Chamonix and Mont Blanc had been left in the control of *librarians*. The 7:00 AM departure from the hotels was prompt and on time, but the *regroupment* by "languages" for each bus at the University delayed the departure until 8:45 AM. A supposedly "English-speaking" bus turned into a "Spanish-speaking" bus with Yugoslav-, English- and Spanish-speaking occupants but no Spanish translator. Nice weather for a pleasant outing, but only 20 minutes over the glacier at Chamonix; no time to take the funicular to the top of Mont Blanc, a belated lunch at 3:30 PM and a still more belated return to Grenoble at 10:00 PM. There was a suggestion that a 15-hour day for a 20-minute goal had certain similarities to some SLA Conference events—without the multilingual participants.

An outstanding part of the IFLA Congress was the display of the most beautiful manuscripts in the Grenoble Municipal Library. Treasures were displayed for maximum convenience of the viewer.

Newly elected officers of the IFLA Section of Special Libraries for three-year terms are: President—Mme. Elena Savova (director, Central State Library, Bucharest, Rumania); and Vice-President—Mme. Genevieve Feuillebois (l'Observatoire, 61, Ave de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France).

CHAPTERS & DIVISIONS

Colorado—The Chapter met Sep 24 at Denver Public Library. A tour of the facilities was featured.

Colorado, Rio Grande—The Chapters' 1973 Joint Colloquium was held Oct 12–14 at Bishop's Lodge, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The topic considered was "It's the Law! Legal Resources for the Non-Law Librarian." Speakers included Ann Bingaman (assistant professor of law, University of New Mexico), Marian Boner (Texas State Law librarian), Al Coco (law librarian, University of Denver School of Law), and Peyton Neale (law librarian, Washington and Lee University).

Dayton—A dinner meeting and tour of the Ohio State University's new Health Sciences Library was held Oct 1.

European—The Chapter met Apr 5–6 to discuss Chapter history and objectives and organization. Mary Zarb, librarian, World Intellectual Property Organization, discussed the library and its functions concerning the protection of international properties such as copyrights, trademarks, etc.

Greater St. Louis—The Chapter held a one-day seminar on "Food and the Consumer—Basics and Sources" on Oct 13.

Hudson Valley—This new Chapter met Oct 18 to hear presentations on interlibrary cooperative services by representatives from METRO, NYSILL, Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, and the New York and New Jersey Regional Medical Library.

Minnesota—"Centers for Computerized Search Services" was the theme of the Chapter's Sep 12 joint meeting with ASIS. Four members of ASIDIC (Association of Scientific Information Dissemination Centers) spoke to the topic: Bruce Briggs (UCLA), Donald Hillman (Lehigh University), Margaret Park (University of Georgia) and Peter Schipma (IIT Research Institute).

"The World of Information" was the subject of the Chapter's Oct 9 joint meeting with ASIS. SLA President-Elect Edythe Moore and ASIS President-Elect Herbert White discussed their views on current trends in the field of information.

New York—An all-day meeting on "Libraries, Information and the Environment" was held Oct 12 jointly with ASIS. Speakers discussed the Environmental Data Service and Environmental law, and international dimensions of environmental information and education.

New York, Business and Finance Group—The Group met Sep 25 to hear Robert Sack (partner and director of technical services, Touche Ross) discuss current problems in the accounting field.

New York, Documentation Group—On Nov 1, Peter Urbach (deputy director, NTIS) discussed information services.

New York, Geography and Map Group—Dr. Sarah K. Myers (editor of *Geographical Review*) addressed the Group Sep 20 on the topic of "Urbanization and South American Indians."

New York, Publishing Group—"Women in Publishing" was the topic of the Group's Oct 2 meeting.

New York, Social Science Group—William Diebold, Jr. (senior research fellow, Council on Foreign Relations) addressed the Group Sep 19 on "From Here to Where? Changing Place of the United States in the World Economy."

New York, Technical Sciences—A panel of representatives discussed problems and possible solutions in the field of scientific and technical book publishing at the Group's Sep 17 meeting.

Philadelphia—The Chapter has just completed the 13th edition of the Directory of Libraries and Information Sources in the Philadelphia Area. Copies are available for $8.00 from Philadelphia Chapter, SLA, Hamilton Motor Inn, Apt. F-401, 39th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Southern California—"The University as a Community Resource" was discussed at the Chapter's Sep 26 dinner meeting by Johanna F. Tallman (California Institute of Technology), Roy L. Kidman (Univ. Southern California) and Everett T. Moore (UCLA).

Toronto—The Chapter's Sep 20 dinner meeting featured a panel discussion on "Reflections of Conference Attendees."

The Chapter's Oct 17 dinner meeting featured planning discussions for the 1974 SLA Conference. President-Elect Edythe Moore visited the Chapter.

University of Oregon/SLA Student Group—The Group published *A Directory of Community Information Resources* and the text of the John Cotton Dana lecture presented at the school by Mark Baer. These two attractive publications are available by request to Vince Penta, president of the Student Group. Send a stamped ($.24) self-addressed 7½" × 10½" envelope.

Upstate New York—On Sep 29 the Chapter toured the new Albany Medical College Library and saw a slide presentation on the *New York Times* Information Bank.

Virginia—The Chapter has a unique money-making project. Bette Dillehay, president, has prepared a pamphlet of her personal evaluations of Richmond restaurants. The booklet is for sale at local bookstores.

The Chapter met Sep 28 to hear Barbara Lunquist (Science Information Exchange) discuss "Professional Accessibility."

SLA President Gilles Frappier visited the Chapter at its Oct 19 meeting in Williamsburg.

Washington, D.C.—The Chapter's Oct 18 meeting featured SLA President Gilles Frappier as speaker.

Washington, D.C., Military Group—Dr. Thomas Belden (chief librarian, U.S. Air Force) considered "Pearl Harbor: A Study in the Failure in Human Communications" at the Group's Oct 10 meeting.

SLA Host to Japanese Librarians

Seven librarians belonging to SenToKyo (Special Libraries Association, Japan) visited several cities in the United States as part of a tour of American and European libraries. On Sep 12 the librarians, led by Rokuzo Kato (director, Division for Interlibrary Services, National Diet Library, and executive director, SenToKyo), visited the SLA New York Office. The other members of the delegation were Yoki Abe (deputy director, Japan Development Bank Library), Masami Ishikawa (deputy director, Federation of Economic Organizations Library Department), Prof. Yataro Ishizuka (librarian, Aoba Gakwen Junior College), Chieo Kita (manager, Ebara Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Engineering Administration Dept., Administration Section), Kiyoka Koizumi (National Diet Library, Division for Interlibrary Services, Library Co-operation Section), and Mitsuaki Toda (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., Business Research Dept.).

SLA Chapters in the cities they visited extended hospitality and arranged library tours for the Japanese librarians. Besides the New York Chapter, the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter, the Boston Chapter and the Washington, D.C. Chapter welcomed the delegation.

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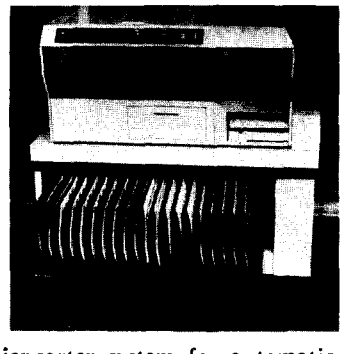

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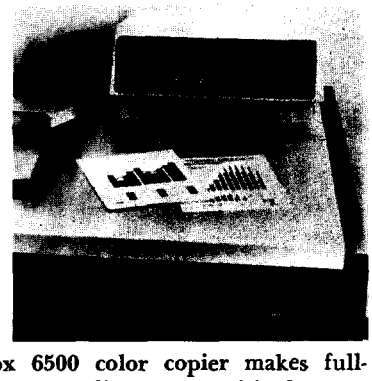

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HAVE YOU HEARD ?

Information in Australia

The Scientific and Technological Information Services Enquiry Committee (STISEC), Australia, has recommended that the Australian government establish a national scientific and technological information authority to cost $3.5 million to establish in its first three years and $2.5 million annually thereafter. The authority would advise on and promote development of scientific and technological library and information services in Australia. Copies of the report are available free on application to the National Library of Australia, Canberra.

Human Environment Documents

The 403 documents submitted to the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972) are now available in microform or paper. A copy of the catalog may be obtained free from Unipub, Inc., Box 433, Murray Hill Station, N.Y. 10016.

CODATA Proceedings

Proceedings of the 3rd International CODATA Conference on generation, compilation, evaluation and dissemination of data for science and technology (Le Creusot, France, Jun 26–30, 1972) are available from CODATA, 19 Westendstrasse, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Fed. Rep. The cost in the U.S. is $12.00.

Be a Pathfinder!

The M.I.T.—Addison-Wesley Pathfinder program is seeking interested subject librarians as editors and/or compilers to help prepare "Library Pathfinders." These are introductory checklists of selected references on a specific research topic and are published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. For information: Carole Schildhauer, M.I.T. Pathfinder Office, Rm. 10–400, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Instructional Video Tapes

A series of video tapes explaining automated processing is available from the Kent State University Libraries. Prepared in conjunction with the university's television center, tape one focuses on the impact of automation on an academic library member of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). Tape two presents the OCLC cataloging system and explains bibliographic searching on the terminals. Tape three is a self-teaching device for those who wish to learn to operate the terminals, and is intended as a companion piece to the OCLC manuals now being published. Cost of tape one is $14.00; tape two is $35.00. The two can be purchased on one reel for $45.00. Cost of tape three will be announced. All tapes are ½" J Standard. Contact Jack W. Scott, Assistant Director, University Libraries, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

New York Journal

New York Affairs is a new and attractive quarterly nonprofit, nonpolitical journal devoted to the hard problems of the New York region. For information: New York Affairs, 25 West 45th St., N.Y. 10036.

Library Security

Burns Security Institute (Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510) has prepared a 40-page report titled "National Survey on Library Security." Problems identified include book theft, disorderly conduct, mutilation. Questionnaires received from 255 library directors provide the basis for the survey.

Business Literature On-Line

System Development Corp. (2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406) has introduced an on-line bibliographic search service of business literature developed from a data base of 280 business periodicals. SDC/INFORM is available on an international basis.

Census Data Finder

The 1970 *Census Data Finder* is a 52-page booklet with instructions for locating the best source for a desired tabulation from the reports and tapes released by the Census Bureau. Copies are available for $3.00 from Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data, Suite 900, 1601 North Kent St., Rosslyn, Va. 22209.

NTIS/American Express

Reports ordered from National Technical Information Service may now be charged on a customer's American Express credit card.

New SupDocs

Wellington H. Lewis, previously Commanding Officer of the Naval Publications and Forms Center (NPFC), Philadelphia, has been named Assistant Public Printer (Public Documents) and Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Lewis is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; he earned a master's degree in business administration at George Washington University and graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Environment Periodicals

Environmental Periodicals Bibliography is a bimonthly publication of the tables of contents pages, classified by subject area and indexed, of over 250 journals in the fields of environment and ecology. A cumulative annual index is provided. Specimen copies on request to International Academy, Riviera Campus, 2048 A.P.S., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103.

Trademark Information Searched

Automated Trademark searches are available from TCR Service, Inc. (2001 East Fourth St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92705), utilizing the data base of 750,000 trademark registrations and applications in the U.S. Patent Office. The cost for a search is $32.00.

Sixth-Year Certificate

The School of Library Service, Columbia University (New York), has instituted a sixth-year program leading to a Certificate in Advanced Librarianship, to replace its previous informal advanced study program. The program serves as an intermediate stage between the master's and doctor's degrees.

AFIPS Proceedings

The Proceedings of the 1973 National Computer Conference & Exposition are now available for $40 ($20 for prepaid orders from members of AFIPS constituent societies). Microfilm ($25) and microfiche ($10) copies are also available. AFIPS, 210 Summit Ave., Montvale, N.J. 07645.

Congress on Microfiche

The *CIS/92nd Congress Bills on Microfiche* is a collection of all House and Senate bills and resolutions introduced during the 92nd Congress (1971/72). The publisher is also planning to make available similar collections for earlier and future Congresses. For information: George A. Pughe, Jr., Congressional Information Service, 600 Montgomery Bldg., Bethesda, Md. 20014.

LC on Science

The 6th edition of the Library of Congress *Classification, Class Q, Science* is now available. Although not a complete revision, it does incorporate changes and additions adopted since 1970. The 415-page volume may be obtained for $9.00 from Card Division, Library of Congress, Bldg. 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C.

Russian Scientific Papers Available

Because of delays in publishing scientific papers in the USSR, manuscripts have been deposited with the All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI). Britain's National Lending Library has placed a standing order for copies of all VINITI papers and will make available microfilm copies or xerographic enlargements of the papers through the library's usual services.

Technical Education

Technical Education Reporter is a new bimonthly journal designed to provide information on the trends and new programs in technician and specialist education. The journal, published by Technical Education Research Centers, Inc. (TERC), may be ordered from Technical Education Reporter, 44 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 for $70 per year.

International Library Science

The School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio 44106) has developed several educational programs in information science and library automation for an international audience. The curriculum includes non-degree programs as well as both master's and doctorate degree programs.

Ringer Named Register of Copyrights

After much controversy and legal action, Barbara Ringer has been appointed to the position of Register of Copyrights by L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress. Since May 1972 she has been director of the Copyright Division, Unesco, Paris. Before that appointment she had spent all her professional career in LC's Copyright Office.

COMING EVENTS

Nov 28–30. Seminar on using information sources and services . . . at Pratt Manhattan Center, N.Y. For details: National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services, 3401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

Nov 29–Dec 1. Workshop on Personnel Management . . . at The Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas. Sponsored by Continuing Education Committee, Texas Chapter, SLA. For information: Dr. Paul Kruse, North Texas State University, Box 13456, Denton, Tex. 76203.

1974

Jan 5–8. National Audio-Visual Association (NAVA), convention and exhibit . . . in Miami Beach. For information: James P. Thompson, NAVA, 3150 Spring St., Fairfax, Va. 22030.

Jan 15. Inspection and Quality Control of Microfilm, workshop . . . in Houston, Texas. Tuition $100 non-members; $70 members. Contact National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. To be repeated Mar 14, Anaheim, Calif.; May 6, Boston, Mass.

Jan 16–18. National Microfilm Association (NMA) mid-winter meeting . . . at Regency Hyatt Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information: Conference Director, NMA, Suite 1101, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Jan 18–19. Micrographics for Librarians Seminar . . . in Houston, Texas. Tuition $45. Contact National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. To be repeated Mar 1–2, Washington, D.C.

Jan 24–25. Symposium on management of data elements in information processing . . . at National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Md. For information: Mrs. Hazel McEwen, Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology (tel.: 301/921–3551).

Mar 26–28. Texas Library Association . . . at Convention Center, San Antonio. Contact: Joe F. Dahlstrom, San Antonio Public Library, San Antonio, Tex. 78205.

Apr 5. Rutgers Library School Alumni-Faculty Symposium . . . at Rutgers Labor Management Institute Auditorium, New Brunswick, N.J. Contact: George Lukac, Dept. of Alumni Relations (tel. 201/247–1766, ext. 6695).

Apr 28–May 1. 11th Annual Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing . . . at Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Champaign. Theme: "The Application of Minicomputers to Library and Related Problems." For information: Leonard E. Sigler, Clinic Supervisor, 116 Illini Hall, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

May 20–31. Advanced Study Institute on the Application of Scientific Management and Evaluation Techniques in the Optimization of Information Centres in Science and Technology . . . in Athens. Joint directors: F. W. Lancaster (Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801) and C. W. Cleverdon (Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK430A1, England). Closing date for application is Jan 31, 1974.

REVIEWS

Management Information Systems. T. M. Thornton, ed., with an introduction by Dr. J. C. Emery. Time-Sharing Information Services, Inc., 3401 Science Center, Philadelphia 19104, 1972.

This book describes 56 management information systems presently available to prospective time-sharing computer users. An introductory overview presents a short sketch of the philosophy behind the development of these systems and a guide to their selection and use. This is followed by page-length narrative descriptions of each system and its potential applications. The descriptions are complete, concise, and do not require special knowledge to comprehend. Names of individuals to contact for additional information are included with the descriptions, and an alphabetical list is provided at the end of the book.

Indexes by computer model and by programming language, both of primary importance, are included. However, the lack of an "applications" index is surprising. In the reviewer's opinion, such an index would greatly enhance the utility of the compilation.

The book is recommended for business libraries in organizations concerned with computerized business data processing and for individuals and groups directly involved with these functions.

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Information Systems. Vickery, B. C. London, Butterworths, 1973. 350p. $18.00 (Distributed in the USA by Shoe String Press.)

The dust jacket suggests that this book "is a successor to the author's *On Retrieval System Theory* (second edition, 1965)." However, there is nothing in the text of the book which confirms the note on the dust jacket. Again on the dust jacket, there is an advertisement for the second edition of *On Retrieval System Theory*. Is this another case of the right hand not telling the left hand what the score is?

I have not read *On Retrieval System Theory* and therefore cannot make any comparisons of it to Vickery's other books. I have read Vickery's *Techniques of Information Retrieval* (1970) and reviewed that book. My review said that I did not have to "qualify a recommendation" for it. I do not feel the same way about *Information Systems*.

Information Systems seemed to me to be a series of definitions. I find definitions are fine in their place, but half a book of definitions bore me. There is need to define what information systems are about, but I am not of the mind that we need to define them for over 150 pages. The definitions included the chapters on such topics as "communicating specialist information," "systems and their investigation," "information use," "components of information systems," "the retrieval subsystem," and the "analysis of processing."

In the following discussion of models, I think Vickery was still trying to define information systems. When Vickery began to discuss "the design of systems," he was beginning to provide material that might be useful. However, in this area, I believe Vickery was being too subjective. Perhaps it is not his fault, but the fault of the systems to be designed.

The latest Vickery book is the result of much effort. It is designed to try to fill about the same subject area as his earlier book *Techniques of Information Retrieval.*

I am a little disappointed with Vickery's *Information Systems*. I compared it mentally with his earlier book *Techniques of Information Retrieval* and expected the same level of achievement. I would rather recommend his earlier book. There are still worthwhile portions of *Information Systems* but when the reading time of a librarian is restricted, obtain the earlier book, *Techniques of Information Retrieval.*

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A Brief Guide to Sources of Metals Information. Hyslop, Marjorie R. Washington, D.C., Information Resources Press, 1973. xi, 180p.

For the metals librarian or information specialist, the temptation is to compare this volume to *Guide to Metallurgical Information,* Eleanor B. Gibson and Elizabeth W. Tapia, 2d ed., SLA Bibliography No. 3, New York: Special Libraries Association, 1965. These volumes are very different in format, somewhat disparate in coverage, and designed for different user groups.

The *Preface* of this volume describes its purpose and what it includes and excludes very clearly. Mrs. Hyslop says, "This book is addressed primarily to the metallurgist and may seem elementary to many librarians. . . ." The experiences of years of aiding working metallurgists has culminated in this most useful volume. The seven chapters cover: libraries and technical societies; abstracts, indexes, bibliographies, reviews; journals, books, translations, standards, patents; Federal agencies—who can use them and how; searching services and information centers; self-helps—what to do when you want to establish your own system; and who is

doing what in research. All information about a particular organization is concentrated in a seven-section directory section even though various components of an organization are referred to in the appropriate chapters. The Index lists titles of publications, names of organizations providing metallurgical information, metallurgical subjects covered, and types of information resources provided.

A Brief Guide . . . updates *Guide to Metallurgical Information* in areas of overlapping coverage, and in many cases refers the reader to the earlier volume for further references.

This later volume does not include foreign language sources and also excludes mining, production, statistics, and marketing.

The short introductory sections to each chapter are especially helpful to new librarians and to non-librarians in summarizing the types of information to be found, how the sources may be used, and, often, where and how to obtain specific types of literature.

It should be of great use to any metallurgist who wishes to collect his own literature and to the general librarian who has little working acquaintance with metals literature. For the working metals librarian, the directory section summarizes the purpose of each organization, its library holdings and services, publications, information retrieval service (if available), etc., a section I find most useful and helpful.

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Information Resources in the Environmental Sciences. Papers presented at the 18th Allerton Park Institute, November 12–15, 1972, edited by George S. Bonn, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, 1973, 238pp.

This book presents the papers which were given at the 18th Allerton Park Institute, sponsored by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, on information resources in the environmental sciences. It is, as the name implies, a series of discussions of the many information systems, centers, services, and activities in the area of the environmental sciences. The initial paper challenges librarians to become environmental activists, promoting a free flow of information which could result in better environmental decisions. The concluding paper reiterates this point by asking if environmental problems have reached a crisis stage, if the public is willing to pay the price to save the environment, and if environmental information is important enough for librarians to change traditional attitudes. The paper also points out that good librarians should be aware of emerging problem areas, identify relevant materials for those areas, select the appropriate materials and cooperate with other agencies for a total availability, organize the materials, help patrons find what they need, and inform patrons about relevant material of which they are not aware.

One paper discusses the Stockholm Conference (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment), its resolutions on environmental information; and the work of the United Nations in general in the area of the environment. International cooperation, of course, is the issue stressed. Another paper discusses the availability of federal support and funding for environmental programs, and mentions a few tips for those who seek such support.

Most of the remainder of the papers focus on listing and discussing specific environmental information sources. These include papers on federal governmental agencies and information centers, national information facilities, regional libraries, and state information centers. The papers on the first two topics list several environmental sources, including appendixes on federal government environmental activities, information centers and services, environmental libraries (general document and referral services), samples of government publications, directories and handbooks, user contacts, and Earth Resources Survey Program Browse File Locations, as well as a partial list of Compendex information centers, secondary publications, and secondary sources. These lists generally include addresses, plus some descriptive information. The latter two papers are in-depth discussions of a specific regional library and a specific state system. Both emphasize the importance of networks and cooperation.

Also included are papers on academic libraries and school libraries as users of environmental information sources in support of educational and research activities. The growth of environmental literature is demonstrated, and some examples of good elementary school materials are presented.

In addition, environmental information sources in professional societies and the private sector are listed. The first paper gives a detailed discussion of the activities and services of the American Chemical Society, while the second paper lists several sources such as directories, abstracting and indexing services, current awareness services, automated searches, data base producers and/or lenders, interactive systems, and service bureaus. Appendixes include lists of available directories, of abstracting and indexing services, information centers and systems and the services they offer, and environmental journals. Much descriptive information such as costs, addresses, and coverage is presented.

Moreover, another paper discusses the sources from other organizations such as environmental citizen action groups. Concerned groups of scientists and public law organizations are also presented in terms of their environmental information needs and the services they offer to others. It also mentions government, academic and professional sources that such groups can use.

Finally, three papers discuss selection and evaluation of environmental information resources, and collection development. Hints are given to help one cope with the tremendous volume of available information, and specific examples of selection tools are mentioned. The interdisciplinary, multi-user, multi-formated aspects of the environmental sciences literature are stressed. In addition, a sociological view is presented to add to the challenge to librarians to develop a collection which will help mankind restructure his social environment to save his physical environment.

The book as a whole is well-written and is an excellent tool for the student interested in learning about science information in general and environmental sciences information resources in particular. It is also quite useful to librarians who must try to cope with demands for such information; however, not enough detail is given in all cases for one to make selection decisions on using specific services. While the book does give an overview of the various information resources available, some of the lists do not discuss how the information systems work. However, this could be considered beyond the scope of the book. It clearly emphasizes documented information, to the detriment of discussing the handling of data gathered by satellite, aerial sensors, and earthbound scientists, of physical samples, of models, and of maps and charts.

All in all, the book is a good directory of environmental sciences information resources, in addition to the discussion of some important issues, such as librarians' increased activism.

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Interactive Bibliographic Systems. Proceedings of a Forum Held at Gaithersburg, Maryland, October 4–5, 1971, edited by Madeline B. Henderson. Oak Ridge, Tenn., U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1973. Available from NTIS as CONF–711010 for $7.60.

This is the second conference I have seen on the use of the interactive on-line computer. The first conference edited by F. W. Lancaster was entitled the *Applications of On-Line Computers to Library Problems* and my review of that conference appeared in the July issue of *Special Libraries.*

I feel that this conference has more to offer in the way of information about large-scale on-line developments. At least one of the systems described has over 700,000 items in its data base. The direction of the computer will be more and more toward the use of the on-line displays.

The first article in this conference by A. A. Del Frate outlines the problems librarians have in trying to sell the on-line AEC/RECON service to scientists and engineers. The problems associated with the initial introduction of an on-line system will in many cases determine how the system will be accepted as the system ages. With additional capabilities added on to an on-line system, the acceptance of the system may have problems. Many of the problems with a balky beginning turned some users away from a potentially useful tool.

It is my opinion that the on-line computer with the enormous data banks ready to produce retrospective searches on demand and capable of performing some of the current awareness function, has to be studied further to find its place in the scheme of information retrieval. For my purposes, I am defining information retrieval here as that process by which a research scientist acquires information in order to advance the state of the art.

This conference of the on-line computer system tended in a large measure to talk about the programming problems of the computer, some discussion of costs and also about the displays themselves. Many of the speakers were computer people. From my reading of this book, I felt that only the beginning speaker was a librarian who had the task of integrating an on-line system into a library function. The other speakers were still using the displays for experiments with computer programs or with the interaction between man and machine.

Stevens, in his paper on costs, states that for a large scale system the start-up cost for software would be $80,000 and the annual cost would be $300,000. These costs are presented for a data base that would have an input of 30,000 items a year. The costs for implementing an on-line system for a local need will not be small.

This conference left me with the feeling that the on-line computer with a huge data bank is not the answer to all the library problems. It is a tool which I am sure will find a place in the library world; but it is much too early to define what part of the library it will be able to assist effectively and efficiently. The speakers at this conference, in the main, feel the computer has the potential to be a significant aid to library work.

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PUBS

(73–18) **Documents of International Organisations:** A Bibliographic Handbook. Dimitrov, Th. D., ed. Chicago, Amer. Libr. Ass., 1973. xv,301p. $20.00 LC 73–9851 ISBN 0–8389–0159–X

Comprehensive bibliography emphasizing processing and control of documents of international organizations. Aimed at the library world, it covers the UN family and other international bodies. Features such as a directory, section on how to obtain publications of each organization, list of abbreviations and indexes, make this a most useful reference work. Mr. Dimitrov is Chief of the Processing Section, UN Library, Geneva.

(73–19) **Proceedings of the LARC Institute on Automated Circulation Systems.** Axford, H. William, ed. Tempe, Ariz., LARC Ass., 1973. iii,97p.

Verbatim proceedings emphasizing system in use at State University System of Florida. Includes some start-up problems, costs, required data, and other detailed information. Extensive appendixes.

(73–20) **National Security Affairs: A Guide to Information Sources.** Larson, Arthur D. Detroit, Gale Research, 1973. (Information Management Guide, No.27) iv,411p. $14.40 LC 70–184013

Citations of 3,822 books, articles and documents published since WW II. Divided into detailed subject headings with a key-word index. Larson, former director of the USIA, lists 65 periodicals, domestic and foreign national security organizations, and 118 U.S. libraries with significant holdings in this field.

(73–21) **Film Library Techniques: Principles of Administration.** Harrison, Helen P. N.Y., Hastings House, 1973. (Studies in Media Management) 277p. $16.50 LC 73–5615 ISBN 0–8038–2294–4

Concentrating on administration, also covers history and development, selection principles, staffing, layout, planning and economics. Concepts are easily applicable to U.S. Bibliography and index.

(73–22) **Translation Journals 1973.** Knul, Menno M. A., comp. Delft, Netherlands, European Translations Centre, 1973. iii,379p. $10.00 ISBN 90–70088–010 paper.

List of periodicals translated completely, selectively, or by abstracts, and multilingual publications. Indicates holdings of these periodicals by libraries in U.S. and Canada. Includes ordering information for translations.

(73–23) **Economics of Academic Libraries.** Baumol, William J. and Marcus, Matityahu. Prepared for Council on Library Resources by Mathematica, Inc. Washington, D.C., Amer. Council on Education, 1973. $6.00 LC 73–10244 ISBN 0–8268–1257–0

While limited in scope to academic libraries, many areas are in common with other types of libraries. Uses statistical data to gain insights into growth trends of variables and relationships between them. Includes formulas and procedure for growth projections and budget preparation.

(73–24) **Commonwealth Directory of Periodicals: A Guide to Scientific, Technical and Professional Periodicals Published in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth.** London, Commonwealth Secretariat, 1973. ix,157p. £2.50 ISBN 0–85092–062–0

Bibliographical list of 850 current journals including short descriptions. Arranged under 75 subject headings. Title index.

(73–25) **A Guide to Sources of Consumer Information.** Thomas, Sarah M. and Weddington, Bernadine. Washington, D.C., Information Resources Press, 1973. xi,177p.

First part includes published information with short annotations following bibliographic listing. Sample pages of a few periodicals reproduced. Second part lists governmental and private organizations and their services and publications. Index.

(73–26) **RECON Pilot Project.** Avram, Henriette D. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1972. vii,49p. $1.50. LC 72–7314 ISBN 0–8444–0034–3 GPO Stock No. 3000–00061

Final report. Aim of this pilot project was to determine problems involved in making bibliographic records available retrospectively in much the same way MARC is doing for currently cataloged monographs.

(73–27) **The Acquisition of Library Materials.** Ford, Stephen. Chicago, Amer. Libr. Ass., 1973. x,237p. $9.95. LC 73–9896 ISBN 0–8389–0145–X

Broad overview of acquisitions practice including foreign purchase, out-of-print material, reprints, microforms, government publications, gifts and exchanges, and automation. Intended as a library school textbook and conceptual manual. Glossary and index.

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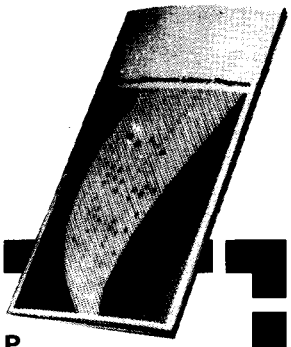

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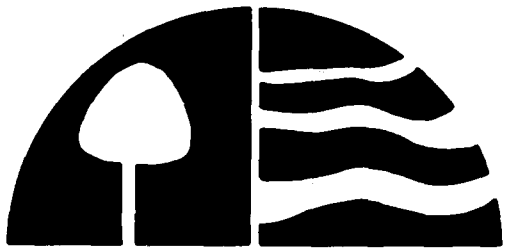

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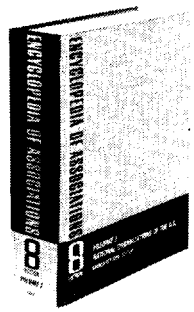

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