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A Survey of Chinese Libraries . . . Soviet Metallurgical Literature Sources and Engineering Libraries . . . Hungarian Technical Journals . . . A Japanese Special Library . . . ANNUAL INDEX

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INDEXED IN *Business Periodicals Index, Public Affairs Information Service, Library Literature, Business Methods Index* and *Library Science Abstracts.*

In Chinese Libraries

A. RAFIKOV, Deputy Director
Library, Academy of Sciences, USSR

IN DECEMBER 1958, at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic, a delegation of library workers of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR visited China. The delegation consisted of: N. B. Akhmedova, Director of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR; K. P. Alekseeva, the Scientific Secretary of the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; and the author of this paper. In the course of three weeks we visited over 20 libraries of various types in Peking, Nanking and Shanghai.

Our Chinese friends had devoted particular attention to the preparation of a program for our stay in their country. We became acquainted not only with the work of the libraries but also with monuments of culture and art; we visited theaters and museums, an industrial exhibit, industrial enterprises and agricultural communes. Everywhere we were treated as closest friends, and they made every effort to show us all their achievements without concealing their shortcomings.

In turn our Chinese colleagues asked that we tell them as much as possible about the Soviet Union. The numerous questions asked of us in personal conversations and after the papers we presented in the three cities reflected the tremendous interest of our friends in the work of the USSR libraries. Everywhere we went the people with whom we talked repeatedly pointed out how significant to them was the experience of Soviet libraries, and they expressed their gratitude for our help in supplying the Chinese libraries with Soviet publications.

It must be noted that tremendous work has been accomplished in a short period of time in the Chinese People's Republic, as a result of which a broad network of libraries has been established. Before the liberation of the country from the Japanese aggressors and the followers of Chiang Kai-shek, there were public libraries in only a few cities. But now not only in every city but in every plant, construction site and agricultural commune, a library has been established under the administration of the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Higher Education has many scholarly libraries. The special libraries of research institutions are subordinate to the corresponding ministries and administrations. The Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic has a great number of special libraries—totaling 113.

General Characteristics of Scholarly and Special Libraries

As a rule, the special libraries accumulate holdings strictly in accordance with the subject fields of the respective institutes they serve. Everywhere is seen a strenuous effort to make holdings available on a broad scale and to provide the best facilities possible for readers. The books are well housed, they have good bindings with gold inscriptions on the spines, and they are arranged in systematic order. When it is impossible to get some of the books and journals needed in the original, they are acquired in photocopies. In almost all the libraries of China can be seen the three required catalogs: author catalog, class catalog and title catalog. Sometimes subject catalogs are added. The books in each of these catalogs are, as a rule, arranged by language. Shelf-lists are seldom used. In most of the libraries, title and class catalogs are being maintained for journals.

Various methods are used to classify the publications. The classification system de-

Translated from *Bibliotekar'* (Librarian), (Moscow), no. 9, September 1959, p. 47-51, by the office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

vised by the Library of the Academy of Sciences of China is being used also in a number of the nonacademic libraries. In the mass libraries a classification system prepared by the Ministry of Culture is being used. Some libraries use the Universal Decimal Classification, adapted to Chinese libraries; others use the Soviet classification scheme edited by Z. N. Ambartsumian. The preparation of a uniform classification scheme is one of the primary tasks to be undertaken by Chinese libraries.

In addition to providing well-organized catalogs of their holdings, the libraries often hold exhibits of books and new journals.

In the public as well as some of the scholarly libraries, fairly large open access collections have been established. In the special scholarly libraries, the readers are also permitted to go to the stacks. Books may be requested by telephone. The Library of the Academy of Sciences of China delivers books to scholars at home, as well as microfilms and readers. In all scholarly libraries considerable attention is paid to the acquisition of reference books. Bibliographic service is rendered on personal request of library users and by letter and telephone.

To coordinate the work of the large scholarly libraries in ordering foreign literature, in the publishing of printed union catalogs and in the developing of bibliographic tools, a ten-member Council of Scientific Libraries has been established under the State Council. Another function of this Council is to determine the specialized subject matter of the holdings of scholarly libraries. Thus the Library of the Academy of Sciences devotes particular attention to the literature in natural sciences and technology, the Peking State Library to books on social sciences, etc.

In the acquisition of material for the scholarly libraries of China, the centralized international book exchange plays an important role. The Peking State Library exchanges books on behalf of 160 libraries in the country. The Library of the Academy of Sciences is the exchange center for the institutions of the Academy and has established contacts with 804 organizations in 52 countries.

Under the Council of Scientific Libraries, a special group of representatives of scholarly libraries has been established, which compiles printed union catalogs and a bibliography of foreign and Chinese publications available in the large libraries of China.

In order to give some idea of the work of the largest libraries in China, we shall briefly describe them.

Library of the Academy of Sciences

One of the largest libraries in the country is the Library of the Academy of Sciences. Its holdings have been estimated at 1,650,000 books, which includes 280,000 rare publications. The holdings of the 113 special libraries of Academy institutes and establishments comprise about 4,000,000 books. At present the holdings of the Academy of Sciences of China are close to 6,000,000, whereas originally there were only about 330,000.

Scholars take an active part in the acquisition activities of the central and the special libraries of the Academy. A special commission consisting of scientific workers reviews and approves lists of foreign literature to be ordered. Particular attention is devoted to periodical publications. For example, 6,200 journal subscriptions have been placed for the Central Library alone. Of these, 709 are Chinese journals and 527 are Russian. The Library of the Academy of Sciences receives over 200,000 copies of various publications annually. The processing of new acquisitions requires not more than three days. The literature is classified in the Processing Department. Registration is handled by the Department of Acquisitions, which is responsible also for international exchange. Custody is handled by the Service Department, which also conducts the reference and bibliographic work.

Permanent library users number 5,316, of which 62 per cent are scientific workers. There are 785 institutional borrowers; 128 of these are under the Academy. Over a

ten-month period in 1958, some 35,000 pieces were lent.

Books may be withdrawn for a month, journals for ten days. Loans are limited to ten books and six journals at a time. Publications are issued on interlibrary loan to academic institutions for a period of three months and to nonacademic for two weeks. Information on new foreign books received at the Library is announced in a monthly bulletin. The Service Department supplies bibliographic listings of various types, orally and in writing. Over a ten-month period in 1958, some 226 such references were given.

The librarian strives to achieve maximum efficiency in serving the readers. For example, the delivery of books to a reading room takes not more than 15 minutes; requests for interlibrary loan are filled the same day as received.

At the Library of the Academy of Sciences special short-term courses are offered to train personnel for the special libraries of the academic institutions.

Peking State Library

The largest and oldest library of China is the Peking State Library. It was established on the basis of the collections of the emperors of the Ming and Manchu dynasties. It became a public library as far back as 1912 but could be used only by well-dressed intellectuals. Only after the liberation of the country from the Japanese invaders and the followers of Chiang Kai-shek and the establishment of the People's Government did broad access to this oldest of book collections become possible. Radical changes took place in the work of the library. It became the center of the political training and education of the workers, and as such it is serving in the successful construction of socialism.

The published and manuscript collections of the Peking State Library amount to 5,300,000 volumes, in which the publications of China are richly represented. The Library receives one copy of each publication issued in the country. It receives large appropriations to purchase new and retrospective Chinese and foreign literature. Of particular value are its collections of rare books, manuscripts, wood engravings, collections of epitaphs and tracings of inscriptions from brass vessels of ancient and medieval China. Among these a special place is occupied by the greatest literary monument, the Chinese encyclopedia "Yung lo ta tien," which was issued 550 years ago in 11,095 volumes and contained 370,000,000 characters. In the Peking Library there are 214 of the 375 volumes that have been preserved in China. At present a reprint of this remarkable work is being prepared. Altogether there are 220,000 rare books and manuscripts in this Library.

One of the means by which the Peking Library acquires foreign literature is international exchange, in which 1,800 learned institutions and libraries in 90 countries participate. Of the 6,000 journals in the Library, more than 2,000 were obtained in this manner, 30 per cent of these from the Soviet Union. In 1958 the Library obtained 87,000 books and journals by international exchange and sent out more than 170,000.

The collections are arranged in a systematic order, except for the Russian literature, which is handled on a fixed location basis. The manuscript materials are kept in a special arrangement. New arrivals are generally processed in three days.

In China there is a slogan "Books for the Masses;" it is put into effect by supplying books not only in reading rooms and by individual and interlibrary loans but also through branch libraries at plants, factories, construction sites, agricultural communes and traveling libraries. In the capital alone, the Peking Library has nine large branches at higher educational institutions. Branch libraries have been opened in other cities of China also.

The Library has 12 specialized reading rooms with space for 600 readers. The circulation of books increases from year to year. Thus, while in 1957 readers borrowed 1,100,000 volumes, in 1958 this figure rose to 4,400,000.

The Peking Library is the center for providing guidance and assistance to other libraries. It publishes various guidance

aids, sends instructors to various localities and calls meetings and conferences. Under its direction over 100 libraries of the country are preparing a union catalog of Chinese and foreign literature on China, a union catalog of foreign literature available in the libraries of China and other catalogs. In addition, the Library is carrying out considerable mass educational work among the population of the capital by organizing lectures, presenting papers, book exhibits and so forth. By its active participation it is promoting the development of science and culture.

There are eight departments in the Peking Library:

1. Acquisition of Foreign and Chinese Literature.
2. Processing and Cataloging.
3. Service and Custody.
4. Rare Books, Manuscripts and Cartographic Material (published up to the 18th century in China and in other countries).
5. Reference and Bibliography.
6. Guidance. Its personnel provide advice to other libraries, prepare guidance aids for public libraries and edit bibliographic works for publication. In addition, the tasks of the department include issuing the bulletin of new accessions, preparing for publication of the journals *Library Science* and *Library Affairs* and conducting short-term courses for the training of library personnel.
7. International Exchange.
8. Administration. In addition to handling administrative matters this department conducts the work of the bindery and the photolaboratory.

There are 400 employees in this Library.

The Library impressed us with its sizeable collections and the extent of its many-sided activities.

Nanking Provincial Library

Another of the largest and oldest libraries in the Chinese People's Republic is the Nanking Provincial Library. It was established 50 years ago and up to April 1949 was considered the Central Library. At present it provides guidance to all the libraries of Kiangsu Province and has two branches. One of these serves the workers of the higher educational institutions and research institutions, the other the agricultural community.

Prior to the liberation, the Library's collections consisted of 500,000 books and journals, but by the end of 1958 its collections had risen to 2,600,000. The classical works are broadly represented in this Library, particularly in history, philosophy and literature. Soviet publications constitute a fairly sizeable collection, including approximately 400 journals from the USSR alone. In recent years first priority is given to publications in natural sciences.

There are ten reading rooms in the Library, three of which are reserved for scientific workers. In some of its reading rooms there is open access to collections.

In 1958 the Nanking Library provided 10,000 books and journals on interlibrary loan to 300 libraries. The number of readers is increasing year by year. In 1957 more than a million volumes were serviced to readers, while in 1958 this number had risen to three million.

The Nanking Library is administering the compilation of a union catalog of foreign scientific literature. (Participating in this work are 26 libraries located in various cities in China.) In addition it heads the work in the compilation of subject bibliographies and indexes.

In cooperation with other libraries of the city, the Nanking Provincial Library issues a monthly information bulletin on new foreign books received in the scholarly libraries in Nanking.

The Library conducts short-term courses to prepare personnel for scholarly and public libraries in Nanking and Kiangsu Provinces. During the past three years it has graduated 170 librarians. In addition, library workers are trained at one of the evening universities of Nanking where there is a library department with a three-year course.

Nanking University Central Library

The Central Library of the Nanking University was established in 1952 and has

a collection of 730,000 books and journals. In organization it differs from other libraries by having only two departments—Acquisition and Processing, and Service. Among its responsibilities are the acquisition and processing of books for libraries of the university departments. The Library is participating in the preparation of the union catalog of foreign journals.

This Library has introduced open access for readers to its holdings of periodicals, political publications and belles-lettres. All the collections are cataloged.

The reading room of the Central Library will accommodate 400 readers. Recently the students within a few months constructed from bamboo another reading room for themselves with space for 370.

Shanghai City Library

Of considerable interest also is the experience of the Shanghai City Library. It was established on June 22, 1952, on the basis of the collections of two libraries: the Library of Periodicals and the Library of Social Sciences. The Shanghai City Library differs from the above-described libraries first in its organization. It consists of the following departments: Social Sciences, Natural and Technical Sciences, Chinese Periodical Literature and Guidance. Its workers follow the principles of thrift and economy by actively participating in the over-all national movement for efficiency of work. The Library reorganized its entire activity within a very short time. Thus, for example, while earlier the acquisition, processing and information services were carried out in separate departments, at present all this is done in one place. Also consolidated in one department are the preparation of bibliographic aids and reference service, which has improved the work considerably. While earlier books were processed within one week, at present they are processed in one day. The multiple approach to different types of library work made possible a reduction in staff from 363 to 190 people. Among the departments and groups there is well-organized intercommunication and coordination, and interchange of workers.

The Library's collections amount to about 3,600,000 books and journals. All of these are in good bindings and are stored in excellently constructed book stacks. The Library has nine specialized reading rooms with 900 places.

Book exhibits are extensively organized, as are traveling libraries, in factories, at construction sites, in parks and in railroad stations. As a result, the circulation of books has increased considerably. The number of readers is increasing. In 1958 permanent readers of the Library were about 40,325, more than three times the number in the previous year. In addition, 2,365 institutional (rather than individual) readers' cards were issued. These can be used by any person working in the enterprise or establishment to which the card was issued. In 1958 readers borrowed 3,350,000 books and journals, almost three times more than in 1957. The Library is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Guidance Department renders continuous service to public libraries, such as trade union, regional, district, school and "street" libraries and libraries of the people's communes.

Of great interest is the experience of the Shanghai City Library in the organization of "street" libraries. Such libraries came into existence in September 1958, on the initiative of the population itself, and after only three months there were in Shanghai some 2,400 such libraries with a total collection of 1,600,000 pieces. To establish these collections, each family must give one book. The servicing of readers is also provided by the population itself. By the end of 1958 the number of readers in such libraries reached 1,000,000.

The Shanghai Library is directing the compilation of bibliographies in metallurgy, chemistry, machine-building and other subject fields. Information bulletins on new foreign books available in the libraries of the city are being published. About 90 libraries participate in some of the bibliographic work being done by the Shanghai City Library.

According to the latest information, on the basis of the collections of the Shanghai

Library and the libraries of the Shanghai Branch of the Academy of Sciences of China, the Chiao-t'ung Polytechnical Institute, the Fu-t'ang University and the Shanghai First Medical Institute, there has been established a Second All-China Central Library (the First All-China Central Library is, as stated, the Peking Library).

The visit to the Chinese People's Republic enabled us to establish contacts with the workers of many scholarly libraries. We found much of interest and value to us. The personal contacts established by our delegation will undoubtedly promote friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet librarians.

Sources of Metallurgical Literature in the Soviet Union

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AS IS TYPICAL of every aspect of life in the Soviet Union, even such institutions as metallurgical libraries operate in an atmosphere of devotion to the communistic ideal. Thus, although American readers will readily appreciate the technical features of Soviet metallurgical literature with which this article is concerned, it seems appropriate to comment briefly on the milieu in which this literature is used in Moscow.

Background

Like other public buildings, a typical library has various banners and posters extolling the Soviet system. For example, the Science Department of the famous Lenin Library has an impressive display on a currently popular subject, the seven-year plan, with posters illustrating progress made since the revolution and forecasting still greater achievements to come. Another aspect of the communistic atmosphere is the extensive literature on Marxism-Leninism that is a prominent feature of technical libraries. This literature includes many-volumed reference sets as well as separate books and periodicals.

The Soviet practice of public reprimand via newspapers or other communication media extends into the scientific area, and recently it spotlighted some aspects of the technical literature. Librarians were the focus of an article, "The Propagandizing of Books" (*Izvestia,* May 5, 1959), whose main purpose was to call attention to certain shortcomings in library services. For example, specific abstract services for technical literature were criticized for permitting serious overlapping to exist, and certain administrative agencies were told that they were not adequately directing the libraries in their organizations. This article ended on the familiar note, "It is essential that the wealth of books in our motherland be widely used in furthering the communistic education of the workers."

Behind this façade, so alien to American experience, operates an effective library system. In the metallurgical area, in addition to the substantial libraries in each of the research and teaching institutes, there are four main technical libraries. These are: Central Polytechnical Library, State Scientific Library,* Central Library of Ferrous Metallurgy and Central Library of Nonferrous Metallurgy.

Presented before Metals Division, June 8, 1960, at the 51st SLA Convention, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Guy was formerly Professor of Metallurgical Engineering at Purdue University.

* This library will soon be moved to Siberia as a contribution to the development of this region of the Soviet Union. It will be replaced in Moscow by the State Public Scientific-Technological Library.

The two metallurgical libraries, as their names indicate, are definitely specialized according to their respective fields of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The other two libraries, which are much larger, cover the metallurgical area very competently as part of their responsibilities for the literature of science and technology.

General Technical Libraries

The two larger libraries, and also the immense Lenin Library, have strict rules for their readers. To enter the library one must show his reader's pass, which is issued for one year upon request of a qualified person. Also, he is given a control slip, which will show what books have been used and will verify that all have been returned to the counter. No briefcases, books, magazines or newspapers may be taken into the library. The mechanics of using these libraries is generally similar to that current in large libraries in the United States. The desired book is first located through a card index file and then is ordered at a counter using a slip on which the book number, author and title are listed. The book is made available after about an hour.

Several distinctive features of library practice warrant mention. The principal index is based on the classification system employed by the individual library and in many instances is derived from the Universal Decimal Classification. Another important classification system is that of the Lenin Library. The handling of metallurgical subjects in this system can be illustrated by the following typical headings:

Ch 1—Physical metallurgy and metallography
- Ch 101—Crystal (atomic) structure of metals and alloys
- Ch 101.5—General theory of transformations in the solid state
- Ch 102—Theory of strength and plasticity of metals

Ch 2—Ferrous Metallurgy
Ch 24—Nonferrous Metallurgy
Ch 30—Working of Metals

An author index is also available, but an alphabetical subject index, usually the principal one in the United States, is not used.

In some of the larger libraries an unusual system is used for storing books—the fixed location system. Books are shelved in the stacks according to a book number, which indicates the location by room, shelf and position along the shelf. The book number is determined largely by the size of the book and by the date of acquisition; it does not indicate the subject. In smaller libraries books are shelved according to a classification system.

In discussing the metallurgical literature available in these libraries, particular attention will be given to publications of a reference nature, such as handbooks, bibliographies and indexes, since this literature is an essential key to the use of journals, monographs and the like. The voluminous book literature is covered by several of the reference volumes listed below, but no further attempt will be made here to treat this enormous area. Similarly, no comprehensive treatment of Soviet metallurgical journals is given here; the interested reader is referred to the list in each volume of *ASM Review of Metal Literature.*

Handbooks, indispensable aids in daily industrial practice, are published in a wide selection for persons with various educational backgrounds. A few of those at the professional level are:

Handbook of Physical Metallurgy and Heat Treatment. N. T. Gudtsov et al., editors. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1956. (This book of 1200 pages is roughly analogous to the *Metals Handbook.*)

Handbook of Metals and Semifinished Metallic Products Used in the Aviation Industry, 2 vols. M. D. Glezer, editor. Moscow: Oborongiz, 1957.

Handbook of Recrystallization Diagrams of Metals and Alloys. I. L. Rogel'berg and E. S. Shpichinetskii. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1950.

Handbook of Metallic Materials. Vol. I, Ferrous Metals; Vol. II, Nonferrous Metals and Alloys. V. N. Iordanskii, editor. Moscow: Dom Tekhniki, 1957. (Intended for technical personnel in metal manufacturing industries.)

Bibliographic work is an important activity of the principal technical libraries, with the result that bibliographies in great

numbers and variety are available on metallurgical subjects. Among those published as books in large editions, the following are especially noteworthy:

Blast Furnace Practice. N. B. Arutyunov, editor. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1958. (Soviet periodicals, literature and books, from 1932 to 1956.)

Metals and Alloys for High Temperatures. M. N. Tur. Moscow: Mashgiz, 1957. (World literature, periodicals and books, from 1951 to 1955.)

Titanium. Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, U.S.S.R. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1957. (World literature, periodicals and books, from 1952 to 1956.)

Casting Practice. N. B. Sokolov et al. Moscow: Mashgiz, 1959.

Physical Metallurgy and Heat Treatment. I. S. Kozlovskii, editor. Moscow: Mashgiz, 1952. (Periodical and book literature in the Russian language from 1860 to 1947.)

Application of Vacuum [Techniques] *to Ferrous Metallurgy.* Central Scientific Technical Library of Ferrous Metallurgy. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1956. (World literature, periodicals and books, from 1946 to 1956.)

Roasting in Fluidized Beds. E. L. Zil'berberg. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1958. (World literature, periodicals and books, from 1947 to 1957.)

A complete listing of published bibliographies in all fields is given in the annual volume:

Bibliography of Soviet Bibliographies. Moscow: All-Union Book Chamber. (This publication also lists bibliographies appearing in technical papers or books.)

Bibliographies are also prepared on special order by many technical libraries. This service is widely used since it is relatively inexpensive and the completed bibliography is available in a month or two. Only a few typewritten copies of each bibliography are made, but a relatively complete list of titles of these bibliographies is published annually as:

Combined Index of Bibliographic Work in Technology. State Scientific Library. Moscow.

Interested persons can read the bibliographies at this library, or they can order photocopies or typewritten copies at moderate cost. An example of such a "special order" bibliography is:

Dislocations in Metals. No. 17055, State Scientific Library. Moscow, 1956. (World literature, periodicals and books, from 1948 to 1955; 451 references.)

Abstracting of the metallurgical literature is done in impressive volume by the well-known *Referativnyi Zhurnal Metallurgiya.* (Translations of many of the abstracts in this journal are published in the United States as *The Abstracts Journal of Metallurgy.*) Another extensive abstracting service is *Tekhnicheskaya Referativnaya Informatsiya* (Technical Abstracts), supplied by the State Scientific Library. This is a subscription service, which offers the engineer a wide choice among hundreds of topics. For example, one of the metallurgical topics is:

M-14. Structure and phase transformations of nonferrous metals and alloys; phase diagrams. (About 70 abstracts are prepared on this topic during the course of the year.)

Each abstract is a few hundred words in length, is duplicated by a process similar to mimeographing and costs the subscriber 30 kopecks (three cents). A batch of abstracts is mailed to the subscriber about once a week.

Indexes of different kinds give convenient coverage of various aspects of metallurgy. Important examples of such indexes are:

New Literature on Nonferrous Metallurgy. Moscow: Metallurgizdat. (Monthly. World literature, periodicals and books.)

Informative-Bibliographic List [on Ferrous Metallurgy]. Moscow: Metallurgizdat. (Monthly. World literature, periodicals and books.)

Physical Metallurgy and Heat Treatment of Metals. Moscow: Central Scientific-Technical Library of Heavy Machine Construction. (Quarterly. World literature, periodicals and books.)

Metallurgy and Technology of Metals. Moscow: State Scientific Library. (Semi-quarterly. Periodicals and books published in the Soviet Union.)

Index of Literature on Ferrous Metallurgy. Moscow: Metallurgizdat. (Quarterly. Books published in the Russian language.)

Subject Plan of Publication of Books and Brochures in 1959. Moscow: Metallurgizdat, 1958. (List of the books to be published by this principal publisher of metallurgical literature.)

Two indexes of wide scope deserve mention. The first, *Book Chronicle* (Moscow: All-Union Book Chamber), is published weekly and is a comprehensive list of all books published in the Soviet Union during the preceding seven days. The second is the corresponding weekly service for journal articles, *Chronicle of Journal Articles* (Moscow: All-Union Book Chamber). Only literature in the Russian language is covered by this publication.

The literature on specifications and standards is easily searched in the Soviet Union since the State Standards [GOST's] are of primary importance. These are given for the current year in the volume *Index of State Standards. 1959* (Moscow: Standartgiz 1959). The indexes in this volume permit locating information either from the number of the standard (e.g., GOST 1497-42) or by subject. Typical headings in the subject classification are:

V—Metals and Alloys
  V00—Terminology
  V04—Heat treatment
  V09—Testing methods
    GOST 1497-42 Tensile testing
L—Chemical Products
T—Scientific-Technical Terms

The actual standards are not in bound volumes, but each is a separate pamphlet, costing a few cents, or available in the reference room of libraries such as the State Scientific Library. The standard listed above is a good practical guide to tensile testing.

Since patents are of minor significance for the domestic economy of the Soviet Union, it is not surprising that the patent literature is less important than in the United States. At present somewhat over 100,000 patents (now called an "author's certificate") have been issued, and the current ones are briefly described in the monthly publication *Bulletin of Inventions* (Moscow: Informative—Publishing Department). This is the equivalent of the *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office. The official subject classification of patents is given in the book *Index of Classes of Patents and Author's Certificates Issued in the U.S.S.R.* (1950).

Typical classes of interest to metallurgists are:

5—Mining
12—Chemical apparatus
18—Metallurgy of iron
40—Nonferrous metallurgy
  40b—Alloys
    40b14—Alloys with a predominance of nickel and/or cobalt
48—Surface treatment of metals
49—Mechanical working of metals

An indication of the detailed breakdown of one of the classes is shown above, because it is on this basis that the actual copies of the patents are filed in the depository libraries.

An area of impressive Soviet achievement is that of translating the foreign technical literature, both books and periodicals. For example, the prospectus *Subject Plan of Publication for 1959. Publishing House for Foreign Literature* (Moscow: All-Union Federation of Book Trade, 1958), lists six translations of books in metallurgy published in 1959, and the shelves of technical libraries already contain many of the better American, British, and German metallurgical texts in translation.

Foreign technical journals are not translated in their entirety. Instead, translations or very complete digests of separate articles are published according to subject matter in one of several "Information Services." For example, *Express Information* appears weekly as a set of folders on such metallurgical topics as: Ferrous Metallurgy, Nonferrous Metallurgy, Physical Metallurgy and Heat Treatment, Casting Production, Welding Production and Rolling and Rolling Equipment. Each folder contains several detailed digests in the form of separate sheets. Other information services, appearing as journals, are *Bulletin of Technical-Economic Information, Foreign Technology* and *Problems of Contemporary Metallurgy.* The latter is issued six times a year as a 200-page number containing about 20 translations.

Special Libraries

The Central Library of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Central Library of Nonferrous Metallurgy are primarily institutions for supplying technical information to these industries. They are not "reading libraries" in the usual sense, since they have no reading rooms, although metallurgical specialists are free to come to use the books, reference volumes, index files and so on. Some of the special services provided by these libraries are described here, using the Central Library of Ferrous Metallurgy as an example.

An important tool for much of the special work of this library is a card index of the periodical literature, covering the period since the war and arranged according to a systematic classification. Printed cards are furnished by the All-Union Book Chamber for each journal article published in the Soviet Union, but the cards for non-Soviet articles are handwritten by the librarians. An important use of these cards is in the preparation of bibliographies, either on special order similar to that described above for the general libraries or as special printed bibliographies prepared as part of the long-range plan of the library.

Another important service of this library is the translation of foreign metallurgical articles on special order. For a cost of about 50 to 100 roubles ($5 to $10) the customer is supplied with a typewritten translation containing photographs of the illustrations. Titles of the translations and bibliographies prepared each month are sent to metallurgical factories, institutes, and similar organizations, and duplicate copies are prepared at moderate cost.

An "Information Leaflet" on current metallurgical literature is sent to metallurgical establishments each week, and at the end of each month this information is collected and printed as the *Information-Bibliographic List* [on Ferrous Metallurgy], which was listed above. In addition, a "personalized" literature service is supplied to a hundred or so of the leading engineers and scientists in the ferrous metallurgical industry. Each of these men has indicated several topics of special interest, and every week he receives a list of references and brief annotations for each topic. These services are examples of the specialized assistance provided to the ferrous metallurgical industry by this library.

Conclusion

In its general features the metallurgical literature in the Soviet Union is similar to that in the United States. Differences are largely a matter of degree or emphasis; for example, the greater tendency in the Soviet Union to specialize sharply according to ferrous versus nonferrous metallurgy and to supply highly individualized service. Perhaps the most significant difference is in the degree of coverage of the foreign literature. The Soviet metallurgist is much better informed than is his American counterpart, not only because of more extensive library services but also because of more general knowledge of foreign languages. It is easy to explain this Soviet advantage in historical and practical terms, but with each passing year it becomes increasingly difficult to justify less than full knowledge of the Soviet literature by American metallurgists.

Just as an American observer can find many admirable features of Soviet metallurgical literature, so a Soviet observer would be equally impressed by American library services. His examples of interesting achievements might include: *Engineering Index,* which has maintained high standards during its 75 years of operation and has recently greatly extended its usefulness by a current card-file service; the pioneering work of ASM and Western Reserve University in mechanized literature searching; and finally, the monthly literature service, ASM *Metals Review,* which is remarkable for its wide coverage, promptness and large readership.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Sincere thanks are extended for the cordial assistance of staff members in the libraries visited in Moscow, and acknowledgment is gratefully made to the National Science Foundation for the grant under which the present study was made.

The Expanding Network of Engineering Libraries in the Soviet Union

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THE DIFFERENCES between American and Soviet libraries are probably nowhere so sharply apparent as in the field of engineering. The differences are organizational as well as functional and have their origin in the fact that all Soviet libraries are government directed. For example, since there is no private enterprise in the Soviet Union, it follows that there are no privately sponsored special libraries.

Just as Soviet public, academic, research and medical libraries have been welded together into nation-wide networks, so engineering libraries are today being amalgamated into a single network. This development, while it is associated with the current seven-year plan (1959-1965) for the expansion of the Soviet economy, began in 1957.

The basis for the currently expanding system of engineering libraries is the recent division and subdivision of the USSR into economic regions (ekonomicheskie rayony) and economic administrative districts (ekonomicheskie administrativnye rayony). The over-all economic reorganization on the basis of territorial units is the result of Khrushchev's May 1957 decentralization of industry and construction. In place of the former unwieldy centralized administration of the economy by ministries, Economic Councils (Sovety narodnogo khoziaistva) with broad local authority were established in each of the economic administrative districts. Soviet authorities expect these local control and planning bodies to bring about a more intensive development of the national economy.

Within the areas of 12 large economic regions there are 104 economic administrative districts.[1] One of the basic economic regions, for example, is Western Siberia, which consists of the Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Altay, Omsk, Tomsk, Tyumen and Kurgan economic districts. Western Siberia specializes in coal mining, the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, meat, animal fats and forest products. The economic councils of this region are supposed to promote and intensify the development of these industries in accordance with the goals of economic plans.

This program of industrial decentralization has had an impact upon the engineering libraries, and since 1957 a number of important organizational steps have been taken which indicate that library development is closely related to the drive for increased industrial output and improved technology as outlined in the economic plan. These organizational changes have been: *1)* the closing of the State Scientific Library (Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka) of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education; *2)* the establishment on October 17, 1958, of the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR (Gosudarstvennaya publichnaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka SSSR) under the State Science and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers as the coordinating body for all engineering libraries in the USSR; and *3)* in early 1959 the formation of the Council on Library Problems within the framework of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

1. The smaller economic administrative districts may be "individual oblasts, krays, union and autonomous republics or small groups of oblasts. The basic economic regions are large groups of oblasts, krays, autonomous or union republics forming in the aggregate large specialized production and territorial complexes." KOSTENNIKOV, V. M. *Ekonomicheskie Rayony SSSR.* Moskva: Geografgiz, 1959, p. 3.

The State Scientific Library with its 14 affiliated libraries had, since its founding in 1918, done notable work in bibliographic and information services. It issued such important works as the *Technical Literature News* (Novosti tekhnicheskoy literatury), an abstracting service in six series, and the so-called *Tekhkart,* which consisted of annotated catalog cards covering various fields of technology. Despite these and other important services provided to industry, this library really exercised no effective control over the vast number of engineering libraries throughout the country. Because it was tied to the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, it had little influence over libraries in other agencies, where most of the engineering libraries are found.

The new national technical library in Moscow, the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR, has, for all practical purposes, taken the place of the old State Scientific Library. Until quite recently little was heard about this library, but news of its activities is now becoming public.[2] Since 1958 it has revived the defunct works of the State Scientific Library mentioned above under the titles *Bibliographic Index of Current Soviet Literature* (Bibliograficheskiy ukazatel' tekushchey otechestvennoy literatury) and *Technical Card Catalog* (Tekhnicheskaya kartoteka). Moreover, it has been made the coordinating center for bibliographic work undertaken by all the engineering libraries of the country, and its position under the State Science and Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers gives it the requisite authority to carry out its decisions.

The State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR is a member of the Council on Library Problems, which has responsibility for formulating bibliographic plans for all libraries and bibliographic organizations of the USSR. The activities of engineering libraries loom large on the agenda of the Council, which is devoting its best efforts to the implementation of the decisions of the 21st Party Congress for the economic and technical development of the country. Theoretically, planning of bibliographic work starts with the Council, continues through the principal coordinating libraries, such as the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences for science libraries, the Lenin State Library for the public libraries and the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR for all engineering libraries, and ends, in the case of engineering libraries, with specific coordinating libraries in the economic districts.

It is expected that engineering libraries will be established in all 104 economic administrative districts. Many of them already exist, such as the Stalingrad Scientific and Technical Library and the Gorkiy Scientific and Technical Library. Each engineering library in an economic administrative district will guide and coordinate the work of the numerous smaller technical libraries located in plants, factories, design institutes and the like in the district.

Each economic area, of course, has its own peculiarities—one has extensive ore deposits, another a highly developed industry, still another is agricultural and so forth. The nature of the work undertaken by a given library will depend upon the local situation and program of the economic council. Two principles are said to characterize the work of the economic councils—specialization and cooperation. The former refers to the peculiarities of the district in terms of the natural resources and industry that require development, while the latter relates to cooperation among districts having common problems. It follows that specialization and cooperation will also characterize the work of the engineering libraries of the economic districts. The engineering libraries will take direction from the local economic councils in terms of what they are to do and from the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR in terms of how they are to do it.

Another type of engineering library receiving direction from the State Public Sci-

2. Its establishment was reported by E. N. Morozova in *Sovetskaya bibliografiya,* no. 52, 1958, p. 81-83, and noted by the present writer in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin,* April 13, 1959. The translated text of Morozova's statement appears in Paul Horecky's *Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1959, p. 257-8.

entific and Technical Library is the central scientific and technical library (TSNTB). There are two groups of such libraries. One consists of former ministry-affiliated libraries. Such libraries exist for the coal, petroleum and ferrous and nonferrous metal industries and are now considered branch libraries of the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR. The other is made up of the libraries attached to state committees (e.g., in the fields of chemistry and shipbuilding) and ministries (e.g., communications) of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is not known precisely how many engineering libraries there are in the USSR. The latest figure is 8,990 for 1954,[3] but this includes technical libraries at machine tractor stations, state farms and forestry stations. The actual number of genuine engineering libraries apparently has not been published.

Of considerable interest at the present time is the relationship between the engineering libraries of the Soviet Union and the information services, which fall within the purview of the State Science and Technical Committee. Essentially the work of the latter consists of the preparation and dissemination of information bulletins, abstracts, bibliographies, indexes, translations and litterature surveys in connection with industrial research and development; the work of the engineering libraries consists of the preparation of bibliographies, reference work, the maintenance of technical literature collections and the compilation of union catalogs.

Suffice it to say that the problems involved in defining the overlapping fields of technical information, bibliography and library science are finding expression in the organizational patterns unfolding in the Soviet Union. It will be some time before a sharply drawn picture of the functions, responsibilities and activities of the various scientific and technical information agencies, the numerous engineering libraries and, it may well be added, the extensive network of science libraries of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will be possible. Their true roles, functions and interrelationships can probably be learned only by first-hand methods—visits, interviews, observations. For the present the student of the Soviet library system must be content to follow the emerging patterns by means of the published literature.

What is the significance of the establishment of a single network of coordinated engineering libraries in the Soviet Union? Certainly it means that the Soviets recognize the tremendous importance of the engineering library as a means of accelerating industrial development. A specialized library network that will collect, process and service all the pertinent scientific and technical literature for engineers and innovators—the people expected to make the current industrial goals a reality—is apparently what the Soviets expect. It represents an aspect of the broad assault on engineering problems as they relate to the effort of fulfilling the goals of the seven-year plan for the further industrialization of the USSR.

In the larger context of US-USSR competition, it must not be forgotten that the Soviet economic plan is also designed to provide the USSR with the means to overtake the United States in specific areas of industry and agriculture. Inasmuch as all Soviet libraries, regardless of type, are intimately involved in the promotion of the plan, it is plain that the new engineering library network, given direct support to science and technology on a broad territorial basis, is an important aspect of the Soviet challenge.

3. *Kul'turnoye stroitel'stvo SSSR; statisticheskiy sbornik*. Moskva: Gosstatizdat 1956, p. 260.

DATA PROCESSING BY TELEPHONE

International Business Machines Corporation has introduced the IBM 1001 Data Transmission System, which enables information in machine language to be transmitted or received over local or long distance telephone lines. Used with telephone company service, such as Bell System Data-Phone, both fixed data from pre-punched cards and variable information keyed in manually on a keyboard may be transmitted. A receiving station accepts the data and simultaneously punches it into cards which may then be processed by an IBM computer or accounting machine. The system is designed for use in organizations having one or more locations, which may be widely separated points or within a single city or building.

Hungarian Technical and Scientific Journals: A Selected Subject List

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OF THE 50 ODD technical and scientific periodicals mentioned in this list, the majority began publication after World War II, chiefly between 1946-1949. Some of the more specialized technical journals began appearing between 1951-1953, and what could be termed as a third publishing wave dates from 1957-58.

From the titles, a certain pattern emerges. The journals with *szemle, lapszemle* and occasionally *tájékoztató* in their titles denote reviewing or survey journals. They carry original articles, surveys on a given subject, abstracts from foreign periodicals and book reviews. Such journals are published mostly by learned societies or the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Journals with *lap(ok)* or *folyóirat* in their titles simply denote a regular periodical publication, almost exclusively devoted to original research papers. Many of these journals are published by the technical publishing house, Müszaki Könyvkiado. The journals with *értesitö, közlöny* or *közlemények* in their titles are generally publications of a ministry or occasionally of a society. Such publications are chiefly information and news bulletins of interest primarily to administrators and society members, rather than to researchers. However, even these journals carry occasional original articles and should not be dismissed as wholly secondary sources.

For a small country like Hungary, 50 technical journals (not counting the popular science publications), out of a total of 660 Hungarian periodical titles, is a remarkable achievement. On the other hand, the question about duplication in research and publication of research results also arises. Six physics, four mathematical research and innumerable building and construction journals indicate a busy scientific life. A thorough comparison between the various *Actas* (chimica, mathematica, physica, technica) and *Bulletins* issued by the different divisions of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (chemical, mathematical, physical and technical) might yield some interesting data as to just what type of articles are published in these journals. It is possible that the papers published in the *Actas* (usually in a language other than Hungarian) are meant for the reading public abroad and the papers in the *Bulletins* of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (usually in Hungarian) are meant for Hungarian readers. This is only an assumption, however.

Nor should the ever-growing number of Hungarian scientific periodicals be easily dismissed on grounds that much of their information is Soviet-inspired or simply an application of the Soviet expertise to Hungarian industry. While, undeniably, Soviet science prominently influences Hungarian technology, there is much original thinking evident in the Hungarian journals. Turning to the book review or abstract sections in these periodicals, it becomes evident that the number of technical books reviewed or foreign articles abstracted, published in the West, competes heavily with the Soviet publications. In fact, there seems to be a growing trend for the Hungarians to investigate the technical achievements of their neighboring countries; results of Czech, Rumanian and other investigations seem to be more applied to Hungarian technology and economy than are Soviet results.

As time goes on and the Hungarian technical periodicals achieve wider recognition, it is hoped their value will further increase as the current lack of indexes is remedied. While at present a general list of all the current Hungarian periodicals (arranged alphabetically by title)[6] does exist, it is hoped that the Hungarian Technical Library

will soon begin publishing a kind of birth, death and marriages supplement to the existing list, or at least to the technical periodicals. This would greatly facilitate the assessment of the Hungarian technical journals, both inside and outside of Hungary.

The following list is primarily based on the recently issued *Index Periodicorum Hungaricorum*[6] as well as on actual examination of the various scientific journals, mainly in the British Museum and in the Science Museum in London. Included are chiefly scientific and research journals, for the most part issued in Budapest, either by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudomanyos Akadémia, Akadémiai [Könyv] Kiadó), by various ministries, learned societies and by the Technical Publishing House (Müszaki [Könyv] Kiadó). Complete bibliographical information for each periodical was striven for; the latest (1959) annual subscription price (all dollar prices given include foreign postage) and the name of the editor are indicated where known. A number of highly specialized ministry publications were purposely excluded, as they are not intended for general circulation and are usually published in a very limited number of copies (mostly mimeographed).

Many such bulletins do not have distinct titles and are generally known as *Müszaki Tájékoztató* or *Müszaki Értesitö* (Technical Review or Technical Information) of whatever ministry issues it. Publications by regional academies or learned societies also have been excluded; the number of such publications is not very large, and as many have just only begun publication, it was rarely possible to examine them. As indexes to the items included could only rarely be examined, no indication about indexes is given. Judging by the critical comments of various Hungarian authors, the lack of indexes or their irregularity at best, is one of the drawbacks characterizing almost without exception Hungarian technical journals.

The items in this list are usually accompanied by brief annotations, referring either to some specific feature of the periodical or indicating the self-explanatory subtitle. If the journal is being indexed by the East European Accessions Index (EEAI), published by the Library of Congress, this is also indicated. The arrangement of the list is by subject, indicating first the purely technological journals and then scientific periodicals in related fields. At the head of the list are described the two most important abstracting journals covering all subject fields for science.

ABSTRACTING JOURNALS

1. *Magyar Müszaki Lapszemle* (Hungarian Technical Abstracts)
Budapest, Országos Müszaki Könyvtár (State Technical Library)
vol. 1- 1949- ; quarterly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: L. Jánszky
English edition: *Hungarian Technical Abstracts*
German edition: *Zentralblatt der ungarischen Technik*
Russian edition: *Obzor' Vengerskoĭ Tekhnicheskoĭ Literatury*
Indexed in EEAI. It should be noted that EEAI indexes most of the Hungarian technical articles as they appear in the periodicals themselves, and indexes as well the abstracts of these articles as they appear in *Hungarian Technical Abstracts*. This procedure does seem like frosting the icing!

HUNGARIAN technical achievements intended for dissemination abroad. Abstracts Hungarian technical articles from about 36 leading journals (the majority are described in this list), a list of which occasionally appears on the inside back cover. Each of the English, German and Russian editions carry about 4-5,000 annual abstracts. The title of the abstracted article is given only in translation, but the title of the journal appears both in its original Hungarian version and in translation. Subject arrangement: chemistry, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, building, transportation, paper and printing, etc. Author only index in each issue and annually. From 1949-1953 issued by Országos Találmány Hivatal (State Bureau of Inventions).

2. *Müszaki Lapszemle* (Technical Review) sometimes referred to as *Külfoldi Lapszemle* (Foreign Review)
Budapest, Országos Müszaki Könyvtár (State Technical Library)
vol. 1- 1949- ; monthly
Subscription per section: $5.50
Editor: L. Jánszky
Indexed in EEAI. EEAI here seems to be carrying coals to Newcastle. *Müszaki Lapszemle* abstracts non-Hungarian (largely Western) technical articles; surely, Western (especially American) indexing and abstracting journals register the same technical material adequately enough to obviate the necessity for EEAI to re-index the same material via a Hungarian abstracting journal!

FOREIGN technical information intended for Hungarian scientists. Published in 13 separately issued sections: mining; electrical engineering; energy; food technology; building; mechanical engineering; foundry; welding; transportation; paper and printing industry; industrial planning; chemistry; physics. (The number of sections varies; it used to be as high as 18 and as low as 10. The section on physics was published 1949-1957; it again began publication in 1959 as section *Fizika, Mérés- és Müszertechnika, Automatika* [Physics, Measuring Technique, Tools and Automation].)

A total of 50-60,000 abstracts from foreign technical periodicals (about 1,200 journals, a list of which is to appear) is listed annually. The number of abstracts per section varies, with the section on mechanical engineering distinctly leading with about 4,500 yearly abstracts. A 6-12 months' lag exists between the abstract and the publication time of the original article. Only the Hungarian translation of the foreign article is indicated (before 1952, the original title was also given and this practice is to be resumed again soon). If a Hungarian translation of the abstracted foreign article exists, this is sometimes indicated but not in all sections and not very regularly. There are no indexes at all. This publication resembles the Soviet *Referativnii Zhurnal,* which however carries abstracts from foreign as well as Soviet technical journals.

TECHNICAL JOURNALS

GENERAL

3. *Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1939- ; several volumes annually
Subscription: $6.00 per volume
Annual author and subject indexes
Editor: S. Geleji
Indexed in EEAI

Original research articles in English, French, German and Russian. Duplication, if any, between this journal and item 5 could not be ascertained. *Acta Technica* as well as items 36, 40 and 44, follow in pattern the *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Transactions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR).

4. *Periodica Polytechnica*
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1957- ; quarterly
Subscription per section: $4.00 per section
Editor: J. Klár
Indexed in EEAI (all three sections)

Published in three sections, each in an English and German edition: (1) *Chemical Engineering (Chemisches Ingenieurwesen),* (2) *Electrical Engineering (Elektrotechnik)* and (3) *Engineering (Maschinen- und Bauwesen).*

The Hungarian subtitle "A Budapesti Müszaki Egyetem *Periodica Polytechnica* cimén idegen nyelvü tudományos folyóiratot inditott . . . a szerzöi az Egyetem tanári karából kerülnek ki" explains the function of the journal stating that "The Technical University of Budapest has begun publication of a foreign language periodical, *Periodica Polytechnica* . . . authors of articles therein are faculty members of the university."

5. *Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Müszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* (Bulletin of the Division for Technology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1938- ; irregular
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: Gy. Hevesi
Indexed in EEAI

Original research articles. Duplication, if any, between this journal and item 3 could not be ascertained.

6. *Magyar Tudomány* (Hungarian Science)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1894- ; monthly
Subscription: $4.50
Editor: I, Trencsényi-Waldapfel
New series began as vol. 1- 1957-
Indexed in EEAI

The subtitle "Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Értesitöje" indicates that this is the "Bulletin of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences." Carries original articles, news items, necrologies, commemorations, etc. Helpful surveys of Hungarian scientific achievements. Similar in scope to the Soviet journal *Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR).

7. *Technika: Általános Müszaki Szemle* (Technology; General Technical Review)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1957- ; monthly
Subscription: $1.60
Editor: E. Szluka
Indexed in EEAI

In scope somewhere between items 3 and 8.

8. *Müszaki Élet* (Technical Life)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1945- ; biweekly, issued Thursdays
Subscription: $3.60
Editor: E. Valkó
Indexed in EEAI

"A Müszaki és Természettudományi Egyesületek Szövetsége Lapja" (Journal of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Associations). This is a technical newspaper, which publishes information items of interest to scientists, technical librarians and industrial economists. Contains technical book reviews, patent announcements, news of production output, industrial and technical statistics.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

9. *Energia és Atomtechnika* (Power Production and Nuclear Engineering)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó

vol. 1- 1948- ; monthly
Subscription: $6.60
Editor: I. Varga
Indexed in EEAI
"Az Energiagazdálkodási Tudományos Egyesület Lapja" (Journal of the Scientific Society for Power Production). Original research reported.

10. *Épületgépészet* (Building Machinery)
Budapest
vol. 1- 1952- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $2.50
Editor: A. Macskássy
Indexed in EEAI
"Építöipari Tudományos Egyesület Folyóirata" (Journal of the Scientific Society for the Building Industry). Original research articles, slanted towards industry and production rather than basic research.

11. *A Gép* (The Machine)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; 9 times annually
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: L. Fekete
Indexed in EEAI
"A gépgyártás müszaki folyóirata. A. Müszaki és Természettudományi Egyesületének lapja" (Technical Journal of Machine Production). Organ of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Associations. Applied and basic research articles.

12. *Gépészeti Értesitö* (Mechanical Engineering Information)
Budapest, Ipari és Mezögazdasági Tervezö Kiadó (Publishers for Industrial and Agricultural Planning)
vol. 1- 1955-
Editor: P. Weiszburg
"Épuletgépészeti Tervezés (Design of Building Machines). Chiefly items concerning industrial and agricultural machinery.

13. *Járművek. Mezögazdasági Gépek* (Vehicles. Agricultural Machinery)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1954- ; quarterly
Subscription: $3.20
Editor: K. Juhász
Indexed in EEAI
"A Gépipari Tudományos Egyesület müszaki folyóirata" (Technical Journal of the Engineering Industry Association). Original research as well as news items reported.

14. *AGTI Müszaki Közlemények* (Technical Bulletin of AGTI)
Budapest, Általános Géptervezö Iroda (AGTI) (General Machine Design Bureau)
vol. 1- 1958- ; quarterly
Appears to be only for private circulation
Editor: L. Sudi

METALLURGICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING

15. *Kohó és Gépipari Közlöny* (Bulletin of the Metallurgy and Machine Industry)
Budapest, Kohó és Gépipari Kiadó (Publishers for Metallurgy and Machine Industry)
vol. 1- 1951- ; weekly
Subscription: $13.50
Editor: I. Mikó
"A Kohó és Gépipari Minisztérium Hivatalos Lapja" (Official Bulletin of the Ministry for Metallurgy and Machine Industry).

16. *Kohászati Lapok* (Metallurgical Bulletin)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1868- ; monthly
Subscription: $10.00
Editor: L. Jakoby
New series began with vol. 1- 1946-
Indexed in EEAI
"Országos Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület Folyóirata" (Journal of the Hungarian Mining and Metallurgical Society). This is one of the oldest Hungarian technical journals, pioneering in basic and applied research articles. Has sections concerning aluminum research, and Foundry (Öntöde), once published separately. Summaries of articles in German and Russian.

17. *Kohó és Gépipari Szakirodalmi Tájékoztató* (Specialized Information Bulletin of Metallurgy and Machine Industry)
Budapest, Kohó és Gépipari Minisztérium (Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Design)
vol. 1- 1958- ; monthly
Original articles; abstracts from foreign technical periodicals; patents and news; book reviews.

18. *Bányászati Lapok* (Mining Journal)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1956- ; monthly
Subscription: $10.00
Editor: J. Heinrich
Indexed in EEAI
"Orszagos Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület Folyoirata" (Journal of the Hungarian Mining and Metallurgical Society). Original research, book reviews, news.

19. *Bányaterv közleményei* (Information Bulletin Concerning the Mining Plan)
Budapest, Bányászati Tervezö Intézet (Institute for Mining Plans)
vol. 1- 1956- ; irregular
Editor: T. Podányi
Indexed in EEAI
Mostly news items, official decrees, regulations.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

20. *Elektrotechnika* (Electrical Engineering)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1909- ; monthly
Subscription: $5.00
Editor: A. Frigyes
Indexed in EEAI
"Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesület hivatalos közlönye" (Official Bulletin of the Hungarian Society of Electrical Engineers). Original research.

21. *Villamosság* (Electricity)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1953- ; irregular
Subscription: $3.20
Editor: A. Gregor
Indexed in EEAI
"Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesület lapja" (Journal of the Hungarian Society of Electrical Engineers).

CIVIL ENGINEERING

22. *Mélyépitéstudományi Szemle* (Review of Civil Engineering)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1952- ; monthly
Subscription: $5.00
Editor: I. György
Indexed in EEAI
"A Közlekedés és Közlekedésépitéstudományi Egyesület Lapja" (Journal of the Society for Transportation and Highway Construction). Original articles, surveys, news.

23. *Közlekedéstudományi Szemle* (Review of Transportation)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; monthly
Subscription: $5.00
Editor: S. Harmati
Indexed in EEAI
"A Közlekedés és Közlekedésépitéstudományi Egyesület Lapja" (Journal of the Society for Transportation and Highway Construction). Original research, surveys, news.

24. *Épités- és Közlekedéstudományi Közlemények* (Information Bulletin of Building and Transportation)
Budapest, Akademiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1958- ; irregular
Subscription $7.00
Editor: Gy. Michailich
"A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Müszaki Tudományos Osztályának keretében müködö épitéstudományi, épitéstörténeti és elméleti épitöanyagtudományi, hidrologiai és vizgazdálkodási, közlekedéstudományi és településtudományi bizottság közlönye" (Bulletin of the Committee for Applied, Historical and Theoretical Aspects of Building, Hydrology, Transportation and Housing, of the Technical Division of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). While items 22 and 23 contain chiefly original research, this bulletin is mostly of administrative importance.

25. *Közlekedési Közlöny* (Transportation Bulletin)
Budapest, Közlekedési: Dokumentácio (Documentation of Transportation)
Subscription: $11.00
Editor: Gy. Hegedüs
"Központi Szállitási Tanács és a Közlekedési Vállalatok Lapja" (Bulletin of the Central Supply and Transportation Council). Mostly news items.

26. *Hidrologiai Közlöny* (Hydrological Bulletin)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1921- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: Gy. Kovács
Some original articles but mostly news.

27. *Vizgazdálkodási Müszaki Szemle* (Review of Water Supply Management)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1956- ; quarterly
Editor: J. Szilágyi
Original articles and surveys.

28. *Vizügyi Közlemények* (Bulletin of Water Conservation)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1919- ; quarterly
Editor: W. Lászlóffy
Indexed in EEAI
"Az Országos Vizügyi Föigazgatóság Kiadványa" (Publication of the State Administration of Water Conservation).

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

29. *Hungarian Heavy Industries*
Budapest, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce
vol. 1- 195? ; irregular
Indexed in EEAI
Published in English and intended to acquaint foreign scientists and economists with achievements of Hungarian production. Illustrated.

30. *Nehézipari Értesitö* (Bulletin Concerning Heavy Industry)
Budapest, Nehézipari Minisztérium (Ministry of Heavy Industry)
vol. 1- 1957- ; weekly
Subscription: $13.50
Editor: G. Andrássy
This is an official, administrative bulletin, as opposed to the more propagandistic item 29.

31. *Könnyüipari Értesitö* (Bulletin Concerning Light Industry)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1948- ; weekly
Subscription: $4.50
Chiefly of administrative importance.

32. *Csomagolástechnika* (Wrapping Technology)
Budapest, Csomagolástechnikai Intézet (Institute for Wrapping Techniques)
vol. 1- 1956- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: L. Márton

33. *Hütöipar* (Refrigeration Industry)
Budapest
vol. 1- 1953- ; irregular
Indexed in EEAI
"Hütoipari Igazgatóság és a Mezögazdasági Élelmiszer Folyoirata" (Journal of the Administration for Refrigeration and Agricultural Food Products).

34. *Mérés és Automatika* (Measuring Techniques and Automation)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1953- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $3.20
Editor: M. Bolgár
Indexed in EEAI

Reports original research articles with English, German and Russian summaries. Follows essentially pattern of Soviet journal *Avtomatika i Izmeritel'naia Tekhnika* (Automation and Measuring Techniques).

35. *Magyar Épitöipar* (Hungarian Building Industry)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1952- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $4.80
Editor: L. Lux
Indexed in EEAI

Original articles, news items, industrial building statistics.

CHEMISTRY

36. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1946- ; irregular
Subscription: $6.00
Editor: Z. Csuros
Indexed in EEAI

Original research published in Russian, German and English.

37. *Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kémiai Tudományos Osztályának Közleményei* (Bulletin of the Chemical Division of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1950- ; irregular
Subscription: $4.00
Indexed in EEAI

Original, mainly basic, research articles. Duplication, if any, between this journal and item 36 could not be determined.

38. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* (Hungarian Chemical Journal)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1895- ; monthly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: T. Erdei-Gruz
Indexed in EEAI

"Magyar Kémikusok Egyesületének Folyóirata" (Journal of the Hungarian Chemists Society). Another one of the oldest scientific Hungarian journals, with a tradition for original research. Carries many abstracts from foreign chemical journals.

39. *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja* (Journal of Hungarian Chemists)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1946- ; monthly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: K. Magyar
Indexed in EEAI

"Magyar Kémikusok Egyesületének Folyóirata" (Journal of the Hungarian Chemists Society). This journal carries more articles on chemical technology, while item 38 publishes more basic research articles.

MATHEMATICS

40. *Acta Mathematica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; several volumes yearly
Subscription: $6.00 per volume
Indexed in EEAI

Original research in German, English, Russian.

41. *Magyar Tudományos Akademia Matematikai Kutató Intézetének Közlemenyei* (Bulletin of the Mathematical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1958- ; quarterly
Editor: A. Rényi
Indexed in EEAI

Duplication, if any, between this journal and item 40 could not be ascertained.

42. *Matematikai Lapok* (Mathematical Journal)
Budapest, Bólyai János Matematikai Társulat (Bolyai János Mathematical Society)
vol. 1- 1951- ; quarterly
Subscription: $1.40
Editor: P. Turán
Indexed in EEAI

Aside from the proceedings of the Bolyai Society, carries original, basic research articles.

43. *Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Matematikai és Fizikai Osztályának Közleményei* (Bulletin of the Mathematics and Physics Division of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; quarterly
Subscription: $4.00
Editor: Gy. Alexits
Indexed in EEAI

Basic research is reported.

PHYSICS

44. *Acta Physica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; irregular
Subscription: $6.00
Editor: P. Gombás
Indexed in EEAI

Original research articles in English, German and Russian.

45. *Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* (Bulletin of the Central Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó

vol. 1- 1954- ; bimonthly
Editor: E. Fenyves
Indexed in EEAI
Duplication, if any, between this journal and item 44 could not be ascertained.

46. *Magyar Fizikai Folyóirat* (Hungarian Physics Journal)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1953- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $3.00
Editor: L. Jánossy
Indexed in EEAI
Basic research articles.

47. *Fizikai Szemle* (Physics Review)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1951- ; bimonthly
Subscription: $2.80
Indexed in EEAI
"Eötvos Loránd Fizikai Társulat Folyóirata" (Journal of the Eötvos Loránd Physics Society). Society proceedings and basic research reported.

48. *Geofizikai Közlemények* (Geophysics Bulletin)
Budapest, Müszaki Könyvkiadó
vol. 1- 1953- ; irregular
Editor: T. Dombay
"Eötvos Loránd Geofizikai Intézet és Magyar Geofizikusok Egyesületének Lapja" (Journal of the Eötvos Loránd Geophysics Institute and of the Hungarian Society of Geophysicists). Original research reported.

49. *Atomtechnikai Tájékoztató* (Review of Atomic Technology)
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó
vol. 1- 1958- ; irregular (mimeographed)
"Országos Atomenergia Bizottság és Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet Dokumentációs Csoportjának Lapja" (Bulletin of the Documentation Committee of the State Commission for Atomic Energy and of the Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Includes original research, lists available translations from foreign articles, carries abstracts on nuclear engineering.

PATENTS AND STANDARDS

50. *Szabadalmi Közlöny és Központi Védjegyértesitö* (Bulletin of Patents and Trade-mark Information)
Budapest, Országos Találmányi Hivatal (State Bureau of Inventions)
vol. 1- 1896- ; monthly
Subscription: $10.00
Editor: B. Dani-Csipák
Official information and decrees concerning patents and standards.

51. *Szabványügyi Közlemények* (Bulletin of Standards)
Budapest, Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (Hungarian Bureau of Standards)
vol. 1- 1948- ; monthly
Subscription: $3.30
Editor: R. Kertes
Indexed in EEAI

Bibliography

1. BEYERLY, E. Documentation of Science in Yugoslavia and Hungary. *American Documentation,* 1955, vol. 6, p. 151-61.
2. DANYI, D. A Magyar Könyvtári Statisztika (Hungarian Library Statistics). *Magyar Könyvszemle,* 1958, vol. 74, no. 2, p. 79-87.
3. GYÖRE, P. Kohó és Gépipari Dokumentációs Kiadványok, 2 rész. Hazai Idöszaki Kiadványok. (Documentation Publications in Metallurgy and Machine Production, 2nd part. Current Domestic Publications). *Müszaki Könyvtárosok Tájékoztatója,* 1959, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 14-25.
4. KÖHALMI, B. A Bibliográfia és az uj Technika (Bibliography and the New Technology). *Magyar Könyvszemle,* 1958, vol. 74, no. 2, p. 97-108.
5. KOVÁCS, M. A Hazai Kutatás Problémái (Problems of Domestic Research). *Magyar Technika,* 1954, vol. 9, p. 645-50.
6. *Magyar Hirlapok és Folyóiratok Jegyzéke. Index Periodicorum Hungaricorum.* (A Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia Melléklete: Supplement to the Hungarian National Bibliography). Budapest, Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, 1958. 33 p.
7. U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. List of [Hungarian] periodicals. *East European Accessions Index,* 1959, vol. 8, no. 12, p. 40-45.

Technical Publishers

Akadémiai (Könyv)kiadó
(Academy [Book] Publishers)
Postafiók 440
Budapest

Müszaki (Könyv)kiadó
(Technical [Book] Publishers)
Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 22
Budapest

State Technical Library

Országos Müszaki Könyvtár
Muzeum utca 17
Budapest

Subscription Agent

(For countries outside Hungary)
Kultura
P.O. Box 149
Budapest 62

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I am indebted to Miss. J. Parker, Deputy Chief, Library, Science Museum, London, and to Mr. J. Horne, Assistant Curator, British Museum, London, for their kind cooperation and advice.

Planning the New Library:
Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry Library

KENKICHI MASUI, Manager, Research Administration and Technical Information
Technical Laboratory, Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, Tokyo, Japan

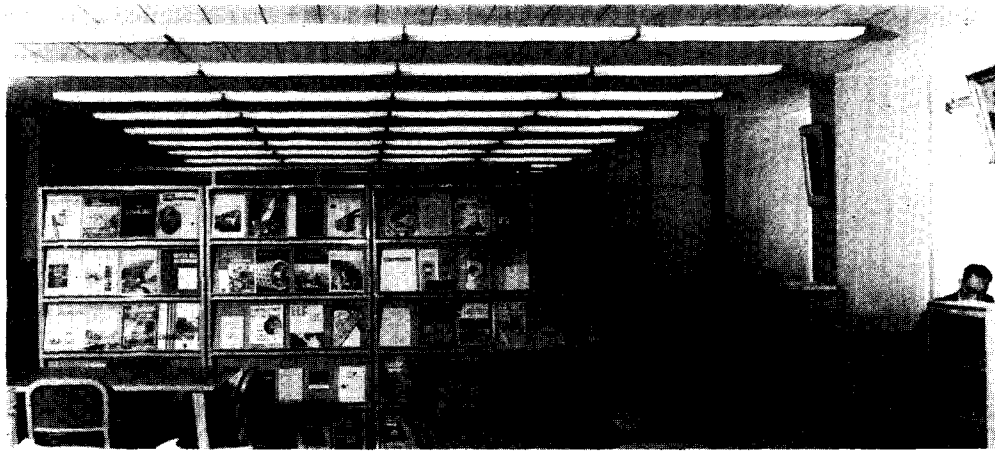
THE CENTRAL Research Institute of Electric Power Industry was formed in August 1952 as a nonprofit research organization for the electric utilities. It is sponsored by the nine major electric power companies from whose distribution networks electric service is available in all parts of Japan.

The Institute operates three laboratories: the Technical Laboratory, the Agricultural Electrification Laboratory and the Economic Division Laboratory; the Technical Laboratory is the largest.

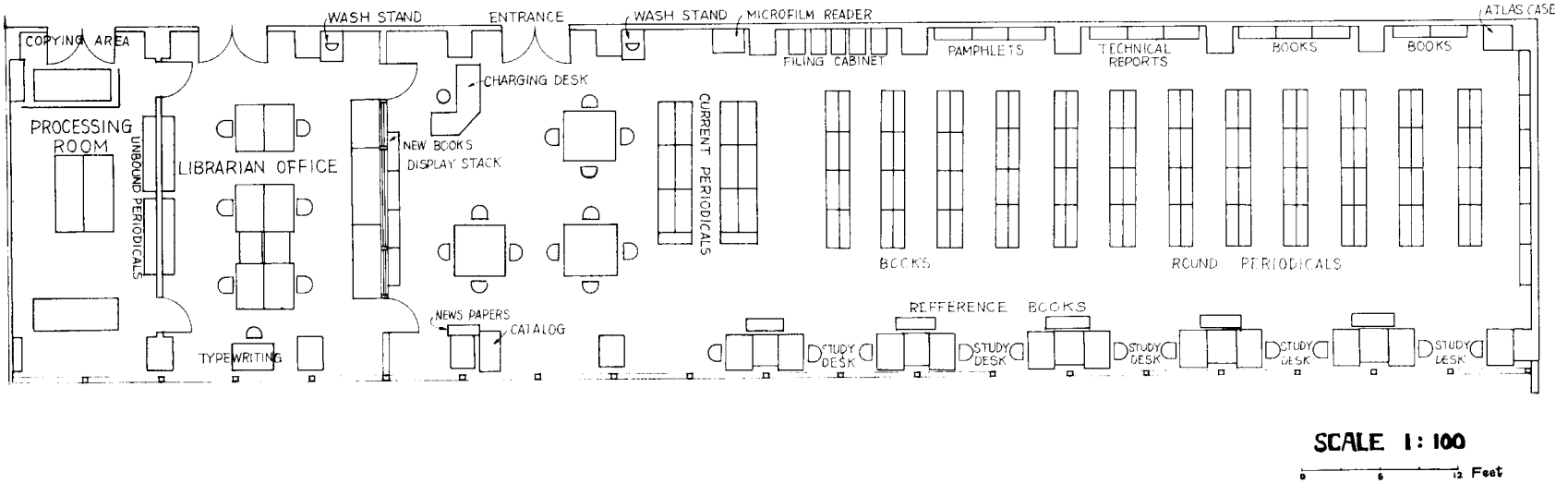
The Technical Laboratory is divided into the Director's office and four engineering departments: electrical, civil, mechanical and measurement, chemistry and isotope. There are 310 employees, among whom there are various kinds of technical staffs such as electrical engineers, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, geological engineers, physicists, chemists and mathematicians. The present number of the technical employees is 240, including technicians; there are 70 persons occupied in administrative work and general services.

The principal object of the Technical Laboratory is to establish close contact with the sponsoring electric power companies by cooperation in conducting the research, development and testing that are necessary for construction and operation of electric power facilities. In addition, it endeavors to find and exploit new frontiers in the fields of science and technology which will contribute to the development of the power industry.

In 1951, at the time the ex-Technical Laboratory was established, the necessity of library service was foreseen by the executives. In the early days of 1952, a combined wooden and ferro-concrete library was built, primarily to furnish interior technical information service. The literature collection at that time was extremely small, and there was only one librarian and his one assistant.



The reading area and current periodicals rack with book stacks and study carrels to the rear.



Floor Plan and Layout of the Library of the Technical Laboratory of the Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry in Japan.

Construction of New Library

As previously described, the guiding policy of the library operation was already firmly established by the directors, and the effort of recruiting competent library staff has been continued as has the collection of useful literature. In 1956, owing to the rapid growth of our research work, the Institute decided to construct two well-equipped, large and modern laboratory buildings which would contain additional research facilities.

The planning of the new library was recognized as one of the important aspects of the new building, and detailed investigation was commenced. We made inquiries about library facilities in the United States and Europe, because we considered that the designs of leading foreign libraries might have unique features of room design, layout of equipment and design or style of furniture.

In designing our library, we felt the following considerations important to give users a comfortable and hospitable atmosphere as well as more convenience; the problems of fireproofing were also carefully studied:

1. Sound and noise proof
2. Supply of clean, fresh air maintained at a suitable temperature with comfortable humidity by means of air conditioning
3. Open book shelves and other effective layout
4. Use of study desks or carrels
5. Copying equipment, microfilm reader, projectors for cinema films and color slides
6. Self-service book circulation desk
7. Space for processing books, magazines and other materials
8. Use of all steel furniture.

With the cooperation of the research staffs, it was decided to locate the new library on the south side of the second floor of the building.

The library space is divided into three parts. The first part is a library area containing book stacks, book shelves, vertical file drawers, magazine cases, study desks, reading tables, a microfilm reader, etc. At the entrance of this area is a self-service book circulation desk for reference and book lending service. The second part is an office in which four librarians, one language specialist and one library assistant work. The third part is a processing room for books, periodicals, pamphlets and other technical materials; without this space we would be unable to keep the library in good order. This area also has a photocopying desk at which library users make photocopies of the technical materials they want.

We obtained the cooperation of manufacturers of excellent steel furniture, which has successfully given a unique atmosphere as well as competent room design to the library.

The dedication of the new buildings was held on October 15, 1957, but the library was not finally set up until the end of 1957. As the new library is a part of the building located in the heart of the laboratory and has been comfortably maintained, the number of users has increased steadily. During noontime especially, the number of users who glance at newspapers and magazines increases.

Literature Collection

Almost all the books and nearly two-thirds of the magazines are supplied by booksellers; the remaining one-third are contributed by outside organizations (domestic and foreign) in exchange for our technical publications.

A special book-request form with a questionnaire has been prepared to aid in the acquisition of books and magazines. The questionnaire contains items to be checked which should justify the necessity of the requested books, magazines and other publications. Our library does not have a standing committee for the selection of books, magazines or other publications, because it would be difficult for its members to determine what books or magazines are suitable, since the laboratory serves various fields of engineering. The questionnaires are also useful as a survey of the kinds of new information wanted by scientists and engineers.

Books, magazines, pamphlets and other materials are classified in accordance with UDC and NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification). The catalog card employed is divided into classified catalog, author catalog and subject or title catalog.

The subject catalog has recently been completed by the library staff with the cooperation of the research staff. The principal object of the catalog is to provide information on the various kinds of reports, monographs, pamphlets and other technical materials published by the circle of electric power companies, including the Central Research Institute, in order to supply up-to-date and correct information on our research achievements to the persons concerned. Of course, this subject catalog also classifies traditional external technical publications. To avoid duplication of research and improve our own research, it is considered important that the scientists and engineers in our laboratory and in the electric power companies be able to find the necessary materials easily in the subject catalog and to utilize the research results recorded by others.

For processing some kinds of technical reports and materials, the utilization of a punched card system is being considered.

Library Service Survey

Shortly after the new library opened in January 1958, a special survey was carried out by means of a questionnaire to learn the opinions of users about the library operation.

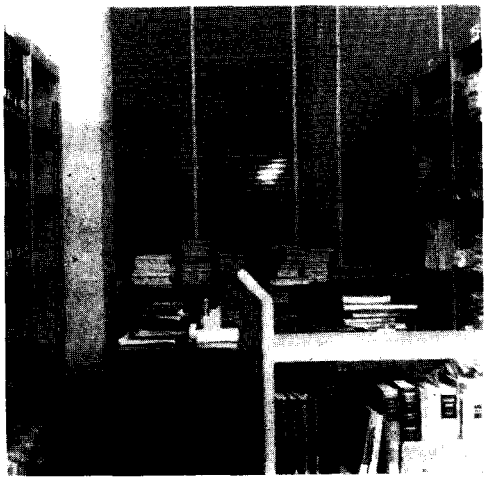
The questionnaire was composed of four major parts: utilization of library; library technical service, especially in regard to library publication; attitude of library workers; literature collection and book acquisition. The total number of questions involving these four major items was 34. Interesting answers were received, principally from technical persons.

Some of the results of the survey are:

Have you ever entered the library?

For the new library

Yes	92%
No	8%



View of the book-processing room.

For the old library

Yes	98%
No	2%

How many times do you use the library in a month?

Almost every day	18%
Every other day	6.2%
Ten days and more	19%
Five days and more	43%
Less than three days	30%

Why doesn't one utilize the library?

Fully occupied in doing experiments	79%
No time free as position is technical assistant	8%
Have a regard for supervisor's feeling	2.5%
Miscellaneous	10.5%

What means do you use for finding necessary books?

List of new books arrived	15%
Notice board for new books	5.8%
Visit the library	36%
Book catalog	19.2%
Receiving information by chance	7.6%
Catalog card	4.2%
Inquiring by telephone	9.2%

Future Problems

The number of technical publications has increased rapidly in Japan since World

War II, and now covers the various fields of science and technology not only in Japan but also throughout the world. In applied science and engineering especially, owing to the rapid development which brought forth atomic power utilization and the launching of rockets and satellites, technical materials, including books, magazines, reports and pamphlets, are being published in extremely great number.

This situation may be helpful to scientists and engineers seeking new information in the literature, but it is very difficult to search satisfactorily without the aid of a specialist or so-called "documentalist" or "information officer". Our laboratory recognized the significance of the specialist in laboratory operations at the time of building the first library. At present, however, the librarians are still young and lack the knowledge to perform as information officers to technical personnel. Training and orienting librarians are both big concerns of our library operation. To employ competent information and documentation specialists, the necessity of this special work must be highly evaluated, and special consideration must also be paid to salary and position.

In Japan, in general, laboratory management is not always satisfactory, especially in regard to salary administration and personnel management of such specialists. But it should be fully recognized and supported by those who are concerned with research, that special librarians or information officers are indispensable as elements of modern industrial research.

In the course of time, books and magazines will increase so greatly that they may force the library to extend its space. However, we have no plan for enlarging space, except to increase the book shelves and magazine cases to the ultimate limit. To gain more space we will shift the older and less useful publications to a store room which was formerly a part of the old library.

How to confront the fact of today's great number of technical publications from the point of view of library operation must be carefully considered. To deal with this universally difficult problem, we have studied the countermeasures, such as making full use of the national information center of science and technology, promoting interlibrary loans including foreign libraries, eliminating less useful literature from the library collection and utilizing microfilm.

Lastly, it is a matter of great importance that our library play the role of technical information center for the electric industry by obtaining competent special librarians who are able to act as information specialists by giving useful reference service, not only to our laboratory but also the sponsoring power companies and others.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR LIBRARY OF TECHNICAL LABORATORY
(November 30, 1960)

Total square foot area	3,200
Staff	6
Employees served at location	300
Average number of users per day	25
Books and bound periodicals as of November 30, 1960	19,000 25,000*
Current periodical subscriptions	794
Vertical file drawers	36
Date of completion	1957
Special facilities: microfilm reader and printer; photoreproduction equipment	

* The Memorial Library Collection of the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company

Meet . . . August G. K. Cockx

IN APRIL THIS YEAR, the Linda Hall Library of Kansas City, Missouri, sent an invitation to a Belgian librarian to spend a year working in their facilities under the Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians. With his arrival in the United States on August 30, Dr. Cockx thus became the first foreign librarian to come here under the auspices of a special library.

Dr. Cockx was born in Herent-Louvain, a suburb of Brussels. He attended high school there and went on to enter the University of Louvain in 1946. He attained the Doctor of Law degree as well as a Master of Science in Economics. During his many years at the University, he naturally made great use of its library, which led to his interest in becoming a librarian.

In 1955 he began his training for librarianship at the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels. This training differs from that received by American professionals in that it is conducted on-the-job. A great deal of practical work in all the major sections of the library is mixed with large doses of theory and homework. Covering a two-year period, the training is climaxed by a very comprehensive two-to-three-day examination, which is both written and oral. Upon successful completion, the librarian is given a permanent assignment in the section for which he is best suited.

Dr. Cockx of the Royal Library of Belgium

The Royal Library is the national library of Belgium. It is 130 years old and contains over two million volumes, together with extensive collections of manuscripts, incunabula, engravings and other materials. Dr. Cockx is a reference librarian and since 1957 has been the Assistant Director of the Printed Books Section.

While his work as a reference librarian requires a broad general knowledge, Dr. Cockx is especially interested in science and technology with its many ramifications and problems. Because of this interest, he is very pleased at having been given the opportunity to work at Linda Hall, since he considers it one of the great independent research libraries in the United States. His work is largely in the Serials Department, where his knowledge of foreign publications has proved to be a great asset. He is also working on Linda Hall's contribution to the third edition of the *Union List of Serials.*

He feels that all large libraries have three bottlenecks: cataloging (always a large backlog), binding (the issue you want is always at the bindery) and photoduplication (again, a large backlog). In his work at Linda Hall, together with his visits to other libraries around the country, he hopes to learn how to cope with these problems as they exist at the Royal Library. He plans to study how university and special libraries serve their research people and study the relations between libraries and industries. In his contacts with librarians, he wants to see how his American colleagues provide their people with materials from outside their libraries.

A likable young man, Dr. Cockx has a very engaging personality. It soon becomes obvious that he is vitally interested in learning not only all he can about our libraries, but also all he can about our daily life. During his travels thus far, he has been impressed by our high standard of living and how this is reflected in our libraries. SLA'ers will have an opportunity to meet Dr. Cockx at the San Francisco Convention.

THEODORE D. PHILLIPS, Librarian
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Are Periodicals Really Necessary?

JAMES D. RAMER, Engineering-Physical Sciences Librarian
Columbia University Library, New York City

AS A PRACTICING librarian I tend to be conservative in my approach to library procedures, but in those rare periods when my day-to-day activities permit and I can assume the unaccustomed role of a library user, I become a true revolutionary. By the time I have waded through indexes and abstract journals for references, located and collected all the necessary volumes from each branch library and from every floor of the general library, and piled my desk mountainously high with a multitude of bound giants, I have undergone three distinct stages in my revolutionary thinking. My first reaction is that branch libraries should never be allowed under any circumstance; this is closely followed by a feeling that all libraries should be compactly organized on one floor; and lastly, but most vehemently, I conclude that there should be no books at all. (Since my own research materials happen to be scientific journals, and voluminous ones, I will qualify my last condemnation and do away with periodicals only, allowing thin volumes of belles-lettres to remain.)

My revolutionary zeal, however, is tempered by a utopian idealism that prevents a completely negative reaction. In the shadows of my bound periodicals I soon find myself dreaming of a happier world where I would immediately have available each article in my field of interest with a minimum expenditure of effort and time.

I visualize individual papers being airmailed to me automatically by a publisher as soon as they are printed. A paper is filed and, perhaps, used once or twice before the journal issue (which, before the revolution, would have contained it) could have been collated, bound and mailed. Since timeliness is important in the sciences, this new innovation is extremely popular.

In this idyllic situation, not only am I much more rapidly informed, but my own files are beautifully organized. The professional association to which I belong has developed a very detailed classification scheme of the broad subject field in which it actively publishes. Each paper that it sends me now carries its own classification number, which I use for my own filing purposes. No more revisions of my own crude system and no more sending for reprints in order to maintain a compact, active file are necessary. This practice of individually classified papers is not unique, but there's more to it than that!

Before the new dispensation, my association published 20 separate journals, including several translated from the Russian. All were naturally in my field, but none was devoted solely to my individual specialty. An article of immediate interest to me might appear in almost any of the 20 journals. I spent a great deal of time, consequently, just making sure that I missed nothing of value, and the subscription costs were high. When the classification system was worked out and publishing began on the single paper unit instead of monthly or quarterly periodical issues, another innovation was introduced.

Each member now identifies and registers those classification numbers for the subjects in which he is primarily interested. I gave, for example, a standing order to receive all articles classified in a specific, limited area. These come to me automatically as soon as they are printed. I am charged on a per page basis. This is considerably cheaper for me, but the big savings come in the maintenance and use of my own files.

The association, in addition, sends me a monthly information bulletin listing all papers recently issued in every classification area, in case I have missed some peripheral article of value. This bulletin also includes news items and—you guessed it—advertising. If I do wish a particular paper that has not come to me automatically, I may either place a special order (the order form is a perforated page in the bulletin) or consult the comprehensive master set of papers in

the new compactly organized, one-story library.

The association, naturally, also maintains a master set and keeps a close eye on the growth of materials in various areas of the classification schedule. There are occasional instructions circulated when the volume of certain materials warrants binding. The pressure on my files is relieved periodically by binding and shelving the papers accumulated over a period of several years. Title pages, tables-of-contents and indexes are supplied by the association.

Reference citations are now somewhat changed in format. Authors and titles are still given, but instead of a journal title, the classification number and year of publication are indicated. Since papers are filed alphabetically by author within any classification number, the year is necessary only to determine the location of a paper that has been bound in an appropriate volume and is no longer in the current files.

Several commercial publishers, whose journals are closely related in subject matter to those of my association, have expressed interest in cooperation. Two possible alternatives are being discussed at the present time. The association could act as an agent for those publishers who wish to join the new plan. By receiving preprints of papers, it could classify and distribute them for the publishers and include them in its indexes. The standing order of any member could, if he wished, be enlarged to include these additional materials.

A few publishers whose journals cover two fields or more feel that other professional associations, whose membership represents another but related, subject interest, should join this project also. An over-all committee could be formed to coordinate classification policies, route incoming papers to the appropriate association for distribution and generally supervise the whole operation.

I even foresee the time. . . .

But my reverie has ended. There's a library user who insists on checking out a particular bound journal that should not circulate under any circumstance. Why didn't he send for a reprint of the article when it was first published? Perhaps I can talk him into buying a photocopy. . . .

AUTHOR'S NOTE: For an excellent review and bibliography covering this subject, with a conclusion favoring the traditional form of journal publication, the author recommends: PHELPS, Ralph H. and HERLIN, John P. Alternatives to the Scientific Periodical. *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, vol. 14, March-April 1960, p. 61-74.

Developments in Photoreproduction

LORETTA J. KIERSKY, Librarian
Air Reduction Company, Inc., Murray Hill, New Jersey
Chairman, Photographic Reproduction Committee

THE 1960 NATIONAL Business Show held at the New York Coliseum, October 24-28, was a "show within a show." Systems management was the "heart of the matter." One central exhibit was called the CompuCenter. Here data-processing "hardware" was displayed by six computer manufacturers: Bendix Corporation, Control Data Corporation, Monroe Calculating Machines Corporation, Philco Corporation, Friden, Inc., and Remington Rand, Univac Division. Surrounding the CompuCenter were exhibits of the basic machines, supplies and services essential to preparation and processing of data. Not much new equipment was shown, but some of the applications were interesting.

One item exhibited was the production model of a photocopy machine that operates on the electrostatic process developed by Radio Corporation of America. The machine named "Electro-Stat" is to be produced by Apeco (American Photocopy Equipment Co.) at a rental price of less than $40 a month. Unlike other copying processes, the electrostatic process is a

direct image transfer process. Single or multiple copies may be obtained. A lens and mirror system permits the machine to enlarge or reduce copy. The original is placed face down on a scanning plate. Marks on the original are recorded onto an electrostatically charged drum by means of a black ink powder. The drum transfers the powder image to a sheet of plain paper. The powder is then fused to the paper by a heat fusing unit.

The electrostatic process seems to have captured the interest of a number of companies. License arrangements have been made by them with RCA for its use in manufacturing desk copying machines. The cost of these machines is expected to be between $500-$600.

Not demonstrated at the show, but among other new items, is a diazo copier manufactured by Copymation, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. Two models of the "Dart" are available: one 13-inch model at $555, and another 18-inch model at $595. They copy opaque or two-sided originals through use of secondary film. The cost of a copy is about one cent.

Recordak 310 is a new portable microfilm reader for viewing 16mm microfilm on a 9 x 12 inch screen. Reduction ratios are available at 20:1, 24:1, 32:1 or 40:1. The price is $365. It was introduced by Recordak Corporation, New York, as a companion reader to its portable Recordak Microfilmer. This latter machine was introduced last year. It weighs about 25 pounds and sells for $845.

A prototype Microcard step-and-repeat camera has been developed by the Microcard Foundation, Washington, D. C. The machine was displayed at the Special Libraries Association Convention in Cleveland last June. This camera was designed for use by individual libraries and other agencies and can be operated easily by an unskilled operator. It has a fixed reduction ratio and a fixed format. 3 x 5 inch negatives, giving 48 pages of microtext, are obtained after the images have been filmed in sequence in units of 24 frames each. These units are then cut apart to produce a 3 x 5 inch microfilm negative. A package offer is made with the camera for processing and card printing so that the finished micro-opaque cards (Microcards) can be obtained from the negatives. Price for the camera had not yet been determined.

New uses for the Thermo-Fax copying machine have been announced by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. One use is to preserve documents by laminating clear plastic onto them by means of heat. The other is the making of plastic transparencies of printed matter for projection on a screen in normal room light. The company claims this method is 50 per cent cheaper and faster than similar methods. A new paper for use in Thermo-Fax machines was demonstrated at the Business Show by Interchemical Corporation. White as well as colored papers are available. The paper is made of 100 per cent rag stock. The company claims it will produce permanent copy, and it is sold for 10 per cent less than similar paper.

A method in use by one library for producing a table-of-contents bulletin employs a copying machine, an exposure frame with two 500 watt sun lamps and an offset press. Translucent masters are made from the originals on the copying machine. This master is then placed in the exposure frame with a positive sensitive paper offset plate in order to burn the image into the plate. The offset master plate is then ready for use on the offset press. The wanted number of copies is quickly produced. The approximate cost of the copying machine is $440; the exposure frame is $190; the offset press is $2,220. Additional accessories are a stapling machine and a six-tray Thomas collator. The approximate cost of the collator is $149.

Collection on Automatic Merchandising

During its annual convention the National Automatic Merchandising Association announced that it will establish and support a library of books and trade journals dealing with automatic merchandising. The collection will be housed at the new Pius XII Memorial Library at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

This Works For Us . . .

Catalog Time Saver

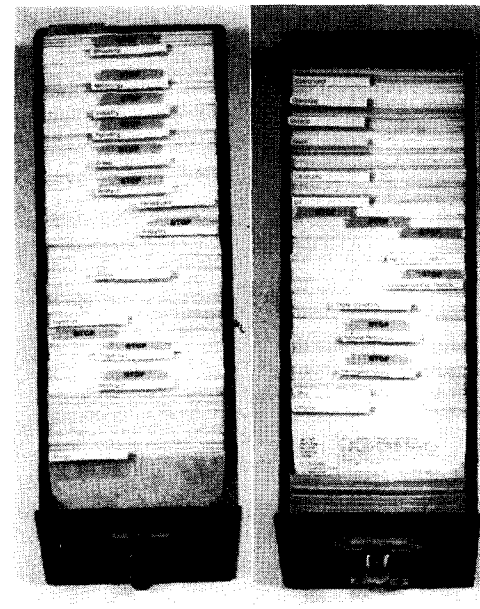
The patience of an engineer is often quite short when he is searching a catalog. He becomes discouraged in the face of a long repetitious row of cards with insufficient aids to help him. He has no idea how many cards he must check before the job is finished or before he will exhaust the particular subject section he is examining. He often becomes tired and quits. He may come to the librarian for assistance or, as frequently happens, return to his office mumbling under his breath something about how hard it is to use the library.

On the other hand, if he knew exactly how far he had to go in the catalog, he would be much more likely to stick to the job. We have found a very successful way of eliminating a large amount of user frustration through the liberal use of dividers *plus* STOP cards. The dividers indicate where to begin a search, and the STOP cards indicate how far one must go to finish it.

The Battelle library uses a divided catalog —author-title and subject. The ease of using a card catalog organized with STOP cards is shown in the illustration. In the subject catalog tray on the left, one can tell at a glance exactly where the material on "Creep of Aluminum" is to be found, and the center STOP behind "Creep" tells you exactly where the information stops. The "electrical properties of aluminum" can be found with equal ease, since this would be somewhere between the STOP for "Creep" and the guide card for "Founding."

STOP cards are used only where they will contribute to clarity and ease of use. For example, there are no subject entries between "Alloys" and "Analysis" so it is unnecessary to use a STOP card for "Alloys."

In the author-title catalog STOP cards are used for the section on "Ohio." They are used only where they will contribute to the ease of using the catalog. Such words as "Official," "Oil" and "Operating" are only guides and not entities. The same is true with "Oklahoma" and "Ontario," since these words appeared in the catalog as first words in a title, not as corporate authors. STOP cards follow an author's name only when he is a prolific writer and there are a number of cards devoted to his work.



Dividers and STOP cards used in the subject card catalog (left) and the author-title card catalog (right).

The cost of STOP cards will vary, depending upon the size of the catalog and the number of cards required. They cost us approximately $7 per hundred. Measured in terms of user convenience, which is the really important consideration, the cost has been small. Our engineers and scientists enthusiastically endorsed this innovation, and their use has resulted in considerable savings in time (and, hence, dollar savings) to engineers, the reference staff and the catalogers.

RALPH L. DARBY and
ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR.
Battelle Memorial Institute
Columbus, Ohio

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK
April 16-22, 1961

The Literature Searcher

FRANK J. ANDERSON, Former Director, The Submarine Library
Electric Boat Division, General Dynamics Corporation, Groton, Connecticut

THE REFERENCES to literature searching one finds in *Library Literature* and the PAIS *Bulletin* interpret the term to mean the mechanical or electronic searching for and retrieval of literature that has been coded and stored in a machine. Before these data are stored in a mechanical or electronic device, or "brain," for future retrieval, a human being makes a systematic and exhaustive search of the subject literature to determine what is available. This searched-out material is evaluated (also by a human) to decide what to store. Preliminary to its machine storage, other humans then program and encode this literature. The information may be swiftly retrieved from a machine, yet hours, weeks or months of searching and intelligent evaluation of the literature have preceded its storage.

What is a literature searcher? A literature searcher is not a librarian, a bibliographer, a subject specialist, an abstracter, a translater, a critic, an editor or a writer. However, a literature searcher must be well grounded in the techniques of all these professions or work categories.

Although not a librarian, a literature searcher must be familiar with library procedures. He must know libraries and how to use them, since he will probably search for the sources for literature within a library and a librarian probably will assist in obtaining literature for examination.

A literature searcher is not a bibliographer, but he needs a firm knowledge of bibliographic reference tools. In addition he must have the ability to cite and describe the literature he has searched out in accepted bibliographic forms.

Not necessarily a subject specialist, the literature searcher must have sufficient expertise and background in the subject area of his interest, so he can conduct his search intelligently.

Ability to discern and extract the salient topics covered in a publication and then to summarize them are prerequisites for the literature searcher. Yet this abstracting function is only one facet of the work.

For the literature searcher working in the field of biological or physical sciences, many pertinent publications will be missed or avoided, unless he has at least a working knowledge of the two essential languages, French and German. Ability to read and translate Russian is becoming increasingly important. However, the principal function of a literature searcher is not translation.

In order to conduct a literature search and produce a paper with an annotated bibliography of value to a researcher, the literature searcher also acts as a critic. Publications must be examined and an opinion given as to their worth so that the researcher does not get bogged down in trivia or waste time perusing material not pertinent to his study.

Once a search has been finished, writing and editorial skills come into play. The sheaf of papers or box of file cards, which at this stage will be the result of the literature searcher's efforts, must be arranged in some logical order, and a preface written that will communicate the scope, depth and avowed purpose of the search.

The final bibliography, which is the end result of a literature search, must be arranged, verified, checked, rechecked and edited. A knowledge of typography and graphic arts may also be helpful for designing and laying out the presentation.

So, *what is* a literature searcher? It would seem that a literature searcher must be a versatile person, whose abilities syn-

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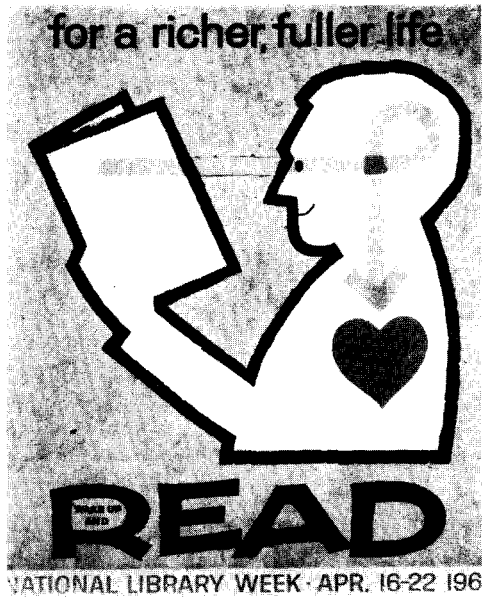
Since writing this article, Mr. Anderson has been appointed University Librarian, Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas.

thesize the talents of a number of distinct professions. The relatively new profession of literature searching has arisen out of a distinct need in technical and research libraries for a specialist to function somewhere in between the areas of competence of the reference librarian and the research worker. Reference librarians have become overburdened with the demands of researchers for exhaustive, annotated, subject bibliographies. On the other hand, researchers have spent too much of their time ferreting out materials pertaining to their work, which has prevented them from focusing full attention on discovery, invention and development. Hence, the literature searcher has been introduced to fill the hiatus between reference librarian and researcher. He takes up where the reference librarian is forced to leave off, yet stops short of intruding into the areas of basic or applied research.

In the pursuit of scientific research, work done by the reference librarian, the literature searcher and the researcher may sometimes overlap; their efforts are still separate and discrete, however, and each has a valid individual function.

National Library Week Plans Developing



Americans of all ages, in well over 5,000 communities in all 50 states, will be alerted to the importance of reading and urged to use libraries of all kinds during the fourth annual celebration of National Library Week, to be observed April 16-22, 1961.

Keyed to the theme, "For a richer, fuller life—Read!" the Week in 1961 will seek to expand activity in every phase of the program. Special effort will be made to develop increased participation by corporations and people in industry.

Special Libraries Association is one of the more than 50 national organizations participating in the campaign for a "better-read, better-informed America," which is being sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc. in cooperation with the American Library Association.

Members of SLA will find of particular interest and usefulness the "People in Industry" kit of promotional materials, which is now being developed by National Library Week Headquarters and will be available later this year. The theme and poster design (shown above) will be carried out in a variety of promotion aids, which may be ordered from National Library Week, P. O. Box 365, Midtown Station, New York 18, New York:

Poster, 61-A, 17 x 22		$ .30
Counter Card, 61-B, 8 x 10		.35
Streamer, 61-C, 8 x 25		.20
Table Tent, 61-D, 3 x 4		.10
Bookmarks, 61-E, 2 x 6½	per 500	1.50
	per 1000	3.00
Pocket Calendar, 61-F	per 500	5.00
	per 1000	10.00
Mobile, 61-G		1.25
Ad Mat, 61-H		.50
Organization Handbook, 61-I		.35
Facts in Brief, 61-J	per 1000	20.00

There are lower rates for quantity orders, and no order under $4 will be accepted. All orders *must be received by March 31, 1961.* Send yours in today!

EDWARD G. STRABLE, *SLA Representative*
National Library Week

News From SLA Headquarters

Circulation Study Extended to Include Special Libraries

In July of this year, the Council on Library Resources, Inc. granted funds for a complete study of library circulation methods (see *Special Libraries*, September 1960, p. 404). This study is being conducted by George Fry & Associates, a Chicago management consultant firm, under the supervision of the ALA Library Technology Project and an Advisory Committee.

On October 26, 22 special librarians attended a meeting at the Park-Sheraton Hotel in New York City to hear and offer their opinions on a report of the findings of the study to that date. They pointed out that special libraries have more objectives in circulation control than do public libraries. Unlike public libraries, for instance, most special libraries need to know where all items are at all times, maintain borrowers' records and make transactions for absentee borrowers. Furthermore an important characteristic of special libraries' circulation is the routing of periodicals, and this creates unique problems. Since these aspects of circulation had not been covered in the report, the special librarians unanimously recommended that the study be extended to investigate in greater depth the circulation methods and problems of special libraries.

Acting on this recommendation, William J. Biehl, chairman of George Fry & Associates, asked the Council "to extend the Circulation Control Study to a small but representative sample of special libraries of several types and sizes in which there are several variable factors . . . which greatly influence the types of circulation systems that can be applied to their particular operations. Their problems will be analyzed from the point of view of uncovering areas for possible improvement and standardization and, where indicated . . . the application of new concepts and techniques."

The Council on Library Resources has accepted this proposal and has authorized an extension of the study as outlined above. Special librarians who are interested are urged to contact Forrest F. Carhart, Chairman of the Advisory Committee and Assistant Director for the Library Technology Project, at ALA Headquarters in Chicago.

Membership Directory

The 1960 *SLA Directory of Members* has just been published and is available to members for $2 and to nonmembers for $5 (the name of the member should be given when requesting the special price). The *Directory* lists alphabetically the names and addresses of the 5,321 individual and 108 Sustaining members of the Association as of October 21, 1960. All entries have been taken directly from the Addressograph plates maintained at Association Headquarters and include a code indicating the member's Chapter, Division and Section affiliations and class of membership. The code is given in full and explained at the front of the book. All Association officers for 1960-1961 (Executive Board, Chapter Presidents, Division and Section Chairmen, Committee Chairmen and Association Representatives) are given, and the names of the organizations that are supporting the Association as Sustaining members are listed at the front as well as in the body of the directory, where the name of the representative is included. The 204 page *Directory* is 6 by 9 inches in size, has a sewn binding in stiff paper covers and replaces the last *Directory* published four years ago. In the future it is hoped that the Association can publish membership directories on a more regular basis, perhaps every two years.

1961 Dues Due

Invoices for the payment of 1961 membership dues have been mailed to all members. A new feature of these invoices is the space given for a member's business address in case he uses his home address to receive mail. It will be very useful for Association Headquarters to know the business affiliations of its members, and everyone is urged to furnish this data as well as to fill out the rest of the

form accurately and completely and return it promptly with the appropriate 1961 dues.

Presidential Visits

During the fall and early winter President Winifred Sewell has, or will, visit the following Chapters:

October 8—Pasadena (Joint meeting of the Southern California, San Diego and San Francisco Bay Area Chapters)
October 9, 10—**San Diego**
October 11, 12—**Southern California**
October 13, 14—**San Francisco Bay Area**
October 19, 20—**Puget Sound**
October 28, 29—**Colorado**
November 15—**Philadelphia Council**
January 12—**Washington, D. C.**
January 19—**Connecticut Valley**

President Sewell's spring visits will be announced in a later issue.

Exhibits

In addition to the SLA Booth manned by Metals Division members at the National Metals Congress (pictured elsewhere in this issue), the Association exhibited its publications and services at the American Documentation Institute meeting held in Berkeley, California, October 24-25. Marie Koutecky, President, and members of the San Francisco Chapter were in charge of this successful display which featured the *Technical Book Review Index* and SLA Loan Collection of Classification Schemes and Subject Heading Lists exhibits as well as appropriate books, journals and give-away materials.

Any group or individual wishing to present the special library story to other professional organizations, at career days, or in library or window displays is reminded that the Association Headquarters maintains a collection of photographs, reprints, brochures, signs, publications and other pertinent items, which may be borrowed upon request to the Public Relations Director.

New Staff Appointment

June Rephan, a graduate of Goucher College who has been with the Research Institute of America for the past four years, has been appointed Publications and Public Relations Assistant.

SPOTTED

● The September 1960 "Fortune" featured an article entitled "How to Cope with Information" (p. 162-7, ff), in which the author, Francis Belloe, describes the chief characteristics of information retrieval systems. Although written primarily for the businessman, one paragraph is especially provocative for special librarians: "Throughout its fifteen-year history, I.R. has attracted two general types of enthusiasts, those interested in building machines, and those interested primarily in theory. Both these groups have had to contend with the hostility of librarians conventionally trained in their art. The librarians have either claimed that 'Library Science' already had the job well in hand, or else they have dismissed the goal of the innovators as a hopeless one. There is something to be said for both views. . . ." ● "Electrical Engineering" also devoted part of its September 1960 issue to a discussion of data-processing equipment in the information area in "Information Storage and Retrieval—Dogs, Cats and Indexing" by A. F. Glimn and R. D. Greenway. They predict: "From the viewpoint of equipment and techniques, it will, within a few years, be perfectly feasible to carry extremely large libraries of information in on-line digital computer storage. Physical storage and handling of books and documents in such a library will rarely occur. Automatic page readers; automatic information indexing by the computer; cheap, bulk, random-access memory; high-speed electronic printing—all these will be available in less than 5 years." ● John Hersey, in his latest satirical work "The Child Buyer" (Knopf), makes some harsh comments on those who seek to control the book-buying and lending policies of public libraries. Testifying before a hypothetical Committee on Education, Welfare and Public Morality, Elizabeth Cloud, Chief Librarian of the Pequot Free Library, defends her encouragement of the natural science interests of a child prodigy by declaring: "Senator, if you call 'Transactions of the American Gynecological Society' smut, then you've set some kind of record in bibliographic classification. And the basic works by Curtis, Wharton, Novak—they're about as smutty as the Rosetta stone. And about as easy to read."

Metals Division Fall Meeting

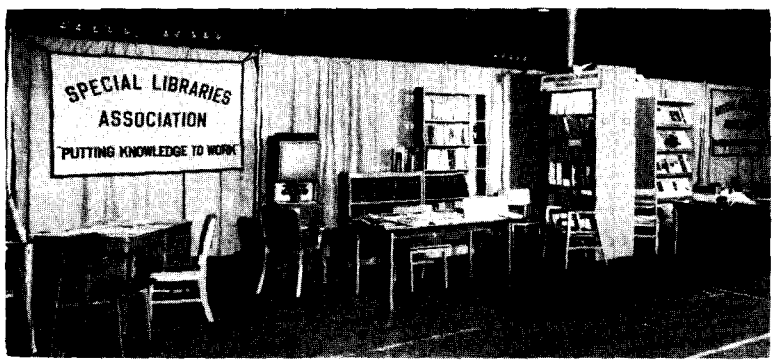
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL Fall Meeting of the Metals Division of SLA was held in conjunction with the 42nd National Metal Exposition and Congress, October 20-22, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The program was held in the John Bartram Hotel. Thursday morning, October 20, the members of the Division visited the Metal Show where the Special Libraries Association Booth exhibited publications in the field of metallurgy and related reference materials. Bibliographies for distribution to Metal Show visitors were one of the most popular features of the exhibit, as always. The Square D Company, Union Carbide Metals Company, International Nickel Company, Haynes Stellite Company, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Acme Steel Company and Lockheed Missiles & Space Division, Technical Information Center contributed excellent bibliographies written by their librarians.*

Speaking at the Thursday afternoon session entitled *Joining of Metals* were: Messrs. D. C. Herrschaft, Handy and Harman on "Silver Brazing—When and How;" I. D. Holster,† Application Engineer, Air Reduction Sales Company on "Basic Fundamentals of the Aircomatic Inert Gas Shielded Consumable Electrode Process;" and Harold S. Davis,† Process Engineer, Air Reduction Sales Company on "Inert Gas Tungsten Welding in Aircraft, Missiles and Industry." Dinner that evening was a joint meeting with the Philadelphia Special Libraries Council in the Engineers' Club. The guest speaker, Dr. Norman Brown, Professor of Metallurgy at the University of Pennsylvania, gave an interesting report on the materials science program of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense.

Friday and Saturday were all-day sessions at which more than 40 Metals Division members and some ASM members participated in a metallurgy course given by the Metals Engineering Institute under the direction of Dr. Anton deS. Brasunas, Director of MEI. The first day was a review of fundamental concepts of metallurgy, the second a survey of advancing frontiers in metallurgy. Participants received outlines and summaries of the course as well as bibliographies to supplement the notes they took. Questions and discussions were very helpful. Lecturers were: Dr. Anton Brasunas, Lewis W. Berger, MEI Training Supervisor, John Parina, editor of ASM Technical books, Dr. Allen G. Gray, Editor, *Metals Progress,* Ted C. DuMond, Manager, National Metal Congresses and E. E. Thum, Editor-in-Chief, *Metals Progress.* Members of the Metals Division were delighted to relax with Francis L. LaQue (Vice-President and Manager, Development and Research Division, International Nickel Co., Inc.) at luncheon on Friday and hear

* These bibliographies are being distributed by the Metals Division Bibliography Committee and are available from Martha J. Bailey, Speedway Laboratories Library, Linde Company, 1500 Palco Street, Indianapolis 24, Indiana.

† Copies of these papers are available from SLA Headquarters as long as the supply lasts.



Model Library Exhibit Organized by the Metals Division for the National Metal Exposition and Congress.

his whimsical, but perceptive speech on "The Care and Feeding of Librarians." Mrs. Margaret Fuller, Librarian of American Iron and Steel Institute and former SLA President, presided at the luncheon.

The Fall Meeting attracted a number of new members and the response to the metallurgy course was encouraging.

DOROTHEA M. RICE, *Librarian*
American Metal Climax, Inc., New York

Coming Events

Accommodations for observers will be available at the IFLA-sponsored INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CATALOGING PRINCIPLES, which will take place in Paris in October 1961. Further information may be had by writing the Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee, A. H. Chaplin, c/o The National Central Library, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, England.

Nominating Committee Report 1960-1961

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

President

EUGENE B. JACKSON
Research Laboratories
General Motors Corporation
Warren, Michigan

First Vice-President and President-Elect

ETHEL S. KLAHRE
Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
Cleveland, Ohio

DOROTHY A. THOMPSON
Ontario College of Education
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

Second Vice-President

MRS. ALICE P. HOOK
Historical & Philosophical Society
of Ohio
Cincinnati, Ohio

FLORINE S. OLTMAN
Bibliographic Assistance Branch
Air University Library
Maxwell AFB, Alabama

Directors (Three Years)

(Elect One)

GERRIT E. FIELSTRA
New York Public Library
New York, New York

EDWARD G. STRABLE
J. Walter Thompson Company
Chicago, Illinois

(Elect One)

DUANE R. DAY
Campbell-Mithum, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PAUL W. RILEY
College of Business Administration
Boston College
Boston, Massachusetts

Respectfully submitted: BEVERLY HICKOK, THOMAS VAN CAMP HULL, MRS. JIMMIE MCC. MCWHORTER, GRIEG ASPNES, ALBERTA L. BROWN, *Chairman*

Members continuing to serve on the Executive Board for 1961-1962 will be Immediate Past-President WINIFRED SEWELL; Secretary, MRS. JEANNE B. NORTH; Treasurer, OLIVE E. KENNEDY; and Directors SARA AULL, LORRAINE CIBOCH, W. ROY HOLLEMAN and MRS. ELIZABETH R. USHER.

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

Have You Heard . . .

Standards and Surveys Supported by New Grants

The American Library Association has received three more grants from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

$100,000 was awarded to the American Association of School Librarians to promote higher standards for school libraries by the implementation of the new *Standards for School Library Programs* (ALA, 1960, 132 p.) at local, regional and national levels. The AASL plans a vigorous program to promote the knowledge and understanding of the standards among school administrators, state educational officers, school board members, teachers, lay groups such as PTA's and the library profession itself. The grant will enable AASL to staff the project, provide the necessary materials and research, carry out field activities and support conferences and workshops.

$7,000 was appropriated for a survey of the accomplishments of the Library Technology Project by Sidney Hollander Associates of Baltimore.

The third grant of $1,175 is for a survey of the Southwest Missouri Library Service in Bolivar, Missouri. This is a cooperative that has pioneered in the collective processing of new acquisitions by member libraries, and the study will be conducted by Mrs. Frances Dukes Carhart of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library.

Limitations on ALA Cataloging Rules

The Cataloging and Classification Section of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division has decided that its forthcoming code of cataloging rules shall be limited to books and book-like materials so that the code may be published by 1964. The Catalog Code Revision Steering Committee announced that "Because of the pressing need for producing a code for general use in limited time, the scope of the proposed publication will be restricted to rules of entry and description of books and book-like materials, excluding any special rules for manuscripts, music, phonograph records, maps, newspapers and other non-book materials." The resignation of Seymour Lubetzky as editor (he has left the Library of Congress to be a professor at the new library school of the University of California at Los Angeles), conflict over the concept of the function of the main entry and need for a well-defined code concept to present to the October 1961 International Conference on Cataloging Principles have necessitated this limitation of the scope of the code.

Planning Librarians Organize

The Council of Planning Librarians was formally organized in October in Philadelphia at a meeting held in conjunction with the American Institute of Planners. It is an outgrowth of the ad hoc Committee of Planning Libraries and was formed to assist members serve their clienteles. Mrs. Mary Vance, Librarian, Department of City Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, is President of the new group. Current projects include preparation of a manual on the operation of libraries in public planning agencies, compilation of a list of subject headings in the field of planning and the continued distribution of *Exchange Bibliographies*. Yearly dues are $5 for individuals and $20 for institutions, the latter including a subscription to the *Exchange Bibliographies*. Membership is open to all who are interested, and applications and dues should be sent to the Treasurer, Dorothy E. Whitman, Executive Secretary, Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Municipal Documents Exchange Program

The Municipal Reference Libraries Committee of SLA's Social Science Division has set up a municipal documents exchange program which enables participants in the major cities of the United States to exchange annual reports, special studies and statistical information. Each municipal reference library in the cooper-

ating cities automatically receives municipal reports and information from the others upon publication. The participating libraries are in Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, Sacramento, St. Louis, San Diego, Seattle and Toledo. This exchange program is an experiment and will be tried for one year. If it is found workable, it will be expanded, and other major city and public administration libraries will be asked to take part.

Georgia Dogwood Awards

Each biennium the Georgia Chapter honors someone who has not been serving on its Executive Board but has been of outstanding service to the Chapter during the past two years. Because of the difficulty of singling out one individual, this year the Chapter presented two Dogwood Awards. For her work as editor of SLA's successful publication, *Translators and Translations: Services and Sources,* Frances E. Kaiser received a Dogwood Award for a second time (the 1956 Award was in recognition of her efforts as Chapter Membership Chairman). Agnes Reagan was honored for her leadership in directing the Chapter's Recruitment Research Project, which was summarized in "Recruiting Librarians with Advanced Training in Specialized Fields" in the July-August 1960 *Special Libraries.* The Awards were made on October 14, 1960, at a luncheon meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, during a special libraries meeting held in conjunction with the Southeastern Library Association.

Communication Societies Merge

More than 3,000 members of the former Society of Technical Writers and Editors and the Technical Publishing Society merged on July 1, 1960 to form the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers (STWP). The organization has more than 40 chapters in the United States and Canada and includes in its membership many special librarians who are concerned with technical writing, editing and publishing. Those interested in learning more about the Society and its publications should write its national business office: P. O. Box 3706, Beechwold Station, Columbus 14, Ohio.

Members in the News

JOHN M. HETRICK, Chief of the Technical Information Division at the Air Force Research Division, Washington, D. C., has been honored with a Federal Civil Service award for "twenty years of faithful service."

EUGENE B. JACKSON, SLA's President-Elect and Librarian of General Motors' Research Laboratories, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the AGARD Documentation Committee. He will take office as Chairman of the group in Oslo in July 1961.

FLORINE OLTMAN, Chief of the Bibliographic Assistance Branch of the Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, has been invited by the Venezuelan government to assist in organizing the library of the Venezuelan Air Force's Escuela Superior.

In Memoriam

MILDRED OELKE, librarian for many years at the Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, died of cancer on October 12. She was a member of the Cincinnati Chapter.

Papers on the International Exchange of Publications in Europe

Twelve papers were presented at the Conference on the International Exchange of Publications in Europe, held in Budapest, September 13-19, 1960. Mimeographed copies have been received by Association Headquarters and are available on loan to anyone interested in the problems of international exchange.

Letters to the Editor

I have just finished reading the September Convention issue. I was especially interested in the report of the Executive Secretary concerning membership.

The reason for this interest is because I was *one* of the *18* who were refused membership because of insufficient applicable experience, although I was told at the time that I would be eligible this coming year.

I must admit that at first I was very angry. After all, if my employers thought I was qualified to hold this position, what business did SLA have to reject my qualifications.

However, after I had my Irish temper under control, I stopped to think. I realized that I would never have been able to organize this library properly without SLA. This is the truth! I know be-

cause in the beginning I purchased organizational material from many sources, including our larger technical societies. None of these sources was able to give me anywhere the practical assistance offered by your group, and yet many of them have special committees just for the purpose of achieving better information dissemination.

The only possible objection to the present standards is the one that they eliminate from SLA the very people who most need its services and assistance. THIS IS NOT TRUE, at least in the Boston area. Last year, for the sum of $2, I was sent the Chapter bulletin and invited to and welcomed at the Chapter meetings. In addition, the Science-Technology Division held a series of lectures for people like myself (last spring). It was oversubscribed, and it is being held again this fall.

For these reasons I say—Maintain your standards of admission! All the other major professional societies have standards of a comparable type, and yet they cannot begin to cope with current information problems as well as SLA.

LORETTA M. SHIELDS
Technical Librarian
Federal Pacific Research Center
Norwood, Massachusetts

There was one unresolved discussion at the Cleveland Convention in June that I would like to pursue further with your readers. This was a discussion of the terms "scanning" and "retrieval." It came up at a "did-you-know" type of discussion of new reference tools when the new *Chemical Titles* was mentioned.

"This could be used as a scanning tool," was the quote I remember just before they passed the cocktails, or was it just before that fellow committee member of three years ago joined the group? Whatever it was, the group never got back to the subject.

So, rather than waiting for next year in San Francisco, may I say that my definition of scanning would refer to a tool that arranges material in broad categories to bring the reader a review of a subject area. It permits scanning the literature on the broad subject of immunization but may not pinpoint a specific article on live polio vaccine.

The types of *scanning* tools available to scientists and librarians dealing with chemistry and medicine are:

1. The tables of contents of individual journals;
2. The collected tables of contents by areas *(Current Contents)*;
3. The broad subject classification arrangement (*Current Chemical Papers*, and current issues of *Chemical Abstracts, Chemische Zentralblatt* and *Biological Abstracts*).

On the other hand, a retrieval tool is a tool prepared to assist the reader in the search for a very specific subject. The types of *retrieval* tools available today are:

1. The alphabetical subject index for medicine (*Index Medicus*, and the index volumes of *Chemical Abstracts, Chemische Zentralblatt* and *Biological Abstracts*);
2. The title by key word index for chemistry *(Chemical Titles)*;
3. The empirical formula index for chemistry *(Index Chemicus)*.

This brief classification of tools by scanning and retrieval points up the areas of weakness in our literature coverage. Recent changes in *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* and the changeover from *Current List of Medical Literature* to *Index Medicus* have reduced our field of scanning tools.

Chemical Titles and *Index Chemicus* are new—1961 and 1960 respectively. Does this mean that we have to lose one tool to gain another? Is there a preference for retrieval tools among librarians and one for scanning tools among scientists?

J. ALAN MACWATT, Librarian
Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.

The Nonserial Publications Committee would like comments from SLA members about the following:

> Do you prefer that SLA publications of over 128 pages have hard covers and higher costs or paper covers with lower costs?

Please send your comments to me.

JEAN E. FLEGAL, *Chairman*
Nonserial Publications Committee
Union Carbide Corporation
Business Library, Room 9-101
270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

It would be much appreciated if you would call to the attention of all SLA members the Advertising Division's publication *What's New in Advertising and Marketing*. We need to get wide publicity for it and we feel that many newer members, and perhaps others in different fields, are not aware of our division project.

What's New lists media, advertising and marketing publications, consumer surveys and bibliographies and announcements of new material *before* they are released as well as reviews and analyses of important books, surveys and publications in the advertising and marketing field. Complete trade information is given for each entry. The subscription charge is only $3.50 to SLA members.

Anyone who is interested in receiving a sample or subscribing may write to Frances Ford, Business Manager, Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc., 666 Fifth Ave., New York 22, New York.

Almost any library has a business collection, regardless of its subject interest. *WHAT'S NEW* is the key to better use of that collection and additions to it.

MRS. MARGARET B. CLARK
Publicity Director, *What's New*

Off the Press . . .

New Serials

CURRENT CONTENTS OF SPACE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, a weekly listing of articles appearing in a selected list of more than 425 primary journals, will begin publication in January 1961. Titles in Russian, Japanese and other exotic languages will be translated into English, and about 50 per cent of the articles will be reported in advance of actual publication. Like similar Current Contents editions, it will be published by the Institute for Scientific Information, 1122 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania. Sample copies, prices and more information are available from the publisher.

FOUNDATION NEWS, the bulletin of The Foundation Library Center, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York, began appearing bimonthly in September 1960. It usually includes three types of material: "think" pieces such as excerpts from reports or speeches, general news about or of interest to foundations and reports of foundation grants. Subscriptions are $3 yearly and should be sent to P. O. Box 29, Long Island City 1, New York. Editorial material should be mailed to the Center itself.

JOURNAL OF RADIATION RESEARCH is the official organ of the Japan Radiation Research Society in Chiba, Japan. The annual volume sells for $10, but a special $3.50 price is available to individuals engaged in research or teaching who apply to Dr. Kempo Ksukamoto at the society's office. Subscriptions and distribution are being handled by the Uchida Rokakuho Publishing House, 1-4 Odenmacho, Nihombaski, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

PHILIPPINE ABSTRACTS is a quarterly classified summary of the latest Philippine publications in the field of applied science (medical sciences, engineering, technology, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, domestic economy, business management, chemical industries, building and construction). A subscription outside the Philippines is $3 a year from the Division of Documentation, National Institute of Science and Technology, 272 Herran Street, Manila. It is also available on an exchange basis to research institutions, industrial agencies and publishers of scientific information.

POLYMER SCIENCE U.S.S.R. is the English translation of the Soviet journal *Vysokomolekuliarnye Soedineniia*, which deals with the production, processing and utilization of polymers. In the first issue, selected papers are translated in full and the rest are summarized. Selling for $60 yearly with single issues at $15, the journal is available from Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 East 55th Street, New York 22, New York.

New Format for "Mathematical Reviews"

The 1961 volume of *Mathematical Reviews*, the abstracting journal published by the American Mathematical Society, 190 Hope Street, Providence 6, Rhode Island, will be about 50 per cent larger than previous volumes as it will contain more than 11,000 reviews instead of approximately 8,000 reviews as in recent years. The subscription price, however, will remain at $50 for nonmembers and $16 for members. Hereafter there will be 12 monthly numbers per volume, exclusive of the annual index, and each number will consist of separately bound parts A (mostly pure mathematics) and B (mostly applied mathematics) with contrasting covers.

More Bibliographies from Military Librarians

The Military Librarians Division has issued six new bibliographies in its series: *Transportation* (No. 22, Ten Titles for Small Libraries; No. 22A, Twenty-Five Titles for College or Public Libraries; No. 22B, One Hundred Titles for Large Public or Academic Libraries) and *Astronautics* (No. 23, Ten Titles for the Small Library; No. 23A, Twenty-Five Titles for the College or Public Library; No. 23B, One Hundred Titles for the Large Public or Academic Library). All these bibliographies are available without charge from the Technical Assistant to the Director, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

"New Serial Titles" Cumulation

The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials wishes to remind librarians that the 1960 ten-year cumulation of *New Serial Titles* will be an important union list, one which will provide coverage of the serials that began publication in the years from 1950 through 1960. It will also be a supplement in advance to the forthcoming third edition of the *Union List of Serials*. The ten-year cumulation will supersede all earlier annual volumes of *New Serial Titles*. Librarians should therefore take steps to acquire the ten-year cumulation if they wish to insure the completeness of their union list coverage of serial publications. The 1960 ten-year cumulation will be issued in 1961 and is available with a subscription to the 1960 issues of *New Serial Titles*. Librarians that have not ordered their copies should get in touch with the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Discussion of Library Education

As one of a series of four colloquia delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the Drexel Library Center on Founder's Day, December 8,

1959, Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia has published *Science, Technical Libraries and the Education of Special Librarians*. Part I, containing papers by John P. McGowan and Dr. Burton W. Adkinson, is an answer to some questions about sources of scientific knowledge; Part II, with papers by John Carson Rather and George S. Bonn, is concerned with educating librarians both to establish and use such sources.

SLA Authors

CLAPP, VERNER W. The Future. *Library Resources and Technical Services*, vol. 4, no. 4, Fall 1960, p. 285-91.

DONOHUE, MILDRED D. Evaluative Checklist of the Literature of Neoplastic Diseases. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, vol. 48, no. 3, July 1960, p. 308-30.

DUNKIN, PAUL S., ed. Cataloging-in-Source—A Symposium; Reviews. *Library Resources and Technical Services*, vol. 4, no. 4, Fall 1960, p. 269-84.

GARRISON, ROBERT W. Maximum Records Management. *The American Archivist*, vol. 23, no. 4, October 1960, p. 415-7.

HENKLE, HERMAN H. Man on the Moon. *Library Journal*, vol. 85, no. 19, November 1, 1960, p. 3919-25.

LEGEAR, CLARA E., comp. *A Guide to Historical* Cartography, 2nd ed. Washington: Map Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1960. 18 p. (Free to libraries and other institutions upon request to the Publications Unit, Office of the Secretary.)

MOUNT, ELLIS and BEGG, BARBARA. Parametric Devices and Masers: An Annotated Bibliography. *IRE Trans. on Microwave Theory and Techniques MTT-8(2)*, March 1960, p. 222-43.

RISTOW, WALTER W., comp. *A Guide to Historical Cartography*, 2nd ed. Washington: Map Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1960. 18 p. (Free to libraries and other institutions upon request to the Publications Unit, Office of the Secretary.)

ROBERTS, RONALD L. An Investor's Forum. *Library Journal*, vol. 85, no. 19, November 1, 1960, p. 3936-8.

SHARP, HAROLD S. Engineering Library Costs. *Machine Design*, October 27, 1960.

RECENT REFERENCES

Librarianship

AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY, 22nd ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1960. 1124 p. $25. (L.C. 23-3581)

New features include expanded coverage of branch and regional library systems, information on money allotted to states and territories under the Library Services Act, libraries with microfilming and microreading facilities, record collections and film libraries, names of librarians in charge of interlibrary loan, breakdown of library expenditures, cross references to county seats, separate list of school library agencies, selected list of overseas libraries in addition to U.S. Information Centers and a revised and expanded list of library schools and training courses.

INFORMATION PROCESSING. Paris: Unesco; Munich: Oldenbourg; and London: Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1960. 600 p. $25. (Distributed in the U.S. by International Documents Service, Columbia University Press.)

Full texts in English and French of the 61 papers presented at the International Scientific Conference on Information Processing called by Unesco in 1959. Also contains summaries of each paper in German, Spanish, English and French as well as summaries in English and French of the 65 lectures given at the specialized meetings.

INTRODUCERE IN DOCUMENTAREA STINTIFICA. Aurel Avramescu and Virgil Candea. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, 1960. 520 p. illus. apply.

SURVEY OF LIBRARIES, Part I: Public Libraries, 1958. Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division, 1960. 56 p. pap. charts. $.75. (Catalogue no. 81-205)

English and French text throughout.

Bibliographic Tools

ABSTRACTS OF THESES. Cambridge, Mass.: Publications Office, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1960. 288 p. $3.50.

Abstracts of the 188 theses accepted to the Doctor's degree at M.I.T. during the 1958-59 academic year. Also lists titles of theses presented for Engineer's and Master's degrees during that year. Microfilms or photoprints of each complete thesis may be ordered by reference to the list.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATION, 2nd ed. *Cyril C. Barnard*. London: James Clarke & Co., 1960. 20 p. pap. 2s 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FILING, CLASSIFICATION AND INDEXING SYSTEMS for Engineering Offices and Libraries (ESL Bibliography no. 14). *Engineering Societies Library*. New York: Library, 29 West 39th St. n.d. 33 p. pap. $2.

Part I devoted to general information, Part II to universal systems and Part III to special systems in general and systems for special subjects. Subject index.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INCOME AND WEALTH, vol. VII: 1955-56. *Phyllis Deane*, ed. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, Inc., 119 West Lake Street, for International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, 1960. 132 p. $6.25.

BOOKMAN'S GUIDE TO AMERICANA, 2nd ed. *J. Norman Heard*. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1960. 408 p. $9.50.

BOOKS IN PRINT. An Author-Title-Series Index to the Publishers' Trade List Annual 1960. *Sarah L. Prakken,* ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1960. 2082 p. $17.50.

GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES FOR AMERICAN CIVILIZATION, 1800-1900, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK: MANUSCRIPTS. *Harry J. Carman* and *Arthur W. Thompson.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1960. 504 p. $10. (L.C. 60-6935)

Arranged by subject and within subjects, chronologically or alphabetically depending on nature of material. Name index.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SITE SELECTION (Exchange Bibliography No. 13). *Mary Vance.* comp. Oakland, Calif.: Committee of Planning Librarians, 6318 Thornhill Drive, 1960. mimeo. $1.

SMALL INDUSTRY: An International Annotated Bibliography. *Marian Crites Alexander-Frutschi.* comp. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, for Industrial Development Center, Stanford Research Institute, 1960. 248 p. $10.

Includes author index and directory of publishers.

SUBJECT GUIDE TO BOOKS IN PRINT: An Index to the Publishers' Trade List Annual 1960. *Sarah L. Prakken,* ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1960. 1680 p. $17.50.

Lists by main subject headings the books of more than 1100 publishers, about 140 of whom are new to this edition.

TITLES IN SERIES: A Handbook for Librarians and Students, vol. 3: Books Published Prior to January 1960. *Eleanora A. Baer.* New York: Scarecrow Press, 1960. 496 p. $11. (L.C. 60-7270)

Second supplement to *Titles In Series.* Includes 8,300 book titles, bringing total of three volumes to over 33,000. This volume lists newly-created series, updates previously listed series and includes older series suggested by librarians. Extensive index.

Miscellaneous

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, 3rd rev. ed. *Sigmund v. Frauendorfer.* London: Crosby Lockwood & Son, 26 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7, 1960. 184 p. pap. $8.50.

Decimal principle is basic arrangement within each main classification and geographical and analytical subdivision. Alphabetical indexes. All material in French, English and German.

FOUNDATION DIRECTORY. *Ann D. Walton* and *F. Emerson Andrews,* eds. New York: Foundation Center Library, 505 Park Avenue, for Russell Sage Foundation, 1960. 862 p. tables. $10. (L.C. 60-13807)

The corporate name and address, name of donor or donors, general purpose and activities, assets, expenditures, grants for most recent available year and names of officers and trustees of 5,202 foundations in the United States. Arranged geographically. Three indexes: trustees and officers, foundations alphabetically and foundations classified by fields of interest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SCIENCE ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES. *Dr. Stephen Juhasz,* ed. Washington, D. C.: The National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, 301 E. Capitol St., 1959. 94 p. illus. $3.50.

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BASIC CARRIER TELEPHONY David Talley, E.E., No. 258, soft cover, **$4.25;** cloth, **$5.75.**

BASICS OF GYROSCOPES Carl Machover, E.E., No. 257, 2 vols., soft covers, **$6.60;** No. 257H, cloth, **$7.75.**

BASIC ELECTRICITY by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc. No. 169, 5 vols., soft covers, **$10.00;** No. 169H 5 vols., in one cloth binding **$11.50.**

BASIC ELECTRONICS by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc. No. 170, 5 vols., soft covers **$10.00;** No. 170H, cloth bound **$11.50.**

VOLUME 6 BASIC ELECTRONICS by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc. (companion volume to the famous 5-volume 'picture-book' course on Basic Electronics) Volume 6 No. 170-6, soft cover, **$2.90;** Volume 6 No. 170-6H, cloth, **$3.60.**

BASIC SYNCHROS & SERVOMECHANISMS by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc. No. 180, 2 vols., soft covers **$5.50;** No. 180H cloth bound, **$6.95.**

BASIC AUDIO by Norman H. Crowhurst, No. 201, 3 vols., soft covers, **$8.70** per set; No. 201H, cloth **$9.95.**

BASIC TELEVISION Alex. Schure, Ph.D., No. 198, 5 vols., soft covers, **$10.00;** No. 198H, cloth **$11.50.**

BASIC PULSES I. Gottlieb, P. E. No. 216, **$3.50.**

BASIC OF MISSILE GUIDANCE & SPACE TECHNIQUES by Marvin Hobbs, No. 229, 2 vols., soft covers **$7.80** per set; No. 229H, cloth bound, **$9.00.**

BASIC ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION by Anthony J. Pansini, P. E. No. 187, 2 vols., soft cover, **$4.80** per set.

BASIC PHYSICS by Alexander Efron, Ph.D. No. 195, 2 vols. in one cloth binding, **$7.60.**

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UNDERSTANDING MICROWAVES (abridged reprint) by Victor J. Young Ph.D., No. 107, **$3.50.**

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INTRODUCTION TO PRINTED CIRCUITS by Robert L. Swiggett, No. 185 **$2.70.**

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL CIRCUITS by Sidney Platt, No. 202, **$3.90.**

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