Special Libraries, September 1972

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The contents of the July 1972, Volume 6, No. 4, issue of this journal are set out below


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Relationship between arterial pressure and the permeability of arterioles to carbon particles in acute hypertension in the rat: F. S. Goldby and L. J. Beilin


Systemic haemodynamics in borderline arterial hypertension: responses to static exercise before and under the influence of propranolol: Rune Sannerstedt and Stevo Julius

Left ventricular response to experimentally induced chronic aortic regurgitation: Roger R. Taylor and Barry E. Hopkins

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Oxygen method for calculation of right to left shunt: new application in presence of right to left shunting through the ductus arteriosus: Welton M. Gerstony, Gabriel V. Duc, Ralph B. Dell, and John C. Sinclair

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An analogue device for measuring the pre-ejection period (PEP): J. P. Blackburn, C. M. Conway, J. M. Leigh, M. J. Lindop, J. A. Reitan, and R. Robbins

Computer measurement of cardiac output by dye dilution: comparison of computer, Fick, and Dow techniques: Robert Stenson, Linda Crouse, and Donald C. Harrison

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Special Libraries
LETTERS

Copyright—Whose Benefit?

I think it would be useful to make explicit a point implied in Philip Rosenstein's Vista on Williams & Wilkins (Special Libraries, May/June 1972).

Mr. Rosenstein writes (p.276), “Traditionally, copyright exists to protect both the publisher and the author.” But I think that it is clear enough, and the point has been made in the past, that publisher and author are given that benefit so that they may be encouraged to produce works for the benefit of the public. That is, copyright exists primarily to protect the interest of the public; and only secondarily that of publisher and author.

I raise the point because it seems, at least in my reading of various comments, to have been forgotten in the case of W & W.

Michael P. Sinclair
Queen's University at Kingston
Douglas Library
Kingston, Ontario, Canada
K7L 5C4

A Librarian's Reaction

You continue to score points with librarians in increasingly minus quantities.

First you test the legality of photocopying periodicals without the consent of the copyright owner in the courts. And in this regard let me call to your attention the completely dishonest statement in your recent memorandum entitled "A STATEMENT TO LIBRARIANS FROM THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY." You state, and I quote, "This view has now been confirmed in the first case ever brought on the issue, . . ." As I understand it this was not a ruling but an opinion by one Court of Claims Commissioner James F. Davis. The case has yet to go to court, so at least let us all have honesty in terms of facts.

The second action you have taken is to differentiate between subscriptions to individuals and subscriptions to libraries. I'd be interested in knowing now how that one would go if a class action was brought against Williams & Wilkins and the others who do so discriminate between their subscribers.

I have asked my staff to critically examine the Williams & Wilkins subscriptions in terms of their use and need, and I intend on the basis of their objective evaluation to be so guided in the number of subscriptions I place to your titles come January 1, 1973.

John M. Connor
Los Angeles County Medical Association
Los Angeles, Calif. 90057

The above letter was sent to Williams & Wilkins Company and is reprinted here with permission of the author.—Ed.

Annual Meetings?

I fear that my long-time favorite Devil’s Advocate, Gordon Randall, is about to be unseated by Frank McKenna. At SLA’s Annual Meeting in Boston, Frank asked, in a tone clearly implying an expected negative response: "Should the annual business meeting of SLA be continued?"

Over 2,200 members were registered at Boston; three hundred fifty attended the Annual Meeting. The attendance seems to answer Frank’s question with a resounding "NO!" I beg to differ.

There is no substitute for the knowledge of fellow members gained by watching them in action. The Annual Meeting traditionally hears reports from the President, Treasurer, Advisory Council Chairman, Chapter Liaison Officer, Division Liaison Officer, Chairmen of Association Committees, Association representatives to other organizations and a few other people. Most of them have really worked for us, the other members. They deserve to be heard for a few minutes. But much more important, many of them will run for elective Association office in the next few years—we owe it to ourselves to know these people, not merely as names with a list of offices held, but as individuals.

There is an even more obvious reason for holding an Annual Business Meeting. That is that any member may bring before that meeting any item of business which (s)he feels appropriate.

I’d like to see further discussion of the Annual Meeting by those who regularly attend—and those who stay away. If you’re a member of the latter group, and have heard that Annual Meetings are cut and dried or dull, I’m sorry you missed this one. The discussion following Len Waldron’s motion was excellent, airing an issue SLA hasn’t previously discussed. The feeling of unanimous agreement with the intent of the motion did not stifle debate but led to a friendly, even compassionate, airing of differences in ap-
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proach toward the question of the role of SLA in relation to minorities. Here, then, was an opportunity to see many SLA-ers in action on an issue not on the agenda. We need it!

Lois E. Godfrey
Los Alamos, N.M. 87544

Following are Frank McKenna's words on this subject quoted from the official transcript of the Annual Meeting:

"As I listened to the reports presented here today and as I tried to put together notes from my own report, I was led to a suggestion for your consideration. I have deliberately not mentioned this suggestion to the Board of Directors because I was sure that the board would refer this suggestion to a committee. Now some of you may view the proposal as being a radical one and it well may be, so I think it is something that should be fermented for a while.

"Do you think that this morning's annual meeting is really necessary? Can SLA survive without this annual meeting? Now I want you to be sure that I'm not proposing that we discontinue conferences. I'm talking about this Wednesday morning session. There are two very minor items on the agenda that require a vote because of the terms of our bylaws, but it is a series of reports. These reports will be printed. If you are interested, you can read them and those of you who aren't interested, you may scan them hastily.

"Now we have over 2,000 registrants and as nearly as I counted the chairs in this room this morning, if completely filled, there would be 746. So this means that this annual meeting is not one of the more popular sessions of the week.

"When one hears the words, Annual Business Meeting, one naturally assumes that there is business that needs to be transacted. My suggestion is: could not the SLA Bylaws be worded in such a way that there be a business meeting when there is business to be transacted or a matter of substance to be discussed and allow the half day to be available to the Divisions who are always looking for an extra half day slot for programs."

—Ed.

Pittsburgh Can Be Better

Every year all those in charge of and all those somehow involved in the preparations for the annual Conference put in a great deal of effort and devotion to make the conference a success. It is generally known that conferences are getting better every year due to the experience gained and translated into added improvements.

It is in this spirit that I would like to add my observations—which are sharpened by "first attendance"—to other constructive critical comments which are being hopefully received by you and will be utilized next year in planning for an even more successful SLA Conference in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Despite the thorough planning which was evident from the program, and the friendly willingness to help by all involved, it became also obvious that some of the sessions were too crowded; there was too much overlap in good presentations; there was not enough time (no time at all) between sessions; there was not enough time to cover the exhibitions in leisure; there was too little chance to socialize; there was a problem in getting a quick breakfast.

As far as the papers presented are concerned, I would like to submit that the great need for presentation of practices and alternatives in the small library (small meaning staff of under 5) was not met sufficiently, as evidenced by the tremendous crowd anxious to attend Session 96, which had to be moved into Bay State Room in the middle of the presentation.

May I suggest the following improvements for the next Conference:

Furnish extended abstracts with advance registration forms and ask for an indication of which sessions the participants would be interested in. This would make it much easier for the Planning Committee, especially the Program Committee, in estimating crowds and in trying to avoid overlaps.

Keep booths open at least one hour after close of the sessions. Schedule sessions throughout the day. Avoid all-afternoon programs which overlap with several other interesting papers. Stick to a rigid time schedule and leave 10 minutes in between sessions. Make better use of the evenings, when, for example, business meetings could be combined with a dinner.

I found that a number of papers on automation went over the head of many in the audience. Either a person is familiar with the basics of information science, in which case it was a good deal of rehash, or a person is unfamiliar with computer and infor-
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Information science technology and is therefore hard put to understand what the speaker is trying to say or do. Therefore, a few basic presentations would help. The same line of thought applies to the Electronic Terminal Display, where in many cases it was not at all clear just what the exhibitors were trying to sell or had to offer.

The Ringleader Session was an excellent idea, but with so many subjects and 100 possible discussion groups, I spent half of the time trying to manually develop the most efficient routine—and then ended up in a DIALOG demonstration.

Smoke was—as it always is in crowds—a problem. Some even persisted in smoking in fully jammed elevators. There is no reason why SLA could not set a good example and designate a section in each room for smokers, thereby making both smokers and non-smokers much more comfortable and attentive.

The Banquet was thoroughly enjoyable—thanks to an excellently planned and executed program. I wonder how many others felt as I did, that it would have been even nicer to have tables designated for individual Divisions. Throughout the Conference I did not get a chance to meet yet unknown members of my own Division, and this would have been a pleasant chance to make some new contacts.

However, the opening speech was not only misdirected in terms of the audience, inappropriate in terms of the occasion, and totally unrelated to the stated theme of the Conference (to say the least) but also an inappropriate use of very precious time, when there is such a dire need to learn about management and operation of small libraries on the part of so many overworked, underpaid, and underrated devoted librarians—who despite various hardships came all the way to Boston just for this purpose—and when there is so pitifully little time to talk about and teach it.

Liselotte Martin
Chardon, Ohio

Numbers, Numbers...

In "Scientific Journals: Page or Price Explosion?" (Feb 72, p.53-58) Mr. Matarazzo seems to have fallen into the common statistical trap of subtracting percents derived from different bases. I refer to: "If the percent of page increase is subtracted from the percent of price increase, the true percent of price
increase for the ten years surveyed can be calculated at 55%. . .” (p.54) and to the results presented in Table 2B.

If I understand his argument correctly, Mr. Matarazzo is attempting to control for the increase in the number of pages published to determine the actual or “true” price increase of his journal sample: this is simply not accomplished by subtracting page percents from price percents.

A more appropriate measure is the percent change in the cost per page from 1959 to 1969. Using the data supplied in Table 1 (the totals in Table 2A do not always agree with the data in Table 1?) the overall costs per page for the sample are $.0146 in 1959 and $.0170 in 1969. This gives an increase in cost/page of 16.49%, which is, I believe, more reasonable and meaningful than the 55% figure.

Applying this method to the three journal groups gives the following results:

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While these new figures do not radically alter Mr. Matarazzo’s conclusions, they do put things in a new perspective. The commercial journals as a group are seen to be more like the AIP journals than was previously indicated; both groups being “better buys” (excluding quality considerations) in 1969 than in 1959. Moreover, the increase in cost/page of the Other Society journals is enhanced. One wonders if there has been some increase in costs which has affected these small foreign publishers but not the AIP or the large international concerns?

The data in Table 1 are most interesting, and await further statistical analysis. With proper manipulation the important question of cost/use (in terms of journal citations) could be approached. I wish to thank Mr. Matarazzo and Special Libraries for making the data available.

Author’s Reply

Mr. Garside is quite correct in pointing out a statistical difficulty while acknowledg-

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Dear SLA Members
Let's Talk Together
Edward G. Strable, President

Being President of SLA brings with it some wondrous moments—moments that are exciting, funny, proud, dull, pleasing, exhilarating—and unnerving. The unnerving ones tend to come along when one is asked—because one is THE President—large, important and serious questions. It is then that one realizes that the SLA presidency tends to broaden the seat more rapidly than it broadens the mind.

For example, I was recently asked for my "view of the professional association in addressing problems of library and information sources on a nationwide basis." A good question, and a legitimate one. But as I struggled to write a logical, meaningful and substantive statement, I could see that what I was saying to them should more rightfully be addressed to us. And I realized that I was not at all sure that the concerns I have about special librarianship are shared by any of you.

Some place in my musings, I remembered that Frank McKenna had said that it would be a good thing for SLA Presidents to write editorials for Special Libraries once in awhile. That's when I decided to use this means to sound you out, to try for some sort of written dialogue to supplement the all-too-brief and largely aural chapter visits. What I have in mind might more correctly be called informal conversations, rather than editorials. But whatever we call them, will you read, think, respond, aid? If you do the result will be action, developed from consensus.

About a half dozen concerns are at the top of my mind. The first one we might take a look at together can be postulated in the question:

What About Our Unserved Population?

Are we as concerned as we should be about that large segment of the population that does not have any special, professional information services in their work-related lives? Are we doing nearly enough to stimulate the establishment of new special libraries to serve these unserved?

In the library profession we have worked together for decades to try to bring library services to segments of the population which were unserved by any kind of library. Much headway has been made in establishing new public, school and academic library services. These have had some effect, of course, in serving the work-related information needs of people. But practically none of these libraries would claim to have as a primary goal the provision of sophisticated, in-depth information services which is the first objective of almost every special library/information center. The movement toward intertype library cooperatives and public reference and research centers will help meet some of the more serious information needs of people, but they are not expected to replace the special library/information center which provides information services to business, industrial, government and association workers on the spot, at the places they practice their professions.

Have we already reached our potential? Have all the special libraries which might be established been established? Of course not. Each of us, where he sits at this very moment, can look over his community and identify at least one business, industry or other organization which should rightfully have a special library under development, and does not. Each of us has his own little group of regular "outside" and unserved users who approach us, hesitantly and apologetically, for help with the serious kinds of information problems which special libraries handle best. Thus, each of us can multiply his own situation by many thousand and begin to estimate the immense size of the total need for our kind of information services in our total community.

How do we attack the problem more effectively than we now are doing?

Some answers can be found in our own experience. We can take a look at the "Golden Book" (Special Libraries Association—Its First Fifty Years, 1909-1959), which is each Chapter's and Division's assessment of what it had accomplished by SLA's fiftieth anniversary, and see what it tells us. The book shows that at one time in the past Chapters and Divisions had as a major objective and activity the aggressive promotion of the dol-
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The "information community" is seen as consisting of three primary groups: Processors, Libraries, Users. These groups have overlapping areas of interest, function and concern, as well as motives and needs which are respectively unique. It is desirable that these groups gain deeper mutual understanding. Recognition of common goals and combining of efforts may achieve more effective long-range results than will short-range competition and argument. Implications of federal participation and funding are discussed.

There exists a certain distance between librarians and the information industry. It is necessary to try to eliminate misunderstandings by learning about ourselves and about other people, analyzing the mutual impact upon each other, and most especially recognizing the essentiality of mutual support. Our differences must be consciously noted, respected, understood and used synergistically—not destructively.

We live in a pluralistic society, and we are active in a pluralistic information community. This community can be studied in a sociological sense. Dean Don Swanson (1), University of Chicago, notes that our system of handling information has evolved spasmodically, adapting itself to needs and opportunities perceived locally and parochially. But he thinks it is much better than any monolithic, controlled structure; it is flexible; it supports innovation; and it offers opportunities for being strengthened and for taking positive action. Another analysis is from Irma Johnson, MIT, guiding light at one time to Crerar's National Translation Center and a strong proponent of maximized information access.

She reminded us of the scholar's simple beginnings, when verbal communication evolved into written letters and then into the scientific journal—an early "middleman" in information handling. Although libraries had been known since ancient times, the advent of the journal added new successors to the library's function as middleman. Libraries now created various indexes, which in due course were also prepared by professional societies and others. This lengthening of the middleman line is continuing today, as the volume and complexity of information grow and more stages are required. The natural evolution of the middleman has been more varied and, perhaps, more striking than changes elsewhere in our system. It is said that the age of industrialization has now been succeeded by the age of information—and that the key to power in the present and future is information, our greatest single national resource. We should consider the possibility of occasional anar-
chy, unless the various functions and concerned parties are brought into proper focus.

**Information Community Elements**

To attempt this focus, let us mention some of the principal elements of our pluralistic community. To begin with, there is the creator of information, whoever it is that extracts from his physical or intellectual environment a new fact, concept, or creation and communicates or records it in some fashion. Next we encounter the various middlemen—the collectors and storers. And finally we come to the information user, who may or may not be a creator of information. If he is, we have come full circle. If not, he may be another middleman refining the process still further, or the user may have some other justification. In any case, the ultimate objective is access to information and the absorption and use thereof—not repackaging solely for the sake of innovation, but for real consumption: a use of information which exerts influence, which enables and produces change, or which is of personal interest to someone. The true value measure of information is that final use to which it can be put, not the purchase price in the marketplace.

**Enter the Venn Diagram**

What are the relationships among these people? The Venn diagram suggests an easy means of dramatization. Consider how the information community fits the overlapping circles of such a diagram.

The context in which we operate, the universe in which our diagram rests, is Information.

The initial circle may be labelled information Processors. This circle includes all information processors—profit-makers, non-profits, professional society and academic group, formal and informal, permanent and ephemeral. “Information industry” is a misnomer for this circle, for the word implies only the profit-motivated sector. The processor group is concerned with primary publications, with secondary abstracting and indexing publications, with creation of data bases, with machine systems, storage techniques, communication channels, reprography—the whole range of information formatting, reformatting and transmission.

What is the general motivation of this group? Overall, you might say survival. Those calling themselves the information industry are obviously concerned with profits. The non-profit segment is concerned with prestige, or service to membership or other relevant user groups, success, professional satisfaction, probably other concerns. In order to survive, they must compete, to achieve visible justification for what they are doing. This justification can be dividends, bonuses, pleased memberships, satisfied sponsors and users, fame and fortune. And, basically, it is hoped that some modicum accrues of satisfaction in successful performance of a needed function in the information community.

Let us turn to the second neighboring circle, and come to where the transfer is—Library country. One certain area of overlap with the Processor circle is in library purchase of processed products—in some instances libraries being the major or even sole market for these products. Put the other way around, the library is dependent upon processors for its input, for it receives no raw information directly. Libraries, like the processors, are middlemen; they are not users. This is a factor sometimes overlooked, in the same way we overlook the fact that processors are not really producers of information.

What do libraries themselves provide? Essentially, they build an arena in and by which information reaches the ultimate user. They acquire, collect, store, arrange, preserve. They create systems and tools to carry out these functions. Passively or actively, they arrange for the user to be put in touch with the record of information. The systems created by librarians may extend beyond local walls, to a dispersed but still primary clientele such as branch libraries in universities and cities; or, through evolving systems.
and networks of libraries, their information may travel to other more distant users. A second specific function performed by libraries is providing assistance to and training of their users. This activity attains various degrees of innovation, skill, aggressiveness and success.

The motivation of libraries and librarians derives from the organizations of which they are a part, from the objectives which these diverse organizations seek to achieve. The special library in industry is as profit-oriented as the stockholder. The public library has general interest satisfaction and education as its goal (though this may vary in the light of political trends or social pressures). In the college library, teaching needs determine the program, with a sprinkling of research materials depending upon upperclass needs, faculty interests or graduate curricula. University and other research libraries are faced with collecting challenges of considerable breadth and depth, and they must estimate potential future demands in addition to present daily requirements.

Comes now our User to the scene, and we find that both of our previous circles overlap with his. The librarian, of course, serves the ultimate user. It provides him with bibliographic tools both homegrown and purchased from the processors; it teaches him, if need be, how to use these tools; and it sets in front of him the information itself, in one form or another. The library might like to think the user completely dependent on its resources, but of course this is not so. The user gets much information directly from the processor, through purchase of trade books, society journals, even in some rare cases the personal subscription to Engineering Index or Index Medicus. And as we all know, some large portion of the user's information (perhaps 50%–80%) comes from his direct personal contacts. Thus, he communicates within his own circle, just as libraries with their systems swap information within their circle, and as happens, somewhat sporadically, within the Processors' circle.

Each Group's Concern

This leads us to the areas of concern which are specific to each of our three groups. Simplistically, the user's concern is with getting his hands on what he needs, with the least amount of effort by him and with all reasonable (or possibly unreasonable) speed. How it gets there is not particularly interesting to him, and the cost is for someone else to worry about. If the cost denies the information to him, he will raise a little hell, with whatever victim is nearest at hand. In the final analysis, it is his needs and this hell-raising which determine at least some features of these other two circles, in terms of content, cost, format, timeliness, etc.

The processor community is the first middleman in the chain, and must try to sense the user's needs and how best to satisfy them. The decision-making process here seems likely to have a mix of factors: finding whether the needed information exists, how to process, label or package it, and the economics of the situation. In some instances, general saleability is the major measure, with marketing and consumer education playing sizeable roles. In other instances, the processing may be expensive and personally tailored to fit very specific requirements of only a few consumers. In between, all sorts of compromises are possible.

The librarian is also trying to get an understanding of what the user really needs. This understanding governs the nature of such secondary processing as the library may do and such cooperative
systems as the librarian devises. It is also the determining factor for selectivity in the products and packages which the library acquires. Here, obviously, is an effort in which the library and the processor must support each other. Many a publisher's advisory board of librarians for this purpose now exists, better to estimate the user's needs and means of satisfying them.

The other weight in the library's scale, of course, is its cost of operations. The days of continually rising budgets are gone or nearly so. At a recent meeting of Association of Research Libraries, a show of hands showed 65% with declining budgets—half due to frozen budgets and half to actual cuts. The remaining 35% were either just able to stand still or (a very few) to continue expanding. Thus, there may well be reluctance to acquire new services; either an old favorite must be dropped, or management must be sold on giving out new dollars.

The question may well arise as to whether such fund restriction and reallocation are in the community's best interest, whether growth is not an essential characteristic—subject to some prudent judgment, of course. Libraries have to struggle for support and must cope with many other competitors for available funds. Libraries must justify their existence in a world where information analysis centers and programmed learning are far easier to sell by virtue of that much-worn noun "innovation," which to some extent means "unfamiliar."

Important topics for discussion in regard to mutual support in the information community are financial sustenance and information availability. In the latter category is included the work of secondary publications and systems, as well as the primary information record. To keep our analysis intact, these may be spotted in the very center of our diagram—of concern to User and to Processor and to Library, alike.

Financial Considerations

With respect to finances, the processor must pay the cost of the processing; he pays for this either by subsidy or by sales income or by both. Paul Zurkowski of the Information Industry Association has quoted theoretical figures: 35% of the sales price goes to create a product; 40% is for marketing and customer education; and 25% covers taxes and profits. Presumably, non-profit processors have somewhat different proportions. The sales price is what is paid out by libraries, who have the responsibility of wisely spending somebody else's money, and whose primary concern is for the creation of the best product.

One library problem occurs because of the belief that money can always be found to pay the price. To some extent, this belief has grown in the era of grant-funded operations, of cost-plus contracts, where the real squeeze was minimized. But as a result of the business decline, the decrease in endowment income and the drop in public and private giving, that purchase price may just not be there. Nor is there enough there to keep up with the 12% average increase in subscription prices we caught this year, nor to keep up with rising costs of all materials and services.

It seems almost too easy to say, well, the federal government should step in. Yet the magnitude of the problem is such that this is the natural and almost the only sufficient resource. Furthermore, our objective is, ultimately, an informed and otherwise improved society—again a matter of national concern. Finally, much of the huge fallow store of information has been and still is being produced under federal subvention. The sole, immediate product of this research is information, no more, no less. The major outlay is for the research activity; it is too much to expect that any outlay also provide some support for the full dissemination of this
information, including secondary processing and distribution?

Who gets the money is an obvious invitation to argument. Some say it should go to the buyer, so that he can exercise his so-called marketplace leverage. Some say it should go to the processor, to give him the capital necessary to get on with the job. In fact, perhaps a compromise is not without merit. The use charge philosophy now in full bloom sets a penalty, if you will, on the prospective consumer. What is really needed is some kind of incentive toward use—a partial move from support for processes which supply a felt need, to a means of inducement to use the supply of information.

The proponents of use charges suggest that libraries, especially research libraries, should move to a transaction fee basis. I would respond that the capital investment necessary to successful research library performance is such as to negate the possibility of full cost allocation, and that asset cost recovery cannot be achieved by user charges. Thus, it seems to me that processors must save some of the energy they expend trying to "sell" libraries, and use it in behalf of libraries. Libraries should control some of the wrath they heap on so-called high price services and products, and direct their ire at other targets. Users should add a goodly measure of their disappointments and frustrations. Mix these all together and administer this dose to those at responsible levels in funding sources: on governments with wrong priorities; on industries which should properly sustain information stores on which they depend; even on hard-pressed academic administrators who may cater to faculty prima donnas, or covet grandiose stadiums or showy presidential homes. There is a message here which it takes all of us in chorus to tell loud and long.

Information Availability

My second point for user/processor/library consideration is information availability. This is a matter not wholly separable from the fiscal bind. But there is a whole sea of waves being created in passing the information store along to the ultimate consumer. One example of real surf is copyright—its meaning, its protection, its alleviation. Another storm centers on the transfer of government information services to the profit sector of the processing community. Some powerful arguments can be mounted that this is exactly what the government should do, that it should stick to basic production and experimentation and let specialists handle the distribution. There are also a few powerful questions as to this mode of operation. The assumption that industry will indeed do it better is not necessarily valid gospel. It is said that government specifications insure adequacy and quality. But who inspects and corrects? We're not making automobiles here; the loss of one year or two years or three years of information, while someone takes a fling at this distribution kick, is somewhat more ominous than a faulty car to be called back for factory alterations. The temptation to shave quality in order to hit a profit level is a lurking threat at least in librarians' minds.

What this amounts to, again, is recognition by the federal sector of its full responsibility to the public which, ultimately, pays for all things. If it is going to regulate utilities, then let it consider the information supply as such, and give it the serious top-level management—and support if necessary—which it gives to energy and to transportation. Information is both of these.

Two last, and I may say less controversial, suggestions of shared concerns. The first is the seemingly simple matter of bringing the users up right. The accusation has been made that librarians create or encourage reluctance on the part of users to accept new information systems and techniques. The truth is that libraries have a tough time convincing some potential users that they need information in the first place, and that there may be a little digging to do in the second place. Ignorance of how to use libraries, really use them, is something rarely admitted; comparatively few students are ever taught this skill.

Libraries will be here for a while yet;
despite their inadequacies, I think the maxim originally applied to environmental problems is also applicable to libraries: Use Well Before Shaking. This is another area for mutual support—the teaching of skills for using information products and systems, whether library catalogs, printed indexing and abstracting services, or remote access terminals. What about professionally designed, mass produced audio-visual teaching aids? Perhaps, with God's help, we could settle on a uniform format and compatible equipment. Each secondary service could then provide the training aid as a package, possibly as part of the library subscription.

**Information Transfer**

Finally, all of us should be concerned with the evolving channels for transfer of information. Cooperation and networks are important in library circles. Centralization and sharing of information resources will reduce library costs, but what are the implications for the processors? To what extent will this structure aid the user, and what adjustments will it require of him? Are today's book and journal the media of the future? When the American Psychological Association finds the average readership of an average article to be 17 persons, one wonders at the economics of printing 1,000 copies. What alternative means of dissemination are processors and libraries and users likely to face?

A very high order of statesmanship is called for in this Venn world of ours. The processor group must keep in mind that information-producing research is not performed just to provide the input for processing industries or society publishing. Its existence is not to enable dividends to be paid, or to justify an Abstracting & Indexing establishment. Neither is information brought into being to give librarians jobs. The purpose of information is to inform, and it belongs to none of us. We are middlemen with responsibilities to carry out, of a large order, and we need fortitude to remember this is a trust as well as a challenge.

The two key words are: Synergism, the definition of which is the simultaneous action of separate agencies which, together, have greater total effect than the sum of their individual effect; and Mutual Support, the central requirement of which is concern for the well being of every part of our pluralistic information community.

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EDP Applications to Musical Bibliography

Input Considerations

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The application of EDP has been a boon in the analysis and bibliographic control of music. However, since today's input facilities are geared for handling alphabetic and numeric data, an extra step of encoding must be undertaken for input of music. Several music programming languages have been devised. Although some operators have gained considerable proficiency in their use, the encoding process is still a slow one. The best hope to facilitate musical input is the development of an OCR music-reading machine.

The Information Crisis in virtually all disciplines is well known and is growing worse. The challenge is being met head-on with the aid of the computer in many branches of science, business, and government. The humanities, with few exceptions, seem to be sinking in an uncharted sea of information. There has been extensive opposition to the use of computers in the humanities on philosophical grounds. There are undoubtedly many kinds of scholarly and bibliographical investigations that will always be better carried out by hand, while others will profit immeasurably from electronic assistance. As the musicologist Lewis Lockwood has remarked, "Having a computer is no substitute for having an idea, but having an idea need not require having to perform tedious labor suitable for a machine (1)."

In the field of music, a growing interest in automation is evident from such developments as the establishment of a Committee on Automation in Music Bibliography by the Music Library Association, the special Tagung of the Deutsches Musikgeschichtliches Archiv in Kassel, organized by Harald Heckmann, and the participation of a number of musicians in the series of IBM-organized university conferences.

Generally, in music literature, as distinct from music itself, the problems are little different from the bibliographic control of any discipline. The means for this control are therefore in the same state of theoretical development as for other fields. Only funds and personnel are lacking to give us the same degree of control of musicological literature as we have, for instance, of medical literature.

EDP Possibilities for Musical Research

Distinct from the bibliographic control of writings about music is the possibility of applying the methods of electronic
data processing to musical materials themselves. For example, as LaRue and Logemann point out (2), if the incipits (beginning themes) of a corpus of symphonies were to form a data base for a computer, we would have the capability of generating a thematic catalog according to any of the following:

1. Composer
2. Key
3. Works with multiple attributions
4. Cumulated statistics, such as:
   a. Number of symphonies in a school
   b. Number of works with a particular instrumentation
   c. Number of works in a particular tempo
   d. Number of works with a given number of movements
   e. Number of incipits of a given contour

This list barely scratches the surface of possibilities.

Use of the computer has made stylistic analysis of music possible in a way similar to the celebrated investigation of the anonymous portions of the American Federalist Papers (3). A few examples of such projects are Fiore’s harmonic investigation of Webern’s project at the University of Zurich, concerning a group of fifteenth-century dances (9). Each interval is indicated by a digit, a positive one indicating ascent and a negative one descent. Thus:

- 0 Unison
- 1 Up a second
- 2 Down a second
- 3 Up a third
- 4 Down a third

The rhythms may be indicated by the addition of a digit, relating each note proportionately to the one preceding. The beginning of a basse danse follows with its transcription:

```
\text{\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Intervals} & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \text{\textasciitilde}
\hline
\text{Durations} & \text{\textasciitilde} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1
\hline
\end{tabular}}
```

Note that the duration code is based on a logarithmic relationship.

This code seems to be well-suited to the encoding of simple one-line music. Its principal advantage is that it disregards absolute pitches and note values. Thus, it does not matter if the melody has been transposed or if the note values have been reduced or increased.

### The Ford-Columbia Language

The objective of this language, developed jointly by Bauer-Mengelberg and Ferentz, is to encode complete musical works. The aim is to represent all of the graphic elements of a piece of music and to permit its printing by currently available photo-composition equipment (10). The character set of the IBM 29 key-
The Plaine and Easie Code

This code, with its whimsical name borrowed from a famous sixteenth-century treatise (11), is also designed to encompass a complete musical score. By proper programming, it is claimed, transposition, analysis, printing, and even electronic performance of the music are possible (12). In its basic principles it is very similar to the Ford-Columbia language, both codes requiring only a single pass. The alphabetic and numeric features are, however, reversed.

The pitch of the note is indicated by a letter plus a register sign showing the octave. A digit is used for the duration and remains in force until a different one appears. Abbreviations for tempo, key signature, and meter are avoided in the interest of clarity. The Beethoven example would be transcribed as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
&2E4G/2E_{4}B/E_{4}G \ 8/2E_{4}4D/2_{4}G_{C}/ C \\
&\text{(Allegro, } bBEA, 3/4) \\
\end{align*}
\]

\"bBEA\" indicates that the notes B, E, and A are flatted. If the piece were in the parallel minor, the word \"minor\" would be added after the key signature.

Gould and Logemann have used the \"Plaine and Easie Code\" as the basis for their ALMA (Alphameric Language for Music Analysis) (13). The basic notation is the same, but ALMA is much more sophisticated, perhaps unnecessarily so for most applications. Provision is made for multiple passes or scans to simplify transcription of complex scores. The refinements of ALMA include:

1. Indication of chords by \$\. A C major triad is $CEG$.
2. Repetition symbols to simplify coding of such passages as the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\#CDO-K4-NCD\bar{D}-K4 \\
&\text{-/1- indicates relocation to the beginning of the first full measure.}
\end{align*}
\]

Other Languages

It is not our purpose here to present all extant languages in detail, but to give
some basis for comparison between the ones which have actually been put to use. It may be noted from the above descriptions that the basic premises of all the languages are similar, the details of implementation being somewhat different, sometimes in a seemingly arbitrary fashion.

Before concluding, two more proposed languages may be briefly discussed. The first is by Jerome Wenker and includes symbols for notation of non-Western music (14). The notation contains all musical symbols and conventions used since the Renaissance, both in conventional musicology and ethnomusicology, plus facilities for adding musical symbols and conventions as desired.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the Wenker code is the provision for deviation in pitch, indicated in cents (hundredths of a semitone) or savarts (division of the octave into 301 parts). A passage like the following, which already stretches the bounds of conventional notation:

\[ \text{\texttt{FS, 4F . . , 16G (P=123.456), 4$C+, (M =+2.03S), 8FJ (I=602C), 4F, 4F//}} \]

becomes:

\[ \text{FS, 4F . . , 16G (P=123.456), 4$C+, (M =+2.03S), 8FJ (I=602C), 4F, 4F//} \]

This example should suffice to indicate the amount of precision possible with this code. This should not be necessary for any but the most sophisticated ethnomusicological research.

The last language to be considered here, that devised by Jackson and Bernstein (15), is based on a rather different premise from any of those described above. The pitches, each represented by a two-digit number, are arranged spatially on a punch card in a manner corresponding to their durations. As an example, a measure from the first violin part of Gustav Mahler's tenth symphony will be encoded:

\[ \text{The pitches are 39, 40, 41, 51, 49, 48, 45, and 39. Allowing sixteen columns for each quarter note, the numbers will be punched in columns 1-2, 21-22, 25-26, 29-30, 33-34, 52-53, 56-57, and 60-61 respectively. The unused columns may be used for identification purposes. Other aspects of the score, such as dynamics, expression marks, and articulation may be included by encoding them on a separate series of cards.}

Although it could be used for bibliographic purposes, this language is especially valuable for analysis, since it lends itself well to mathematical routines.

**Future Input Possibilities**

An obvious conclusion which emerges from the above descriptions is that machine-readable input for the computer is even more laborious and time-consuming than input of natural language data. At least some of the codes so far devised are not difficult to learn to use, but they are all slow. The development of a keypunch for direct transcription of music would be of some assistance, but probably not startlingly so.

The number of codes in use or proposed might suggest the desirability of adopting one standard international code, in the same way that standard musical notation is understood almost everywhere. On the other hand, the search for such a language might be premature, since our experience is very limited at present.

The real hope for a breakthrough in input capability is Optical Character Recognition. Kassler suggests that the technology for such a machine is almost within reach (16). He gives specifications for a music-reader, pointing out that the problems are probably fewer than with OCR for alphabetic data. For example, the only durational characters needed for presentation of music of the last four centuries are these:
Then too, musical calligraphy is rather more standardized than alphabetic symbols. In the music OCR system, the input could be either hard copy or microcopy reduced to a uniform size.

Unfortunately, as Kassler admits, although the technology may be available, funds for development are not, nor are the programming languages described above or a similar one yet to be developed. While this is the case, we are certainly far from realizing the full potential of electronic aids in musical bibliography.

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Donald C. Robbins is a member of the staff of Olin Library Catalog Department, Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, New York. The paper won second prize in the Upstate New York Chapter's 1971 Student Paper Competition.
Consider the Handicapped!

Larry K. Volin

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210

The functions of The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped are described. Suggestions of ways in which special libraries can help to further the Committee's efforts are explained.

To most people, a library is a place to get a book. But, to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, a library is an integral part of the effort to promote job opportunities for handicapped persons.

Why? Libraries are employers and have a variety of positions on their payrolls.

Libraries are educational resources helping people—including the handicapped—to meet their educational reading needs.

Libraries are information centers to which people turn for data on all kinds of subjects, including the availability of services to the handicapped.

Equally as important, libraries participate in the hire-the-handicapped program by cooperating with Governors' and Community Committees and in other ways.

The President's Committee was established in 1947 and includes members from all facets of community life, including business and industry. Its mission is to develop a climate of acceptance for handicapped persons, who are job ready, among employers and the public.

Recognizing that libraries provide these services and opportunities, the President's Committee established a Library Committee in 1960 to assist in its national promotional campaign. The Library Committee is composed of librarians from all segments of the profession and some publishers.

Through the Library Committee, and with the assistance of the American Library Association, the President's Committee encourages libraries to hire handicapped persons. ALA has developed and published a policy statement supporting employment of the handicapped in libraries. Part of that campaign has been the co-sponsorship of programs on employment of the handicapped with ALA divisions at ALA Annual Conferences.

In addition, surveys made by the Library Committee established the fact that handicapped persons are working satisfactorily in a wide range of library positions.

Through the Library Committee, the President's Committee has also been able to inform library school administrators and their staffs about the potential of handicapped workers. This has opened the door wider so that handicapped persons who are capable may obtain degrees in library science and jobs in the profession.

To help promote job opportunities for handicapped persons in their communities, many libraries throughout the country set up displays about the productive capacities of handicapped workers. Books about persons who have overcome disabilities to be productive members of society are the core of many of the exhibits.

However, the educational effort does go beyond library directors or their personnel officers to handicapped persons as
Well. Why? Reading and library service are essential elements in job preparation and rehabilitation. Both are necessary in many forms of employment.

Therefore, the President’s Committee works very closely with the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress on programs to inform librarians and handicapped persons about the availability of Braille, recorded or large print material.

An important part of this cooperation is the effort to encourage disabled veterans—especially the young men returning from Vietnam—to utilize the educational resources of their local libraries.

Impetus was recently given to the library service for disabled veterans campaign when John Rebenack, Director of the Akron Public Library and a member of the Library Committee of the President’s Committee, worked out a program with the Akron Office of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Service to have that agency complete a library card application, hand it to the veteran and encourage him to go to the library to get his card.

**As for Special Libraries...**

Where do special libraries fit into the hire-the-handicapped program? What can they do to help? Here are some suggestions.

As an information resource, provide reading material, about the capabilities of handicapped persons to employers in business and industry, to leaders in labor, government, medicine and other professions and organizations.

For instance, suppose someone in management wanted to know about the safety record of the handicapped, or the record of productivity, you—as the librarian—get that information.

The library can have a direct influence on corporate hiring policy by suggesting material to management which would enable it to prepare or update a written policy statement on employment of the handicapped. The library can hire a qualified handicapped person when a vacancy occurs.

Today, handicapped people are going into a wide range of skilled or professional occupations—occupations which require specialized knowledge and specialized reading materials in order to meet study requirements. Special libraries can help these people by providing the required reading material.

Moreover, a special library can assist handicapped people who are underemployed or employed in dead-end jobs to upgrade their skills by providing them with material if they are preparing for jobs in the specialty covered by that library.

Although specialized knowledge may be essential to the job hopes of all handicapped people, it is especially important for many of the young disabled veterans returning from Vietnam. These young men for the most part lack skills which interest employers. So, libraries which specialize in specific industries or subjects might join with veterans organizations, public agencies and public libraries in a concerted effort to provide job-oriented material to these men.

To assist in the education of all company or organization employees regarding the productivity of handicapped workers, special libraries can follow the example of many public libraries and set up displays built around printed or recorded literature about the achievements of handicapped persons.

These displays are generally set up during National Employ the Handicapped Week, which is proclaimed by the President of the United States and observed during the first full week of October every year.

With assistance from libraries devoted to specific subjects, the national effort to utilize the resources of all of this nation’s libraries will be more effective.

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A Simple Program for Weighted-Term Searching

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A straightforward procedure for performing weighted-term searches can be programmed quickly and easily, and the same general algorithm can be used for either on-line or batch mode searching. By matching on substrings of elements in the records comprising the file, one can use the method to do whole text searches as well as conventional searches for index terms or other descriptors.

In an age of ever increasing complexity, it is refreshing to realize that there are still some very useful things that can be done simply. This introductory paper outlines a procedure for doing on-line searching of a data base through a computer terminal, although the technique has also been adapted to batch mode processing as well. The system has been used for both educational and administrative purposes at The University of Michigan and Drexel University, and it is also being used to help monitor dissertations in progress for the Journal of Education for Librarianship. This last data base has not been indexed or classified by subject content, but it can be searched with respect to author, university, date accepted, major adviser, and virtually any combination of words or portions of words in the title. The programming can be done quickly by anyone with a modicum of experience in data processing, but the results are not trivial and are applicable on a general level.

Weighted-term search strategy is similar to the Boolean AND, OR, and NOT search strategy used with the Termatrex card system and many computer-based retrieval systems. However, the weighted-term is more flexible in that it allows the searcher to assign each term a number which is proportional to the value of the term for the particular search being undertaken.

Weighting

To use a typical weighted-term system, it is first necessary to choose a threshold value or cut-off weight. This weight is an arbitrary integer within the limits imposed by the system which remains constant throughout each individual search. Weights relative to this threshold value are then assigned to each term used in the search. If the weight assigned to a term is equal to or greater than the threshold value, then the computer will cause the information associated with documents indexed under that term to be printed out. If the weight assigned to the term is less than the threshold value, then the information associated with documents indexed under that term will

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not be printed out unless the term appears in combination with one or more other terms and the sum of the terms' weights is equal to or greater than the threshold value. This allows for very flexible coordination of the terms in the search strategy. Consider the following example:

Threshold value = 5
Term A Weight = 4
Term B Weight = 1
Term C Weight = 1
Term D Weight = 1
Term E Weight = 1

In this case, the information associated with documents indexed under Term A will be printed out only if the documents have also been indexed under Terms B, C, D, or E, or any combinations of them.

Negative weights can also be assigned to terms. This feature is especially valuable in minimizing the chances of printing out unwanted material. The next example illustrates negative weighting:

Threshold value = 7
Term A Weight = 5
Term B Weight = 8
Term C Weight = -6

Documents indexed under Term B will be printed out only if Term C has not been used also. If the document has been indexed under both Terms A and B, then it will be printed out even if it has also been indexed under Term C.

It is interesting to note that negative threshold values have their uses too. If one wants all documents indexed under Term A or Term B but not both, then a negative threshold value can be declared, and the weights of Terms A and B can be set equal to it. If either of the desired terms appears by itself, then the document will be printed out since the value of the term will equal that of the threshold value. However, if both terms appear, then the document will not be printed out, because their combined weight will be less than that of the threshold value.

The sum of the weights of the terms under which a document has been indexed can be thought of as a kind of document weight. This figure is usually printed along with the information about the document and serves as an approximate measure of the document's probable relevance to each search request. Some elaborate weighted-term systems provide a sort on these document weights so that the documents will be printed out in decreasing order of their probable relevance. Such systems often permit the searcher to specify an upper limit to the number of documents which will be printed. Thus, if several hundred documents are likely to satisfy a given search request, then an arbitrary cut-off number of, say, 50, could be assigned to limit the output to 50 documents. If there has been a sort by document weights, then the searcher will be looking at 50 of the most promising rather than a random sample.

Another feature of some of the more complex weighted-term systems is the built-in capability of determining from the document weight precisely which terms were responsible for making the hit. This is not always easy or even possible using small integers, because different combinations of these numbers will not produce unique results. Readers who are interested in such special features are referred to the articles in the selected bibliography. The system described here was designed to be as simple and straightforward as possible. It assumes a data base which consists of a sequential file to be searched linearly, thus precluding its use with very large files.

The Program

Figure 1 shows a flow diagram of the basic algorithm. These are the steps which are gone through after the searcher has logged in to the computer and asked that the program be executed. The program begins by initializing the counter for the number of "hits," i.e., the number of documents which satisfy the conditions set by the search strategy. Following this, the computer asks for the threshold value, which must be typed in by the searcher. A value of zero is used
to terminate the search. Any non-zero number will be interpreted as a value for the number of terms for the search to follow. The computer will then request precisely this number of terms and their associated weights. A variable for the document weight is then initialized to zero, and the first record is read from the file. As long as an end-of-file mark is not encountered, the program will continue to check for the desired terms and will increment the variable for the document weight for each separate record in the file if terms specified in the search strategy are present. The document weight for each record is compared with the threshold value. If the document weight is greater than or equal to the threshold value, then the record is printed out; otherwise, the variable for the document weight is re-initialized and the next record is read from the file. When the end-of-file mark is encountered, the number of hits and other messages are printed out, the file is repositioned, and the entire procedure is begun again.

This particular program has the following message printed out at the end of each search: "This is the end of your search. Anything else? If not, please type a zero and return." "Return," of course, is a reference to the carriage return on the computer terminal, which is the mechanism which actually transmits the message to the computer. The message is entirely arbitrary and is meant to help the searcher. If the system is to be used by library patrons or other laymen, then the diagnostics for the entire system should probably be made more detailed. An optional set of procedures for using the system could be programmed to provide a CAI (Computer-Assisted-Instruction) capability to the system if that is needed.

The CPS (Conversational Programming System) subset of PL/I was used to code this program, which is currently being run on an IBM 360/75. Although PL/I facilitates the programming of systems of this type, other languages and other machines could be used with equally satisfactory results.

Figure 1. The Basic Algorithm
The Printout

It should be remembered that although it is theoretically possible to record the entire contents of all the documents in a collection and to process them by computer, it is seldom done in practice. In a collection of even moderate size, the amount of material to be stored would be staggering, and it would require an unconscionable amount of time to print the results of most searches. For these reasons, printed output from the computer usually appears in one of three modes: 1) accession or call numbers only, 2) accession or call numbers with complete or partial bibliographic citations, or 3) with an abstract or annotation in addition to the foregoing. Since accession or call numbers alone do not provide much information, they are usually not distributed by themselves. Rather, a master file of citations and/or abstracts is kept on hand so that copies can be made to supplement the search. This procedure minimizes the amount of computer time required but assumes that there is good copying equipment and plenty of clerical help available. The system described in this paper compromises by providing a citation in addition to the accession number.

The procedure for on-line searching presented here is straightforward and suitable for any data base of reasonable size. It is general, non-trivial, and involves no complicated programming techniques. Using readily available typewriter terminals such as the IBM 2741 or the DATEL 30, the searcher will have the luxury of upper- and lower-case type as well as a variety of special characters. However, depending on the needs and facilities of individual libraries and information centers, conventional key-punching and batch mode processing may be quite adequate. In fact, depending on the size of the machine being used, it may be best to leave the data base on cards and to store it in core memory for each run, thus increasing the speed of the search by eliminating the need for auxiliary storage.

It should be noted that the program described here has been written to match on substrings of elements within each record. The significance of this is that whole text searches can be performed as well as standard searches for index terms. In addition, the method involved is sufficiently simple that it can be taught to laymen and specialists in library and information science alike.

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PEARL
An Automated Periodicals Control System

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PEARL (Periodicals Automation, Rand Library) was established as an automated periodicals control system. Its objective is to facilitate the processing, routing and control of the library's periodical subscriptions and holdings. The system became operational in Nov 1969. The manual Kardex System was completely eliminated in Dec 1970.

THE RAND CORPORATION LIBRARY decided to re-design its periodicals program when it became apparent the Corporation had plans to install an IBM 360/65 computer and the prospects of continued emulation or simulation of the IBM 1401 Autocoder program, originally written in 1964, were bleak. For several years the program had been run under emulation on the IBM 7044 and no one was eager to continue work on it. In addition, the old program was very limited in design and was aimed primarily at eliminating the monthly typing of periodicals renewal lists. It was evident, with over 2,000 active titles totaling over 3,000 copies, a large number of inactive holdings, periodicals routed and filed in various end locations, etc., that the library required a more sophisticated program which would eliminate or reduce many of the manual operations and provide for automatic check-in, routing, renewal lists, purchase order letters, inventory and binding control, etc., as well as provide the opportunity to introduce more reference/user-oriented capabilities.

Thus in March 1968 the Computer Sciences Department was contacted and a system analyst and programmer were assigned to work with the library on a new periodicals program. A review of the literature was started, and trips to local libraries with automated periodicals systems were made. The only constraint was that the proposed system would operate in a batch mode environment.

By August 1968 the basic system objectives, requirements, and output formats were well defined. Data collection began in September 1968 and by September 1969 over 12,500 lines of data had been keypunched. Since we were able to save most of the data from the 1401 program's master file, the conversion to the new master was completed in September and became operational in November 1969 producing the Master List, statistical recap sheet, and the renewal list. The old program had been replaced.

* Any views expressed in this paper are those of the author. They should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of The Rand Corporation or the official opinion or policy of any of its governmental or private research sponsors.

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By March 1970 the new program was generating purchase order letters for renewals, as well as additional management control reports. The library also was testing the automatic check-in and routing system in parallel with the manual Kardex and routing systems. In June the manual routing system was dropped, followed by the complete elimination of the manual Kardex system in December 1970.

The library’s major objectives had been achieved in spite of a halt in programming support early in May which forced a cut in sails. The binding control sub-system and selected reports were not completed. Fortunately the programmer was able to devote some time to debug problem areas as they developed.

The PEARL System Programs

The PEARL (Periodicals Automation, Rand Library) System (Figure 1) is written in PL/1 and is now operating on the IBM 360/65 OS/MVT. The system’s objective is to facilitate the processing, routing, and control of the library’s periodical subscriptions and holdings.

PEARL consists of two major programs (an Update and a Print Generator) and two sort programs which are run monthly to produce the output reports. The Update Program (L.B.PS.0310) maintains the master file which contains about 4,000 variable length records ordered by an alpha-numeric six-character title code which provides for alphabetic arrangement. A record consists of a basic 200-character fixed length portion with a varying number of 54-character fixed length informational fields appended to it. These fields can be added or deleted in entirety or updated individually. The maximum record length is delineated at 5,000 characters. The Update Program generates the Master List, Check-In and Routing Labels, Claims Cards, Error Report, Arrival Data List, Statistics Report, and a Report Generator Work File.

The program requires approximately 300K bytes of core and 408 seconds of CPU. There are over 25,000 I/O’s and operating time is one-half hour. Data are stored on six tapes with disc used as temporary storage units. Supporting subprograms include: L.B.PS.0110—Detail

Figure 1. Periodicals System
Sort Program which accepts all punched input containing the month's transactions and produces a sorted work tape; LB.PS.0410—Work File Sort Program which sorts the work tape file records for appropriate input to the print generator program; LB.PS.0510—Print Generator Program which creates purchase order letters, department renewal, periodicals routing, and receipt notification lists; LB.PS.0710—Semi-Annual Reference List Program which produces an inventory printout of all library holdings in three indexes—alphabetical, subject, language; LB.PS.09.10—Special reports program which generates various lists: claims, scrap, cancelled subscription, and inactive status lists, and a vendor activity report. A brief review of all output reports follows:

Figure 2. Periodicals Master List

Figure 3. Periodicals Input Error List
Master List. A monthly alphabetical list of periodicals currently in the Rand Library. (Figure 2)

Error Report. Monthly list of file discrepancies. (Figure 3)

Check-In and Routing Labels. Monthly pressure sensitive, two-part labels used for receipt of an item and its routing.

Predicted Arrival Punch Cards. Monthly claim cards which can be input to the system to indicate non-receipt of an expected item and to create an updated claims list.

Department Renewal List. Monthly lists of periodicals up for renewal, sorted by Rand department responsible for initiating the subscriptions.

Subscription Renewal Purchase Orders. Monthly purchase order letters for subscriptions selected to be renewed.

Receipt Notification List. A monthly listing of notification of receipt of the first issue of a new or renewed subscription.

Statistics Report. Monthly report showing number and types of subscriptions and costs. (Figure 4)

Claims List. Monthly, cumulative list of all issues not received, in alphabetical order by vendor.

Arrival Data List. Frequency and pattern data used to compute the expected arrival and volume, issue, date, etc. of periodicals. Available on request.

Semi-Annual Periodical Reference List. A cross-reference (title, subject, language) index of all periodicals held at Rand.

Department Periodicals Routing List. Lists titles in alphabetical order by initiating department. Shows cost and secondary routings.

Cancelled Subscription List. Shows periodicals cancelled (not renewed) within the monthly reporting period. Available on request.

Inactive Status Listing. Lists all periodical holdings still in the library, but whose subscriptions are no longer active. Available on request.

Scrap List. Lists titles and their retention period if less than 99 years. Available on request.

Vendor Activity Report. Lists periodicals and costs by vendor, showing number

Figure 4. Periodicals Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
<th>This Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of items in master file</td>
<td>3052</td>
<td>3045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of new titles added</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of new copies added</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of titles cancelled</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of copies cancelled</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of see reference items</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of items on order</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of items in master file no longer received</td>
<td>768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of titles which have ceased publication</td>
<td>310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of changes, i.e., transactions, this month</td>
<td>1466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Distribution of Active Periodicals by Subscription Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titles</td>
<td>1376</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price of all subscription items</td>
<td>664,688.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, on an annual basis, of all subscription items</td>
<td>614,688.16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number subscription items on renewal tape this month</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total price all subscription items on renewal tape this month</td>
<td>950,50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/01/72
of outstanding claims. Available on request.

All of the reports listed are new to the library except for the Department Renewal, Statistics, and Semi-Annual Periodical Reference lists.

The remainder of this paper will discuss some unique aspects of PEARL which have not been seen in the literature on periodical control systems.

Automatic Check-In and Routing System

Several considerations influenced the design of the automatic check-in system, the principal factor being the desire to avoid handling large numbers of punched claims cards which were characteristic of most of the automated (batch) periodicals control systems reviewed.* These systems were based on positive notification to the program of receipt of an issue—hence the need for pre-punched cards showing the volume, issue, and date of the periodicals expected to arrive in a given period.

The position taken by the Rand Library was that since most periodicals have a regular frequency of publication, and since most are received in the expected arrival time, it would be simpler to notify the program of non-receipt of a periodical. To effect this, the system analyst suggested the concept of negative reporting, i.e., a periodicals holdings record of the last issue received would be updated automatically to reflect the latest issue received, unless a claims card was input indicating non-receipt of the item.

Once this concept was agreed upon, the alternatives to handling punch cards were studied. It was felt card files were slow to process and an alternate means had to be provided for identifying the periodicals which did not arrive. A printed listing of expected arrivals would suffice, if appropriately marked, but this left routing of periodicals as a separate operation. At this point the system analyst suggested using a double column of pressure-sensitive labels with pre-printed identification and routing data. This approach, which appeared to satisfy all the objectives (the concept of negative reporting, elimination of daily handling of claims cards, and the merging of check-in and routing steps in one operation) was ultimately adopted.

At the beginning of each month the program produces routing labels, stubs, and a corresponding batch of pre-punched claims cards for the issues expected to arrive during that month. The stubs and their routing** labels are in alphabetical order by title code. Each stub carries the title code, title, volume, issue, part number, etc., and copy number, and is the portion which is matched against the incoming item. When a match is made, the routing label is pulled and affixed to the issue. At the end of the month, the claims cards corresponding to the stubs with routing labels remaining, are pulled and input to the program along with other transactions for the month. These cards represent items not received, and the program will so record them, and enter the missing issues on the monthly Master List with a “C” indicating they are claim items. At the same time a claims list will be printed including the latest not-received items. The stubs and routing labels will be repeated on the next monthly labels run, along with the new expected arrivals; a complete set of claims cards will be produced. Cards for the previous month are discarded after the claims cards for not-received items are pulled.

The heart of the Automatic Check-In and Routing System is the series of algorithms used to predict the expected arrival period, and the correct volume, issue and part number, date, etc. of each periodical. PEARL’s algorithms are based on the frequency and pattern of publi-

* Refer to Selected References at end of paper.

** Although the program permits routing to individuals as well as departments, most of the routing is to Department Control Centers where subsequent routing to individuals occurs. The impact of undertaking all individual routing has not been investigated.
cation, and the initial, and latest, issue received. Data collected for analysis was derived from the manual Kardex file and in some cases perusal of the periodicals. This data is still being refined, based on experience with the program. Seventeen Default Patterns or algorithms determine the arrival prediction information.

If the predicted information is incorrect, the correct data are entered in red on the stub. At the end of the month these data are entered on a transmittal form, and if necessary are also checked against the Arrival Data List to determine if the Default Pattern requires adjustment. If an item arrives earlier than expected, the receipt is entered on a transmittal form, and a manual routing slip is prepared.

Our experience indicates that 300 to 350 claims cards are pulled each month, representing less than 3% of the total file. While a large number of claims cards are discarded monthly, the benefit from faster processing, the ability to scan the labels quickly, and the elimination of a separate routing process more than compensates for this "waste" of cards.

In those cases where the expected arrival cannot be predicted, labels are produced showing only the title code, title, copy number, and routing. When the item arrives, the pertinent control data (volume, issue, date of receipt, publication date, etc.) is written in red on the stub, and the routing label is pulled. At the end of the month, the control data are entered on a transmittal form for keypunch to update the holdings on the Master File. There is no automatic updating of these titles as they are updated via positive reporting of receipt. However, the history of the dates of receipt can be maintained in the database and updated for future use in determining if a prediction schedule for label production is possible.

Currently there are 260 out of 2,407 titles (11%) whose arrival or publication pattern cannot be predicted. The library has accepted the fact that without a manual Kardex to alert to the non-receipt of these titles, the only way to determine non-receipt is to review the Arrival Data List for all "X's" in the IRG (Irregular) column, and then check the Master List for latest holdings. This is acceptable because the titles involved are mostly foreign language, especially Russian, and our experience in claiming has been very poor. If this procedure should prove difficult we can revert to a Kardex for these titles, and the system will print labels directing the checker to the Kardex for entry.

Data Elements

The Periodicals Input Sheet (Figure 5) shows the data elements and illustrates in abbreviated form the various transmittals used. The data elements shown are self-explanatory. The codes are defined in a list of transmittal codes. Of some interest may be the transliterate code which eliminates the need to write the transliterated title on the covers of non-Roman alphabet periodicals, e.g., Russian and Chinese. If "Y" is entered on the appropriate transmittal form, the program will produce an extra label containing the transliterated title which is affixed to the periodical upon receipt, and used to assist in identification and shelving of the issue.

Also of some interest may be the stub and routing label codes which appear, as required, on the stubs and in some cases, labels. These codes alert the periodicals workroom staff to specific conditions or actions to be taken, e.g., CA on a stub indicates the label has been reprinted for a delinquent issue; TR indicates there is a transliterated title label to be affixed to the periodical. Other codes such as CI, NR and CL assist the shelvers and appear on both parts of the label.

Cross-References and Notes

A useful capability of PEARL is the provision for entering cross-references and notes for display in the Master List and Semi-Annual Reference List.* The old program had essentially no cross-ref-

* Notes are displayed in the Master List only.
reference capability, and the user was confused because there was no easy way to determine when a periodical had changed title—all holdings for the periodical, regardless of title changes, were listed as a unit under the latest title. To obtain an accurate history, the user had to look under earlier titles. This situation was compounded by a change in title shelving in 1968 when it was decided periodicals should be filed by their original titles and not physically shifted to reflect a title change.

In PEARL, cross-references for title changes or mergers provide a way of illustrating all previous titles and holdings under the current title (Figure 2). If a periodical has undergone several title changes, the history of these changes and the Library's holdings are reflected in stages under each new title up to the current title which reflects all previous history. The program permits up to ten lines of cross-references, and ten lines of notes per title.

The notes capability was designed to assist the periodicals workroom staff and provide the reference librarians with the opportunity to enter pertinent information relative to a title. The notes may be used to alert the staff to an action, e.g., "Subscription Sent Direct," or "Staple Pages Together," or "Prior to 1965 Stored at Main Street." Other uses may be to indicate the source of the exchange title, the professional association responsible for the publication, the fact the title is received as a supplement, etc.

In designing the cross-reference capability the library hoped it would be possible to include automatic deletion of reciprocal cross-references when a title was deleted. Unfortunately this was not possible due to the cutback in programming support and the detailed coding required. As a result, when a title is to be deleted, it is necessary to review the Master List to determine if a cross-reference structure exists and to take the appropriate action to correct the file.
Cost Information

As is well known, it is difficult to provide meaningful or comparative cost data. Therefore the very general figures presented are offered to assuage the reader who will feel he has missed something if costs are omitted.

The library's costs are estimated at $3,800.00 of which $2,200.00 represent system formulation costs and the remainder data origination. The Computer Sciences Department's costs were approximately $21,000 for labor and $4,000 to $5,000 for machine costs including keypunch. The machine costs, however, include some production costs and not just development costs. All labor costs exclude overhead or fringe. The monthly recurring costs are approximately $70.00 for keypunch and $100.00 for one-half hour of block computer time.

Summary

Before reviewing some of the lessons learned, it may be useful to list some of the benefits derived from PEARL, without elaborating on their full impact. These benefits include elimination of the Kardex through automatic posting of receipt of items, a Master List which shows complete holdings to date, end filing location for periodicals, a claims list which provides faster claims response, automatic routing, cross references, automatic production of purchase order letters for renewals, automatic notification to Purchasing of receipt of the first issue of a new or renewed subscription, departmental routing and cost data, cancelled, inactive and scrap lists, and improved statistics reporting to improve control, etc. There are other benefits, but one which should not be overlooked is the improved morale of the periodicals workroom staff. Their job has been made more interesting through increased job responsibility and decision-making. They receive information from PEARL on a faster basis than the manual system, and must respond faster. In addition, they have been relieved of a lot of dull, routine work.

Lessons Learned

If we had it to do over again, there are several changes we would make. For example, although we specifically considered the user and his needs, PEARL is still more oriented to assisting the periodicals staff. The Master List display may confuse the occasional user. Perhaps two masters should be produced—one for the staff and one for the user. Or the Semi-Annual Reference List should be expanded and issued more frequently.

The routing program would be redesigned to permit changes and deletions without having to re-input all the routing data for a copy. This problem is aggravated when a title code must be changed—all the data must be re-input. Fortunately this occurs very infrequently.

It would be useful to have the capability to list all items routed to an individual or department when they are not the primary recipient. The only capability now is a prime departmental routing list. There is no capability to produce a routing list by individual names.

Another desirable capability, and one which could not be completed because of lack of programming support, is the automatic generation of claims letters or postcards. It would also be useful to complete the binding sub-program.

Finally, a thorn in our sides which is irritating but can be lived with, is the fact that a claim item shown in the Master List will also appear as the last issue received if no subsequent issue has been received.

Acknowledgments

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Selected References


   Uses pre-punched arrival cards to update holdings.


   Uses pre-punched arrival cards to update holdings.

   Uses edge-punch cards, but no prediction arrival data. Cards include routing and shelving information.

   Plans were to use arrival cards to update holdings in the Texas A&M University Library.

   Uses arrival cards to update holdings.

   Check-in system will “not use the arrival card method, but will use printouts instead.”

    Weekly check-in lists. Arrival data are then put into machine-readable form to update holdings.

    Utilizes an 80 column card with 960 columns of printed data as the arrival card.

    Uses arrival check-in cards based on elapsed time prediction to update holdings.


    Uses arrival check-in cards to update holdings.

    Uses check-in list which is keypunched daily for updating of holdings.

    Reflects changes in UCSD’s periodicals system, including the use of an arrival check-in list with subsequent pulling of arrival cards to update holdings.

    Punch cards based on predicted lag time. Receipt of journal is recorded on card and used to update monthly holdings list.

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Reference materials necessary in a collection pertaining to the physical sciences are listed within broad categories. Description of each title accompanies its listing.

TO PURSUE current developments in reference materials for physical science, it is essential first to determine what are the Physical Sciences and what guides are needed for Physical Scientists. According to a survey made by the National Science Foundation a few years ago, the fields of science numbered 620. However, scientific territory has always been divided into four major domains: Mathematics (for relationships of numbers, shapes and logic symbols); Physical Sciences (for study of inanimate constituents of the universe); Biological Sciences (for study of living matter); and Social Sciences (for study of human conduct and relationships). Each of these provinces is constantly being divided and subdivided into smaller communities for specialized research; streams of thought and discovery flow from one area to another. There are no boundaries or restrictions; and, while each small area autonomously engages in independent exploration, it gives and receives support in other regions. Therefore, we cannot speak of any large scientific area without considering the whole cooperative universe of science.

In our age we are aware of a tremendous expansion of science; but scientific observations have been made since the dawn of civilization, and the Greeks are still contributing their "words for it," as well as their Greek letters. The fact is that we feel the pressure of progress because of increased publication and speed of communication and travel. This is our problem: to provide guides for the published literature, data sources, personal contacts, language problems, and meeting of minds.

As practicing librarians in the scientific community, you need to know the practical reference material that will furnish answers to the library users. The recent titles listed here are discussed within broad categories. The titles are fit into the categories, with emphasis on applications.

Guides to Sources and Literature

The International Compendium on Numerical Projects (I) is a most valuable guide produced by CODATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology) established in 1966 by the International Council of Scientific Unions to make a world-wide survey and coordinate the findings. This is the result. The centers are arranged by country of origin and then by subject area of the data. For each data center are given: a complete history of the project, the coverage, and availability of the data. National Data Programs of several countries are described, as well as centers covering a number of areas and even secondary centers. Also listed are Handbooks and other sources of tabular data. Good indexes provide access points to all information. With such a guide available, science li-
Librarians can well equip both their libraries and patrons with books and answers. This compendium will be updated within the next few years but is valuable in the present edition.

The *Handlist of Basic Reference Material for Librarians and Information Officers in Electrical and Electronic Engineering* (2), compiled by E. M. Codlin and R. S. Lawrie, is one of the best bibliographies of the basic needs of an electronics library and, incidentally, a good example of what a bibliography should include. It was issued by the Aslib Electronics Group.

*Literature of Chemical Technology* (3), issued by the American Chemical Society, is an excellent guide in chemistry. Originally based on papers presented at two ACS Division of Chemical Literature symposia in 1963, this book contains all papers updated to include references through 1967, as well as additional papers. The work is authoritative, each chapter being contributed by a specialist, and the total coverage is exhaustive for industrial chemistry. For example, some of the subjects covered in the 40 chapters are: refractories, industrial gases, ceramics and glass, pharmaceutical and medicinal chemistry, cosmetics. All bibliographies are extensive.

**Directories**

Directories also serve as Guides by directing the librarian to special sources of information. For example, many questions of scientists, teachers and researchers can best be answered by specialized information and data centers which can be located through a Directory.

*Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services* (4), compiled by A. T. Kruzas and others, published in 1971, is a directory of information systems and services in the United States and Canada. The basic part of the book lists and describes 833 organizations that maintain and provide such services; and 12 indexes and a dictionary section provide access to the contents. This is an excellent addition to the directory section, but other directories can also serve a purpose by standing on your shelves. There are bound to be overlapping and duplication in such listings, but one cannot always be sure "whence cometh help."

*Directory of Federally Supported Information Analysis Centers* (5), issued by the Federal Council for Science and Technology, is an alphabetical listing of selected data centers with full information as to address, telephone number, director, sponsor, mission, scope and services provided. Indexes by operation centers, geographic location, organization and subject add to the usefulness.

*Directory of the Defense Documentation Center, Referral Data Bank* (6), a computer-produced publication, lists government-supported agencies with indexes by activity, contact and subject.

To locate and identify research organizations in other countries, one usually starts with the *World of Learning*, as an old basic reference aid and, for the nuclear sciences, the *World Nuclear Directory*, now in a 4th edition (1970). But these have their limitations and we must often look elsewhere.

*European Research Index* (7) in two volumes is a much needed directory. The arrangement is alphabetical by country with an alphabetical listing of research centers and universities under each country. Each entry includes the name in the original language with translation, address, and directors of each research department. At the end of volume 2 are indexes by original title, English name, subject and keywords. USSR is not included but other iron curtains are drawn.

*International Physics and Astronomy Directory* (8) and *International Chemistry Directory* (9), produced by the W. A. Benjamin Company, are invaluable contributions in this category. A handy sized, readable book, each directory is international in scope, including faculties of accredited universities; government research laboratories; societies; awards; publications; etc. For each institution are given: address, telephone number, members of the faculty and even the name of the librarian. For each faculty member are given the birthdate, highest degree received with date, field of re-
search and interest. The indexes include an alphabetical listing by names of faculty members and a geographical index.

Directories of individuals, of course, are membership lists of societies, such as the American Physical Society Bulletin issue each year devoted to membership. These lists give names and current addresses; but the reference librarian knows that the current affiliation of a scientist is best found through a published article, and it is, therefore, necessary to use journal indexes to locate the article which will yield the needed information and often a biographical sketch of the author as a bonus.

**Handbooks**

There are useful handbooks on every subject, and in the physical sciences the Chemical Rubber Company has stretched itself to the utmost, its most useful and famous publication being the *Handbook of Physics and Chemistry*, without which no science library has functioned. An equally valuable reference, the *American Institute of Physics Handbook* appeared in a third edition at the end of 1971, published by McGraw-Hill at $35.00.

In the following discussion only those handbooks that pertain to safety are mentioned, since that has always been of importance to research and industry even before the public became aware of the environment in which it existed.

*Handbook of Radioactive Nuclides* (10) presents authentic information on nuclear data, essential physics data, nuclear instrumentation, radiation dosimetry, biochemistry, radionuclides for both medical and industrial applications, radiation protection and regulations, and control of radiation injury.

*Handbook of Laboratory Safety* (11) is intended to provide convenient information for hazard recognition and control. The contents include material on safety management and protective equipment, ventilation, fire hazards, chemical reactions, and a section each on toxic, radiation, electrical, mechanical and biological hazards.

Sax, Irving. *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials* (12) is not a CRC publication as the previously mentioned, but it is also a quick, concise, up-to-date source of hazard analysis information. The latest edition includes a section on control of environmental pollution. The section on general chemicals is an alphabetical listing of chemicals with description, formula and hazard analysis of toxicity, cautions and countermeasures for each.

**Indexes and Abstracts**

Indexes are essentially the key to published literature, and of special significance in the field of science because of the diversity of form in which the material is issued. Contrary to public opinion, conditioned by early exposure to the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, these indexes cover all published material, not just journals.


*Nuclear Science Abstracts* (14), a war baby, has grown into the most comprehensive reference tool for all aspects of nuclear science. Here again one has to overcome the idea that only so-called documents or research reports are indexed in this. The abstract service covers all published literature throughout the world, and the five-year cumulative indexes by author, issuing agency, and subject are invaluable. The cumulative report number index makes it possible not only to locate the original abstract but also to determine the availability or publication of the reports. I mention this older index because of a new service since 1966 in the form of NSA tapes which facilitate the retrieval of items, in advance of publication of current NSA issues.
In 1961 a unique index came into focus, *Science Citation Index* (15), a computer-produced, inter-disciplinary index to journal literature with the *citation* as the point of departure. Incidentally, this index is primarily for journal articles, but the method is unusual in science. Citation indexing in itself is not a new idea; *Shepard's Citations* has been a legal reference tool since 1873, and the legal profession uses citations to establish precedents. But the citation approach in science is used to find related material, the assumption being that any author who cites another author is writing about the same or related subject. Any inquiry from the publisher will bring complete information in a brochure or even a representative of the firm.

And now we turn to *Chemical Abstracts* without which no science library could function. In addition to the tremendous improvement of service, there is this recent contribution which is invaluable in any type of library: *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* (CASSI) (16), formerly called ACCESS when it first appeared in 1969 as a cumulated hard-bound volume to replace the previous lists of periodicals abstracted in *Chemical Abstracts*, provides not only a complete listing of all material indexed in CA but also serves as a union list of periodicals, conferences and books. In other words, the user can not only identify a citation but also determine under what title the material will be listed in a library and also locate a library where the journal or book is held. To identify serials, CASSI is easier to use than the *Union List of Serials and New Serial Titles*, because the titles are listed exactly as the citation reads and then "translated" into the standard library entry.

As a postscript to this section on Indexes, I wish to mention briefly the various services provided through computer applications. These may often seem costly but save time, energy and actually the cost of manual searching. As a guide to such services, Kenneth Carroll's *Survey of Scientific-Technical Tape Service* (17) is invaluable.

### Scientific Conferences

Since science information is exchanged at national and international meetings and the prestige of scientists is established with papers presented, the scientific public is interested in two aspects: 1) when and where is a conference to be held, and 2) have the proceedings been published. In section H of the bibliography (UCRL-20256) this is discussed in some detail, but here are mentioned a few titles.

For meetings to be held in the scientific, medical and technical fields the Special Libraries Association pioneered in 1957 with *Scientific Meetings* (18). The SLA publication appears quarterly and includes national, regional, international and university conferences, symposia and institutes. Information can be found through: an alphabetical directory of sponsoring organizations; alphabetical listing of meetings; subject index with keywords; geographical index; and entries on short courses. This excellent reference tool may be supplemented by the "twin" publications: *World Meetings: United States and Canada* (19a) and *World Meetings Outside United States and Canada* (19b). Each issue is a two-year registry of conferences, arranged in quarterly groupings, and for each entry complete information is given as to name of meeting, place, date, sponsor, deadlines for papers, contact for general information, and even anticipated publication of proceedings. There are indexes by date of meeting, keyword, deadline, location, and sponsor. Of particular interest to metallurgical and chemical specialists is the *World Calendar of Forthcoming Meetings: Metallurgical and Related Fields* (20) which is a completely chronological listing of conferences with full information and indexes to subjects, sponsors and locations. This is sometimes a quicker reference than the others but for the limited areas.

For published proceedings the two outstanding references are: *Proceedings in Print* (21) and the *Directory of Published Proceedings* (22), referred to as InterDok. Both publications cover ex-
tensive territory both in subject and location and, although there is overlapping, both are useful. *Proceedings in Print* is arranged by accession numbers with a single alphabetical index that includes corporate authors, sponsoring agencies, editors and keywords. The information is accurate, but there is no geographic approach. *InterDok* has a chronological arrangement which makes quick checking possible; and, in addition to the main index which includes keywords, conference names and sponsors, there are separate indexes by editor and location. The last index is particularly helpful. With *InterDok* the individual issues are superseded by annual cumulations; whereas with *Proceedings in Print* the index portion is cumulated annually.

International Atomic Energy Agency, *Meetings on Atomic Energy* (23) and the *Index to Conferences Relating to Nuclear Science* (24), issued by the AEC, are not limited to the nuclear field unless one understands nuclear science in its broadest sense. These indexes have many unusual features. The IAEA publication includes announcements of meetings, seminars, courses and conferences as well as listing published proceedings. The USAEC publication also includes both unpublished and published proceedings, being in effect an index to entries in *Nuclear Science Abstracts*. Meetings can be identified through permuted indexes by keywords, subjects, cities, and report numbers.

**Translations**

Since the American scientist is not often a multilingual creature, it is necessary for the librarian to know about translated material in the hope of producing instant translations for the requester without subjecting his organization to the expense of translations-made-to-order.

*Guide to Scientific and Technical Journals in Translation* (25) by Carl J. Himmelsbach and Grace E. Boyd is an excellent compilation of cover-to-cover translations of journals. This is a first check point for an existing translation. A second edition is planned for publication at the end of 1972.

*Consolidated Index of Translations into English* (26) is a compilation, purely by source, of all translations made through 1966. Despite many weaknesses and omissions, unavoidable in such a tremendous undertaking, this single volume is a convenient key to translations of journal articles and patents that may be ordered from translation centers. Although an SLA publication, this volume is supplemented by a current serial issued by the National Translations Center which is no longer a part of SLA but of the John Crerar Library. This essential serial is known as *Translations Register-Index* (27) and is also an index by sources of currently available translations.

Government-sponsored translations are listed by author, subject and translation report number in such indexes as *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, *NASA Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports*, and *Government Reports Index*. Translated books, of course, are included in the *National Union Catalog* and in publishers' announcements.

**Conclusion**

There is never a last word in the library world, especially in reference work. True interlibrary cooperation is realized not just by interlibrary loan but also in interlibrarian service.

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17. Chemical Abstracts Service Index (formerly ACCESS) Columbus: Chemical Abstracts Service, 1969. 1370p. $100.00
18. Scientific Meetings. v.1, 1957–New York: SLA. Quarterly. $17.50 per year
19a World Meetings: United States and Canada. v.1, no. 1, Sep 1963–New York: CCM Information Corp. quarterly. $35.00
19b World Meetings Outside U.S.A. and Canada. v.1, no. 1, Jan 1968–New York: CCM Information Corp. quarterly. $35.00
22. Directory of Published Proceedings. v.1, Sep 1965–White Plains, N.Y.: InterDok Corp. monthly except Jul and Aug; annual cumulation. $38.00

Received for review Sep 9, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication May 30, 1972. Based on the paper presented at the Continuing Education Seminar, Jun 10, 1971, during SLA's 62nd Annual Conference in San Francisco. Annotated bibliographies were distributed at the presentation; the bibliography for this paper, issued by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory as UCRL-20256 Part II, may be obtained from the author on request.

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Design for Future Service in a Developing Country

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The development—literally from nothing—of a collegiate library in Saudi Arabia during its initial four-year period (1965/1969), as an integral part of Phase I of an overall, 20-year futuristic Master Plan for campus development is described. The "special" design characteristics rested on two important foundation points: 1) Educational needs of the developing country to train specialists and managers who would be the instrumental "keys" to the exploitation of petroleum, natural gas, petrochemical, and other mineral resources of Saudi Arabia; and 2) Technological needs to bridge the "generations gap" between the desert pastoral life of the nomadic bedouin—practically unchanged since the days of Christ—and the futuristic world of computer technology evolving today. This is a success story of special training and information management under the Saudi National Government at the College of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran.

In September 1969, when the author was departing from Dhahran after living in Saudi Arabia for about 8 1/2 years, four of which were with the College of Petroleum & Minerals, he wrote as part of a "Farewell to Arabia" (1) letter sent to many Saudi friends the following statement:

"Today . . . a very sizeable reference and circulation library is functioning. The CPM Library contains over 20,000 books, monographs, and reports; over 100,000 issues of professional journals, technical magazines, and other types of periodicals representing some 1,000-odd titles. It also contains substantial numbers of college and university, publishers' and book dealers', and vendors' catalogs, in addition to over 10,000 pieces of vertical file ephemeral materials, charts, maps, technical data sheets, educational pamphlets, etc. All of this adds up to a very significant beginning in the development of reference and research resources around which the academic curricula revolve. Still, this is merely a beginning! The potential for future development has no bounds. The social implications are manifold. Already a new library building is being planned for construction in a few years, as part of the Master Campus Plan, Stage II."

In another portion of the same farewell letter, the author also wrote (2): "As of January, 1966, the present location of the College Library was nothing more than an empty room of very large dimensions. Then, we often were chided by students about the promises they had received concerned with a library (non-existent) and books (most difficult even to find a few)! But one should remember that the College was officially dedicated and opened less than a year before, with
appropriate ceremonies featuring a speech by King Faysal himself.

Background

The conceptual "design for future service" that underlined the fundamental objectives of the CPM Library administration actually was an extension of the foresight and futuristic planning for higher education in specialized curricula of a small handful of Americans and Saudis who were working for the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), in the General Office Training Department, and for the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. Dr. Robert King Hall, formerly a professor of education at Columbia University, New York, held the position of Director of Training at Aramco for a number of years during the 1950's. He became consultant and Senior Advisor to the Saudi Petroleum Ministry in 1964, and subsequently, to the Petroleum College in Dhahran. He has often been described as the "architect" of the 20-year Campus Master Plan, even though the stateside architectural firm of Caudill, Rowlett & Scott actually were responsible for the engineering plans and drawings. In the Spring of 1965, Dr. Hall projected the student enrollment for the new College in the following terms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965/66</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,500-1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite political and economic disruptions in the Middle East during the past several years, his forecasts have shown considerable validity; and Stage II of the Master Plan is proceeding on schedule, with major construction in progress. Another former Aramcon and presently Dean of Sciences & Educational Services at CPM, Dr. Harry R. Snyder, also has been dedicated to the furtherance of this major university project. They have been supported by H. E. Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Aramco Management, and to a lesser extent by Unesco, which organization had emphasized certain specialized subject-area projects such as graduate geological training.

The initial developmental problems of the College Library included the usual lack of properly trained personnel, and in sufficient numbers, plus certain special problems involved in publications procurement. The time lags for boat mail deliveries usually were six months or longer after the formal placement of orders. Outmoded procedures in Customs clearances added considerable amounts of extra costs and further time lags. Extremely poor utilization of library materials by the students generally was another serious problem, probably because most of the secondary schools in Saudi Arabia had very poor or totally nonexistent library facilities. Overdependence on textbooks alone was the rule. Consequently, a library utilization course required for all freshmen was instituted.

Close coordination was maintained with the academic departments, with the course content geared to the various curricula. Nevertheless, despite many "growing pains" and administrative problems during the first year or so, a considerable amount of progress could be recorded.

The Library's Development

Policy and procedural issues were resolved; library rules and regulations for circulation and reference control were issued (see Appendix); and a procurement system was instituted. By May 1967, the total library enrollment—covering regular and special students, faculty, administration, and staff—had passed the 500 mark. The Library remained open seven days each week, a total of 94 hours per week. Technical processing of books and other library materials moved ahead with success, at an extremely good rate. The basic and special collections were growing rapidly. Initial planning for automation and computer controls, as part of the overall College Master Plan, was started. A continuous professional liaison between the College Library and the Aramco Central Technical Library System also was established to make available the reference and research resources in the Aramco facilities.

September 1972
The excellent relations that existed between Aramco and the College Library resulted in many advantages to CPM. During the four-year developmental period, the Library received over $200,000 worth of library materials. These donations were over and beyond the hundreds of pieces of materials borrowed for the CPM students and faculty, practically on a day-by-day basis, as part of many different types of loan arrangements between the Aramco libraries and the CPM Library.

By May 1969, library enrollment reached over 500. The CPM Library basic reference and circulation collections had grown above 20,000 volumes. The sizeable periodicals collection was kept up-to-date by current subscriptions to about 450 periodicals, memberships in professional organizations, and through gift and exchange arrangements. This collection alone was valued at over $275,000. Among many other noteworthy publications, it contained a rare back file of the official journal of the Saudi Ministry of Pilgrim Affairs, entitled MAJALLAT AL-HAJ (the Pilgrimage Journal), for 1947—1963. This special holding was a donation from Aramco. It represents a rare gift beyond monetary value, for there probably are but two or three other such complete research files available in the entire Middle East (3).

Between 1965 and 1969, the College Library spent about $140,000 for books and other publications of various types. The total Library budget for the academic year 1968/69 amounted to $54,045, with a projection for 1970/71 totaling $110,712.50 (4). A complete survey of publications procurement during the period of June 1965—March 31, 1969 was conducted and the results issued as of 1 April 1969. In addition to relative costs that were shown to be generally higher than stateside equivalent levels, the results also pointed up a number of the special problems involved in this activity.

As of Spring 1969, to meet the heavy expansion of reference services for the increasing student body, a personnel requisition was opened to recruit a professional assistant librarian. At that time, the regular staff consisted of one professional librarian, six library assistants, and thirteen part-time student assistants who each worked a maximum of six hours per week (5).

The CPM College Library also was responsible for certain specialized activities, including functional guidance to other Saudi Arabian or Middle Eastern college and university libraries. Major areas of cooperation were explored and surveyed during consultative visits to King Abdulaziz University and other Jeddah libraries during the end of 1967 and early 1968 (6). In May 1969, the author was sent on a special technical consultation mission to Kuwait as a representative of the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources to survey the possibilities of establishing an OAPEC technical library there (7). In addition, the College Library participated directly in the publication effort to issue the CPM HANDBOOK.

A picture spread in the August 1970, issue of Aramco's Sun & Flare illustrates how far Saudi higher education, especially scientific and technical, has advanced in an extremely short period of time (between the 1930s and the 1960s). During the 1930s the situation in Saudi Arabia was similar to the period of Christ 2,000 years ago. It was the pastoral life of the nomadic bedouin of the desert. In little more than one generation, the many generations gap actually is being bridged, directly into the futuristic world of computer technology evolving today.
Appendix

LIBRARY RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Library will be open from 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily. (Subject to change)
2. Two (2) books may be drawn from the Library at one time as a regular loan.
3. The loan period is ordinarily 14 days; new and popular books will be restricted to a loan period of 7 days.
4. Certain reference books will be restricted to a special loan period of 24 hours on an "overnight" basis.
5. Periodicals—newspapers and magazines—will not be removed from the Library at any time except by special permission.
6. Regular loan books may be renewed for an additional 14-day period, unless there is an outstanding “Reserve” request for it. Borrower must present book to circulation librarian for renewal.
7. New and popular books are not renewable.
8. Returns must be made only to the circulation librarian on duty. Returns made in any other way do not relieve the borrower of attendant responsibilities.
9. A fine of SR 0.50 per day will be levied against the holder of an overdue book. This fine is payable in cash to the circulation librarian upon return of the book.
10. If a book is lost or damaged beyond usefulness, the holder will be charged the reasonable replacement cost of the book, with the minimum charge of SR 20.00 as a penalty. Other damage charges will be assessed as fairly as possible by the Director of Library Services.
11. Special loans for faculty and administrative purposes will be arranged through the Director of Library Services.
12. The Library is intended primarily for the use of students and faculty members. Children are not permitted to use Library facilities. Special user categories may be added as part of College policy refinements.
13. Summary: There are four loan categories affecting circulation of Library materials:
   a. Regular 2-week loans of books, with renewal privileges (items 2 & 3 above).
   b. "Overnight" basis for certain reference (item 4 above), as a limited-circulation category extending the utilization of reference materials, which normally do not circulate.
   c. "Reserve" category, which is intended to confine the use within the Library of certain course materials placed on special reserve by an instructor.
   d. Special "indefinite loan" basis (item 11 above).

Literature Cited

1. Unpublished document, a copy of which may be obtained from the author upon request.
2. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.


Dr. Fred J. Harsaghy is chief librarian, York College of the City University of New York, Jamaica, New York. During 1965/69 he had been director of library services, College of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
This Works For Us

Capturing Elusive Statistics

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STATISTICS on library use and operation are often difficult to capture. Especially elusive are reference and information services, plus library-staff time utilization.

To collect statistics such as these for our management, we developed a technique of taking continual inventory of activities and recording them on a specially designed service record card. A description of the card and how it is used follows.

The service record card (Figure 1) has been a major factor in our success at collecting the statistics we need. It is simple, easy to use, and flexible with regard to how the data are handled. That is, the data can be manipulated as handwritten records, keypunched and sorted, or adapted to computer processing via terminals. Items to be inventoried are abbreviated or precoded and labelled in boxes on the card. For the most part, library staff members need only check the appropriate boxes when a particular service is rendered. Entries that are to be written are also abbreviated or coded. For example, CODENS (unique sets of five-letter codes) have been used to replace periodical titles. They are entered anywhere in the space provided under Title/Question.

A close look at the service record card shows the variety and amount of information that can be recorded. The first box at the top left-hand corner covers the subject code. It takes a numerical entry. The codes for this box are given in Table 1.

Next to the subject-code box is a series of five boxes covering information services (INF), reference services (REF), literature searches (SR), consultations (CON), and ordering or purchasing (P).

The Terms Defined

Good data collection is dependent upon clear and concise definition of terms. Since the terms "information services" and "reference services" are often difficult to separate and all staff members enter data, it is necessary to understand the distinction between the two types of services. For that reason they are defined here.

Information services deal with directing patrons to various parts of the library collection or equipment, such as to:
- technical reports—specific number known
- current issue of a journal available in the library—in alphabetical sequence on the shelf
- microfiche reader, microfilm storage cabinets, microfiche reader-printer or copy machine
- book catalogs, book index sources, periodical holdings list, periodical indexes or ITIRC (IBM Technical Information Retrieval Center) indexes
- library annex document room, or other IBM libraries on plant site
- newspaper rack or IBM newspapers, or back issues of newspapers
- locating book on shelf when patron has call number.

Reference services include assisting the

Special Libraries
Table 1. Subject Classification Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>LC Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Aeronautics, Aerospace and Astronautics</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Automation</td>
<td>T, TJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Business and Industry</td>
<td>HD, HF, TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>QD, TP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>TK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>HF, QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Data processing</td>
<td>HF, QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Economics, Economic conditions and Economic history</td>
<td>HC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>L, LA, LB, LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Electric engineering</td>
<td>TK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Electronics and Electronic engineering</td>
<td>TK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Engineering (general and other than electric, electronic, mechanical)</td>
<td>T, TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>History, Government and Politics</td>
<td>D, E, J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Information retrieval</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Instrumentation and Control</td>
<td>TA, TJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Logic</td>
<td>BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Management (business, industrial, personnel)</td>
<td>HD, HF, TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Materials, metals, metallurgy</td>
<td>TA, TP, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mechanical engineering and Machinery</td>
<td>TJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nuclear science and engineering</td>
<td>QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Photography and Microphotography</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Programming</td>
<td>HF, QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>BF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Science (general and other than chemistry and physics)</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Geology, Biology</td>
<td>HA, TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>General reference works and Periodicals</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

patron to secure information by using any resources of the library, such as:

- verifying the existence of a journal, technical report, book available or not within the library system
- providing data or information which answers or in part answers a question from a reference source
- referring patron to a source elsewhere on plant site or a source he will contact for information

The next section of boxes covers interlibrary loans (ILL), machine education (MCH ED) such as teaching a patron how to use the microfiche reader or microfilm reader/printer, and duplicate exchange (DUP EX), a housekeeping task and cooperative action in libraries where extra copies of magazines or books are exchanged with other libraries. This is followed by boxes covering the type of information sources: book (B), periodical (P), reports (R), microfilm or microfiche (M), and company material (IBM). All applicable boxes are checked.

At the bottom left-hand corner of the card, the first section of boxes shows who helped the patron (indicated by initials), the department number, the approximate amount of time the library staff member spent on a service (in tenths of an hour), and the date.
The middle section of boxes furnishes special information for management. These boxes indicate whether the staff member spends his time on administrative matters, whether he is on loan to another department, involved in marketing, or busy with meetings. This section is used only when detailed staff time utilization is to be studied.

The last section of boxes on the bottom gives the kind of copy provided to the patron, such as original (O), hard-copy (H), film (FM), not available (NA), or typed (T).

Information about the patron is provided on the right-hand side of the card. Boxes at the top of this section show what division of IBM he is associated with or whether he is affiliated with another company. The name, telephone number, and address are usually recorded before handling the patron's request, just in case he must be reached later. Checking T, P or L on the second line signifies that the request was made by telephone, in person, or by letter.

The back of the card is blank so that the sources which have been checked can be noted there. This makes subsequent handling of the request easier if another library staff member happens to continue the search for the answer to a question.

Use of the System

More than five years have elapsed since the service record card was designed and put into use. During that time, we have keyed information (keypunched or entered via terminal) from this card for detailed computer analysis, relating the type of services performed, the patron and area served, the subject, the type of copy provided, the material provided, the usage of periodicals related to year, detailed staff time analyses, and many other applications. We have also simply tabulated the cards manually for the number of services provided.

The service card is a flexible tool which can be used to record varying amounts of information, depending upon management's needs. It has proven to be useful in a number of applications. For example, we established our original library committee on the basis of statistics covering individual and group use of library services. We analyzed the need for back files of specific journals, based on their use by year, including circulation and reference use. We made a detailed study of staff time costs of various services. Also, we continually use the statistics we collect to establish what budgetary support should be expected from a particular group of users.

References


Received for review Mar 16, 1971. Manuscript accepted for publication Mar 26, 1971.

Karen Takle Quinn is senior librarian and ITIRC West Coast Representative for IBM Corporation, Systems Development Division, Laboratory Library, San Jose, California.
Following is a report of the SLA Representatives to the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment. SLA was the only U.S. library organization represented.

Beyond Stockholm

Mary Anglemyer and Signe R. Ottersen

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, 1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20560

The pre-conference documentation, the discussions and the reporting on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment all indicate the need for information if efforts to solve serious environmental problems are to be successful. The International Referral Service recommended by the Conference is merely the first step to be taken toward meeting this need. Librarians and information specialists must play a stronger role in this process and aim for the development of an effective environmental information service.

STOCKHOLM AND BEYOND is the title of the report of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (I) (the Baker Committee). It is the beyond that must concern us now, and it is in this beyond that librarians have an opportunity and an obligation to help achieve what the Conference started.

In our opinion the Conference was exciting, timely and far more important and meaningful than was generally indicated by the reporting. In fact, some of the accounts either indicate that the writer was not there at all or was enjoying the sparkling Stockholm air instead of the un-smoke-filled Conference rooms. One of the reporters was heard to remark that he knew nothing about the subject so all he could write about was the Chinese. Another inquired: "Just where is this Holy Sea?" (sic). And one who should have known better, in a final commentary on the Conference, dwelt on the fact the officials rode in Mercedes rather than using Stockholm's new subway system! Any delegate or member of the Secretariat who could snatch a brief moment of rest in a Mercedes was eminently entitled to it. We saw the delegates at work day and night but still approachable, pleasant and clear thinking, although extreme fatigue sometimes caused them to stumble over their words. Our courtesy bus passes entitled us to free transportation on that wonderfully efficient subway system, and Sweden's own Volvo taxis were everywhere. And it was sadly remarkable that at President Nixon's first press conference after the Stockholm meeting, not one question was asked about the Conference or the state of the environment. This attitude of ignorance or indifference is not confined to the press—government officials are ill-informed of the state of the world, and not prepared to give the leadership for which an awakening public is waiting. Librarians must bear a share of the blame, for is not our principal function "the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization and dissemination of information"?

Every country, with the exception of a few intransigents like Brazil, in its national report for the Conference begs for information and research to help solve its environmental problems. Almost every United Nations document prepared for the Conference delineates subject areas where information and research are needed. And yet information is, at the same time, one of the most neglected topics. To illustrate this dilemma, let us use the Woodrow Wilson International
Center for Scholars as a microcosm of the difficulties encountered. One of the areas designated for special emphasis by our Board of Trustees is the study of man's relations to his deteriorating environment, and particularly what forms of international cooperation are required in the solution of environmental problems transcending national boundaries.

It soon became apparent that not only scholars but government officials, businessmen and all seriously concerned with these issues faced severe obstacles in obtaining information in usable form. With the call for a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, General Assembly Resolution 2898 (XXIII), the mass of documentation erupted. Papers and reports from international agencies, national governments and private international and national organizations and individuals, often containing valuable information and suggestions but just as often unknown and unavailable, were being prepared. In addition, the extreme diversity and ill-defined limits of subjects considered under the broad topic of human environment presented new problems of terminology. Recognizing that this situation was creating a mass of documentation that was unknown, generally unavailable, and not covered in any of the existing bibliographic services, the Center undertook to prepare a selective annotated bibliography of Conference and related documentation and a companion volume of summaries of the national reports (2). The authors of this article were associated in that project and we were fortunate to be appointed SLA Representatives to the Conference.

Prepared in February but not released until May, the Conference Secretariat issued its own bibliography (3) of documents prepared for the Conference by governments (national reports), by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and by non-governmental organizations. However, the bibliographical information is often so incomplete that many items are not identifiable and there are a number of titles in our bibliography not included in this. The Secretariat announced it would set up a Conference library to make all the basic documentation available to the delegations, many of whom had not previously had access to them. There was no real library; there was a sorting room full of bins for documents, another room with microfiche readers, chairs, tables and disappearing reading material. In charge was a clerk who took requests for documents by number and indicated they would be provided. It must be said at this point that this effort was in contrast to the other Conference arrangements—travel, accommodations, tours, etc.—which were arranged by experts and which were excellent. The same degree of expertise was available to organize a library had it been tapped: the United Nations libraries in both New York and Geneva (where the Secretariat was located); librarians like ourselves who were known to be attending the Conference; and the Swedish Parliament librarians who were in the same building. It was also in contrast to the well-organized and attractive library at the Environment Forum. This Forum was conceived in 1971 by the Secretariat for the Conference as a means for observers from the non-governmental organizations to have a say about environmental problems and as a resource base for scientists and others outside the scheduled meetings. The Environment Forum Library had been set up by students from the University of Washington, obviously with assistance from their library school. Unfortunately, it was situated about three miles from the other Conference buildings.

When the Conference agenda was completed, unfortunately "information" was thrown into an amorphous item: Educational, informational, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues (4). When this paper appeared, the only substantive recommendation was:

137. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Secretary-General take action to implement an International Referral Service for sources of environmental information according to the model described in the previous paragraphs, in order to assist in the successful implementation of all the recommendations included in this Chapter IV, subject area IV and of most of those recommendations envisaged within the other four substantive subject areas of the Conference agenda.

This was supported (and indeed originated) in the American delegation.

As stated to the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the Special Libraries Association opposed this recommendation for three cogent reasons: 1) It is the most limited kind of information activity and one which a good reference librarian performs daily in conjunction with other services; 2) Such a service could not supply the information needs mentioned in the national reports and the other
Conference documentation; 3) The Secretariat proposal limits access to the Referral Service to governments, cutting out universities who are already undertaking environmental research on a multidisciplinary base, professional organizations and research workers who have contributed much to the solution of environmental problems and citizen organizations whose contributions are acknowledged by every public official. Finally, the discussion and proposal ignore mechanisms already in existence which could be utilized for information dissemination.

SLA recommended that since a feasibility study for a United Nations Information System for Science and Technology (UNISIST) had been completed and plans for its implementation were underway, such a project should only be undertaken in conjunction with this program or such limited funds as were available might be awarded to an existing organization such as the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) or the International Federation for Documentation (FID).

As in the U.S. Congress, most of the work was done in committee. Here, again, we must digress to praise the work of the Committees where, in contrast to the Plenary where speakers addressed empty chairs, delegates and observers were zealous in attending. Subject area IV was allocated to Committee I along with subject area I, Human settlements. The latter promised, of course, to take up most of the Committee's time but fortunately IV was considered first. Committee I whose information sessions we, of course, attended was ably chaired by Helena Benitez of the Philippines; remarks by delegates were generally helpful and to the point. On paragraph 137, Japan had introduced an amendment (5):

Amendment proposed

1. Japan: Replace the words “Accordingly, it is recommended that the Secretary-General take action to implement” by the words: “Accordingly it is recommended that, the Secretary-General take appropriate actions, including the convening of an experts meeting, for the preparation of.”

We were pleased that the U.S. delegation supported the amendment noting that a detailed action plan should be prepared and reviewed by governments. Both developed and developing countries spoke to the point: Australia asked for preparation of a thesaurus as one of the first priorities; Korea suggested the Referral Center should prepare a handbook of existing information services; Romania suggested that the group of experts should consider instead a central repository of documents; Ghana suggested as part of the task of an information center the training of information experts. The amendment passed and depending on its composition, the group of experts may initiate an effective service.

Another digression—the Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGO) headquarters was in the Old Parliament building, a beautiful German baroque structure. Stockholm is plagued, as are other cities, with the destruction of historic landmarks and the substitution of glass cubes such as New Parliament where the Secretariat was housed. The NGOs passed a resolution urging the establishment of an international environmental center in the Old Parliament which we hope will help save the building and be a permanent reminder of the Conference. Under the able leadership of Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward) the NGOs became a cohesive and influential body. There was a briefing every morning so we were able to keep current on activities we were unable to attend. During these sessions, the debate generally adhered to the subject at hand with little interjection of extraneous material. With a minimum of disagreement, but hours of hard work on the part of the paid and volunteer NGO secretariat, a Statement (6) was unanimously approved which was read by Margaret Mead to the Plenary and which was well received in the press.

At the NGO headquarters, we were fortunate in being put in touch with the only other librarians attending the Conference, Astrid Stridsberg and Einar Öhman, the very able representatives of FID. In our huddles they disclosed the work that the Federation has already done in the field of classification for environmental topics, particularly for UNISIST. Together we submitted the following which was incorporated in the above-mentioned Statement:

“The United Nations should be responsible for a centralized exchange of environmental information. In planning such exchanges, account should be taken of existing collections and services and the advice of librarians and information specialists should be sought.”

We submitted to Committee III, the action committee responsible for institutional arrangements, a further statement (7) de-
In summarizing the work of Committee III, Richard N. Gardner pointed out that the proposed Secretariat will not be limited to the resources of the United Nations organizations; indeed the Secretary-General is authorized and urged to make full use of professional communities. The report recommends coordination of NGO activities and setting up a permanent NGO secretariat in the United Nations. This is illustrative of one of the surprising themes running through the Conference proceedings—the recognition of the importance of public opinion and the role that NGOs can play. In the formal addresses, in conversations and private discussions, delegates and observers alike agreed on this point. Russell Train and William Ruckelshaus, particularly, of the American delegation stressed the need for continuing NGO activity in our own communities, nationally and with our foreign colleagues. This, then, is our opportunity to progress beyond Stockholm, to bring to the attention of scholars and decision-makers existing library and information facilities, to work for their coordination and to avoid substitution of ineffective new institutions, and to insure that environmental information needs are met. If not, librarians will become an endangered species but one which no one will think of sufficient economic value to preserve.

Literature Cited
7. "The Referral Service in the field of human environment and other proposed measures with regard to information problems; a statement by Einar Ohman, Astrid Stridsberg, Mary Anglemyer, Signe Ottersen." Stockholm, 1972. 2p.

*The authors were SLA Representatives to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972.*
A position paper with guidelines and recommendations to develop and improve Minnesota Correctional Institutional Libraries compiled from the findings and observations of the Social Responsibilities Committee of Minnesota Chapter, SLA.

The Minnesota Chapter of Special Libraries Association (SLA) has historically been in the forefront of progressive action. As the times change, we change. In this spirit and energy, the Social Responsibilities Committee (SRC) was formed at the October monthly meeting of SLA last year. Our stated goal at that time was to make our Chapter more responsive and responsible to the needs of the community by becoming more aware and actively involved in social and human issues relevant today.

To implement these goals SRC would utilize member librarians and their special tool—information—to design, develop, and activate positive approaches to projects that meet these needs.

Fresh in our minds was the recent Attica tragedy and wave of prison uprisings including Minnesota Stillwater Prison. Our committee's attention focused on prison reform as it relates to libraries, and as a first project SRC decided to concentrate on Minnesota prison libraries. Contact was made with the Minnesota Department of Corrections Librarian for information and insight regarding the State-of-Minnesota-Prison-Libraries.

Our committee learned, that the budget for the Stillwater Prison Library was only $1,600 a year for an average inmate population of 900. Our research uncovered serious deficiencies in the mechanics of day-to-day scheduling for possible usage by inmates, the clients the library is supposedly set up to serve. SRC later narrowed our immediate objective of the Stillwater Prison Library, and further agreed to do the following this year.

1. Visit Minnesota Stillwater Prison Library
   This was accomplished in an all-day visit Mar 10, 1972.

2. Develop a creative bibliography
   This was done and plans are to produce a continuing series on different subjects.

3. Write a position paper with guidelines and recommendations.
   This was achieved (following)

4. Have the Head of Minnesota Department of Corrections speak at a SLA meeting and present our findings and recommendations to him.
   Scheduled to take place in the final meeting of the year, May 4, 1972.

Position Paper

The Stillwater State Prison Library was chosen as a pilot project by SRC. Within the state correctional institutions this library is the least developed. Stillwater State Prison is an industrial prison whose basic philosophy dictates that it strive to be self-supporting. It seems that this philosophy is in direct conflict with rehabilitation of the prisoners as reflected in the inadequate state of the library.

The Stillwater collection in general is very dated. (Some books accepted as gifts in the past were not worth the effort to catalog them.) There are serious gaps in the subject matter in the current collection—books dealing with ethnic heritage and cultures, psychology, chemistry, occult sciences, hypnotism as well as current political trends are noticeably lacking. There are apparently strong problems with censorship, although it is hard to ascertain at which levels this is occurring. The aforementioned condition encourages development of small collections of relevant books and current materials in cell blocks, which are not readily available to all inmates. Furthermore, these small personal collections outside of the library have no protection against seizure by staff during shake-downs for contraband or whatever.

Since the prison is a working prison it is very difficult for inmates to get to the library which is only open during their working hours. Since this is the case, it is reasonable to assume that under the present system prisoners will never be able to make full use of the library. A logical alternative it seems would be to arrange an evening hour schedule. The present inmate librarian has written a proposal that speaks to this need but it has not been implemented due to security problems. However, there is security coverage available for inmate clubs and organizations that meet in a portion of the library facility in the evenings. This being the case it would seem that the library could be opened and worked into this schedule.

Presently the only approach to the collection for the average inmate is an outdated
author/title list. Not only is there a need for a continuing update of this list, but the limited access to the library creates an urgent need for a subject approach to the collection.

Finally, most pressing is the fact that there is no professional civilian librarian directly responsible for the day-to-day supervision and workings of the library. Until there is a person in this position who has the professional skills to do the job as well as the confidence of the correctional institution staff and prison population coupled with the ability to mobilize and utilize outside contacts, SRC sees little hope for improvement in the administration of the Stillwater Prison Library.

The Social Responsibilities Committee (SRC) of the Special Libraries Association (SLA) submits the following recommendations based on our findings. These recommendations apply directly to the Stillwater State Prison Library but can be implemented in other state correctional institution libraries where applicable.

1. A state-wide book selection and use policy for state correctional institution libraries should be adopted to eliminate censorship.

SRC recommends as guidelines the following statements of the American Library Association (ALA): a) The Library Bill of Rights; b) The Freedom to Read Statement—supporting the Library Bill of Rights.

2. Each correctional institution library should be staffed with a professional librarian, preferably on a full-time basis. Professional volunteers should be used to supplement and aid in putting the prison libraries in order.

3. Develop a proposal to use library school students as interns in correctional institution libraries. When possible, library school students should be used as aids to the professional librarian. a) possible learning experience for college credit.

4. Subject-cataloging should be utilized in all correctional institution libraries. A subject catalog or regularly updated holdings list should be made available to all inmates.

5. The library of every correctional institution should be fully accessible to all of its clients (inmates). Flexible scheduling is a must; libraries should have day and evening hours to encourage full use.

6. Inter-library loan capabilities should be explored and developed in all state correctional institution libraries. A contract arrangement could be worked out in conjunction with the state correctional institution libraries and local public and state libraries.

7. Lobby for increase in budget for all state correctional institution libraries. (A budget more realistic in relation to the services it must be expected to provide.)

8. Develop an in-kind contribution proposal, that includes new books and selected old ones, in order to increase and upgrade the state correctional institution library collection. Possible contributor resources: a) industry/business, b) community organizations, c) fraternities/sororities, d) churches/synagogues, e) professional organizations, f) labor unions.

9. The Minnesota Chapter, SLA, should purchase and donate each book listed in the attached bibliography (I for I) series 1. A Bibliography of Fundamental Rights, April, 1972 to the Stillwater State Prison Library. [This was approved at the Chapter’s May 4 meeting and is currently being done.]

10. The Social Responsibilities Committee (SRC) of Minnesota Chapter, SLA, offers to serve as consultants in implementing the above recommendations.

Chairman
Joel A. Beale
Research and Development Department
Peavey Company, Technical Center

Members
Mary Adams
Metro Council Library
Bob DeYoung
University of Minnesota
Wilson Library
Carole Hanson
University of Minnesota
Wilson Library

Marilyn Mauritz
Hill Library

Mrs. Loralee Kerr
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Wilson Library
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University of Minnesota
Walter Library
Marilyn Mauritz
Hill Library

Susan Rhodes
Criminal Justice Library
Mrs. Ursula Shimek
IBM Information Center
Virginia VanHorn
Univac Company Library

Special Libraries
Automation Survey

Prior to the 1972 SLA Annual Conference in Boston, inquiry forms representing a Joint Survey of Library Automation Activities were mailed by the Information Science and Automation Division of ALA to its members.

This survey represents the results of a project begun in 1970 to update an earlier SLA/ALA survey: “The Use of Data Processing Equipment by Libraries and Information Centers,” edited by Eugene B. Jackson (1967). In 1970 as the Documentation Division of SLA was considering such an update, we found that Dr. I. A. Warheit, representing the ASIS SIG/Library Automation & Networks, had already begun a revision of this earlier survey. At this point, the SLA Documentation Division joined with ASIS SIG/LA, the ALA/ISAD and the Library Technology Project to revise the earlier questionnaire and make a rather comprehensive survey of automated programs now in use by libraries and information centers. Eric Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences also joined in this effort. ERIC/CLIS would not only become a focal point for dissemination of the tabulations and basic findings, it could also serve to disseminate additional details, such as program documentation, etc., which could not be included in the original document(s).

The current representative of the SLA Documentation Division on this project is Ronald Naylor, Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, 1100 East 57th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637. Mr. Naylor has arranged to mail the survey forms to Documentation Division members.

The Documentation Division, as well as the ASIS SIG/LA and other participating groups, is concerned that this survey report as comprehensively as possible all libraries and information centers now employing machine-readable media in any of its activities —libraries that are nodes of networks, the role of microimaged materials, facsimile transmission, etc., as well as numerous fiscal, dissemination, and processing activities more frequently associated with computer configurations.

If you are a member of ASIS SIG/LA, ALA/ISAD, or SLA Documentation Division, your survey questionnaire should be on your desk very shortly, if not already awaiting your attention and response. If you are not a member of the above groups, but your library is using various forms of automation, you are urged to contact Mr. Naylor at the University of Chicago. We trust that each participant as a potential user of this reference will aid us in making this census of operative automated activities in libraries accurately depict the current status as it is found in all types of libraries.

K. D. Carroll, Chairman
SLA Documentation Division

Ferguson Communications Award/1973

Entries for the Ferguson Communications Award Program for 1973 are welcome from all Special Libraries Association members. The Program seeks to encourage new ways of communicating library services to its clients.

Have you been thinking of a new brochure? A special way of making your resources graphically clear? Get your ideas together and share them through the medium of the Ferguson Communications Award Program.

Prize money of $300, $200, and $100 will go to the top entries in two categories:
1. written
2. audio-visual

Deadline for all entries will be Feb 15, 1973. Full details and regulations will be found in Special Libraries, Sep 1971, p.375. Please submit your entry to:

Lucille Gordon
Librarian
Institute of Life Insurance
277 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
Institute on the Teaching of Special Librarianship

An Institute on the Teaching of Special Librarianship was held May 22-23, 1972, at the School of Library Science, University of Michigan.

The Institute was planned by a subcommittee of SLA's Education Committee. Elizabeth Ferguson was Chairman of the subcommittee and Director of the Institute. The facilities of the University of Michigan campus were made available for the meeting by Russell E. Bidlack, Dean, School of Library Science. Invitations were sent to all accredited library schools; 28 schools, in addition to Michigan, were represented by a faculty member or dean.

The program was structured around three aspects of handling special library courses: 1) the place of and need for courses in individual special library fields, 2) the methodology of teaching, and 3) the sometimes questioned value of a general course.

The first aspect was presented by University of Michigan specialists: Gwendolyn S. Cruzat (medical), William J. Weichlein (music), Beverly John Pooley (law) and Robert Warner (archives administration). Charles H. Davis discussed such technical courses as automation, indexing, abstracting, etc.

Martha Jane K. Zachert, Florida State University, described her methodology of teaching by experiential learning. New educational techniques are adapted for teaching the administration of special libraries, including the use of simulation and the in-basket technique.

Thomas P. Slavens, University of Michigan, reported on his recent survey of teaching special librarianship. Keynote speaker Andrew H. Horn, Dean of the Graduate School of Library Service, University of California at Los Angeles, discussed "Some Observations on Collaboration."

The Institute concluded with a panel discussing the fiscal, educational and professional realities of courses in special librarianship. H. Robert Malinowsky, Chairman of SLA's Education Committee, represented the professional realities; Rose L. Vormelker, School of Library Science at Kent State University, represented the educational realities and Charles A. Bunge, Director of the Library School at the University of Wisconsin, represented the fiscal realities.

Participation was the keynote. Most of the presentations were brief and informal and the real "meat" of the conference was in the discussions. Consequently there is no plan at present to publish proceedings. All sessions were recorded, however, and cassettes or reels (at prices ranging from $6.00 to $15.50) are available from School of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

An evaluation of the Institute will be made in order to determine the need for future Institutes concerning education for special librarians.

From SLA's New York Office

The SLA Publications Department frequently receives requests for permission to translate Association non-serial publications into languages other than English for use in non-English-speaking countries.

_A Checklist for the Organization, Operation and Evaluation of a Company Library_ (2d ed.) by Eva Lou Fisher has recently been translated into Indonesian.

_The Library: An Introduction for Library Assistants_, edited by William C. Petru, is being translated into Spanish. Publication date is expected January 1973. The book may be purchased from Editorial Pax-Mexico S.A., Argentina No. 9, Mexico 1, D.F.
MEMBERS IN THE NEWS


Frances J. Brown, chief librarian, Financial Library, First National City Bank, N.Y. . . . elected officer of the bank with the title of library director.

Wilbur B. Crimmin, head, Business, Science and Technology Department, Hartford Public Library . . . named assistant librarian.

R. R. Dickison, chief librarian, Oak Ridge National Laboratory . . . accepted a two-year appointment with the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria, as First Officer, Division of Scientific and Technical Information.

Rice Estes, librarian, Pratt Institute . . . retired.

The unique collection of urban studies at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. and librarian Jamie Graham were featured in a St. Louis Metro Sentinel newspaper article. The article also appeared in the Winter 1972 issue of Washington University Magazine.

Dr. F. J. Harsaghy . . . appointed professor and chief librarian, York College, City University of New York.

Mrs. Mary A. Huffer . . . named director, Department of the Interior's network of library services. Previously she had been assistant director of libraries, Smithsonian Institution.

Mildred C. Hunt, formerly assistant librarian, M. W. Kellogg Co., N.J. . . . appointed information manager, Cigar Research Council, N.Y.

James Katsaros, director, Municipal Archives and Records Center of the City of New York . . . retired.

Oxanna Kaufman . . . appointed coordinator, Undergraduate Library and Humanities and Social Science Libraries, University of Pittsburgh.


Mrs. Margaret Kinsey, circulation librarian, San Diego State's Love Library . . . retired.


Reverend James J. Kortendick, chairman, Library Science Department, Catholic University of America . . . retired.

Mrs. Janice Kreider . . . named reference librarian, Milne Library, SUNY at Geneseo. She had been physics librarian, Columbia University.

Virginia La Grave, Tinker Air Force Base . . . retired.

Dwight C. Lyman, chief librarian, New London Laboratory, Naval Underwater Systems Center . . . retired from federal service.

Belden Menkus, management consultant . . . received award from American Management Association for lecturing at AMA's seminars on information systems.

Elizabeth K. Miller, formerly director of library services, The Urban Institute . . . appointed chief librarian, The Port of New York Authority.

Natalie N. Nicholson, associate director of libraries, MIT . . . appointed acting director of libraries. At Simmons College of Library Science Alumni Day she was named recipient of the annual Alumni Achievement Award.

Florine Oltman . . . appointed chief, Reader Services Division, Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Most recently she had been chief, Reference Branch.

Jean Orpwood, previously at Legislative Library, Toronto . . . now assistant division head, Willowdale Branch, North York Public Library.

Mrs. Maria Patermann . . . appointed associate professor and head librarian, St. Paul Campus Libraries, University of Minnesota. Previously she had been head, Oil Spill Information Center and Sciences-Engineering Library, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Helen Guest Perry, Houghton Mifflin . . . elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Watertown, Mass., Free Public Library.

The EEA Air Museum Foundation, Franklin, Wis., has developed an aviation research library. Philip Peterson is library director.
Jeannette Privat, librarian, Seattle First National Bank . . . elected an officer of the bank.

John Reed, former administrative librarian, New York Botanical Garden . . . assumes new post of director, Department of Public Education at the Botanical Garden.

The AMAX Journal (vol. 9, no. 4) featured an article on the company's headquarters library in New York, where Mrs. Dorothea Rice is librarian.

Kenyon Rosenberg . . . promoted from assistant to associate professor, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Mrs. Ronald (Rosalie) Schnick . . . received an Outstanding Achievement Award for her review of the literature on TFM (3-trifluormethyl-4-nitrophenol), the toxicant used to control the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. She is librarian, U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish Control Laboratory.

Catherine Scott . . . appointed librarian, National Air and Space Museum Branch, Smithsonian Institution Libraries. She was previously chief technical librarian, Bellcomm, Inc.

Rose Z. Sellers, associate professor, Brooklyn College Library . . . retired.

Ralph C. Simon, Aeronautics, Astronautics and Engineering Sciences and Industrial Engineering librarian, Purdue University Libraries . . . promoted to associate professor of library science.

Mrs. Margaret Sloane, previously information services manager, Ford Foundation . . . joined the staff of the Redondo Beach, Calif., Public Library. She continues as California consultant with Information Dynamics Corp.

Dyke College, Cleveland, Ohio, has been selected as winner of a special award in the John Cotton Dana Public Relations Awards Contest. Mrs. Joan Sugarman, librarian, received the citation.

Esther Tepper, previously supervising librarian, Science Department, Mid-Manhattan Library, New York Public Library . . . appointed principal librarian.

Mrs. Mary Theresa Tice . . . joined Raytheon Company, Lexington, Mass., as manager, Business Information Center. She had been business research librarian, RCA's Computer Division, Marlboro, Mass.

Dean Tudor . . . elected to board of directors, Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario.

(Continued from p. 13A)

The accomplishments of special libraries were measured by how many articles were written and published in the non-library press, how many speaking engagements were finagled before management groups, how many model libraries and other exhibits were mounted at conventions of professional groups who needed to be told the special library story, how many individual organizations which should have professional information services were sought out and convinced of this necessity.

We even have some more recent examples—not many, but a few. Like the article “The Role of the Special Library” in the July-August 1971 Commercial Letter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. And Ruth Nielander’s article “The Insurance Library—Luxury or Necessity” in the August 1970 issue of Best’s Review. And the pamphlet “Some Important Things I Believe a Young Account Representative Should Know About Library Research” by Terry Munger, Elizabeth Smith and Marilyn Bockman, published by the American Association of Advertising Agencies in November 1968. And (lest anyone point a finger) “The Chicago Marketing Information Scene—Some Personal and Rather Prejudiced Observations” by Ed Stable, published in The American Marketing Association’s Chicago Marketing Scene, February-March 1971. There undoubtedly are other examples. But enough?

Perhaps our Consultation Service, established about 17 years ago, and successful as it has been, served to distract us from the responsibility of aggressively promoting the special library idea. The Consultation Service Officers, at their recent meeting in Boston, agreed that what they do is a response to such stimulation. They are involved in the second step—that which comes after the implantation of the stimulus to consider the establishment of an information service. And our Placement Officers tell us they have the librarians to fill the jobs in the special libraries we help to start.

Now, to those of you who have read this far—do you share this concern about our unserved population? If so, how should we attack the problem on a broad basis? How do we gear up for it? Appoint a committee? Have a program at conference? Something less traditional?

My address is at the front of this issue. Respond soon, please, and then we can get on to the next concern.
HAVE YOU SEEN?

Compact new microreaders feature 9" x 12" screens for easy viewing. The Xerox 320 Microfiche Reader features a vertically positioned screen and the Xerox 322 Microfiche Reader has a horizontally positioned screen. The readers turn on automatically when the fiche tray is positioned for use. The user can increase the magnification of any particular lens up to 255x to help in reading fine print or to use a lens with microfiche of different reduction ratios. In addition, easily inserted extra lenses offering magnification from 10x to 49x are available. Contact: Roberta T. Waldman, Xerox Education Group, 1200 High Ridge Rd., Stamford, CN 06903.

"Quiet Zone," a new cushioned contract sheet floor, is said to reduce noise and add comfort features to the durability and easy maintenance of vinyl. It is designed for use in commercial and institutional interiors. The new product utilizes a Cushioncord backing of 1/8"-thick foamed vinyl to lessen the amount of impact noise. Its overall thickness is .170". Mobile units roll easily over the surface. Six colors are available in hounds-tooth check design. For additional information: Robert K. Marker, Armstrong Information Service, Lancaster, PA 17604.

A system of visual clues is offered on all Jacket Masters from Kleer-Vu. Such a system—a color band or notch—can take you to within 20% of an alpha file without reading codes or headings. In a numeric file, the color bands are supplemented by a notch system, the two visual clues taking the operator to within 1% of the total file without further searching. These visual clues put the area to be searched in plain sight once the drawer is opened. This system shows misfiles easily. For further information, contact David Broecker, Kleer-Vu Industries, 878 Sussex Blvd., Lawrence Industrial Park, Broomall, PA 19008.

A professional dusting instrument is said to remove lint, dust or dirt from surfaces which cannot be reached. A burst of pure, dry Freon gas is emitted; pressure controls vary the strength of the burst. Dust-Off is supplied with a 15 oz. canister and sells for $9.95. Re-
fills (15 oz.) are $1.75 each. Available through local photography and other outlets. Falcon Safety Products, Inc., Mountainside, NJ 07092.

"Roving" paper racks are built with hanging removable shelves and racks to move paper items from one work station to another. One model is 64" high, 24" deep and 24" long and accommodates up to twenty 3" or twelve 6" trays. A smaller model is also available. Additional information may be obtained from: Michael Business Machines Corp., 145 W. 45th St., New York, NY 10036.

Optiscope Enlarger projects a greatly enlarged, illuminated image onto a built-in 9" × 14" screen to aid the "legally blind" and persons with low vision. The instrument relies on a patented light source to intensify the amount of light reaching the retina, thereby increasing the ability to see images clearly. Images can be color or black and white. The product sells for $295 and is available from Opaque Systems Ltd., 100 Taft Ave., Hempstead, NY 11550.

Self-cleaning book box design is available for SICO TC-65 mobile/folding table seating. The self-cleaning book boxes are said to provide an effective solution to many space and maintenance problems. The table-chair combination gives up to 33% more seating than conventional furniture in the same floor space. For additional information, contact Tom McCarthy, SICO, Inc., 7525 Cahill Road, Minneapolis, MN 55435.

Multi-use wardrobe unit serves as a wardrobe and partition and can be used as a presentation center. It can accommodate eight coats comfortably and has a boot or utility rack at the bottom. One side of the unit can be mounted with a 4' × 4' presentation panel that can be used as a chalkboard, projection screen, etc. Further information obtainable from International Display Equipment Associates, Inc., 138 Brookline Ave., Boston, MA 02215.
HAVE YOU HEARD?

Microfiche Uniformity

Common guidelines for microfiche uniformity have been drafted by committees of five organizations (National Microfilm Association [NMA], Department of Defense, American National Standards Institute [ANSI], COSATI, and International Organization for Standardization [ISO]). Specific items are: size, grid, reduction, title and image orientation, coordinates, title, cutting mark, fiche index location. Some minor points are yet to be determined.

Patent Specifications on Microfilm

Derwent Publications Ltd. (Rochdale House, 128 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RP, England) is said to supply microfilms of patent specifications within two weeks of original publication date. Normally supplied in open reels, they can also be ordered in cartridges. The service is available by annual subscription for several countries.

Current Contents Index

A weekly subject index will be added to Current Contents/Physical & Chemical Sciences beginning Jan 1973. The publication, published by Institute for Scientific Information (325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106), reproduces the tables of contents of physical and chemical sciences journals. The new index will be included in each issue.

Bibliographic Training on Cassette

Tools of the Trade describes 16 major bibliographic aids and explains their functions on a 40-minute tape cassette. The cassette was produced by American Booksellers Association and is available for $12.95 postpaid from R. R. Bowker Co. (Ruth Karpes), 1180 Avenue of the Americas, NY 10036.

Out-of-Print

A supplement to the 1971 edition of A Catalog of OP Titles is available from University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. The titles are supplied in either microform or facsimile edition.

NCLIS

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) is planning several regional hearings during 1972/73. The first is scheduled for Sep 27, 1972 in the Dirksen Federal Building, Chicago, IL. Other meetings are tentatively scheduled for San Francisco, CA (Nov 29, 1972), and Atlanta, GA (Mar 7, 1973). Statements on library needs may be submitted to NCLIS, 1717 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Fellowships

The Council on Library Resources offers fellowships and internships to mid-career librarians in the U.S. and Canada who have demonstrated strong potential for leadership in the profession. The awards cover costs for three to nine months, not including salaries. For applications: Council on Library Resources, The Fellowship Committee, One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, DC 20036. Completed applications are due Nov 1, 1972.

World on Microfiche

Microfiche editions of World magazine, edited by Norman Cousins, are available from Microfilming Corporation of America (Glen Rock, NJ). The fiche will be delivered to subscribers on the publication date of the magazine. Also available is 35mm positive microfilm on a normal twice-yearly delivery schedule.

Population Libraries


Computer System Manuals

IBM Manual GE20-0394 Library Automation—The IBM System/3 is the third in a series. Book catalogs are covered in GE20-0333 and serials are covered in GE20-0352. The manual covers the use of the small computer in the library. Comments may be addressed to I. A. Warheit, IBM Corp., Monterey & Cottle Roads, San Jose, CA 95114. Copies of the manuals should be requested from the local IBM office.

September 1972
REVIEWs


At the request of the Publications Committee of the National Microfilm Association, the section on Readers and Reader-Printers published in the 1971 edition of the NMA Guide to Microreproduction Equipment has been made available as a separate publication. The Committee wanted to provide a tool for librarians, educators, government administrators and others concerned with selecting a viewing machine from the confusing collection of available models on the market. The publication is an informative guide to 130 readers and reader-printers recently introduced. It describes the products of 44 manufacturers.

The information related to each machine is arranged so that a full page photograph is shown on the page at the left and the descriptive information is shown on the facing page at the right. A standard form was used to report the information received from the manufacturer. A comparison can easily be made in order to determine which machine may best meet the particular requirements of the user.

Each machine is completely identified. The name and address of the manufacturer, the distributor and the model number are given and also the date the machine was introduced.

The physical description is detailed and includes the screen size, the film widths that can be accommodated and the magnifications that can be obtained. Power requirements are stated and also any special features related to the machine. Price information includes the number of lenses supplied with the purchase. Additional important information given for reader-printers is the maximum size of the enlargement and the type of process for printout.

One notable feature of the publication is the list of references to readers and reader-printers previously described in preceding editions of the Guide. The number of readers for viewing microfiche has increased with each compilation of the Guide. This trend will certainly continue with increased microprinting and micropublishing.

The editor, H. W. Ballou, is highly qualified to compile and comment on the equipment related to microforms. His early descriptions of equipment in various publications led to the compilation of the first edition of the Guide in 1959. Each year it has been updated with supplements and every two years a new edition. The material is as up-to-date as possible. All previous compilations remain useful for information not published in the current Guide. Mr. Ballou is Head of Photographic Services at Columbia University and as a longtime member of the National Microfilm Association is thoroughly familiar with the products of the microfilm industry. The complete Guide covers cameras, processors, contact printers, readers and reader-printers, enlargers, accessories and specials. It is considered to be a very important tool for those in the microfilm industry and for all who have a responsibility for departments making use of the equipment. The cost of the complete Guide is $17.50 to members and $21.00 to non-members.

Two publications issued by the Defense Documentation Center have been published in an effort to assist the users of microfiche. They have been compiled by R. F. Gordon and are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at $0.95 for a microfiche copy or $3.00 for a paper copy. One title is Microfiche Viewing Equipment, Report DDC-TR-70-1, AD701 600, Mar 1970. The other is 16 mm Microfilm Viewing Equipment Guide, Report DDC-TR-71-1, AD718 000, Jan 1971. The NMA Readers and Reader-Printers contains more descriptive information for each machine and also includes more machines for making a comparison and a selection. The Defense Documentation Center recently made a free distribution of AD701 600 which includes the oldest machines.

Loretta J. Kiersky
Airco, Inc.
Murray Hill, N.J.

Review for Special Libraries

Special Libraries is seeking reviewers and referees on all subjects. If you are interested, please write stating your subject interests and qualifications.
Reports of Standing Committees 1971/72

Bylaws

The Bylaws Committee has no formal amendment to the Association Bylaws to propose at this time.

Since the report to the Midwinter meeting, Chapter and Division Bylaws amendments have been considered and approved as follows:

Chapters:
- Approved: Boston, Cleveland, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Philadelphia, Southern California, and Washington, D.C.
- Advised: Heart of America (Revision in process)
- Under consideration: Connecticut Valley, Louisiana, and Maryland.

Divisions:
- Approved: Engineering, Newspaper.

The Committee recommends that a study be made of the Association Bylaws to bring the total statement up to date with current procedures and practices of the Association. This should include attention to the status of the Chapter Liaison Officer and Chapter Liaison Committee; the membership classification for student members relative to their voting privileges; and other matters which might arise resulting from consultation with Association legal counsel.

It is further recommended that this study be enjoined by formal action of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD P. MILLER

Chapter Liaison Officer

For annual report see SL 63 (no.7): p.382 (Jul 1972).

Committee on Committees

The major achievement of the Committee on Committees this year was the revision of the manual, Information for SLA Committees and Special Representatives, which was submitted to the Board for approval at the Jun 1972 meeting.

A preliminary revision of this manual was accepted by the Board at its Oct 1971 meeting with the understanding that a final revision would be forthcoming the following Jun.

In addition to revising the manual, the Committee on Committees also had the following recommendations approved by the Board of Directors at the Oct 1971 meeting:

1. Definition of the responsibilities of the Public Relations Officer. This position was later abolished by the Board at their Jan 1972 meeting.

2. Redefinition of the Conference Advisory Committee.
3. Redefinition of the Publisher Relations Committee.
4. Redefinition of the responsibilities of the Chapter Liaison Officer and the Division Liaison Officer.

The committee has submitted the following to the Board of Directors for approval at its Jun 1972 meetings:

1. Revised edition of Information for SLA Committees and Special Representatives.
2. Definition of the H. W. Wilson Company Award Committee, established by the Board in Feb 1972.
3. Definition of the Committee on Cooperation with Related Associations, established as a Standing Committee by the Board in Feb 1972.

ROSEMARY DEMAREST

Conference Advisory

A manual of Conference Guidelines was completed and submitted to the Board for approval at the Jun 1972 meetings.

MARK BAER

Conference 1972

The 1972 SLA Annual Conference was held in Boston, Mass., Jun 4-8. Total number of attendees was 2,265. There were 75 exhibitors in 96 booths.

The above statistics constitute the only objective report we shall give in this space now that the Conference is over. Subjectively, we consider that the Conference was a success beyond our most optimistic expectations. Almost everything went right. Even the tremendous mess created by the hotel in inept reservation handling was virtually forgotten by Monday in the contagious friendly atmosphere. The two years of planning and unparalleled support by Chapter members paid off.

The Divisions and Association Committees enthusiastically received our central program emphasis of "small libraries." Their programs supported this. Our own General Session programs were strong. Outstanding, and new to most persons, was our "Idea Exchange." Ahead of time, a number of people looked on it with misgivings. They did not understand that our use of the word "unstructured" did not mean unplanned. The detailed planning and execution, including the colorful balloon supported circle markers, is an example of the superb work of a sub-committee, of which there were many for the Conference.

Outstanding on the program were 31 contributed papers. This is a feature which has

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rather suddenly become significant at SLA Conferences. Although well within the parameters of the Conference theme, the material ranged from simple specific problem handling to sophisticated analysis of exotic systems. These sessions are splendid vehicles for communication between special librarians. The popularity seems well demonstrated by the sale at Boston of over 1000 copies of the papers.

The Boston Chapter members and particularly those of the Conference Committee who carried the nominal responsibility wish to express our appreciation to you who attended and responded in such a gracious, friendly, and enthusiastic manner. We all had an enjoyable as well as profitable time.

LOYD RATHBUN

**Consultation Service**

The SLA Board of Directors approved the following program mission at the Oct 1971 meeting:

"The mission of the Consultation Service Program is to provide assistance to management toward the solution of information problems in industry, government, education, and other organizations. It shall include work with any existing information center or library to evaluate services now performed or new services. Such help may include recommendations for planning, selecting, organizing, handling, and transferring of information."

"Specifically, the service will be conducted by the chapter consultation officers and their committees in such local areas. Services to be performed shall include defining the information problem and proposing a solution which is realistic and within the means of accomplishment of the requestor. It will be a professional courtesy service, the extent of which will be determined for each case on local considerations by the Chapter Consultation Officer."

"It shall be the responsibility of the Association Consultation Service Committee to structure and administer the general guidelines for the conduct of this service, and to work closely with both Association Public Relations Officer and Chapter Public Relations Committees in its continuing promotion."

Correspondence with various Chapter Consultation Officers has taken place as a result of publication of two Consultation Service Newsletters.

A draft of a Consultation Service manual revision is partially completed. When the initial draft is finished it will be worked over by the whole committee. The draft embodies the program mission as its orientation.

An updated list of Chapter consultants is being prepared; however, all Chapters have not reported on the forms sent in the Newsletter to the old mailing list. Only 17 of 37 have replied. A follow-up will be sent.

Communications still remain as the big problem. The Boston Conference program for consultation is going to be an old fashioned problem solving town meeting where the Consultation Service Committee can hopefully generate interest in this program, solve any specific problems brought up, and give approaches to the generally known problems. A brief talk at the Chapter officers meeting is also planned to see if we can make progress on the problem of getting the right kind of person appointed CCO.

AUDREY N. GROUCH

**Division Liaison Officer**

For annual report see *SL* 68 (no.7): p.333 (Jul 1972).

**Education**

The John Cotton Dana guidelines were rewritten and accepted by the Board. A full schedule of eight lectures was approved for University of Hawaii, University of Oregon, University of Western Ontario, Northern Illinois University, University of Missouri, Brigham Young University, University of Alberta, and Wayne State University. The Committee is grateful to Kathleen Taylor, Zoe Cosgrove, Audrey Grosch, and Mark Baer for accepting the challenge to be John Cotton Dana Lecturers at these Universities. Wayne State was unable to host a lecture during the Spring but hopefully will for Fall 1972.

A Subcommittee of the Education Committee was formed for the purpose of planning and teaching an "Institute on the Teaching of Special Librarianship." This Institute was held at the University of Michigan on May 22-23, 1972.
Chairman of this Subcommittee was Betty Ferguson with Martha Jane Zachert and Barbara K. Becker as members. Dean Russell E. Bidlack was instrumental in much of the planning and was the host for the Institute.

The Committee compiled a list of SLA members who are teaching or have taught in library schools.

A certificate of attendance was designed to give to those persons who attended the continuing education seminars.

The Committee was asked to submit recommendations for changes in the ALA Tentative Draft of Revised Standards for Accreditation. After much writing and discussion, a statement was arrived at and submitted to President Gonzalez. This statement was presented to ALA and after meetings with the Committee on Accreditation two recommendations were made:
1) That the Education Committee develop a list of SLA members able and competent to serve on visiting teams of the ALA Committee on Ac-
creditation; and 2) That the Education Committee study the specific suggestions listed in the report of the meeting and develop methods of implementation. The Committee has started developing a list of SLA members who might serve on the ALA visiting teams. As of the writing of this report, four names have been submitted. The second charge has been discussed but no action has been taken at this time.

Finally, the biggest task has been the planning for the Continuing Education Seminars in Boston. Three sessions were planned: "Making and Living With a Budget. Library Service or Selling Your Product. The Importance of the Annual Report"; "Environmental and Ecological Literature—Where Does It All Come From?"; and "Technical Report Literature Update." Coordinators for the three sessions were T. D. Phillips, Lois C. Farrell, and Calla Ann Crepin. In conjunction with the Seminars, a reception for library school faculty was to be held at the Conference.

Future work of the Committee includes selecting schools and speakers for the John Cotton Dana Lecture program; planning the Continuing Education Seminars at the Pittsburgh Conference utilizing the Education Committee of the local Chapter as a subcommittee; developing a list of SLA members who would be willing to serve on ALA visiting teams for accreditation; and developing continuing education seminars, workshops, or institutes that can be presented on a regional basis.

H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY

Employment Policy

The Board of Directors approved a re-definition of the Committee and a change of name from Placement Policy Committee to Employment Policy Committee. The re-definition of activities broadens the scope of the Committee's advisory role.

The following recommendations were made by the Committee and approved by the Board of Directors:

1. That a minimum salary of $9,000/year be used as a qualification for acceptance of an advertisement in Special Libraries for positions in the United States.
2. That a minimum of $8,500/year be applied to advertisements for Canadian positions.
3. That the following statement appear in the Placement section of Special Libraries:

"The Special Libraries Association reserves the right to reject any advertisements which in any way refer to race, creed, color, age or sex as conditions of employment."

The Committee has begun a study of the factors involved in the establishment of an Employment Clearinghouse. Upon completion of the study, recommendations will be made to the Board of Directors.

FLORENCE M. MCKENNA

Finance

In Jun 1971 the Board of Directors approved the definition of the Finance Committee which designated the Association Treasurer as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Committee met on Sep 28, 1971 with Dr. McKenna and President Gonzalez and reviewed all income and expenses for 1972. Recommendations of the Committee at that time urged increasing income by increasing membership in all membership categories and increasing the registration fee at the annual Conferences.

The Committee met on May 9, 1972 for a mid-year review of the budget. Emphasis was once again placed on the membership drive. It was also recommended that Treasurers' Reports from Chapters have greater uniformity; that consideration be given to possibly pooling the project funds of Chapters and Divisions for use; that the 1973 budget include two major requests for a salary survey and the costs of repairs and decorating at Headquarters.

JANET RIGNEY

Government Information Services

Highlights of Committee activity have been communication and participation—communication with the Regional Information User Groups, correspondence with Chapters and members and participation in meetings and conferences about information problems and their potential solutions. Accomplishments, hopefully, have been to establish better communication between users (special librarians and information scientists) and suppliers of government information services.

Regional User Groups. This year the Committee has attempted to coordinate the emerging regional user groups into a loosely structured network, even though many who participate in the user groups are not SLA members.

A list of over 75 Regional Information User Groups was compiled and each was asked to act as liaison to the Committee for the exchange of information.

Committee members each covered a geographical area of the country, to cultivate the user groups, communicate with them, and possibly establish new ones, in the social sciences and bio-medical-agricultural fields as well as science and technology. They wrote letters and spoke with librarians, contacted association representatives, and visited regional user groups in their areas when possible.

A bi-monthly, informal "Letter" to the Regional User Groups was issued from No.1, Jul 1971, to No.6, May 1972, to pass along information of possible interest to them and to ask for feedback. For example, a questionnaire on the use of the TEST thesaurus was prepared and enclosed at the request of an administrator in the Defense Supply Agency. Replies were for-
warded to him, but they also were summarized and reported back to the groups in a later letter.

Meetings to get the user groups involved together were planned in collaboration with others, such as the Regional Information User Group National Federation Meeting held Mar 22-23, 1972, at the Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida, and the follow-up meetings—one before the Jun SLA conference in Boston and another in conjunction with the Oct ASIS conference in Washington, D.C.

Coordinating with Chapters. A letter with the list of Regional User Groups was sent to all Chapter Chairmen. Ideas were solicited on how the user groups might be consolidated, or coordinated, or how more SLA members might be encouraged to take an active part.

The Dayton Chapter merged two local groups into a single Chapter project. The Boston Chapter coordinated the activities of two groups and keeps in touch with others in the New England area. The Boston Chapter, Sci-Tech Group sponsored a dinner meeting on the subject. The Cincinnati and Indiana Chapters reprinted the letter in their bulletins. The Florida Chapter responded with interest and suggested that a chapter meeting might be held on the subject.

Letters were sent to fourteen of the Chapters, in response to an invitation from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for "typical users" of Federal statistics to attend regional conferences on SUMSTAT, a proposed new service of the National Technical Information Service. The purpose of these meetings is to collect the views of potential users concerning scope, depth, etc. of the proposed system.

**Communication with Individuals.** Individual letters about information services and concerns were received (and answered) from SLA members and others in Michigan, Virginia, California, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia. A reply was prepared in response to a Letter to the Editor and published in *Special Libraries*, p.114, Feb 1972.

**Contact with Agencies.** Communication was established with administrators of information services such as, the Defense Documentation Center, National Technical Information Service, Government Printing Office, NASA, AEC, Defense Supply Agency, ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Service, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, Library of Congress, and others. Discussions were held with representatives of associations, committees, and companies, such as the National Microfilm Association, the 3-M Company, the National Science Foundation Office of Science Information Service, the Federal Library Committee, and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

**Participation at Meetings.** In order to keep in touch with the Government community and some of its information users, Committee members have attended professional meetings. As Committee Chairman, I moderated a panel discussion on Micro-Media at a Seminar co-sponsored by SLA and other associations in Washington, D.C., spoke about information hang-ups and possible solutions at a Chapter meeting in Boston and at a meeting of Project SETE (Secretary for Electronic Testing Equipment) in Rock Island, Illinois.

At the SLA Annual Conference in Boston, the Committee sponsored a Joint Breakfast Round Table on "Information Hang-Ups and the Regional User Groups" with the Aerospace and Social Science Division, a Joint Program on "Feedback: Government Information Sources and the Users" with the Aerospace Division, and a Joint Luncheon and Program on "The Inside Story on Government Planning" with the American Society for Information Science.

**Thrust of the Future.** The Committee should continue to act as a catalyst in an attempt to create the climate for a better understanding of problems and expectations of both users and suppliers and to encourage the kind of coordinated tackling of these problems that can lead to better information services. Specifically,

(a) Broaden sights and look at problems behind the problems, such as the overlap of responsibilities of competing government services, and work toward the preparation of an overall problem statement.

(b) Communicate with and solicit from the Regional User Groups (and special librarians in general) ideas and data based on the actual work situation. Encourage the growth of active user groups and greater SLA individual and Chapter participation in these activities.

(c) Communicate with administrators of government information services, at various levels, to relay user feedback and obtain information based on management policies and perspectives.

(d) Communicate with the commercial sector to discuss ways in which business in partnership with government can help to solve some of the problems.

(e) Help to plan meetings which will provide opportunities for representatives of these three sectors to talk with each other, as interdependent links in planning or evaluating services.

(f) Coordinate these activities with other groups working toward similar goals, such as the National Federation of Technical Information Users and the SLA Governmental Relations Project (Washington, D.C. Chapter), and others.

(g) Report significant activities and discussions to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for their information and as input for their recommendations regarding systems of the future.

**Ruth S. Smith**

**Headquarters Operations**

The Executive Director has continued to develop his staff for more effective operations.
without any increase in personnel. Two Managers have been given changes in title to reflect their abilities and growth potential. Key replacements in the areas of bookkeeping and data processing were accomplished. Some modification of staff organization was done to improve flow of work and interrelationships of the operating units.

"The Board of Directors authorized a new position of Librarian which will include the functions previously carried out by the former Archives Committee as well as other responsibilities concerning information handling. The Board also authorized a new position of Promotion Coordinator which has been filled and through which extended contacts to exhibitors and advertisers will be directed. The Board was sorry to learn that Ann Firelli, Manager of the Membership Department, was forced to resign prematurely because of health problems in her family. Fortunately, Hazel Conway has been able to work effectively as a substitute until Miss Firelli’s replacement can be chosen.

Last summer our new System/3 computer was started up and put to the test for membership renewals and subscription renewals for 1972. Although there were some difficulties, not altogether unexpected with the installation of a computer system, the major hurdles are behind us and all subscription and membership information is now under control. In addition, we have considerable potential for other areas of Association records and reports which are now possible with the use of System/3 equipment.

A revised Pay Plan was developed by the Executive Director and, with minor modifications after consultation with the Committee, was recommenced to the Board of Directors. The revision included adjustments in many of the Grades to keep us competitive in the face of local and national cost of living increases. In addition, there was clarification of the Grades applicable to clerical personnel and those for administrative/professional personnel.

The Committee began to regularize its schedule again so that it will have two planned meetings, one a month before the Fall Board meeting and another a month before the Jun Conference.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the good staff work done by the Executive Director in developing materials and recommendations for consideration at its meetings.

Efren W. Gonzalez

International Relations

Due to the untiring effort of the committee and the support from committee coordinators and general members, the achievements of the past year have proven encouraging.

A luncheon meeting at the 1971 SLA Conference attracted over 20 persons, and it was decided to again schedule a luncheon for the 1972 Conference. The program is entitled "A Look at United Nations Publications and Information Media."

Miss Christine Wynne, Auckland, N.Z. reported that the New Zealand Library Association has formed a Special Libraries Group. The Nigerian Library Association is still in the process of studying such a move. Contact with foreign library organizations should be given priority in the coming year.

Thus far, 27 members have agreed to serve as coordinators to this committee, eleven of them living in other countries. To better communicate and share mutual interests, as well as for economic consideration, it was proposed that the committee issue a simple and informal newsletter. This would eliminate the costly correspondence of passing on ideas and information.

A Nigerian librarian to be on research leave is expected to arrive in this country later in 1972, and arrangements for this visit have been started. An itinerary for a three-month study trip in the U.S. was prepared for a librarian from Taiwan.

The highlight of the activities was without question the tremendously successful visit of a group of special librarians from Finland to New York, Boston and Washington last Apr. Mrs. Vivian Hewitt deserves full credit and recognition for the planning and organization of the 2-week itinerary for the 18 participants and their individual interests. It was an achievement of consequence to the Special Libraries Association in regard to its international relations that will undoubtedly leave its impact on the visitors for a long time.

Mrs. Herta D. Fischer

Membership

After the 1971 Conference in San Francisco, the Membership Committee tried to plan a meeting which would enable the Committee as a whole to work out a plan which would be effective in bringing in new members to the Association.

A plan utilizing the services of the Philadelphia Chapter was outlined, in which a subcommittee would create a "Lead List" by comparison of various directories and membership lists with the SLA Directory. Non-members would be selected and this group of names forwarded to the Chapters for follow-up. By Fall almost 1,000 names had been gathered for circulation to the Chapters.

In November the first "Membership Madness Memo" was circulated with a copy of eight or ten names which had evolved from this effort. This Memo outlined the plans of the Committee to provide each Chapter, on approximately a monthly basis, names of persons to be approached by the Chapter regarding membership in the Association.

Three subsequent Memos were mailed in

September 1972
Jan, Mar and May; each has a list of names to be used as a “Hot Lead.” To date approximately two thousand names have been circulated to the Chapters.

During the Winter Meeting we conducted sessions in which Chapter officers could air their views, their suggestions, and their problems. The idea met with such success that similar sessions were held during the Boston Conference.

With the Student Membership Drive well under way under the guidance of the Student Relations Officer, the Membership Committee turned its attention to the task of increasing Members, Associate Members, and Sustaining Members.

The aim of the Membership Committee was to effect a net gain of 50 Sustaining Members and 400 Members or Associate Members over the total reported at the year end of 1971.

A recommendation was made at the Winter Meeting that the efforts and results of the individual Chapters in adding to membership rolls be recognized by appropriate presentations during the Boston Conference:

(a) Chapter with the greatest number of new Student Members in 1971;
(b) Chapter with the greatest number of new Members and Associate Members combined in 1971;
(c) Chapter with the greatest number of new Sustaining Members in 1971;
(d) Announce at the same Banquet those Chapters which have significant numbers of new members in the same categories, thus far in the 1972 membership campaign;
(e) That an annual “Chapter Growth Award” be presented to the Chapter with the greatest percentage growth in membership (all classes combined), based on a comparison of Dec 31 membership counts;
(f) That an incentive award, $10.00 of the dues received from each new Sustaining Member, be returned to the Chapter; the incentive award is to be paid only for the first year of membership of each Sustaining Member, but that the incentive awards for new Sustaining Members should continue in future years.

A reinforcement message has been included in “Membership Madness Memos” for Chapters to follow-up the lack of renewals within their Chapters, hoping in this way to effect a reduction in unpaid drops. A plea was made for all Chapters to seek within their own area possible new Sustaining Members—perhaps even within their own membership in the form of the members’ employers.

Arrangements were made for the Committee to meet during the Conference to plan strategy for the 1972/1973 membership campaign. This Committee feels that a continuation of the membership campaign should be strongly recommended because the momentum of such a campaign picks up as time goes on, and a full realization of the impact of such an effort is only reflected with the passage of time.

It is also the feeling of the Committee that perhaps an incentive scheme be aimed at the individual instead of the Chapter as a means of creating greater personal interest in the campaign.

The Memos with accompanying “Lead Lists” will continue in the coming year, as well as personal contact with every Chapter leader, to assist these persons to implement successful campaigns within their own Chapters. With new members added to the Committee this year, hopefully new ideas and ways to accomplish a successful campaign will be forthcoming.

ALBERTA D. BERTON

NOMINATING

The slate of officers prepared by the 1971/72 Nominating Committee was submitted to the Board of Directors Sep 27, 1971, and amended by letter dated Jan 5, 1972. The complete roster was published in Special Libraries 63 (no.2): p. 85–89 (Feb 1972). The eight names submitted represent 1972 candidates for the following offices: President-Elect, Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council and two Directors (1972/75).

In the interest of better utilization of SLA members, the Nominating Committee discussed the desirability of providing a role for both candidates for SLA President-Elect, the one receiving more votes to be President-Elect and the one receiving the lesser number to be Chairman-Elect of the Advisory Council. The Committee hereby makes this recommendation for Board consideration.

JAMES HUMPHRY III

PLANNING

During the past year the various committees that were given the responsibility to work on the goals have worked hard. As a result, several of the committees have presented good programs and recommendations to the Board.

One goal was dropped—No. 6. After due consideration by the Documentation Division, this goal, as it was framed, was impossible for them to satisfactorily implement. Goal 6 was concerned with the Association’s participation in information networks. The Planning Committee felt that networks have developed so rapidly since the goal was formulated that they are now a part of special librarianship; therefore, Goal 6 was no longer a valid goal. The Planning Committee recommended to the Board that it be dropped. The Board followed the recommendation.

Especially active have been the committees concerned with Education (Goal 1), Research (Goal 2) and Manpower needs (Goal 4). Details on the activities will be found in their annual reports. Goal 5, dealing with cooperation with
other library associations, is one that obviously can and should be quite productive. One of the continuing activities will be the Association's relationship with ASIS.

The remaining goal, Goal 5, concerned with knowing the membership of Special Libraries Association, is one that the 1972/73 Planning Committee might work on and give guidance to the Division and Chapter Liaison Officers. The Committee is not suggesting any additional long-range goals at this time. Hopefully, as the Planning Committee has submitted no additional goals since they were formulated in 1969, next year's Committee may have something to present to the Board during 1972/73.

ALLEEN THOMPSON

Publisher Relations

The Committee met twice as a unit and once in a special session with representatives of the Association of American Publishers (see separate annual report for the Joint Committee).

Contacts with publishers: Twelve complaints from librarians about publisher activities were received and acted upon by the Committee. Four recent cases are still pending. All but one dealt with domestic publishers. Cooperation levels by the publishers varied greatly but there were no instances of non-response (except for the aforementioned four). A supplementary report containing the details in survey form will be prepared after Jun 30, 1972.

Awareness of the Committee's existence by the membership was somewhat greater this year and this may eventually require revamping Committee responsibilities because of the tremendous amount of necessary correspondence and other paper work.

Questionnaire: The questionnaire to investigate promotional practices of publishers and acquisition procedures of librarians was revised and improved and costs for printing and distribution were determined. However, AAP decided it could not afford to support the project at this time, despite their continuing high interest. Thus the plan is shelved for lack of funds.

Conferences: No separate program for the Boston Conference was planned since the questionnaire project was tabled. However, the Committee did cooperate with the Publishing and Social Sciences Divisions in their presentation of a panel on “The New Technology: Publishers and Libraries.”

ROBERT G. KRUPP

Recruitment

The Recruitment Committee spent the year formulating plans for implementing the responsibilities of this Committee as revised in 1970. Since new brochures are needed in this field, the program was coordinated with headquarters to avoid a duplication of effort.

Each member of the Committee was assigned specific Chapters and requested to contact the Chapter recruitment chairman. This was not entirely successful, since headquarters is not always advised of the name of this chairman. However, in many instances, lively correspondence was initiated which provided encouragement for an active Chapter recruitment chairman. The chairmen have been requested to submit their ideas for future activities and these will be discussed by the Recruitment Committee at the Boston Conference.

Plans for future Recruitment Committee activities include the following: 1) Update the “Data sheets on special library careers”; 2) Publish a Recruitment Newsletter; 3) Prepare a manual for the use of Chapter Recruitment Chairmen; 4) Cooperate with the Library School Representatives for SLA Student Groups.

JOAN M. TOEPPE

Research Committee

The Research Committee proposed that a series of state-of-the-art reviews of research be prepared in order to identify needed research and to establish priorities for such research and to recommend levels of support. The Board of Directors accepted the Committee's proposal and allocated money for three reviews during the current fiscal year. SLA entered into an agreement with ERIC/CLIS for bibliographic support in the production of the reviews.

Three reviewers were chosen and are now at work on the first series of reviews. These reviewers and their topics are as follows:

3. Dr. Lawrence Allen, Dean, Graduate Library School, University of Kentucky, Lexington. “Continuing Education Needs of Special Librarians.”

It is estimated that two of the three reviews will be completed during 1972; the third is to be completed during the first quarter of 1973.

MARTHA JANE K. ZACHERT

Resolutions


SLA Professional Award and Hall of Fame

Janet Bogardus was named to the SLA Hall of Fame for 1972. SLA President Efren W.
Gonzalez presented the SLA Hall of Fame medalion and scroll to Miss Bogardus at the banquet during the Annual Conference in Boston.

James B. Adler was named the recipient of the 1972 SLA Professional Award for his innovative publication CIS/Index. The announcement and presentation were also made at the banquet in Boston.

The Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that a Special Citation be presented to Verner W. Clapp for his consistent support of librarianship. The Committee further recommended that the name of Howard Haycraft, a longtime enthusiastic supporter of SLA, be presented to the Association Membership during the Annual Business Meeting for election as an Honorary Member of SLA.

**ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR.**

**Scholarship**

Seventy-five applications were submitted for the three $2,500 scholarships offered this year. Only fourteen people supplied all the required documentation and one person withdrew.

The winners, in alphabetical order, were: Peggy J. Beavers, Tuskegee, Alabama; Pamela Ann Sexton, Denton, Texas; and Masha Zipper, Brooklyn, New York. The alternates were Lawrence Skladanowski, Erie, Pennsylvania; and Jane Stewart, Reno, Nevada.

There were 14 men and 61 women who applied from 28 of the United States. There were no applications from Canada.

A most important part of the documentation was missing in 21 instances and in 7 of these it prevented a full consideration of applicants for awards since everything else was in order. This missing document was the Chapter Interview. The Committee has no clear idea why such documentation was not forthcoming; however, the Committee wishes to emphasize again the yeoman work done by the Chapters which supplied the interviews it did receive, and also the great importance of the interview in the scholarship awards procedures.

Another important document, which is the responsibility of the applicant to see supplied, is the provisional acceptance by a graduate school. Thirty-seven of these documents were lacking. Again there is no clear idea as to why.

Perhaps the relatively small number of completed applications was because of the changes in Headquarters routine recommended by the Committee last year in order to alleviate the work overload in the Membership Department. These changes have discontinued the prodding, by the Membership Department, of applicants to supply the necessary papers needed to properly evaluate their need.

The Committee is satisfied that the three winners and two alternates chosen are superior candidates.

Even though deadlines were moved up in order to expedite the Committee's business, April and May of this year proved to be as hectic as in the past because most deadlines were not met. This was compounded by the uncertainty of receipt of school acceptances and Chapter Interviews for which the Committee waited as long as possible in fairness to the applicants.

The Committee is making slow progress on its study of scholarships to be awarded nationals of countries other than Canada and the United States. However, letters have been sent to the deans of admissions of schools which have graduate library programs. This was done because the first result of the study indicated that library schools ordinarily abide by the rules of the university on the admission of foreigners.

The Committee will continue its work on this study to meet its report deadline of June 1973.

**CLEMENT G. VITEK**

**Standards**

The second year of the redefined and merged Professional Standards and Statistics Committees was concerned with the continuation of specific responsibilities and the addition of new ones. Continuing responsibilities were: 1) Liaison with the Federal Library Committee's Subcommittee on Statistical Programs; 2) Implementation of the Association's Goal No. 4: manpower projections for special libraries; 3) Liaison with the U.S. Civil Service Commission's Job Evaluation and Pay Review Task Force; 4) Special representation to Sectional Committee Z-39 of the American National Standards Institute. New responsibilities were: 5) Liaison with the National Center for Educational Statistics of the U.S. Office of Education; 6) Liaison with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Review and comment on proposals for statistical surveys, establishment of standards for evaluation of professional on job performance, and organization of the Association's manpower survey summarizes the major activities of the Committee. Specific activities were:

1. Review and suggestions for addition to the Federal Library Committee's Subcommittee on Statistical Programs questionnaire for the 1972 Federal Library Survey. Funds for this survey were provided by the U.S. Office of Education and during early 1972 revision of previous survey forms was undertaken. The Standards Committee suggested additions to the questionnaire on manpower needs which would obtain data to supplement or validate the Association's manpower survey.

2. Two presentations by the chairman on problems associated with the manpower projections survey. The first took place at the Com-
mittee meeting during the Annual Conference in San Francisco; and the second was a status and review of survey scope description for the Advisory Council at the Midwinter Meeting in Richmond. Progress on the survey itself includes the assistance of a professional statistician to establish final design of the survey questionnaire and to develop a validity formula for the respondent list. Final layout design was provided by a professional graphics firm. The remaining principal problem concerns the adequacy of the respondent list following a disappointing response from the Chapters during the summer. A pilot test of the form at 4 or 5 libraries in the Washington, D.C. area is under way. This test will be conducted by personal visit to obtain immediate reactions.

3. Review and comment on the report of the Civil Service Commission's Task Force on Job Evaluation and Pay Review. This review was performed with ad hoc local assistance because of required short time response and the intragovernment nature of the report. Coordination with the Association's Governmental Relations Project was achieved by having the project coordinator as an ad hoc Committee member. Revision of job standards resulting from the report will be accomplished through a special task force of the Federal Library Committee chaired by SLA member Lilliam Hamrick.

4. Review and comment on draft of new and revised ANSI standards. Drafts most recently reviewed include: periodicals format and arrangement, criteria for price indexes for library materials, and technical reports—format and production.

5. Liaison with the National Center for Educational Statistics which is a continuation of the activity with the American Library Association's Statistics Coordinating Committee and follows the ALA report to the Office of Education on a national plan for library statistics. The Center is implementing parts of this report during the year with its Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS), for which there was a planning meeting on January 10.

6. Discussion with the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the need for manpower data and the design of a planned survey which will be based upon a structured interview with approximately 100 librarians representing the spectrum of libraries. Candidate special libraries were suggested.

In addition, the chairman co-authored, with Robert J. Havlik, an article on Standards for Special Libraries to appear in a forthcoming issue of Library Trends.

LOGAN O. COWGILL

Student Relations Officer

Ten SLA Student Groups have been formed during the 1971-72 academic year. These Groups originated in different ways, some with assistance from the Chapter Representative; others, with initiation mostly from the Faculty Representative. The programs of each Group have also been quite varied. In many cases, they have been planned in conjunction with the local Chapters.

Some problems arose as to the procedure for attaining Student Group status since in some instances students sent in their memberships without indicating they wished to be part of a Group and there was some confusion regarding the dues. It is hoped that in the future a new application form will alleviate these problems.

A meeting is planned for Jun 5, 1972 at the Boston Conference for Faculty Representatives, Chapter Representatives, Students, and anyone interested in the Student Groups. Hopefully, other problems that the Groups have had can be discussed and worked out at that time. While most Groups seem satisfied with the present loose structure of the Groups, others have indicated a desire for some kind of guidelines. This, too, will be discussed at the Conference meeting. Possibly some recommendation for setting up such guidelines will come out of the meeting.

LUCILLE WHALEN

Tellers

For report on Election of Officers see SL 63 (no.7): p.335 (Jul 1972).

H. W. Wilson Company Award


NORMAN F. CLARKE
Reports of Special Committees 1971/72

Special Committee to Study Copyright Law Revision

Though the statutory revision remained dormant during this reporting period with further action by the Senate not anticipated until 1973 at the earliest, this Committee continued to monitor all copyright problems that might concern the Association.

The principal development during the year was the report of Commissioner Davis, U.S. Court of Claims, in the long-awaited case of Williams & Wilkins Co. v. U.S. announced on Feb 16, 1972. The rationale and possible consequences of this report were given wide publicity by all library associations and was summarized for SLA membership in Special Libraries 63 (no.3): p.155 (Mar 1972). Following this development, the chairman attended several interassociational meetings in Washington concerned with a briefing of exceptions to the Court of Claims before the Court takes final action on the Commissioner’s recommendation. The Association did not appear as an amicus curiae on the initial briefing to the Commissioner.

The chairman has also continued Association representation to the Washington-based Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision, a group of 30 educational and research organizations who meet periodically to monitor copyright developments. In Oct and Mar, the chairman and S. K. Cabeen, respectively, attended two Parliaments on Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works sponsored by a self-appointed group promoting enactment of Title II in S.644, the pending copyright revision bill. This title would ordain a so-named National Commission under the Library of Congress to study and compile data on the reproduction and use of copyrighted works under automated systems for mechanized reproduction. Representatives of over 25 different organizations debated the merits of this proposal at the respective meetings. SLA monitored these deliberations only.

In April, at the direction of the SLA President, and with the assistance of SLA members Rosenstein, Cabeen and Binnington, the chairman prepared an Association position paper on copyright questions related chiefly to the Williams & Wilkins opinion. This paper was distributed to the Advisory Council Apr 18, 1972 with directions for discussion and possible action by the Association at its 1972 Conference in Boston.

Jack S. Ellenberger

Special Committee to Study Association Structure

After two and one half years of research and study, and some dialog with the Advisory Council, the Structure Committee submitted its report to the Board of Directors at the Winter 1972 meeting in Richmond, Virginia. The report consisted of six recommendations, eight suggestions, and a document entitled, “The Advisory Council—Its Composition, Function, and Mechanics of Operation.” The first four recommendations were approved by the Board of Directors. Recommendations 5 and 6 were referred to the Advisory Council. The Board of Directors accepted the Committee’s eight suggestions and referred them back to the Committee for specific recommendations.

The committee submitted its recommendations concerning the eight suggestions to the Board at the June 1972 meeting in Boston along with a recommendation to discharge the committee.

Aphrodite Mamoulides

Reports of Joint Committees 1971/72

Association of American Publishers—Special Libraries Association Joint Committee

Responsibility for the project dealing with promotional practices of publishers and acquisition procedures of librarians was transferred this year to the Publisher Relations Committee.

Due to various problems within the AAP, no meetings of the Joint Committee were held except for one exploratory session in April to determine the advisability of continuing the relationship. It was recommended that during the coming year the new joint committee meet early to determine its course of action. An almost entire new set of AAP representatives are to be involved.

Robert G. Krupp

Joint Committee on Library Service in Hospitals (CNLA)

This report summarizes the activities of the Joint Committee on Library Service in Hospi-

A review of the Committee's organizational guide resulted in changing the statement concerning membership on the Committee to "representatives of library, health sciences, hospital, and related agencies interested in library service in hospitals and schools of nursing."

A discussion of the possibility of including representatives of the nursing profession on the Committee, possibly from the American Nurses Association or the National League for Nursing, led to the decision to approach the Interagency Council on Library Resources for Nursing with a proposal to merge the two groups because of their parallel representation and parallel objectives. It was agreed that a merger would be economically beneficial to the associations represented, would broaden the outlook of both groups, and would obviate the present duplication of effort on bibliographic projects. The proposal was made at the Interagency Council's Mar 5, 1971, meeting and the Council agreed to meet with members of the Joint Committee during the Medical Library Association meetings in New York City. At the Jun 3 joint meeting the Council rejected the merger because of its concern that "the identity of nursing might be lost" by merging the two groups. The Council, however, agreed to a liaison between the two groups for two or three years in order to identify areas of duplication. This liaison already exists since several members have dual appointments to the Interagency Council and the Joint Committee.

A revised edition of the "Basic List of Guides and Information Sources for Professional and Patients' Libraries in Hospitals" was published in time for distribution at the American Hospital Association's Convention in Chicago, Aug 23-26, 1971. This, together with copies of Haynes' Bibliography on Planning Library Quarters and the American Library Association's flyer advertising the new Standards for Libraries in Health Care Institutions, was distributed to visitors to the Committee's exhibit which had as its theme "Standards and Planning" and featured a revolving photographic tetrahedron depicting various aspects of hospital library service. The blown-up plan of a hospital library formed part of the backdrop. The tetrahedron was planned and executed by the staff of the Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, Illinois.

The need for budgeting to obtain support from the various associations represented on the Joint Committee was discussed at length and a budget was drawn up and accepted at the Jan 27, 1972 meeting. Since the three hospital associations represented on the Joint Committee have always contributed space for the Committee's exhibit at their annual meetings, it was decided that financial support would be sought from the library association members only.

It was decided to use the same tetrahedron in the exhibit at the American Health Congress—a joint meeting of the American Hospital Association, Catholic Hospital Association, American Nursing Homes Association, and Health Industries Association—to be held at McCormick Place in Chicago, Aug 7-10, 1972, and to emphasize hospital library services. This will be an excellent opportunity to reach administrators of all types of health care facilities.

GENEVIEVE COLE

Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials

No activity.

Reports of SLA Representatives to Other Organizations 1971/72

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) (Section T: Information and Communication)

The AAAS is proceeding slowly through painful major reorganization. The main thrust of the changes is in the area of the AAAS Council and how it is to be constituted. Preliminary steps of changes of both bylaws and constitution are currently in progress.

Prior to the changes, SLA, as one of the AAAS affiliated societies, was entitled to a council member. In order to reduce the size of the Council to a more workable body, affiliated societies will no longer have direct membership on the Council but will be represented by section appointees. It is too soon to evaluate what effects these changes may have on SLA's continued participation in AAAS.

The next scheduled meeting of the Council is during the annual conference in Washington and after that session there should be more clarification of what the future offers to the affiliated societies.

As SLA's current representative to the Council, I attended the 1971 annual meeting in Philadelphia.

ROBERT W. GIBSON, JR.

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American Association of Law Libraries

An exchange of representatives between SLA and AALL was put into effect by the two associations in the spring of this year as part of their policies to work closely with other related associations. This should improve communications between SLA and AALL, and the 1972/73 year will give the two representatives an opportunity to see how they can best serve this aim.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—Conference of Teachers: Section of Librarians

The Section will hold its third annual meeting with the Pharmacy Teachers' Seminar at the Ohio State University Center for Tomorrow Jul 17-19, 1972. The meeting's theme is "Evaluation of Pharmacy Libraries and Resources for Improvement."

The primary activity of the Section is the formulation of Standards for Pharmacy School Libraries. Dr. Martha Jane Zachert of the Library School at Florida State University is serving as Consultant on Standards to the Section. A set of Draft Standards was presented to the Section at the previous meeting by the Committee on Standards chaired by Theodora Andrews of Purdue.

Section Officers are as follows: Chairman: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jackson, Mercer University, Southern School of Pharmacy (1971/72); Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Virginia Hall, Ohio State University (1971/72); Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Janet Krieger, University of Minnesota (1970/73); Representative to the Council of the Conference of Teachers: Miss Betty Ann Hellums, University of Mississippi (1970/73); Editor, Pharmacy Librarian: Miss Dolores Nemec, University of Wisconsin.

ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN JACKSON

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS)

Initial efforts were aimed at understanding the make-up of AFIPS and the JCC's (Joint Computer Conferences) and designing an effective network of human resources to become involved in AFIPS initiatives. These early efforts sought to establish coordinators for the JCC's and members for AFIPS committees relevant to SLA interests. Mrs. Elizabeth Brociner and Joe Ann Clifton accepted responsibility for the Spring and Fall JCC respectively. Additionally, Robert Durkin serves on the Information Systems Committee, W. Brandhorst on the Public Information Committee, and last fall Caryl McAllister became a member of the Social Implications Committee. Prior to Mrs. McAllister's appointment, Miss Marjorie Griffin had represented SLA on the Social Implications Committee. More recently, Miss Griffin has been working to develop a special library component for the 1972 U.S./Japan Computer Conference, to be held in Japan in October, 1972.

These few key SLA members have had a significant impact on AFIPS operations. This has been basically achieved through committee activity, AFIPS Board activity, and the involvement of Chapter and Division membership at the JCC's. Although SLA benefits will be reviewed later, it is worth noting that an increasing number of SLA members are participating in AFIPS meetings each year. Further, there are signs in conference planning that, beginning in the spring of 1973, more JCC's will be held in large cities than before. The first such meeting will be held in Philadelphia. If this potential trend sustains itself (a study is underway to determine this), JCC's will be held in locations more convenient to SLA members. Therefore, increased SLA participation and visibility is expected. An example of this occurred when AFIPS met in Houston last year.

Presently there are eleven AFIPS constituent societies: The Association for Computing Machinery; IEEE Computer Society; Simulation Councils, Inc.; American Society for Information Science; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; American Statistical Association; Association for Computational Linguistics; Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics; Society for Information Display; Special Libraries Association; American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; and the Instrument Society of America. The Association for Educational Data Systems has applied for membership.

1971/72 HIGHLIGHTS

1. Executive Director. The establishment of a Selection Committee has been approved by the Board to locate a new Executive Director to take over the reins of AFIPS in the spring of 1973. Dr. Gilchrist's term as Executive Director expires at this time.

2. Economic Factors. Attendance at the JCC's has declined recently in terms of attendees and exhibitors. A detailed analysis of this situation is underway. The results of the study will suggest alternatives for operations and conferences. A report to the Board is due in Jul. If necessary, a special Board meeting may be called in Jul to avoid problems with long term conference planning.

3. Education Committee. A new Education Committee has been formed. Immediate concerns revolve around the AFIPS internship program for providing computer-based technical assistance to developing countries. SLA should carefully observe this committee and consider placing a member on the committee in the fall. This program could be expanded to include special librarians and information specialists.

4. Professional Certification Committee. By the end of Jul a survey of 2,000 programmers
will be completed. The survey will identify and rank the importance of tasks and skills. A plan is to be developed and presented to the Board in Nov for AFIPS to establish a certification program.

5. Social Implications Committee. Harold Sackman reported that the two current projects of the Social Implications Committee are in their final stages. Panel meetings at the JCC will report on "Planning Community Information Utilities" and "Computers and the Problems of Society." The manuscripts for the two volumes are nearly completed. A publication date of Spring 1972 is planned.

6. Information Systems Committee. Two workshops have been held to consider the user interface for interactive search of bibliographic data bases. The proceedings of the first are being published by AFIPS Press. Specific projects being planned include a survey of available on-line services and an effort leading to the development of effective procedures for vocabulary control in the information and computer sciences.

7. International Relations Committee. The International Relations Committee consists of people who have been appointed by AFIPS to participate in an international activity. Consequently, it has not really been functioning as a committee. However, under Dick Tanaka's leadership, it is now intended that it begin to function in that capacity. Key activity here emphasizes IFIP activities and the U.S.A./Japan Computer Conference. Plans are being developed to increase AFIPS activities with Mexico and Canada.

8. AFIPS Officers for 1972/73.
President—Walter Anderson, General Kinetics, Inc.
Vice President—Robert Kudlich, Raytheon Company
Secretary—Richard Blue, Sr., TRW Systems Group

9. AFIPS Input to SLA. At President Gonzalez's request, I attended a special meeting with AFIPS President Uncapher and Vice President Anderson and other Constituent Presidents. The substance of the meeting was to consider how new strategies could be developed to broaden conferences (by adding an industry focus, e.g., medicine) and other approaches that could aim at strengthening JCC Conference operations. Although overall attention was on flow from Constituent Societies to AFIPS, I raised the question of AFIPS taking on a more aggressive posture in securing its relationship with Constituent Societies. Topical workshops, seminars and participation at Constituent Society conferences on the program and as an exhibitor were recommended ways to improve communications and common interests between AFIPS and Constituent Societies. These recommendations were well received, in that apparently it had not occurred to AFIPS officers that this form of interaction was needed. Until the current JCC conference studies are completed there is little expectancy of any action on these items. However, in letters from President Gonzalez during the year we have continued to stress these points.

10. Management and Coordination of SLA Personnel. Numerous discussions were held with President Gonzalez on improving communications between SLA members working with AFIPS and the SLA Board of Directors. In view of the SLA immediate Past President's serving as proctor for Special Representatives, a decision was reached to have each official SLA participant in AFIPS activities report to the SLA Board through the SLA proctor. This process is in effect during this present reporting period. Coordination will still be necessary among all AFIPS participants, plus it will be necessary for SLA headquarters to organize the individual reports from the participants into a consolidated annual report.

11. SLA Benefits from AFIPS. Benefits from professional society activity are very intangible. It is impossible to place a value on a workshop which may have been looking at the future—and now for the first time, a special library component was a part of the planning. In the months ahead Mrs. Brociner, Mrs. Clifton and I will try to highlight benefits to the SLA Board.

From my personal observations, most benefits have occurred in the workshops, committee meetings and other small group sessions rather than at the main JCC. From time to time speakers on the AFIPS programs and special SLA pre-and post-conference seminars have not only provided a new forum for the exchange of information and ideas, but they have created a greater awareness of special librarianship and the need for information processing expertise on special library systems problems.

Benefits can also be measured by success. Each program developed by SLA JCC Coordinators in collaboration with Chapter and Division members has been successful. These activities have been self-sustaining and last year the Texas Chapter presented a check to the SLA scholarship fund for $75.00.

Burton Lamkin

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS) Fall Joint Computer Conference

In the fall of 1969 in Las Vegas, SLA sponsored a post conference seminar, titled "Interdisciplinary Approaches to Information Problems of the '70s." It was excellent. Our only wish would have been for a higher attendance. We manned the SLA booth, exhibited samples of our publications and gave out brochures which explained who and what our members are.

The seminar was financially self-sustaining. In the fall of 1970, a post conference seminar was held at the FJCC in Houston. It was also very well done, thanks to the cooperation and

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efforts of the Texas Chapter. The $75 profit was donated to the SLA Scholarship fund. The SLA booth was again manned, etc.

In 1971, I decided the time had come to attempt to get our program into the main FJCC program, rather than to have another post conference. This has been one of our main objectives from the beginning. It almost happened. Due to lack of space at the Vegas Convention Center, many sessions were eliminated, including ours.

Since it was too late to schedule a post conference seminar we just manned the booth, communicated at every opportunity and gave out literature. People from other disciplines wanted to know more about us, such as what we do with computers, etc.

This year, I presented a program plan for a three hour session to Donald Meier, Chairman of the Technical Program Committee for the 1972 FJCC. He liked the content and format so well he asked me to expand it into an all day session, and he asked me to be manager of the session.

Ours will be one of the three vertical adjunct programs which AFIPS is giving to encourage attendance of users and exhibited equipment. The vertical adjunct programs have to be self-contained as to subject and presentation. It will probably be held on Wednesday, Dec 6, 1972. The title of the session will be “Computers in Information Data Centers.”

A milestone has been passed. We finally achieved our goal of being part of the AFIPS program. It is important because AFIPS is the only conference that offers such an interdisciplinary audience. Systems analysts, programmers, librarians, linguists, mathematicians, etc. can get together and find out about each other’s problems. Each group tends to concentrate on its isolated field and its unique set of problems.

Since this will be SLA’s first time on the AFIPS program, it will be watched closely. The standards of AFIPS are exceedingly high, but I am confident that our members and our program will be able to meet the challenge.

JOE ANN CLIFTON

American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS) Spring Joint Computer Conference

The 1972 Spring Joint Computer Conference provided another first for the Special Libraries Association in the Exhibit Booth co-sponsored with the American Psychological Association. The success of our venture can be measured by the number and types of people that asked questions, the kinds of information they wanted, the enthusiasm felt by the SLA members who manned the Booth, and the fact that we ran out of membership applications and other important literature the first afternoon.

When the Board approved our plan for the Exhibit Booth “in principle” but could not provide the financial support needed, we decided to find another source for funds. Four Divisions were contacted and agreed to help: Sci-Tech Division gave $400, Aerospace and Documentation Divisions each gave $200, and Social Science Division gave $100. The Princeton-Trenton Chapter gave $25. With this total donation of $925, and the assistance of Frank McKenna, we obtained a booth and furnishings for our Exhibit immediately to the right inside the entrance to the Main Hall—an excellent location.

We were overwhelmed by the interest shown in both the Special Libraries Association and the APA computer-accessed information system. At least 300 people stopped to find out what kind of association we represented and why we were there. The majority of the visitors were managers who were intrigued by a professional association of librarians interested enough in automation and computer systems to present their ideas in the exhibit area. They asked searching questions about the Association, our libraries and our knowledge of computer systems. They picked up literature for their own use and for their librarians—including membership applications for their librarians or their companies. Other Booth visitors were computer programmers and system analysts asking questions about what we thought our problems were and how they should be solved. Others asked questions about librarianship as a profession for their relatives or friends.

Our answer to the prime question, “As a professional organization, why are you here?” was in essence, “As professional librarians we feel that we need to build a bridge between ourselves as users and the people exhibiting or attending the Spring Joint Computer Conference, to promote more understanding and better communications with those producing the equipment and developing the systems we need to handle our library information problems.”

What do we do next? As Special Representative to the SJCC, I feel that we should not let our drive slow down. There has been a lot of correspondence between our President, Efren Gonzalez, and various AFIPS officials in regard to the improvement and reorganization of AFIPS. In fact, his replies to Herbert Koller’s request for responses on AFIPS Services to Constituent Societies were the only two received and I think they made quite an impression on the AFIPS Executive Committee. There is still much discussion ahead about the future of AFIPS and its role in the information industry. Whatever is decided, I feel that as an association we should continue to take an active part in whatever ways are open to us. We have much to gain and nothing to lose from closer contacts with the other member societies.

GRACE E. BROGNER

SPECIAL LIBRARIES
American Library Association. Library Technology Program Advisory Committee

This is your representative's sixth and last year on this Advisory Committee (ALA limits membership on committees to a maximum of six continuous years). It is unfortunate that during the last four years, the Committee had been compelled to devote most of its time to justifying the continuation of the essential services performed so well by LTP. These services have been in great demand for about ten years.

It has been one financial crisis after another. The Committee had to concern itself with the immediate survival of LTP. In such situations, long range planning and suggestions of new services are futile. There were three meetings during this past year, mostly going over the same grounds. Not much could be done until a stable sponsor could be found, or a decision made to reduce LTP to performing only financially self-supporting functions. The problem with the latter alternative is that some of the most useful information services to the library profession are not income producing.

Don T. Ho

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Sectional Committee on Photographic Reproduction of Documents, PH5

ANSI Sectional Committee on Photographic Reproduction of Documents, PH5, met in two sessions during the past year to review the work of the three subcommittees. The membership of the Committee is comprised of the representatives of about fifty organizations.

Subcommittee PH5-1 is presently concerned with the draft standards PH5.12 and PH5.14 relating to the thickness of microfilm carriers and the adhesion of the protection sheet. It is reviewing Standard PH5.3 relating to 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm sizes so that the 105 mm size may also be included. The Subcommittee's Task Group on 16 mm Microfilm Containers is continuing its efforts to develop a standard for use by all manufacturers.

Subcommittee PH5-2 has completely rewritten a draft of Standard PH5.9-1970 on Microfiche Specifications. The new draft standard will soon be submitted to the full Committee for letter ballot and then, if approved, will be sent to ANSI for approval and sale. Draft Standard PH5.5 on Specifications for Micro-opaques has been submitted to the full Committee for letter ballot. Several Task Groups of this Committee are discussing the various aspects of Micro-opaque equipment in order to develop standards in this area.

Subcommittee PH5-3 is concerned with document copies readable without the aid of optical devices. It continues to study the draft of the "Test Target for Office Copiers." Work has continued on this test chart for several years. A specimen was printed for comment by the full Committee who sent it back to the Subcommittee with 49 comments (another example of the detailed work required before an ANSI standard is made available to the user).

Two standards developed by the NMA (National Microfilm Association) have been submitted to ANSI for approval. The standards MS-1 on Quality Standards for Computer-Output-Microfilm and MS-2 on Format and Coding standards for Computer-Output-Microfilm. These documents have been published in the NMA Journal of Micrographics.

Your Representative has been appointed to an Editorial Committee to assist in editing PH5 standards after they are approved by letter ballot and before they are sent to ANSI.

Your Representative was a member of Ad Hoc Committee on Consumer Aspects of Photographic Media and Equipment. This Committee strongly agreed that there was a need for consumer oriented specifications to be included with most ANSI PH5 standards. The pilot project to test the value of this type of consumer standards follows:

The following consumer interest provisions should be added to the PH5.1 Standard for Microfilm Readers for 16 mm and 35 mm Film on Reels. Specifications for, as a special section entitled:

CONSUMER NEEDS

1. A reader should be sturdily constructed and capable of withstanding hard usage.
2. Its base should be stable.
3. It should operate on standard 120 volts AC, 60 cycles.
4. The lamp, preferably, should be of common design.
5. The lamp should be readily accessible so that a relatively unskilled person may change it without tools.
6. Replacement lamp should be easily obtained through most electrical supply houses. If not, the name and address of a source of supply should be provided.
7. The lamp should have a reasonably high life expectancy. The rated life expectancy should be stated in the literature accompanying each reader.
8. It would be desirable to have a dimmer control to enable the user to increase or decrease the illumination from the light source on the screen.
9. The magnification factor of the lens should bring the projected image back to the size of, or, preferably, to a larger size than the original. Preferably, also, an entire or a full image should fit onto the screen.
10. Variable magnification is desirable. When this is achieved by changing lenses the changing should be relatively simple yet the misappropriation of the lenses by casual readers should be very difficult.
11. The film loading operation should be...
readily understandable after the first explanation and demonstration.

12. The screen should be, preferably, unbreakable or shatterproof. It should be non-glare and capable of minimizing the effect of artificial or natural light sources in a room.

13. Both horizontal and vertical screen readers may require a hood or other device to lessen the effect of ambient light.

14. The screen should preferably be tilted or capable of being tilted at such an angle that the viewer may see the image easily and comfortably no matter what his height or the type of optical reading aid employed.

15. All controls should be readily accessible to both left and right handed users. The user should be able to use them without standing or changing his position at the reader. All of them should be labeled.

16. A reader should be simple to use and easy to clean, maintain, and repair.

17. Simple instructions and diagrams explaining the operation, loading and unloading, cleaning, and repair should accompany each reader. A loading or threading guide that is permanently affixed to the housing in plain view is desirable.

18. The reader must conform to all UL and other safety requirements. There should be no hazardous electrical current leakage. No external part of the reader should be capable of burning a user. All surfaces, corners, and edges of the reader should be free of burrs and rough spots.

19. An extra light bulb in a storage device preferably attached to the inside of the reader or to its hood as well as a dustproof cover for the reader when not in use should be supplied.

20. A one-year written warranty covering replacement of defective parts and free service for a minimum of ninety days should be provided.

21. Service facilities should be readily available. The location of the nearest of these should be provided.

22. Readers designed for archival and research library use should have: a) provisions for rotating the image on the reader 360°; b) a screen large enough to project an entire 35 mm film image.

I have recommended that such consumer specifications continue to be developed and attached to other ANSI standards in order to inform the manufacturers of the user's requirements.

I would appreciate receiving comments and suggestions from SLA members, particularly with regard to consumer specifications.

LORETTA J. KIERSKY

American National Standards Institute Sectional Committee on Library Work and Documentation, Z-39

There was no autumn meeting of the full Z-39 Sectional Committee on Library Work and Documentation in 1971. The spring meeting is scheduled for May 19, 1972 in Washington, D.C. During the year there were 34 subcommittees in various areas from machine input records to a code for the music industry. The latest subcommittee to be formed is subcommittee 34 for journal article citations. The principal objective of this effort will be to produce a unique identification for journal articles in a coded form for computer transmission. New sectional committee membership includes the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

During the year twelve standards were in print and revisions or new standards in process were: SC/9, Specialized vocabulary of information dissemination; SC/17, Revision of text on standard book numbering to conform to the International Standard for Book Numbering of ISO/TC46; SC/10, Revision of Z39.1-1967 for Periodicals Format and Arrangement; SC/2, Fourth draft of criteria for price indexes of library materials.

LOGAN O. COWGILL

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Sectional Committee on Standardization of Library Supplies and Equipment, Z-85

During this report year two draft performance standards, one for card catalog cabinets, the other for bracket-type metal library shelving, have been reviewed by the respective subcommittees prior to being presented to the full Z-85 Committee for its consideration.

DON T. HO

American Society for Information Science (ASIS)

The charge to this representative was to work with the ASIS representative to SLA in search for appropriate areas in which joint efforts could be worthwhile.

Questionnaire: One of my first activities was to send a questionnaire to all current SLA Chapter presidents, Division chairmen and Section heads regarding the type and number of meetings and/or projects carried on with ASIS members in the past by these groups, as well as a report on the outlook for the current year. The response was good, with over 75% of the SLA groups replying. It was evident that most of the activity involving cooperation with ASIS occurred in those SLA Chapters operating in areas in which local ASIS Chapters were in existence. Many of the replies stated that it was difficult to plan activities with ASIS members because they are too scattered or too few in a particular region. There were 14 Chapters finding themselves in this situation. On the other hand, two SLA Chapters alone accounted for over half the total of 63 joint meetings held prior to this year. One Chapter alone was ex-
pecting to have 6 meetings this year involving ASIS members, thus making it responsible for nearly one third of the total of 21 meetings scheduled for the current year. There was little divisional activity. A list of possible activities of a cooperative nature was prepared and sent by me to these same officers in February.

Joint Membership Directory: Discussions were held with the ASIS Liaison Representative to SLA (Mrs. Margaret Fischer) regarding the desirability and possibility of SLA and ASIS issuing a joint directory of their members. Although there may be several advantages to this plan, apparently the reaction on both sides is at present not favorable to pursuing this idea any further for a variety of reasons, one of which is the difficulty of merging the type of records maintained by ASIS with SLA’s computerized records.

Papers at Annual Conferences: On behalf of SLA, and with the concurrence of those responsible for the planning of the SLA Annual Conference in Pittsburgh in 1973, I sent, late in April, a proposal to Mrs. Margaret Fischer (ASIS Liaison Representative to SLA) to have ASIS select a group of papers, written by its members, to be presented at a special afternoon session at that SLA conference. To date no response has been received from Mrs. Fischer on behalf of ASIS. It is hoped the invitation will be accepted, since it would afford an opportunity to renew a practice, previously done by the two organizations, whereby we learn from each other’s papers and from personal contacts which such papers foster.

Conclusion: Many avenues of cooperation between the two organizations will be explored, and SLA members are urged to send me their suggestions for furthering joint activities with ASIS.

ELLIS MOUNT

Council of National Library Associations

Under the guidance of its Chairman, Robert W. Gibson, CNLA has taken several organizational steps which should help it develop into a more active forum for its constituent associations. Overlapping terms for representatives have been established so that only one-third need be appointed each year. Of course, representatives can be reappointed by their respective associations. The terms of the SLA representatives are: Frank E. McKenna (1971/72-1973/74); Efren W. Gonzalez (1971/72-1972/73).

Last May the Council approved in principle the 1971 SLA recommendation that CNLA divert itself of any operational activities and seek to engender its original purpose as a forum for discussion of mutual problems. The report was referred to the Executive Committee and is being developed into specific recommendations for action. Suggestions regarding a secretariat were also requested of the Executive Committee.

Jerrold Orne, Chairman of ANSI Standards Committee Z-39 (sponsored by CNLA) is in the process of seeking other means of financial support as well as a new Chairman.

Russell Shank, Chairman of the CNLA Joint Committee on Library Education, has recommended a reassessment of the mission of this Committee and the selection of a new Chairman. The Executive Committee will seek a replacement for Dr. Shank before further discussion of the mission statement.

At the suggestion of Morris Cohen (AALL), interest in a Joint Committee on Prison Libraries was polled and six associations (including SLA) were in favor and the Joint Committee was established in May. Its aims are to a) survey collections, services and access; b) formulate standards; and c) recommend implementation of the standards.

During its two meetings, invited speakers briefly CNLA on the United States Book Exchange, the Bowker Annual (for both of which there are CNLA Advisory Committees), the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the status of the Williams and Wilkins suit against the National Library of Medicine and the history and accomplishments of CNLA. There was also a return to the forum concept with time scheduled for discussion of topics of mutual concern. The first two items were the possibility of a joint congress of library associations, and how to get and keep new members. Other topics are scheduled for the next meeting in December.


SLA was one of the prime movers in the creation of CNLA, and it is gratifying to see the stirrings of activity beginning again after a period of relative inactivity. Much credit must go to Mr. Gibson for persisting in his effort to bring new life into CNLA. It is fortunate that he will be serving a second term as Chairman, SLA considers its membership in CNLA a valuable part of its activities.

EFREN W. GONZALETE

Documentation Abstracts, Inc.

In the past year the Board of Directors of Documentation Abstracts, Inc. continued to support and encourage the promotion and wider distribution of Information Science Abstracts, and the attempt was to bring each issue as close as possible to appearance on the published issue imprint date. It is anticipated that by the end
of 1972, the periodical may be very close to appearing exactly on schedule. Financial management is now more efficient than in prior periods. Negotiations with ACM's Special Interest Group on Information Retrieval also continues. With both these groups inducements to their members to subscribe at reduced rates are designed to fulfill their organization's sponsorship requirements.

A number of discussions have been held regarding adaptations and variations in publication practice. Particular attention has been focused upon the possibility of separating the annual index from the December issue in order to ensure a better prospect for publishing the issues on time. This is now actively under consideration.

Promotions during the year have included a brochure distribution and a new brochure is now under development. Information Science Abstracts is being displayed at meetings of the Special Libraries Association, American Libraries Association, Medical Library Association and at the Frankfurt Book Fair. The editor was an invited participant in the symposium conducted under UNESCO auspices on libraries, archives, and documentation journals May 16-18, 1972. A questionnaire has also been sent to subscribers with the December 1971 issue soliciting opinions and suggestions for improvements in the journal.

Since the last report meetings of the Board of Directors have been held as follows: Jun 16, 1971 at the American Chemical Society headquarters in Washington, D.C.; Oct 4, 1971 at Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Dec 13, 1971 at the Chemist's Club, New York; Jan 21, 1972 at the American Chemical Society headquarters, Washington, D.C.; and Apr 24, 1972 at the New York Public Library, New York. It has been proposed that when future meetings of the Board are held at a sponsoring location, where there is interest among the Board in the activities and point of view of the organization, that time be allocated for a presentation by the host organization. The next Board meeting is scheduled for New York City at the Special Libraries Association headquarters, at which time the Executive Director will be invited to make a presentation to the Board about the work and interests of the Association in publication matters.

The Federal Library Committee work efforts were directed toward the development of service related projects and programs.

Federal Library Committee

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Emphasis was placed upon education, development, and related personnel matters. Both the Catholic University of America and the University of Maryland instituted courses designed to build competence in aspects of librarianship pertinent to the Federal environment. Courses were developed in cooperation with FLC work groups. The ADP Management Training Center, U.S. Civil Service Commission, developed a number of projects and programs. The Task Force on Recruitment of the FLC sponsored two regional workshops designed to bring current management and automation concepts and techniques to field librarians. Guidelines for Library Automation, edited by Barbara Markuson, was employed as a text on a trial basis.

FLEC sponsored two regional workshops designed to bring current management and automation concepts and techniques to field librarians. Guidelines for Library Automation, edited by Barbara Markuson, was employed as a text on a trial basis.

FLEC, in cooperation with SLA and ASIS, will develop benchmark job descriptions for library positions as called for by the Job Evaluation and Pay Review Task Force, Civil Service Commission.

The Task Force on Recruitment of the FLC completed the development of a qualifications rating scale for professional librarians applying for positions at the GS-9 level in the Federal Government. The scale is based on a nationwide survey of the relative values assigned by librarians to various factors such as the MLS, categories of experience, and special training. The project was undertaken in response to the suggestion made by the Civil Service Commission, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee.
Other activity included implementation of a Federal Library Statistical Survey, the issuance of *Interface of Technical Libraries with Other Information Systems*, by Alan Rees, and the development of an exhibit program for use at professional societies.

On Apr 7, L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Martin M. Cummings, M.D., Director of the National Library of Medicine, and John Sherrod, Director of the National Agricultural Library announced that the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services will function as a cooperative activity in parallel to the program of the Federal Library Committee. Frank Kurt Cylke, FLC Executive Secretary, will serve also as Chairman of the U.S. National Libraries Task Force. The placement of the Task Force in close association with the Federal Library Committee will extend the benefits of these cooperative programs, both technical and non-technical, to the widest possible library and information science community.

Exploratory meetings are also being held (under the auspices of the Chairman of the FLC's Executive Advisory Committee) on the possibility of establishing a Federal Librarians Association presumably including all federal librarians, library technicians, information scientists and other related personnel. How this organization, if established, would interface and impact with other non-governmental organizations such as SLA is yet to be determined.

Continued observer membership should be maintained by SLA in FLC because of the many dual and overlapping interests. The Executive Secretary, FLC is further in agreement that it is advisable that this SLA observer be a member of the federal librarian community since the familiarity, understanding and insight provided are thereby significantly enhanced.

**Herbert Holzbauser**

**International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA)**

No report submitted.

**Library Binding Institute**

The SLA Representative has had several meetings with Dudley A. Weiss, Executive Director and General Council to the Library Binding Institute, and can report on several LBI activities to the Board, based on his 5 month long appointment.

LBI's interest in library binding extends far beyond the normal binding of books and periodicals to the actual point of composition and printing where proper margins are essential for both binding and rebinding. At present, LBI is in the process of contacting several publishers and advising them of the necessary margin requirements for proper binding.

Selected special librarians received the "1972 Survey on Problems of Book Conservation" from LBI to gather data on the amount of binding currently underway and the binding planned in the future. The purpose of the survey is to gather data to be used in seeking funds from the U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare for the maintenance of library book and periodical collections. In addition, the Institute is in the process of continual evaluation of its standards which are used by "Certified Library Binders."

I suggest that our association with LBI be continued as library binding will be an area of continuing concern to special librarians. Suggestions and queries from SLA members are encouraged.

**James M. Matarazzo**

**Library of Congress Liaison Committee of Librarians**

This Committee has not met in recent memory but we were assured it still exists and were asked to continue our representation. No communications were received from or about it this year.

**Efren W. Gonzalez**

**Music Library Association**

On Feb 5, 1972, the SLA Board of Directors authorized the President to appoint a Special Representative to the Music Library Association. Also approved were a contribution of $50 to MLA to assist in salvage and restoration of its business office destroyed by a fire on Nov 10 and an expression of regrets for the losses suffered in the holocaust.

On February 2, the Music Library Association Board of Directors at the suggestion of the undersigned as a member of MLA agreed to establish formal liaison with SLA. On May 3, SLA was notified by the President of MLA that Richard A. Hazen, a member of SLA, had been appointed to serve as MLA Representative to SLA.

The Music Library Association is a member of the Council of National Library Associations and of the National Music Council. MLA and SLA, although not officially represented back and forth before 1972, have worked together through other organizations and committees for some years. MLA, like SLA, has special representatives appointed to ASIS, CNLA including representation on the Joint Committee on Library Education, the American National Standards Institute—Committee Z-59, the United States Book Exchange, the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, and the Joint Libraries Committee on Copyright.

An international organization like SLA, the Music Library Association was organized in 1931 and at present has approximately 1,650 indi-
vidual and institutional members. Its quarterly journal, Notes, is read by subscribers here and abroad who "are interested in keeping up with music and its literature . . . in books, on records, and in musical notation."

The purposes of the Association are "to promote the establishment, growth, and use of music libraries; to encourage the collection of music and musical literature in libraries; to further studies in musical bibliography; to increase efficiency in music library service and administration."

"All persons or institutions actively engaged in library work, or who have an interest in the stated purposes of the Association, are eligible for membership." MLA has no endowment or subsidy and its operating expenses are covered entirely by membership dues and income from the sale of publications. Dues are set at the amazingly low figures of $15 per year for institutional members, $12 for personal members, and $6.50 for student members. These include a subscription to Notes. Subscriptions are available without membership privileges to institutional subscribers for $15 per year and to personal subscribers for $10. The Association has a number of other regular and irregular publications, including a Newsletter published three times a year.

MLA holds two meetings each year. One is held in mid-winter (Tucson, 1972; Bloomington, Indiana, 1973; Urbana, Illinois, 1974; San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1975) and the other in the summer in conjunction with ALA (Chicago, 1972; Las Vegas, 1978).

MLA has the following chapters: Midwest, New England, Greater New York, New York State, Northern California, Southern California, Pacific Northwest, Southeast, and Washington-Baltimore. The chapters normally hold one or more meetings each year.

In addition to the usual housekeeping committees (Finance, Membership, Nominating, Program, Publications), MLA has the following special committees: Advanced Notation, Automation, Bibliographical Description, Cataloging and Classification, Contemporary American Composers' Libraries Project, Continuing Education, Exchange of Music Materials, Institutes, Microforms, Music Library Administration, Professional Education, Publicity, Record Analytics, Resolutions, Selection and Acquisitions, and Survey of Musical Instrument Collections. The Association has a Placement Service.

MLA has representatives on the following joint committees: American Musicological Society/MLA Committee on RISM, AMS/MLA Translations Center, MARC/MLA Committee, and MLA/National Association of Schools of Music Committee.

At the present time, MLA has four special projects underway: Checklist of Music Library Consultants, Non-LC Cards for Music 1956-1970, Survey of Music Collections, and Directory of Music Collections.

A comparison of the MLA Membership List as of Dec 1, 1970, with the 1970/71 SLA Directory showed that 18 individuals held memberships in both organizations.

The President of MLA suggested in a letter dated Feb 22 that there might be some participation by SLA in the production of a Directory of Music Collections, an MLA project. SLA's Executive Director wrote MLA's President notifying him of this writer's appointment as SLA's Special Representative to MLA and in his letter suggested the possibility that MLA's proposed directory might be published as one title in SLA's Non-Serial Publications Program. This offer has been acknowledged by MLA's President, who stated that when the project gets near to the point of publication, MLA will certainly consider the joint possibilities.

Forrest ALTER

The National Microfilm Association

"Service to the User" was the theme of the NMA 1971/72 year. The Public Relations Committee developed a program that included information updating seminars during the year and a series of meetings in various cities to brief the communications media on industry trends and the applications of microfilm.

There are now 22 NMA Chapters located around the country. Their programs are designed to present new and useful information about microforms, microfilm equipment and systems. The Chapters welcome non-members and have expressed an interest in holding joint meetings with other groups, particularly librarians. The names of Chapter Presidents and Program Chairmen are available from K. L. Wilkins at NMA Headquarters, Silver Spring, Maryland.

The theme of the 1972/73 year is "Education of the User." Great concern was expressed for educating the user by the attendees at the NMA 1972 Mid-Winter meeting. It was agreed that NMA should seek closer working relationships with other professional associations such as the library associations. One suggestion was to establish joint standing committees relating to bibliographic and quality control standards. It was also suggested that the Chapters pursue relationships with library school staffs in order to help them to become more familiar with microforms and related equipment and to present this information in their courses.

An NMA Library Relations Committee has been formed with eleven members under the Chairman Carl M. Spaulding of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. Two areas for Committee activity have already been determined. One is the education of library personnel with regard to microforms and the other is the communication of problems relating to microfilm and microfilm equipment to the NMA Board of Directors. Your Representative is a member of the Committee.

Special Libraries
NMA also plans to develop liaison with the conventional publishing industry. It will be concerned with the quality of micropublishing and states that it will not be satisfied with accepting the limited microprinting techniques which have been offered in many instances. Commercial companies and independent organizations have developed microfilming programs in order to make available a greater number of newspapers, scholarly journals, collections of papers, book collections, architectural drawings, art objects, annual reports, product listings, and other materials. Librarians should be concerned with the long term effects of acquiring, storing and the library service activities related to micropublications, particularly the products of commercial companies. While economy is an important factor, quality, legibility, durability, bibliographic recording, copying, duplicating, filing and distribution are among other considerations that must not be overlooked because of availability.

Several companies are developing small, low cost portable microfilm viewers in anticipation of an increased demand for reading microfiche. Some pilot models were shown and others were discussed during the NMA Convention in New York. The production of viewers will be stepped-up because of present trends toward high activity in the reduction areas of 24X for source documents and 48X for COM (Computer output-microfilm).

The following publications will be informative for orientation in micrographics:

1. Publications available from the National Microfilm Association, Suite 1101, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. *Glossary of Micrographics, MS100-1971.* Price: Memb. $4.00, Non-memb. $4.80. *Readers/Reader-Printers. RS6-1971.* Price: Memb. $6.00, Non-memb. $7.50. This section was reprinted from the "Guide To Microproduction Equipment, 1971" especially for librarians.


**Loretta J. Kiernsky**

**National Translations Center**

One of the effects of the recession was that the level of translations deposits fell during 1971; it is now about 200 items per month (compared with 500 a year ago). The Center has cleared up its backlog of deposited items. The data base of information now amounts to half a million translations available from NTC and other locations. To offset the reduction in translations deposits, the Center has been soliciting translations from known past depositors as well as making new contacts. SLA members can play a vital role if they insure that their employers deposit at NTC.

**Use of the Center.** In 1971 the Center received 7,151 translations for deposit and processed 17,561. Translations requested: 9,608; supplied: 2,271; locations supplied: 1,766 for a total of 4,087 requests filled or 42%.

**Promotion and Publicity.** During part of 1971, the Center used the consulting services of a professional public relations firm. The brochure was redesigned and reprinted. Crerar's Executive Director, William Budington, participated in numerous interviews and articles for the press, radio and television. Articles appeared in *Industry Week,* *Physics Today,* *Industrial Equipment News,* the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Oakland Tribune* among others.

**Publications.** In 1971 the Center began handling the subscriptions and distribution of *Translations Register-Index.* The subscription price was increased from $30 to $50. The number of paid subscriptions was 980 in 1971, but had dropped to 851 by April 1972, under the economic pressures on library subscription lists.

In 1970 the Center proposed that the rights and distribution of *CITE: Consolidated Index of Translations into English* be transferred from SLA to NTC. This is consistent with the National Science Foundation's recovery clause in its grant for the publication of *CITE.* Discussions between NTC, SLA and NSF are under way.

It is expected that a second edition of the *Guide to Scientific and Technical Journals in Translation* will be published by SLA in 1972.

**Self-support and Service Fees.** The Center is under continuing pressure to achieve self-support. Efforts in that direction resulted in an increase in the service fee from $5.00 to $7.50. Center estimates indicate that self-support for TRI begins at 1,000 subscriptions, but that has not been achieved yet.

In a further search for additional income, the Center polled selected users and depositors by questionnaire to determine: 1) whether a referral fee would be acceptable, and 2) interest in a 5 year cumulation of the TRI index: 85% of the respondents would not object to a moderate referral fee; 18.4% said they were not interested in the TRI cumulation; about one third of the respondents stated they would be willing to pay up to $25.00 for it, and another third would go as high as $50.

**PORTENT!** The present NSF grant to NTC provides partial support through September 30, 1972. NTC must become self-supporting within the next year or two and/or secure funds from other sources. It is now about 35% self-supporting.

**Evaluine Neff**

SEPTEMBER 1972
United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Observer

Notifications of briefing sessions at the United Nations continue to be received by the Observer. Those which seem of interest and concern to the Association have been attended by the observer or her Alternate.

The briefing session of Jan 5, 1972, devoted to the work of the 16th session of the Population Commission and the plans for the 1974 World Population Year, and that of Feb 16, 1972 on the International Book Year seemed of particular interest to the Association and its members. Special reports on these two sessions were prepared and copies were sent to the Association as well as to Mr. Exley, Chief NGO Section, External Relations Division, OPI of the U.N., to demonstrate the continuing interest of the Association in the Work of the Organization.

The Annual OPI-NGO Conference on The U.N.—The New Phase will take place May 31–Jun 1, 1972 and will be attended by the Observer and her Alternate.

I agree with my predecessor's recommendation that we reaffirm our support of the United Nations by continuing the appointment of a Non-Governmental Organizations Observer.

Dr. Alice E. Plowitz

United States Book Exchange

Activities at the USBE in 1971/72 were directed toward new ways in which to meet their expanding responsibilities. The staff, Board of Directors, committees, and member libraries have been working in several specific areas to bring about developments through which they hope to meet some of their needs, while continuing their own traditional self-supporting distribution program. A year's grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. for 1971/72 has helped to maintain the present operation and to give some margin for purchasing new directions.

An essential development that has taken place within USBE in the past year was the reorganization of its superstructure. This effort was promoted so that USBE could make its operational policies more sensitive to library needs by bringing all member libraries and State library associations into corporation membership. The new Corporation arrangement allows all 1,500 member libraries a chance to vote for the Board and to participate in policy-making. The reorganization has also brought about other departures such as a far ranging membership in the Board of Directors and annual meetings to be held in conjunction with large library meetings.

Expansion beyond the traditional distribution plans is also taking place. In planning and in practice the USBE is working to widen its scope and services as far as practicable to give libraries the largest possible advantage from USBE stocks, potential stocks, and expertise.

USBE earnings exceeded expenses in 1971. Distribution, however, is still low numerically because of library budget problems. The fee structure has been revised to put the proper burden of costs on the supplying of missing issues, a process which has developed as USBE's present leading service to domestic libraries.

A look at the future sees advancements being made through the results of new publicity, new financing possibilities, new Board activities, follow-up on Reichman's report and possible cooperative work with the National Commission.

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