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Nonprofessionals and Cataloging: A Survey of Five Libraries

Joseph A. Rosenthal, Chief
Preparation Services, The New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.

Nonprofessionals are performing effectively in cataloging and related operations in five university libraries surveyed by means of a questionnaire and site interviews. Specific tasks assigned to nonprofessionals are described. Work organization, training and recruitment practices, and job conditions are important factors in the success of these programs. Comparative personnel practices and job-related benefits for professionals and nonprofessionals are outlined. Administrators in these libraries plan to extend the use of nonprofessionals in cataloging.

For well over half a century, the library community has received advice from both insiders and outsiders to the effect that libraries should allocate work assignments on a rational basis. A central tenet of this advice rests on the assumption that there is a definable difference between professional and nonprofessional tasks, and states that those employees categorized as professionals should not be engaged to any appreciable extent in performing nonprofessional or clerical jobs.

Concurrently, and increasingly since World War II, librarians have commiserated among themselves—verbally and in print—about shortages of competent staff within the profession, reaching what amounted to a ritualistic “Manpower Be-In” at the San Francisco ALA Conference in 1967. These plaints give the impression that practically all areas of librarianship could well do with additions to the ranks. Judging from the measurement of decibel level, however, the suffering is particularly intense in the field of organizing materials for use, i.e., cataloging.

The present report attempts neither to denigrate the pleas for distinction between professional and nonprofessional work, nor to deny the cries of alarm at the shortage of catalogers. Both assertions are taken as generally well-founded, the first on the ground that it conforms to widely accepted principles of personnel administration, the second partially justified on the analogous connection between smoke and fire and substantially supported by this writer’s own experience in attempting to maintain a sizeable staff of catalogers. This study documents the efforts of five university libraries to put into effect a rational work classification scheme for cataloging and related activities and at the same time to solve or alleviate their difficulties in attracting professionally qualified catalogers during a time when these operations were rapidly expanding.

In mid-1967, the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee (CPRC)
of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association requested this writer to undertake a survey of the use of nonprofessionals in cataloging. Some groundwork had already been done, and certain parameters were defined. In 1964, Rexford Beckham had obtained data on forty-two university libraries concerning their use of clerks for cataloging with Library of Congress copy. The statistics gathered showed the number of clerks used at each institution, the number of titles cataloged annually by clerks, a general evaluation of performance (satisfactory or not), the length of time this policy had been in effect, and the number of volumes in the cataloging backlog. Acting on the basis of Beckham's report, the CPRC secured advance pledges of cooperation from four libraries—Chicago, Cornell, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Yale—to supply further information on the subject. Shortly thereafter, a fifth library, that of the University of Utah, requested to be included in the study, and was added to the list of cooperating institutions. The Committee envisioned a detailed questionnaire related to the ways in which nonprofessionals are utilized in cataloging operations and their treatment in comparison with professionals regarding matters of salary, job-related benefits, recruitment, review, and promotion, followed by on-the-spot interviews with one or more supervisors of cataloging activities.

In practice, the above study design proved to be a workable plan. The questionnaire evolved during the fall and winter of 1967, with the advice and consultation of the Committee. Technical service directors in the participating libraries received the questionnaires in mid-February of 1968, and were asked to return the completed forms within a month. The interviews occurred in late March and April of the same year, and generally filled most or all of a working day.

The Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of nineteen pages and covered the following areas (not designated as categories or groups of questions in the form itself):

1. Verification of the fact that a distinction was made in the library between professionals and nonprofessionals, and identification of the basis for the distinction.

2. Identification of the specific types of cataloging activities to which nonprofessionals were assigned, the specific level(s) of nonprofessionals assigned to each activity, and the number of nonprofessionals (full-time equivalents) assigned to each activity. The activities included various types of searching, adding volumes to book sets and serials, cataloging monographs and serials with and without Library of Congress copy, classification and assignment of book numbers, error correction of various types, filing and catalog maintenance, preparing bibliographic data for machine input, and revision, supervision, and training of each specific duty described. Twenty-six separate activities were defined, with revision, supervision, and training appropriate as a corollary task for twenty-four
of these. The possibilities of separate cataloging or related assignments for special materials—rare books and non-book items—were also presented.

3. Listing of the nonprofessional personnel classification levels in the library, the range of salary rates for each level, and the number of cataloging personnel assigned at each nonprofessional level. Specification of the requirements in terms of education, experience, etc., as well as the length of on-the-job training and any formal training (in or out of the library) required for each level.

4. Characteristics of the nonprofessionals actually employed: (1) whether or not recruited from within the library; (2) average length of employment at present classification level; (3) marital status; (4) age, i.e., over or under 30; (5) a count of nonprofessionals presently enrolled in library or other university course programs; (6) the number of student and faculty wives in the group. Information on each of these characteristics was obtained for each nonprofessional classification level, and in certain cases comparable information was requested for the professional staff.

5. Differences and similarities concerning job conditions and related benefits for professionals and nonprofessionals. Information requested here pertained to review of job performance, length of work week, frequency of payment, vacation and sick leave allowances, eligibility for leaves without pay and sabbaticals, reasons for termination, retirement and health insurance programs, and other prerogatives.

6. Statistics of cataloging production for the past three years: monograph and serial titles cataloged, volumes added, and catalog cards filed.

7. Two evaluative questions, the first asking the responders to rate as excellent, good, fair, or unsatisfactory, the degree of satisfaction achieved with each classification level of nonprofessionals; the second an open-ended question asking for any contemplated or desired changes in assignments and duties, or in number of nonprofessionals on the cataloging staff.

The Interviews

The interviews at the five universities took place within a three-week period, beginning March 27 and ending April 17, 1968. No set pattern was superimposed on the interviews, although certain common elements of information were sought and all visits contained several common features. In all cases, the librarian responsible for technical services was the focus of the interview. At two libraries, discussion took place almost solely between this librarian and the interviewer; at the others, unit heads and members of the cataloging staff as well were queried on particular points. Each visit included an on-site tour of the cataloging operation, usually with excursions relating this activity to acquisition, physical book preparation, and the catalog organization and public service of the library in general. A close scrutiny of the completed questionnaire preceded each visit.

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The interviews and site surveys attempted to meet the following objectives:

1. Clarification of imprecise or incomplete data submitted in the questionnaire.
2. Provision of data on certain points not covered by the questionnaire and realized to be of possible significance.
3. Securing an understanding and “feel” of the cataloging operation and routines, including the nature and complexity of the cataloging tasks in general and specifically of those assigned to nonprofessionals.
4. A more extensive insight than that obtainable in the questionnaire concerning the supervisory staff’s appraisal of the use of nonprofessionals, and opportunity for the technical services supervisors to comment on the possible application of such personnel assignments to other libraries.
5. An opportunity for the participating libraries to bring to light pertinent features of their programs of utilizing nonprofessionals in cataloging which had not been elicited by the questionnaire, and to suggest modifications or additions to the study underway.

Work Assignments

This study was launched on the postulate that nonprofessionals not only are of theoretical value in cataloging operations but are contributing effectively to the organization of library materials for use in concrete situations. Specific, detailed knowledge of these contributions may be of some assistance to other libraries which have not yet considered or implemented such organization of personnel, even though the character, size, and complexity of such libraries may differ considerably from those studied here.

It should be stated without qualification that the above postulate was borne out in fact. At all of the five libraries, the use of nonprofessionals is a well-established fact of life. There is no doubt on the part of the library administration as to the wisdom of initiating or continuing this policy; in fact, at most of the institutions there was a clear feeling that the use of nonprofessionals should be expanded in the cataloging area.

The following list constitutes those cataloging and related activities which are performed, at least in large part, by nonprofessionals in all or most of the five selected libraries:

1. Pre-cataloging searching, i.e., searching items received against established catalogs or other files in order to report on (a) duplicates, (b) variant editions, and (c) forms of personal and corporate names used as main and added entries.
2. Preparing appropriate catalog records for incoming material related closely to works already in the collections: (a) added copies, (b) additional volumes or issues of serials and book sets, and (c) variant editions. In some cases, the newly acquired item may involve subject or authority changes requiring work by a professional.

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3. Preparing, in whole or in part, catalog records for incoming items found to have Library of Congress cataloging data available (through either LC proof or final copy in card files or the National Union Catalog in book form). Generally speaking, the percentage of cataloging with LC data done by nonprofessionals as opposed to professionals varies inversely according to the percentage of change made in LC data as determined by local policy.

4. Establishing, in the local library's files, authority records for both names and subjects (or subject subdivisions) which are new to the local files but which have been used by LC or which are authorized by LC's Subject Headings. In most of the libraries, professional help is also associated with this type of activity.

5. Correcting discrepancies or errors in cataloging. Obviously, errors may call for corrective action of either a simple or complex character, but in many cases they are resolved by nonprofessionals engaged in a type of activity related to the locus of the error.

6. Filing. Alphabetizing and filing catalog cards is a problem area for most large libraries and many small ones. For many years (and the practice still occurs at some institutions), filing tended to be considered a professional job, partly because of the complexity of filing rules and partly because this step represented delivery of one portion of the library's output to the consumer. That is, errors in filing could (and can) mean effective loss of access to information concerning items in the collection for the users, while errors in choice of entry, descriptive cataloging, classification, or assignment of subject headings might be considered less critical. Two reasons, in addition to this traditional concept of filing as an operation which should be assigned to professionals because of the responsibility involved, operate today to reinforce the pattern:

(a) Larger volumes of accessions and cataloging result in greater output of cards; libraries are unable to train and retain enough skilled nonprofessional filers to cope with the workload; and

(b) Filing is considered an effective training device for junior professional staff. It accustoms beginning catalogers to the structure of the library's card files, and, some administrators feel, gives them valuable contact with the end product of their principal work assignment and with public service units and the users.

In contrast to the above lines of reasoning, all of the five libraries in the study use nonprofessionals extensively, if not exclusively, in the filing operation, and would like to see this task become divorced from the work of professional catalogers. In only one site is filing performed by a separate unit whose main function this is (together with alphabetizing), and even here the assignment does not extend to departmental libraries. An incidental effect of the diversity in assigning filing workloads is to make it virtually impossible to measure total filing costs within the library and, one suspects, sustains the impression of filing as a far less costly operation than it really is.

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Nonprofessionals have been assigned to tasks such as those just outlined for many years in a number of libraries. What is less prevalent is the extension of nonprofessional duties into the area of original cataloging. Although it would be misleading to say that professionals are utilized to only a minor extent or only in supervising and revising capacities, nonprofessionals in each of the libraries visited are called on to perform some basic cataloging functions.

A case in point is the establishment, at the local library, of names or subject headings new to the catalogs. When appropriate, and if the form is already found in use at or authorized by LC, the entry and the reference structure may be established in the local authority file by nonprofessionals. To a greater or lesser degree, original cataloging (especially descriptive work) of monographs is assigned to nonprofessionals. The items may be pre-selected according to various categories, such as fiction, special subject interest, language, or anticipated ease of cataloging. Nonprofessionals classify in only one of the five libraries, but the assignment of book numbers is a nonprofessional task in all.

Depending on the complexity involved or expertise required, nonprofessionals are extensively involved in additions to and revisions of cataloging work already performed. This includes correcting errors or discrepancies of all kinds (once they are discovered!) as well as the recording of copies or volumes added to an existing catalog record.

The one major aspect wherein nonprofessionals figure least is that of original cataloging of serials. In all the libraries this is considered fundamentally the domain of professionals. Yet at least one circumscribes the work of the formally trained catalogers to only those elements of serials requiring extensive judgment and interpretation of bibliographic principles: entry decisions (when not already apparent from the material established in the catalogs), recording of title, classification, and subject headings, plus complexities of numbering, subseries, and the like. Essentially, however, the remaining work of recording the issues in hand, providing for tabulation of issues to be received in the future, indicating binding instructions, and most of the many other intricate but ordinarily routine features of serial cataloging are passed on to nonprofessionals. Naturally enough, those working with serials are usually in a high nonprofessional classification and have relatively long experience in the library situation.

Personnel Classification, Job Requirements, and Salaries

Implicit in the above discussion of work assignments is the concept of a personnel classification scheme, and, as might be expected, the concept is operative and well-defined at the libraries studied. This symbol (\#) indicates throughout this report that the practice described is followed by most, but not all, of the five libraries studied; or that it is followed to a limited extent only by some of the libraries.

At one institution, the classification scheme is more rigorously defined for nonprofessionals than for professionals; at the four others, job classification extends to all library employees and includes reference and other services as well as cataloging.
extensive use of nonprofessionals is associated with a sophisticated approach to personnel management in general. Although the libraries exhibit considerable variation in their policies and practices, the impression is clear that they have carefully considered a wide range of problems in this area and have adopted courses which tend to insure rational and non-arbitrary treatment of staff members (#).

The nonprofessional positions which perform the duties described in the previous section have been assigned to a range of either four or five classes or grades which include other, non-cataloging positions within the libraries. These classes are distinguished by the following characteristics: (1) for each, there is a minimum and maximum salary level, usually with step increments based on successful performance and/or length of service within the grade; (2) for each class a set of minimal requirements exists, which is usually a combination of factors pertaining to education, previous experience, and special skills; and (3) positions within each class are marked by a generally common level of complexity, which is in some cases related to responsibility for supervising other staff members.

As might be expected, those cataloging-related positions most frequently involving exercise of independent judgment and calling for highly developed language or subject knowledge fall in the higher classes: work in serial cataloging; original cataloging of monographs; supervision of other cataloging nonprofessionals. Simple filing (in numerical sequence), recording of added volumes and copies, and comparison of items received with supplied (LC) data with little opportunity for discretionary change are classed in the lower position grades. Because the assignment of regular (alphabetical) filing varies from library to library, those who participate in this task may be classed at almost any of the levels in the personnel scheme.

Educational requirements begin with high school graduation and extend to completion of a college degree with some library school work. In the lower grades, little or no related experience is required, but previous work within a library, and sometimes in technical service operations, is called for at the top levels. In these latter, also, proficiency in one or more foreign languages is often necessary. Typing skill is often a requirement, but usually for a specific position rather than for an entire class of jobs. At most of the libraries, newly appointed employees assigned to the cataloging operation take a standardized clerical aptitude test at the time of initial interview.

Generalizations about salaries in the five libraries studied are difficult to make, partly because the libraries themselves are located in widely scattered sites throughout the country, and subject to varying determinants affecting pay scales, such as size of urban area and prevailing competitive pay scales within that area. In several of the libraries, pay rates for the lower level or levels of cataloging-related positions are set on an hourly basis, a fact which is probably connected to the practice of hiring part-time (student) help to fill the positions. In almost all cases, the max-

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imum rate for the highest nonprofessional grade overlaps the minimum professional salary. Based on the size of the sample and the data gathered, it is impossible to make any valid correlations between either absolute or adjusted salary rates and the degree of success (however measured) in using nonprofessionals in cataloging operations.

Recruitment, Background, Training, and Turnover

Appointees to the higher level positions under discussion generally have had previous experience in the library, or in another library, and, to some extent, this constitutes part of their training when promoted. Even so, the period of training is significantly longer for those positions more directly related to the core of cataloging than for tangential work such as filing, searching, and the like. The range of the training period for nonprofessionals doing actual cataloging runs from three months to a year; for searchers and staff working with added volumes and copies, the time spent in learning the job varies from two to six months; while for filers the training period generally runs from one to four months.

Certain data collected in the course of the study related to characteristics of the incumbents in these nonprofessional positions such as age, marital status, sex, and connection with the academic institution (directly as a student, or by marriage to a student or faculty member). For the five libraries together, these statistics reveal little except the fact that extremely few cataloging nonprofessionals are men (of a total of 148 employees, only seven were male; in two libraries there were no men in the positions surveyed). However, when the statistics are analyzed by specific institution and related to certain other findings, they become somewhat more meaningful.

In institution A, for example, twenty-two out of twenty-seven nonprofessionals were either students themselves or wives of students. The average length of time employed at the particular job assignment was relatively short (indicating high turnover), except for the three employees at the highest grade, only one of whom was a student. The two others were females over thirty years old.

Institution B draws a high proportion (over half) of its nonprofessional cataloging assistants from the ranks of student wives. These staff members tend to be assigned at relatively high (but not the highest) classification levels, and in these levels the average length of time in the assignment is significantly less than for either the grade just above or just below. To summarize the conclusion of the technical services director, student wives constitute a good labor market for this type of work; they learn fast and work well; but they cannot be expected to remain when their husbands complete the degree requirements.

At institutions C and D, the pattern is fairly similar. A lower percentage of nonprofessionals comes from students or student wives, and of this group, most are employed at the lowest classification level. For the other levels, the turnover rate is lower, or, conversely, the length of time spent in the present job assignment is relatively long, and for
certain grades approaches the incumbency period for professionals. There is little or no apparent correlation between turnover rate and marital status per se or age.

In all but one of the libraries, the turnover rate for nonprofessionals is significantly higher than that for professionals. Generally, the length of time spent by the average professional at the library is about twice that of the average nonprofessional. This fact is not surprising, in view of educational, status, and salary differentials between the two groups. The exception to the rule is noteworthy, however; it is partially explained by the relatively low length of incumbency for professionals (attributable to several causes). In addition, the comparatively low turnover of nonprofessionals in this particular library seems to be linked to their recruitment from the ranks of married females (over 94 percent) in an area which may be subject to a low degree of job mobility for the husbands, and where pleasant working conditions in a prestigious academic environment lead to a sense of job satisfaction.

Working Conditions and Job-Related Benefits: Professionals and Nonprofessionals

Questions in the survey concerning working conditions and job-related benefits centered on comparative treatment of professionals and nonprofessionals. In respect to the following list of factors, similar policies (at any particular library) prevail for both groups:

- Type and frequency of performance evaluation (#)
- Length of work week (#)
- Frequency of pay period
- Possibility of being granted leave without pay
- Procedure for consideration of grievances
- Causes for termination
- Sick leave allowances
- Health insurance plans
- Announcement of available positions to staff members
- Availability of tuition privileges for children of staff members (#)

In regard to two other factors, some differentiation in policy between professionals and nonprofessionals is usually or frequently made:

- Sabbatical leave (if granted at all)
- Length of vacation

For the following factors, some libraries apply the same policies to both groups, while others differentiate:

- Retirement plans (although all libraries had retirement plans for both groups)
- Dining and parking privileges
- Encouragement to attend professional or associational meetings

In addition, all of the libraries encourage nonprofessionals, when qualified for admission, to attend library school, in most cases with financial aid or defrayment of tuition.
Conclusion

As noted previously, all of the libraries expressed interest, both in replies to the questionnaire and in the interviews, in extending their programs utilizing nonprofessionals in cataloging. Three of the libraries rated the degree of success for this program as “excellent” at all classification levels, and the remaining two applied the same rating to those in the highest grade—the nonprofessionals exercising the greatest degree of discretion and independence in creating bibliographical records. Despite the difficulties and doubts expressed in the paragraphs below, all of the libraries were seeking to expand the number of nonprofessionals engaged in cataloging, and in some cases plan to fill vacant professional positions at the higher nonprofessional levels.

Just as with professional catalogers, recruitment of good nonprofessionals is difficult, especially in filling the topmost grades. Furthermore, the extensive, and expensive, on-the-job training required is apt to be considered a dubious investment under conditions of high turnover. Situations in which nonprofessionals approach the longevity of professionals in a cataloging-related work assignment, even in these days of extensive professional job mobility, are rare indeed. The experience of at least some of these libraries may indicate that recruitment from the most convenient, attractive, and available labor pool—student wives—is less desirable than it may appear at first glance.

Another question raised by at least one supervisor relates to the basic difference, by definition, between the two groups of employees. Can a library which seeks to maintain high standards of bibliographical control reach the point where its nonprofessional cataloging staff can be relied upon to do independent work without extensive professional revision? The broad terms of this question do not permit a pat answer, and must be related to specific contexts of training, work organization, job definitions, quality of supervision, and the like. Nevertheless, an expressed goal of these libraries seems to be to extend the scope of nonprofessional duties to cover increased latitude in making independent judgments and decisions in bibliographical matters, and there is legitimate reason to ask whether the nonprofessional has enough general background and specific knowledge of the functions of libraries and catalogs to be responsible for a product which affects directly the ultimate user of the library.

Those supervisors interviewed at the five libraries voiced considerable interest in the development of a training program for nonprofessionals or library technicians, and this interest is reflected in the growing body of professional literature on the subject. The present report cannot set forth a set of guidelines for establishing such training programs; nor is it within the scope of this paper to evaluate those already underway. It may be pertinent, however, to suggest some of the questions which must be faced in contemplating this type of training.

Should training for nonprofessionals be geared to technical services alone, or include other library functions as well?
Since organization, policies, and practices, especially in cataloging, differ widely among various libraries, and since much of what standardization there is lies in the application and interpretation of cataloging “rules”—still largely a professional task—what is the common core of knowledge which would benefit a prospective nonprofessional library employee, regardless of the library for which he would be working?

Should a training program for nonprofessionals be part of a traditional academic course of study or outside it?

What practical advantages for those who complete such a program would ensue? Would completion of this type of training qualify those who enrolled for immediate placement in high-level nonprofessional classifications, or would it still be necessary for them to serve an apprenticeship at the beginning nonprofessional grades?

Would this type of training be oriented toward those who are not expected to embark on further study, either toward a professional library degree or in other disciplines? If this were the case, would the caliber of students attracted to such courses be of the quality desired?

The emergence of formal instructional programs for nonprofessional library employees may well exercise a beneficial influence in lessening the on-the-job training necessary in any particular library. Whether or not these programs multiply and succeed, the trend of increased use of nonprofessionals in cataloging is not likely to diminish. Sound personnel and management practice, economy, and insufficient supply of professional catalogers are powerful factors in this trend. Although it may not be easy to distinguish clearly between cause and effect, two more phenomena can be cited as actual or potential stimulants to this trend:

1. The long-range tendency on the part of local libraries to use, with less and less change, cataloging data from the Library of Congress.

2. The vast increase in cataloging coverage, by the Library of Congress, of world bibliographical output, and the encouraging outlook for prompt availability of this cataloging data.

The five university libraries surveyed in the present study, as Beckham showed, did not originate the use of nonprofessionals in cataloging, nor are they the only exponents of the trend toward extension of this practice. The development of an in-service training program for catalogers at the Library of Congress in response to the demands of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging constitutes an interesting and significant solution, although one which is not practical for every library situation, to the problems stated at the beginning of this paper. A number of other large research and public libraries have utilized nonprofessionals for a number of years in ways often corresponding to those outlined in this report, with local variations. These developments, supported by the illustrations from the present survey, should encourage other libraries to review their organization of cataloging activities and personnel as one approach to improved bibliographic control.
THE resources and TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION of ALA

Norman D. Stevens
Associate University Librarian
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

AS A FORMER CHAIRMAN (1966-1969) of the Resources Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division, I have been concerned for some time about the way in which a number of vital aspects of the broad question of resources are ignored by RTSD. Only a small part of this feeling is attributable to the casual manner in which the Resources Committee, whose broad responsibility is "to study the present resources of American libraries," has been treated by RTSD. That treatment is perhaps understandable in light of the fact that the American Library Association's Board of Resources was attached to what might otherwise have been a Technical Services Division in the reorganization of 1957; and in view of the continuing conflict between an essentially Association-of-Research-Libraries-dominated Resources Committee and the RTSD Board of Directors that existed, and still exists to an extent, for a number of years. That the nature and extent of RTSD's interest in resources is misplaced can be seen, in part, by examining the simplified organization chart of RTSD (Figure 1). The Resources Committee, which in many ways should be analogous to a section, is relegated to a minor and unique role in the organizational structure as an independent committee. Each Section Chairman is a member of the RTSD Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Resources Committee is not; each of the sections has an assistant editor for LRTS, the Resources Committee does not. Only in being invited to meet regularly with the Planning Committee is the Resources Committee treated as an equal.

Consequently, despite protestations to the contrary, it often seems to a chairman of the Resources Committee that RTSD is composed, in large measure, of technicians concerned more with how to buy material cheaply and catalog it quickly than with the value and usefulness of material. RTSD does not take seriously enough its responsibilities for the "develop-

Figure 1
Simplified Organization Chart of RTSD, 1968-1969

Sections

1. Section Chairmen are members of Board of Directors, and each section has an Assistant Editor for LRTS.
ment and coordination of the country's library resources."2 Despite Verner Clapp's eloquent pleading in 1959—"Let me ask then, are these terms of reference mere pious expressions, drafted in generalized terms only to assure that no other division of the American Library Association shall have any constitutional prerogative with respect to resources; or do we genuinely intend to do something about them?"3—these terms of reference have often been "mere pious expressions." This is especially true in regard to the responsibility for the development of resources. What work has been done shows more concern with the coordination of existing resources. The weaknesses that currently exist in the development of American library resources will continue to exist until an effort is made by RTSD, or some other group, to take that question seriously. Despite the development of a proposed Conference on Interlibrary Cooperation through Network Communication by the RTSD Board of Directors in conjunction with RSD and ISAD, the main goal is not being achieved because too little attention is being paid to the question of what material is being collected and why.

One of the major causes of this problem is the fantastic increase in the amounts of money available for expenditure on library materials. In 1946/47, for example, 147 academic libraries reported a total expenditure of just under $5,000,000 for books, periodicals, and binding; by 1959/60, 1,951 academic libraries were reporting a total expenditure of just over $40,000,000 in those categories; and the estimate for 1966 was that 2,207 academic libraries would spend a total of $111,000,000.4 This has resulted in a more casual attitude toward the expenditure of funds by most librarians, in an intense competition for the limited material available especially in the antiquarian market, and in a greedy demand for the library dollar by merchandisers who previously saw little profit to be made from libraries. These factors, coupled with a shortage of competent resources oriented staff, have brought about a mechanistic approach to the question of resources, and have also contributed to an increasing lack of real interest in coordinated resources development by many libraries.

The expenditure of funds for resources at all levels is extremely wasteful. One need only look at the multitude of reprint and microtext programs that have been developed and which find a ready market. The

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2 *ALA Bulletin*, 62:1232 (1968). The full statement of RTSD's responsibilities reads: "The Resources and Technical Services Division is responsible for the following activities: acquisition, identification, cataloging, classification, and preservation of library materials; the development and coordination of the country's library resources; and those areas of selection and evaluation involved in the acquisition of library materials and pertinent to the development of library resources. . . ."


only complaints are that the quality of the physical product is bad, or that the price is high; few librarians seem concerned that much of the material is of a relatively low intellectual quality, or that a few copies in the country for historical record purposes—if indeed they are needed—might suffice. Why should almost every academic library aspire to having the material in STC available locally on microfilm? Even more incredible, though, are the package deals that are being expressly manufactured for consumption by school libraries—Instructional Materials Centers—with their new-found wealth, lack of trained personnel, peculiar boards of education, and susceptibility to the good old-fashioned American hard sell of a product tailor-made to solve their major problem—how to spend the money quickly and with as little exercise of professional judgment as possible. How many librarians treat the acquisition of a $5.00 American trade publication as anything but a routine matter? How many librarians are not attempting to find methods of spending relatively large amounts of money quickly and with a minimum of effort?

This has led to the development of some highly questionable schemes for building of library resources which are now widely used by many libraries. The purchase of reprint or microtext package deals is only one example. The increasing use of Library of Congress proof sheets or depository cards as the main tool for selection purposes by many libraries ought to be examined carefully. The use of blanket or standing orders is undoubtedly justified but is often overdone. Finally the more widespread recent development of bulk programs whereby all books published in certain areas are delivered automatically, ostensibly with rights of return, represents perhaps the ultimate abandonment of local control over the development of a library’s collections.

Libraries using these techniques are devoting a substantial proportion of their book budgets to the purchase of readily available material and are all, in essence, purchasing essentially the same things thus becoming a kind of partial Library of Congress. This spends the money and gets the books that are easy to handle because the Library of Congress has already cataloged them, but it contributes little in the way of real strength to the overall library resources of the nation. It ought to be a cause of major concern when the “research” libraries pride themselves on the increasing percentage of material they acquire which is cataloged by the Library of Congress and when they talk blithely of a goal of 90-95 percent coverage. An illustration of the extent of this problem is the recent study of collection overlap which stated that, “The results revealed a high degree of commonality in the 6 collections, showing, for example, that a random title from one library had a 40 percent chance of being present in another randomly selected library. When current imprint samples were tested, the figure rose of 47 percent.”


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when considering such problems as reclassification, but the figures indicate a level of commonality that raises doubts about the effectiveness of American libraries in developing collections that add much to the total resources potential of the country. The development of unique collections and materials not owned by the Library of Congress or other research libraries which would help to give a library some distinction and which would contribute to the overall national library resources would seem to be more vital. What good is it to complain about the mass of material being published, and about how it cannot be controlled, if the "research" libraries persist in their efforts to spend most of their resources in the purchase of the same small percentage of the total mass of material available?

There is a stifling uniformity about the resources development currently taking place in American libraries as a result of this mechanistic approach to collection building. The development of the same long files of little-used periodicals, whether in original or microtext; the purchase of extensive package deals of microtext or reprint materials; the expenditure of a large proportion of an institution's book budget for current material selected by commercial establishments in a routine way; the selection of material based on the availability of Library of Congress cataloging copy; and other similar nonselective selection techniques are resulting in an uncoordinated yet common development of library resources. This is fundamentally unsound at a time when libraries are increasingly in a position to make their materials readily available to one another. Before more extensive sums of money are spent to develop complicated networks for coordinating and communicating the exchange of information, American libraries should pause to consider carefully whether or not they have enough unique material in each of the libraries to justify this expenditure. What good will such systems be if we are merely providing for the exchange of a wide base of commonly held material?

These, and other similar developments, lead me to believe that American libraries today may, in many ways, despite increased financial resources and technical ability, be far less efficient in building strong library resources than they were fifty or seventy-five years ago. Perhaps the golden age of building library resources in America came in a period when for reasons of financial shortcomings, a more careful attitude prevailed and material was purchased because it was worthwhile and needed and not simply because it was available. Perhaps that golden age is now vanished and we have entered into a more decadent era which some librarians mistake for the millennium.

6 Or as Thoreau put it: "Our inventions are want to be pretty toys, which distract our attention from serious things. They are but improved means to an unimproved end, an end which it was already but too easy to arrive at. . . . We are in great haste to construct a magnetic telegraph from Maine to Texas; but Maine and Texas, it may be, have nothing important to communicate."
Under its general charge to assume responsibility for "the development and coordination of the country's library resources" RTSD ought to be now making a serious and concentrated effort to find ways of assuring that American libraries, as a whole, are making the wisest expenditure of their funds for resources, and to be developing programs whereby a substantial proportion of those funds would be devoted to the acquisition of unique materials by American libraries which are worth sharing with one another through networks. As one part of this effort, RTSD ought to carefully examine the current position and function of the Resources Committee to see if it ought not to be given a more prominent and active role in the work of RTSD.
Some Administrative Aspects of Blanket Ordering

IAN W. THOM
Queens College Library
Flushing, New York

Unless the consequences of the blanket ordering of monographs on clerical acquisitions routines are anticipated and planned for, this method of procurement may increase the workload. If prompt interim control is desired, searching and typing are necessary, and it is less time-consuming to perform such operations from order recommendation slips than from books. The clerical aspects of fiscal control tend to be more complicated than with regularly ordered books, and handling returns consumes time. The increasing scope and promptness of LC cataloging suggest that libraries could sacrifice some measure of interim control, to that extent simplifying the processing of blanket order monographs.

THE LAST DECADE HAS SEEN a sharp increase in the blanket ordering of monographs, particularly on the part of university libraries. There seem to be two basic kinds of arrangements: non-selective and vendor-selective. Under the first type the library says to the vendor, usually a publisher: “Send us everything you publish except for material in fields X and Y in which we have no interest.” Under the second type the charge to the vendor, usually a jobber, might be: “Send us every trade monograph published in Sweden in the fields of our interest which you think we should have.” For the latter type of arrangement, the subjects to be included and excluded are usually specified in appropriate detail and some attempt is made to define the level of collecting. Under both types there is typically an escape clause which permits the library to return books it does not want.

Blanket ordering serves the purposes both of selection and of procurement. This article does not purport to discuss its merits as a selection device but rather to explore its consequences as a method of procurement. The remarks which follow, therefore, deal with the logistical, not with the intellectual implications of blanket ordering.

For blanket ordering does have consequences on the clerical routines of the acquisitions department, consequences which must be anticipated and carefully prepared for, if a library’s blanket order program is to work smoothly. These consequences if overlooked become noticeable (and painful) in direct ratio, of course, to the percentage of incoming monographs acquired on blanket order. This method of procurement, other
things being equal, does not result in "less work" for the acquisitions people. On balance, the acquisitions department will require more man-hours to process a given number of titles received on blanket order than it would if these same titles were ordered conventionally. In this article, the term "acquisitions" describes people or operations that have to do with the procurement, not the selection of materials. "Conventional" ordering means the title by title ordering of materials already selected.

**Less Work**

There are three operations necessitated by conventional ordering which are eliminated under blanket ordering, and to this extent the latter does indeed mean "less work" for the acquisitions department.

First, ordered books require the mailing out of orders. The daily batch of typed order forms have to be sorted according to vendor and then stuffed into envelopes. The latter, however, are frequently pre-addressed by addressograph or other means.

Second, when an ordered book is received, some check must be made to insure that the dealer sent the item asked for. This is done by comparing the book with a copy of the multiple order form which the dealer has returned with the book.

Third, some slip in some file must be found and then marked (or at least removed to another file) to show receipt. This is the minimum; sometimes there are several slips in several files to be handled.

While it eliminates some operations, however, blanket ordering creates others.

**Interim Control**

Most, if not all, libraries insist that a monograph destined for cataloging be under some minimum control between the time of its receipt and the appearance of a permanent record in the catalog.

This control commonly takes the form of a slip or card in a process file or in the public catalog itself. Under conventional ordering this card or slip is usually made (as a part of a multiple order form) at the point of ordering and is usually filed at that time. The same multiple order forms may be, and usually are, used to control blanket order books after the latter arrive.

In both cases the filing operation is the same and the information typed is substantially the same. There is an important difference, however, in how this identical information is typed.

For conventional ordering, the order typist works from 3 × 5" order recommendation forms, printed trade lists, or publishers' fliers. Necessary data relating to the book are all given: author’s name (modified if necessary by the searcher), place, publisher, date, series note, and list price. Depending on the library's policy, extraneous data such as dealer to be used, book fund, discounted price and ultimate location (e.g., Chemistry Library) are penciled in by the appropriate officer.

The typist merely copies. Beyond the mastery of local policy in such
matters as form, abbreviations and omissions, typing skill per se is what is needed.

But when the shipping clerk brings up a truckload of those blanket order books from Sweden (or from the Yale University Press, for that matter) the same operation takes on some of the aspects of original descriptive cataloging. The typist's raw material, instead of being a batch of order recommendation forms or an issue of a trade bibliography, is a truck of books. And because the pertinent LC proofs have not arrived (more about this later) and because the library wants immediate control, the control slips must be made from the books. Each of the latter must be hefted from the truck, placed on the desk, opened (and induced to stay open) and then returned to the truck. Obviously, this takes more time than manipulating an equal number of slips. The typist hopefully scans the title page for the standard bibliographical data; if it is not there, she must hunt for it. Titles and subtitles must not be confused, nor an edition statement with a printing statement. Judgment, as well as detective skill may be called for. And of course foreign languages merely compound the same problems.

Then the revision. The proofreading of out-going orders is basically simply that, i.e., checking to see that the typist copied correctly. But the review becomes revision when applied to slips typed from books because the validity of the information itself is in question, not only the accuracy of its transcription. Obviously, revising against a truckload of books is more exacting and time-consuming than proofreading against an equivalent number of order recommendation forms.

With regard to the non-bibliographical items which many libraries require on the multiple order form, it is easy for the acquisitions librarian who routinely scans searched requests to indicate such items as dealer, fund, location and discounted price on the order recommendation forms, or on printed lists. It is quite another matter to convey to the typist the same information for a shipment of books that were never ordered. There are several ways to accomplish this, but all of them are disorganized and time-consuming compared to the ease of doing so under conventional ordering.

Searching

Before the confirming, i.e., interim control, slip is typed, however, the author's name must be searched to insure correctness of form and to provide the typist with the main entry. Under the conventional system this is done (before ordering) from the order recommendation forms (which can be alphabetized easily) or from printed pages.

There is no need to stress the ease of alphabetizing a handful of slips as distinct from alphabetizing a truckload of books. Nor the ease of searching from slips or printed lists as against book-in-hand searching. One could make preliminary slips from the books and then search the slips, but the economy of this is dubious. At any rate, it is a step not required under conventional ordering.
Returns

The incoming books are of course screened by those responsible for selection and inevitably some are rejected. Quite often, many are rejected. But whether the returns are few or many, they represent a work load that did not exist before. Besides the actual packing and shipping, there is invoice changing, and sometimes correspondence to be dictated and typed. Forms can be devised to reduce the dictated correspondence, but paper work relating to returns cannot be entirely eliminated.

Storage and Traffic

Other things being equal (such as staff size and ability) a shipment of unordered books must stay in the acquisitions area longer than an equivalent shipment of ordered books. This is simply because more things must be done to the former. First, they must be screened and separated into keeps and rejects, not always a rapid process if several people have to be consulted about borderline cases. Those kept have to be assigned funds. Ordered books can be “funded” in the pre-acquisition stage and for obvious reasons it is faster and easier to do this than to assign funds to physical books. Then, as we have seen, the books have to be searched and slips must be typed for them.

For libraries which order sets of LC cards there may be another delay. It is common practice to order cards when the book is ordered so as to eliminate or substantially reduce the waiting time between receipt of book and receipt of cards. Obviously, this saving of time is not possible for books which were never ordered to begin with.

Thus the library which intends to substantially increase its blanket ordering should plan to increase the shelving capacity of its acquisitions department because more books will be standing around for longer periods of time. There will also be more traffic and more conversation in this area as book selection officers, faculty members and special librarians visit the area to examine (and to discuss) newly arrived shipments. Some selection officers will be more prompt, conscientious and businesslike than others. The acquisitions librarian inevitably loses some degree of responsibility for the movement of materials through his department.

Those close to acquisitions work will no doubt be able to point out additional routines necessitated by blanket ordering, routines that were not needed before. But the main “more work” areas have probably been covered above.

A Less-Work Suggestion

There is one way to significantly reduce the logistical complications of blanket ordering and that is to sacrifice interim control. This means no record of an unordered book (except on the invoice) until the appearance of the permanent record in the catalog. Few libraries would care to adopt such a policy, but as the Library of Congress progressively achieves its cataloging goals under Title IIC, the idea may be worth considering. If a very high proportion of blanket order books were covered
in a library's proof or depository file at or soon after time of receipt, the books could be checked against this file and the necessary searching done from the proof slips. Then the books could go to the catalog department for high priority treatment. This would not work, however, for those libraries requiring carbons of a multiple order form for fiscal control or for an accessions record.

Less drastically, one could use the proofs themselves (or Xerox copies thereof) as control slips, or type multiple order forms from them. There are undoubtedly other ways in which a rapid and broadly based centralized cataloging service could be utilized to reduce if not to eliminate the problem of interim control of unordered books.

Concluding Remarks

As was stated earlier, no position is taken as to the merits of blanket ordering as a selection device. It may well be that a heavy blanket order program might enable a library to attain its collecting goals at considerably less cost in selection man-hours than would be possible under the older policy of selection from trade lists and the like. Where a library has reason to believe this to be so, it would have leeway to increase the ratio of its acquisitions clerks to volume of intake without necessarily increasing its total salary budget.

This paper has sought to suggest that, other things being equal, it may be more costly to process unordered books than ordered ones.

Some Administrative Aspects of Blanket Ordering: A Response

HARRIET K. REBULDILA, Head Bibliographic Department, University of Colorado Libraries Boulder, Colorado

This paper contends that titles received on blanket orders need not necessitate more costly and cumbersome routines, and suggestions for streamlining are offered. It concludes by advocating that approval plans as a means to procure books can save time and money.

BLANKET ORDERING (placed with either a publisher or a vendor) need not necessitate costly, cumbersome, clerical routines and can avoid "logistical complications" without sacrificing interim control. First, however, a distinction should be made between the terms "blanket ordering" and "approval plan," which are two existing approaches of obtaining
books without submitting purchase requests for specific titles. A blanket order is a request (usually placed with the publisher) specifying that everything the firm publishes be supplied, and it does not, in most cases, include unquestioned return privileges. An approval plan is an agreement between a library and a vendor, who is given the responsibility of selecting and supplying all current monographs published in the subject areas, levels, and countries specified by the library. Return privileges are granted by most approval plans such as those offered by Richard Abel, Stacey’s, and Harrassowitz. Also, titles received against a blanket order with a publisher do not include 3 x 5” multiple forms with the bibliographic data for the library to maintain “interim control.” In the past, some types of approval plans have been referred to as blanket orders.

In his paper, Ian Thom implies that the transcription of bibliographic data directly from the book (rather than from trade lists or publishers’ fliers) is more cumbersome, yet, this need not be so. A searcher can easily provide this data by printing (not typing) the author’s name, title, and just enough bibliographic data to identify the item on a purchase request. A typist can easily work with these forms. After the titles have been searched according to the procedures of a library, additional copies of the purchase request can be reproduced using Xerox equipment. This procedure eliminates the need to type and revise any additional forms.

Thom also implies that the transcription of bibliographic data directly from the book is made more difficult because LC proofs for the titles are often not yet available. This is a valid concern, especially for libraries which accept and rely heavily on LC cataloging. Moreover, the flexibility of the new Anglo-American rules has increased this problem. Libraries are finding that the new rules require even greater detective skills to locate LC proof or copy. The entry selected by the searcher may be a good, plausible one, but it may not be the one that LC will use. Consequently, spending countless hours to select the best possible main entry at the time a title is received does not seem warranted.

The problem of entry can be deferred until LC copy is available, or until the book is to be released for cataloging by arranging the order file and the proofs by title. Even though the main entry selected by the library or its vendor differs from the entry selected by LC, undesirable duplication can be avoided. In fact, duplication would be lessened; for, whereas the myriad possibilities now afforded by the new rules could place orders filed by main entry in various locations, organizing the files under title limit the search to one location.

Arranging proofsheets by title eliminates a great deal of guesswork. The need to check the NUC monthly supplements for cross-references leading to the LC entry is no longer necessary. LC copy can be obtained without extensive searching, and without being overly concerned about the acceptability of the library’s or vendor’s initial entry.

As stated earlier, many publishers’ blanket orders do not include return privileges, so to place these items for screening is pointless. Instead, the publishers and the types of books issued by them should be carefully
studied before a blanket order is placed. That many titles received against a blanket order are quite often returned is highly doubtful. If a high proportion is being returned, it would seem wise for the library to review its justification for placing the blanket order in the first place. In some cases libraries have found it cheaper to discard a title than to return it to the vendor.

Blanket orders provide a library with titles quickly and effectively, but bookkeeping routines can get out of hand if a library has too many which require that each title received be checked against the invoice, and that each title be assigned a special fund. If this is so, the library ought to consider switching to an approval plan, which would supply 3 × 5″ forms (the total and the design dependent upon the needs of the library) with each book. Special funds, credit returns, and payments could be handled by the use of one of the forms supplied by the vendor. After the library checks the multiple form packet included with each book to ensure that the packet and book match, the packet can be separated and used depending on the library’s needs.

To refile the entire proof file is unthinkable; however, filing proofs received from January 1, 1970 might be a good place to begin. The approval control file which is arranged by title, and which will contain 1969 publications and items for which proofs have not yet arrived can be checked periodically against this file. When a proof is found the book can be sent for cataloging along with one of the forms to be used as a temporary shelflist. The control slip can then be used to indicate that the approval copy is no longer in holding. This can be easily indicated by stamping a date on the receipt slip in the order file. The absence of a stamped date is interpreted to show that the title, though received, is still in holding. In fact, it may not be necessary to do even this, for the slips in the control file represent items which are still in holding. Obtaining proof can be handled in another way. The slip that will be used as the temporary shelflist can be filed in the proof file. When a filer filing proofs comes across a form, he pulls the slip and gives it along with the proof to the department in charge of holding.

Libraries which receive LC depository cards may protest at this point that title arrangement of proofs will require more time prefiling, as depository cards come already arranged by main entry. Admittedly, this is true, but one should consider the time and money that will be saved later in other procedures. Besides, large libraries may, in the near future, not maintain proofs at all when MARC becomes a practical and economical reality. Other libraries may be able to use proofs on microfiche, like the service now being offered by Information Dynamics. One shortcoming of Information Dynamics’ service is that a title index is not provided and bibliographic data needed to identify the different editions of a title cannot be easily obtained through the use of any of the indices alone.

A problem that could accompany either a blanket order or an approval plan is the task of organizing books for screening (or for rejecting unwanted titles). However, this need not be a problem if handled rou-
tinely and systematically. The titles can be arranged by general subject classification and the books changed once a week. Once the librarians and faculty know the schedule of when a current shipment is ready and when it is scheduled to be changed, the flow of books should proceed without difficulty. Indeed, some subject screeners are more conscientious and businesslike than others; nevertheless, it is the responsibility of all screeners to see to it that books in their areas are examined during the time allotted. If receipts are not examined, a specialist may find that an unwanted book is added to the collection.

An approval plan which supplies titles with specially formatted 3 × 5" forms in multiple copies can save a library hours of clerical time in typing and processing orders. It can minimize bookkeeping routines. It can save hours of bibliographic searching if files are arranged by title. Therefore, unlike Ian Thom, I believe that approval plans do afford an opportunity for libraries to streamline procurement procedures, and that these plans should be seriously considered as a means of procuring books.

Some Administrative Aspects of Blanket Ordering: Rejoinder to a Response

IaN W. Thom

The distinction between "blanket ordering" and "approval plan" made by Mrs. Rebouldeia is no doubt a helpful one because it leads to greater precision in discussion. She also performs a service in stressing the fact that some dealers who undertake to select books for libraries and send them on approval are indeed willing to type a multiple order form for each title. Such typing is of course of enormous help to libraries particularly in the matter of interim control, and from an order librarian's point of view the proper way to cope with an approval plan. In fact, one vendor with whom the present writer had dealings went so far as to be willing to use the library's own forms which accordingly were supplied to him for that purpose. Not all vendors, however, (particularly publishers, as was pointed out) are willing to type slips, although one might think that where returns are not allowed there would be more willingness to do so. Increasing competition in the book trade may modify this situation.

At present, however, a library with a large number of approval and blanket order plans from various parts of the world will still have to contend with a very significant number of slipless books. It was suggested that a searcher can easily transcribe the necessary bibliographic information.
from such a book onto a purchase recommendation form and that a typist would then easily work with the latter. This is true, but the making out of recommendation forms on the part of the searcher is an operation not necessary under conventional ordering.

It was further suggested that typing might be skipped altogether, that the searcher-made purchase recommendation form be Xeroxed in sufficient quantities. This might be economically feasible, depending on the number of copies needed and the manner in which they are used. Some libraries require as many as six or seven, not counting the two customarily sent to the vendor in regular ordering. Also, the color and label of each of the several copies usually play an important role. But, assuming that in some libraries Xeroxing order recommendation forms is feasible, this idea can be applied to regular orders as well. The order recommendation forms flowing in from faculty members and subject librarians can (after searching) be merely Xeroxed instead of going to a typist. The difference is that under conventional ordering the searcher has an order recommendation form already made out.

With the present heavy reliance on LC cataloging (or even without that reliance) few order librarians would expect or permit searchers to spend hours over a main entry. This holds true for the pre-acquisition searching of conventional orders as well. The main entry that seems plausible to a competent searcher will serve all interim purposes and in the majority of cases will turn out to be the permanent main entry.

Arranging the process file (outstanding orders interfiled with items received but not cataloged) and the proof file by title is, in the present writer’s experience, a very helpful device in acquisitions work whether one is dealing with regular, approval, or blanket orders. By and large, as was pointed out, titles are much firmer entities than main entries.

As to screening, even books from vendors who do not allow returns have frequently to be examined, not necessarily to decide on retention, but to decide on location. Should this volume of verse go to the stack, the browsing room, or the poetry room? Should this work which has reference features be cataloged for the reference collection without consulting the reference librarian? And the crossing of the fields in the sciences can create location dilemmas where there is a network of different science libraries on a campus.

There is agreement that the spirit of voluntary cooperation is not always sufficient to bring all the screeners over to screen on schedule, particularly in a large system. Much is to be said therefore for the suggested Draconian decree that the catalog department be prepared to take unilateral action in order to clear the shelves for the next incoming shipment.
Cooperative Acquisitions of Latin American Materials*

MRS. MARIETTA DANIELS SHEPARD
Chief, Library Development Program
Pan American Union
Washington, D. C.

The first comprehensive cooperative acquisitions program in the United States was the Farmington Plan to assure the existence in libraries of one copy of all important works published in the world. The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) have experimented with numerous cooperative plans and supported the maintenance of the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project (LACAP) by Stechert-Hafner, Inc., to satisfy the research needs of approximately fifty subscribing libraries which receive a copy of all current publications commercially available.

Cooperation might be said to have become the creed of librarians in recent years. On every hand, at every conference, in every professional journal we are urged to cooperate in this worthy venture, or toward the solution of that nagging problem. We are urged even to cooperate in urging further cooperation among our colleagues. And this is good, for librarianship is cooperation: a library cannot exist except through the cooperative effort of many efforts. If ever we lose sight of this fact then we shall have lost our effectiveness as librarians.¹

Library Cooperation and Union Catalogs

LIBRARY COOPERATION is not a new concept to agricultural librarians in Latin America. One has only to glance at the constant outpouring of bulletins from Turrialba, Costa Rica, to learn of new cooperative efforts of the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists and of the Inter-American Program for Agricultural Library Development.

Nor does one have to dwell overlong with agricultural librarians on the astronomical figures of the world’s book production, for who wants to think about the 1,500,000 significant articles reported to be published every year in science and technology, or the 55,000 journals issued, or of

* Prepared for the Second Inter-American Meeting of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists, Bogotá, Colombia, December 2-7, 1968.
the 2,000 pages of print being reproduced every minute, or even of the
110,000 titles in print in Spanish as recorded in *Libros en venta* in the
original volume and first supplement through 1966. No single library
can possibly cope with all this material all by itself. Most libraries find
it difficult if not almost impossible to select the most significant of these
works with even an unlimited budget. And most libraries do not have
an unlimited budget.

In simple terms, it is “cooperate or drown.”

Time does not permit even a general review of programs of coopera-
tive acquisitions which have been carried on effectively in the United
States, Latin America, Europe, or elsewhere, nor shall I waste your time
and mine on the theoretical principles of cooperative acquisitions. I
shall speak briefly on one ingredient of cooperative acquisitions—union
catalogs and lists—and then of cooperative acquisitions programs in the
United States dealing with Latin American library materials.

Perhaps the cooperative activity in Latin American librarianship
that has achieved the greatest success and has the longest history is the
compilation of union lists of periodicals. Needless to say, a knowledge of
what is presently available in libraries is necessary for the development of
a program of cooperative acquisitions. In the field of pure and applied
sciences, journals are as important as books. In order to produce union
lists of journals, furthermore, the contributing libraries must work to
achieve a certain degree of organization and bibliographic control. Uni-
form standards for the entry of title and other bibliographic information
must be adopted, and more importantly, there must be a certain num-
ber of librarians willing and able to devote time on projects not inti-
mately connected with their daily work.

More than twenty years ago the first two important union lists of
serials were issued. In Argentina it was sponsored by the Comité Argent-
tino de Bibliotecarios de Instituciones Científicas y Técnicas and com-
piled by Ernesto Gietz. In Mexico, María Teresa Chávez was the com-
piler and the Benjamin Franklin Library the sponsor. Ernesto Gietz
produced a much more extensive list in two volumes in 1962. A new
union list of serials in Mexican libraries, in the departments as well as
the capital, has just been issued by the Instituto Nacional de Investiga-
ciones Agropecuarias.

In the meantime, many universities in the process of seeking greater
administrative centralization or coordination have initiated the compila-
tion of union lists of periodicals and union catalogs of books as a means
of avoiding duplication of acquisitions and achieving an improvement in
services. The University of São Paulo was among the first to establish
standard cataloging norms for the compilation and publication in 1966
of its *Catálogo colectivo de periódicos*. Although begun many years later
than that of São Paulo and not quite so extensive because of its size is the
work of the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia, which in 1965 is-
sued the *Publicaciones periódicas colombianas existentes en el Departa-
mento de Bibliotecas de la Universidad del Valle*. By now many univer-
University libraries publish not only lists of the periodicals they regularly receive but union lists of periodicals in their libraries.

Another type of union list deals with specific fields of knowledge such as the *Catálogo colectivo de revistas y publicaciones periódicas en economía y materias afines existentes en 35 bibliotecas de Santiago*, compiled and published in 1962 by the Library of the Catholic University of Chile. Costa Rican librarians, aided by a subvention from Unesco, collaborated in the compilation of a list of foreign journals which were received in the various libraries of the country. Under the presidency of Lydia de Queiroz Sambaquy the Latin American Commission of the International Federation for Documentation published a partial union catalog of serials with the collaboration of many libraries in the Hemisphere. A regional catalog is typified by the *Lista unida de publicaciones periódicas técnicas y científicas en algunas bibliotecas de Centro América y Panamá*, published by the Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, in Guatemala, in 1965.

As for the matter of union catalogs of books, Brazil is the country which has had the longest experience. Many years ago a union catalog of books was begun in São Paulo to represent the holdings of the principal libraries in the city. With the creation of the Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação (IBBD) in Rio, a copy of the catalog was made at the personal expense of Paulista librarians and sent to Rio to be incorporated into a national union catalog maintained by IBBD. The Instituto Bibliotecológico de la Universidad de Buenos Aires has as one of its principal functions the maintenance of a union catalog of the holdings of the university's libraries, as well as of a catalog of Argentine authors.

Before leaving the subject, I wish to call attention to the 1964 compilation by Ruth S. Freitag of *Union Lists of Serials: a Bibliography*. (Washington, D. C., General Reference and Bibliography Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 150 p.) To my knowledge no listing exists of union lists and catalogs of Latin American materials or of Latin American libraries—another good research project for a library school student or librarian. Far away from Latin America, however, the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London began in 1966 the compilation of a union catalog of all books and pamphlets relating to Latin America in London libraries as a link in the network chain of Latin American studies programs in the universities of the United Kingdom. Although no current union catalog of holdings of U. S. libraries of Latin American materials exists, it should be pointed out that the card catalog and volumes of the *National Union Catalog* published by the Library of Congress reflect the current acquisitions of U. S. libraries of Latin American materials.

Cooperative Acquisitions in the United States and the Farmington Plan

Cooperative acquisitions on a national scale in the United States has had a relatively brief history even though its need was forecast in the
work compiled by Ernest C. Richardson. The disruption of the normal flow of books from European publishing centers to U. S. libraries during World War II brought the problem into sharp focus. It was found during that time in history that American libraries could not provide readily all the books and information needed for the war effort itself. It became abundantly clear that the pre-war procurement effort was not adequate for the post-war informational needs of the United States.

It was the Librarian of Congress who initiated the discussions in Farmington, Connecticut, on October 9, 1942, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Librarian’s Council, of the idea of specialization among research libraries, and a sharing of responsibility in book collecting, with the maintenance of a National Union Catalog. The “Proposal for a Division of Responsibility among American Libraries in the Acquisition and Recording of Library Materials,” made by a special committee resulting from the Farmington meeting, was approved by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the Council of National Library Associations, and the Association of Research Libraries early in 1943. The Association of Research Libraries subsequently asked the committee to continue work on the project. By 1947 the Association of Research Libraries agreed upon subject allocations, and preparations were made to put into effect the “Farmington Plan” by covering publications issued in 1948 in France, Sweden, and Switzerland. The rest is history, and the story can be read in the Farmington Plan Handbook by Edwin E. Williams, one of the authors of the original proposal, and in Robert Vosper’s The Farmington Plan Survey: A Summary of the Separate Studies of 1957-1961.

Historical Background of Latin American Acquisitions by U.S. Libraries

Cooperative efforts for the acquisition of Latin American publications by American libraries, however, antedated the Farmington Plan. In the early 1930s, the American Library Association named a Committee for Library Cooperation with Latin America, a forerunner of its present International Relations Committee, one of whose concerns was acquisitions. At the same time the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association was formed by a group of private citizens, chiefly from the United States, encouraged by the Pan American Union, to promote inter-American bibliographical work by means of cooperation with bibliographical organizations, bibliographical experts, libraries, and similar agencies in the Americas, and by lending assistance in research work on related topics. (The first number of the Pan American Union’s “Bibliographic Series,” now numbering 51, also appeared in 1930.)

Other private efforts to increase the availability of important Latin

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American publications in libraries of the United States included the grant of $250,000 made by Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1947 so that four university libraries could acquire necessary materials to support area study programs on Latin America.

Officially, the Government of the United States took seriously the commitments it had made in signing the resolution of the Seventh International American Conference in 1933 on “American Bibliography” and the cultural convention and resolutions of the Inter-American Conference on the Maintenance of Peace in 1936. The Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress embarked on a series of bibliographical publications to assist libraries and scholars in identifying and obtaining publications from Latin America, such as the annual *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and the series of *Guides to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics*. The Foundation has been active in bringing the libraries of the Americas closer together. The Hispanic Gift and Exchange Program of the Library of Congress took the lead in encouraging exchange between Latin American and U.S. libraries of books, periodicals, and official publications.

Although a number of universities in the United States for decades had offered courses in Latin American literature, history, anthropology, geography, economic and social problems, and political affairs, all of which required library resources to support them, the creation of “area studies programs” dealing with Latin America was another post-World War II development. A recent count of such centers shows well over 150 university Latin American Studies Programs now in existence, some eight regional Councils for Latin American Studies which are local membership organizations in addition to the newly formed Latin American Studies Association described later, and six inter-university programs or “consortia.”

The year 1956 was a significant one in the history of the development of libraries in the Americas. The federal government of the United States enacted the first “Library Services Act” that year to support public library services, which although originally destined for rural areas, now encompasses urban areas as well. In 1956 national standards for public library services were approved by the American Library Association. An International Relations Office was created by ALA with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., was born, to be sustained by funds provided by the Ford Foundation. Also in 1956 the Inter-American Cultural Council called upon the Council of the Organization of American States to initiate an active program of inter-American library development with a budget separate from that of the normal library services of the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union.

An international advisory group met in 1956 in Medellín, Colombia, at the invitation of the University of Antioquia to lay down the ground rules for the creation of a new Inter-American Library School with support from Rockefeller Foundation for international purposes,
and plans were laid for the school to be opened the following February.

Early in 1956 the University of Florida Libraries called upon the Pan American Union for advice in respect to their acquisition of library materials from Latin America and their program for the exchange of publications. Authorities of the two institutions agreed that there was a need to explore carefully the problems faced by librarians in the United States as well as in Latin America in trying to procure publications from the Latin American countries, whether by purchase, by gift, or by exchange. Plans were laid for a meeting later that year to bring together representatives of a few selected libraries and from the booktrade to discuss the problems and to seek some solutions. Some nineteen persons were asked to write working papers on various aspects and problems related to the acquisition of books, periodicals, maps, government publications, microfilms and other materials, to bibliographical problems, and on the problems of organizing such materials in libraries.

The problems were said to fall into three large categories: (1) how to know what has been done or is being issued, (2) how to get what is needed for the particular library, and (3) how to process and preserve the material acquired. The University of Florida Libraries and the Pan American Union then invited twenty-six participants and six observers to the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library materials, to be held at the estate Chinsegut Hill, in Brooksville, Florida, on June 14-15, 1956.

The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM)

The two-day meeting in mid-1956 of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, called ostensibly "to consider the problems involved in finding, buying, and controlling library materials related to Latin America," although a remarkable triumph in highlighting the types of problems encountered, was deemed insufficient to permit full exploration of the multiple and complicated problems involved and to seek solutions to them. Latin American acquisitions problems, in accordance with Parkinson's law, have seemed to expand in number and intensity with the passage of time and with the increased interest throughout the world in the improvement of library services and collections and in Latin American study programs. What was planned as a one-time two-day meeting has been repeated or continued annually for thirteen years and shows even more vigor than before.

By 1968 another more formal period was entered. A serious need had been found for carrying out certain projects or activities requiring administrative and research staff over and above the secretariat service which could be provided by the Pan American Union in its Library Development Program and the volunteer services of librarians and bibliographers throughout the continent in preparing working papers, answering questionnaires, providing current information on activities,
and compiling bibliographies. Publishing funds beyond what could be financed from registration fees and the regular budget item of the Pan American Union for the Final Report and Working Papers were considered to be required for the publication of certain works deemed by SALALM necessary to aid libraries in respect to materials from Latin America, especially those which are not in a position to send participants to the annual meetings. During the year following the Twelfth Seminar in 1967 SALALM became incorporated as a membership association in order to seek necessary funding for these activities. The Pan American Union continues as Secretariat of SALALM.

By the end of its informal period of existence, SALALM in its first twelve years had benefitted by the participation of 439 different persons from 153 different institutions and twenty-one different countries. To facilitate discussions of the problems, 182 working papers had been prepared including reports by country on publishing, bibliography and exchange of publications as well as lists of government agencies issuing publications, and annual reports on progress made in respect to SALALM recommendations and activities, bibliographical activities regarding Latin American materials, significant acquisitions of Latin American materials by libraries in the United States. In addition nine semiannual issues were distributed of the Microfilm Projects Newsletter. Of the hundreds of resolutions resulting from the first thirteen SALALM meetings, only those concerned specially with the topic of cooperative acquisitions and the programs resulting from them will be discussed in this paper.6

SALALM and the Farmington Plan

In his working paper entitled “The Experience of Farmington Plan in the Latin American Field” submitted by Edwin E. Williams to the first Seminar, he asked the participants to advise the Farmington Plan as to whether or not all countries of Latin America should be covered by the plan, and if so, whether responsible agents could be located in each country to supply local publications. Both overawed by the prestige of the Association of Research Libraries and its eminent Farmington Plan Committee and undecided as to the desirability and method of extending the Farmington Plan to other Latin American countries not then covered, the participants at the first meeting of SALALM agreed to postpone a decision until further discussion at the second. However, it took another couple of meetings before SALALM could work up enough courage “to express to the Association of Research Libraries the concern of the Seminar regarding the Farmington Plan...

6 With encouragement and assistance from SALALM and the cooperation of more than a dozen libraries, the staff of the University of Florida Libraries completed a project to compile a union catalog of the holdings in U.S. libraries of official serials. Volumes 1 and 2 for Colombia and Brazil respectively in Latin American Serial Documents were issued in 1968 by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Other volumes will follow.

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coverage of Latin America as a whole, and to express its interest in ... the formulation of a statement of policy for the future” (III-4).

By the fourth meeting in 1959 Howard Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, had made his report on the extension of the Farmington Plan to Latin America. The ARL Advisory Committee had decided upon the creation of specialized area committees, and named a Farmington Plan Subcommittee on Latin America Resources which has reported annually since that time to the SALALM meetings. The Seminars have continued to express their interest in Farmington Plan programs and in the inclusion of other than monographic publications, such as periodicals, government publications, and textbooks. The Final Report and Working Papers of the Tenth Seminar (1965) describes the relationship between SALALM and the Farmington Plan (through ARL) in the following terms:

The . . . Subcommittee . . . serves as a liaison group between the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and SALALM. Its primary responsibility is to convey information on the Seminars to the Chief Librarians who make up the ARL membership, and conversely to keep SALALM informed on ARL.

Travelling Cooperative Acquisitions Agents

The Farmington Plan promised no more from its inception than the assurance of the existence in an American library of “one copy at least of each new foreign publication.” This would not, of course, satisfy the daily needs for Latin American publications for study and research by the many Latin American studies and research programs. Many university libraries, discouraged through the years by futile attempts to purchase new books by mail order from publishers and bookdealers in Latin America or dealers in the United States, had resorted to the practice of financing trips by faculty members or librarians to visit the principal capitals of Latin America on an infrequent basis to purchase what they could on the spot. One of the more ambitious buying trips was that of Mrs. Marie Willis Cannon who was sent by the Library of Congress in the 1940s to purchase materials for that institution and to improve exchange relations with the countries and institutions of Latin America.

The first Seminar insisted that on-the-spot buying and constant personal communication with publishers was essential, and urged “that interested libraries explore the possibilities and feasibility of maintaining on a cooperative basis one or more full time acquisitions agents in Latin America” (I-9).

The Library of Congress took the cue, and with the financial collaboration of twelve libraries, sent its staff member William H. Kurth in 1958 to seven Latin American countries as a cooperative acquisitions agent and to gather booktrade information. In his preliminary report entitled “The Acquisition of Research Materials from South America,”


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Kurth reported on the feasibility of Farmington Plan expansion in Latin America and concluded that "a cooperative acquisitions representative, as adviser to the Farmington Plan bookdealers, would further benefit the Plan's operation," and that "the maintenance of a cooperative acquisitions representative is necessary to assure continued systematic flow of research materials published by the government, by non-governmental institutions, and periodical materials generally, in the area of purchases and exchanges."8

The breadth and depth of his findings regarding details of the book-trade and of book publishing and distribution outside of commercial channels served to highlight the complications of procuring publications from Latin America and to emphasize the desirability of cooperative efforts to simplify them.

The Fourth Seminar enthusiastically endorsed Kurth's conclusions and proposed that "one or more acquisitions agents be established on a continuing basis on behalf of research libraries in the United States and that the area of operation be extended to all of the Latin American countries. To this end the Seminar urges the cooperation and support of research, bibliographic and library agencies to assure the establishment of such acquisition agents" (IV-1).

A few pragmatic Seminar participants undertook to put a more practical foundation under the first resolution of their confederates. It was obvious that the mission of the cooperative acquisitions agent was a success and that a travelling agent was required. The problem in logistics was due to the fact that most institutions are unwilling or unable to budget for travel expenses and salaries of personnel not on their own payroll. It was achieved for this one time by twelve institutions, but could they continue to do it on a regular basis, and how many more institutions interested in the project were unable to contribute at all to such an arrangement?

On the other hand, libraries are conditioned by the constantly rising prices of books and periodicals and by the difficulties and costs most of them have encountered in procuring books from other countries and by the labor costs involved in getting hard-to-procure titles in the United States to accepting a reasonable service charge as a part of the sales price of books outside the normal booktrade channels in the United States. It seemed, therefore, that the problem could be resolved in a feasible commercial manner. In the words of one of the visionaries involved in the discussion, "The final sense of the meeting was that a traveling agent or agents put into Latin America by private enterprise encouraged by the profit motive offered a possible, permanent solution to the effective acquisition of Latin American materials. Since Dominick Coppola, Assistant Vice-President of Stechert-Hafner, Inc., was present, it was both natural and perhaps inevitable that the others in the group

should ask, 'Why doesn't Stechert-Hafner do it?' That is the way LACAP started."

Events from the time of the conception of the idea to the departure of Nettie Lee Benson as the first agent for the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project and thenceforth until mid-1967 are graciously described by Mrs. M. J. Savary in her library school thesis edited and published in book form as a documentary history of LACAP.10

The Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project (LACAP)

The Stechert-Hafner brochure describing the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Project outlines the general problems encountered in ferreting out new publications in Latin American countries, and describes the activities of LACAP in the following terms:

LACAP is a cooperative enterprise that provides its participants with a steady flow of the printed materials currently published in all the countries of Latin America. . . . LACAP was organized in 1960 by the University of Texas, The New York Public Library, and Stechert-Hafner, Inc., as a result of the deliberations and recommendations of the Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM). Stechert-Hafner assumed complete financial responsibility for the project. . . . For the first several years LACAP was fortunate in securing the services of a leading Latin-Americanist of the United States who could travel throughout the many countries to make necessary contacts with the book world in Latin America, establish the basic organizational pattern for continuing service, and acquire whatever publications were available at the time . . .

A regional office of LACAP was established in Bogotá in 1962, with Guillermo Baraya Borda as Director. A second office was opened in Rio de Janeiro in 1967 to function in coordination with the Library of Congress “Title II-C” program described later.

To participate in LACAP a library need only place a general order for newly published materials to be supplied on a continuous basis as they arrive. Such an order may be tailored to the specific needs of the library and can be restricted to the publications of particular countries as well as to specific subject areas (the brochure continues). There are no charges other than the cost of the books themselves.

By mid-1968 the number of subscribers to LACAP stood at thirty-eight, principally libraries in the United States, Australia, Canada, Colombia, and England. The total number of imprints received for 1966 had increased about 10 percent over those for 1965, with slightly fewer than four thousand titles included at a cost of slightly less than $18 thousand.

The thirty-eight subscribers, of course, are assured of obtaining one copy of all the new titles LACAP agents can find in all the subject fields in which they are interested. Other libraries wishing to procure


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these titles on a more selective basis may purchase them (as long as Stechert-Hafner's supply holds out or they can be re-ordered) from the advance checklists of newly published titles acquired under LACAP, issued by Stechert-Hafner under the title of New Latin American Books (List 60, August 1968), or from catalogs of retrospective titles in stock in Latin America: LACAP Catalogue . . . of Publications Acquired under the Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (no. 24 is also Catalog 362, 1968).

Somewhat belatedly SALALM in 1968 created a SALALM Advisory Committee Board to LACAP composed of three persons, including the first LACAP travelling agent, Nettie Lee Benson.

Financial Assistance for Research Resources for Latin American Studies

The cause of cooperative acquisitions for research materials on Latin America received assistance from the Federal Government in 1958 with the passage of the National Defense Education Act and in foundation grants. Both of these sources of funds permitted the creation and expansion of centers for language study in selected universities. Funds could also be used to purchase library materials. Unfortunately, the Library of Congress was never able to obtain funds from PL-480 sources (use of foreign currencies for agricultural surpluses) for acquisitions projects in Latin America similar to those so successful in other areas of the world, which would have permitted the purchasing and processing of Latin American materials for many libraries in the United States.

Proposed National Cooperative Acquisitions Plan for Latin American Materials

To stimulate wider availability in U. S. libraries of works being published in Latin America by agencies outside the normal commercial publishing pattern, such as government publications, periodicals, institutional and privately published works, and to facilitate the cataloging on a rush basis of all materials from Latin America, the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress obtained a grant from the Ford Foundation for the development of a national cooperative acquisitions plan for Latin America. “A Proposed National Cooperative Acquisitions Plan for United States Institutions with Latin American Interests” was submitted by Stanley L. West, Consultant to the Library of Congress, in January 1965. The proposal was reviewed by SALALM and by ARL and revised several times, but other events precluded the need for a definitive edition, especially in light of the passage of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and its library-oriented Title II.

SALALM has named an ad hoc subcommittee to study the potentials of Title IX of the Higher Education Act dealing with “Networks for Knowledge” for the development of a cooperative program or information network on Latin America. Among the many recent acts of legislation involving library planning and the procurement of materials is
the "Bilingual Education Act," Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which will permit the millions of Spanish-speaking school children to benefit by books in Spanish in school libraries.


The moral support of SALALM to the Library of Congress and gratitude to the Association of Research Libraries for promoting the expansion of the Higher Education Act to include Latin American acquisitions and cataloging were expressed in resolutions of the Tenth Seminar in 1965 (X-1,2). Funds from Title II-C permitted the Library of Congress to open its first office in Latin America in Rio de Janeiro in September 1966 under the direction of Earl J. Pariseau. In the succeeding eight months almost two thousand Brazilian titles were identified, purchased, and shipped to the Library of Congress. Many of these are examples of noncommercial publications and commercial publications from other cities in Brazil as well as those of the principal publishing centers, Rio and São Paulo.

At this point "cooperative acquisitions" and "cooperative cataloging" become entwined. To speed up the cataloging process at the Library of Congress as well as to facilitate more rapid acquisition of materials from Brazil, LACAP and LC are working closely. "With the establishment of a LACAP office in Rio, under the direction of Guillermo Baraya Borda, LC acquisitions are coordinated with those of LACAP. The Library of Congress copy is transmitted via APO to Stechert-Hafner in New York, where they are listed, assigned a LACAP number and immediately forwarded to LC. It is then given 'Rush' cataloging treatment by the Library of Congress, and the LACAP number is included on the printed card." When more funds become available, LC plans to establish another office in Buenos Aires.

Research libraries had frequently called upon the Library of Congress to speed up its cataloging process so that printed catalog cards would become available more quickly to them, and for that reason ARL had pressed Congress for the passage of Title II-C of the Higher Education Act. At the same time, SALALM had made many efforts to impress the Librarian of Congress with the urgency of giving special attention to materials from Latin America and had carried out its own cooperative cataloging project among libraries participating in SALALM as an emergency measure. The 'Rush' cataloging service, given by the Library of Congress to all LACAP materials received had improved to the point that the XIII Seminar in 1968 dissolved its cooperative cataloging committee. It is estimated that proof cards are now available for 90 percent of the LACAP materials within two or three months after the arrival of monographs or separates which are not part of numbered series.

By May 1968 some ninety-five libraries in the United States were collaborating in the “National Plan for Acquisitions and Cataloging,” popularly called “Shared Cataloging.” “Participating libraries are now asked to submit reports of receipts or copies of Brazilian purchase orders for titles for which no Library of Congress catalog copy is found in the depository card file. LACAP numbers are now being printed on LC cards for materials received through LACAP, and those for which bibliographic information is being provided through the Bibliografia Brasileira bear the symbol BB and a chronological number. Prices are given where available. Preliminary discussions began in February 1968 concerning extending the Shared Cataloging Program to Spain.”

Unquestionably the Shared Cataloging Program is the most ambitious cooperative cataloging project undertaken by anyone or any country up to the present time, and one of the most significant programs undertaken by the Library of Congress in recent years. William S. Dix described the birth of the program in his report to the American Library Association with the following words, “When President Johnson signed on May 13, 1966, the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1966, the earth did not shake nor did the seas open up. I have not heard that there was even dancing in the streets. . . . But a notable event in the history of libraries had occurred. For in that bill was $300,000 to fund in part, for the next 6 weeks, Part C of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.”

While discussing cataloging, it would be well to mention in passing that it is expected that cataloging information on Spanish language materials will soon be included in the publications appearing on the MARC computer tapes being prepared and distributed by the Library of Congress to libraries on a weekly basis as a means of making bibliographical information more readily available for scholarship and research.

Other Cooperative Programs

The first national meeting of the new Latin American Studies Association (LASA) was held in November 1968. This recently created membership association represents a cross section of Latin American specialists in and outside of the academic world, and has accepted responsibility for the publication of the quarterly Latin American Research Review (LARR), now in its third year. Its Committee on Scholarly Resources compiled a list of out-of-print reference works on Latin American subjects recommended to be reproduced in microfilm or facsimile form. In process is the preparation of a manual on Latin

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American acquisitions to aid especially in the formation of new collections. The Secretariat of LASA is in the Library of Congress.

No mention has been made heretofore of the interest which SALALM has expressed throughout its history in the reproduction in microform of significant works from Latin America which are now out-of-print, of government publications, of newspapers, and of archives. SALALM has maintained keen interest in the efforts made to obtain cooperative support for the microfilming of the archives of Guadalajara, in a proposal of the State University of New York for a project entitled "Mexico on Microfilm." Agreement has been reached among a number of institutions in the United States to share the cost of the microfilming of the Guadalajara archives as perhaps the first phase of a more comprehensive archival microfilming program. A variation on the cooperative theme is the agreement between the University of Nuevo León in Monterrey, Mexico, and Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, for sharing the cost of microfilming archival collections in the State of Nuevo León. It is hoped that a microfilming consortium can be organized among Texas universities to collaborate.

Mention was made, however, of inter-university programs of Latin American Studies, or "consortia" formed to share facilities and resources. The Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, for example, a more comprehensive program, has sent out cooperative procurement agents to purchase books for its four member institutions.

Conclusions

The mere enormity of the problems of vastly increased production of all kinds of publications, higher costs of publications, difficulties of the cataloging and bibliographic control of old and new publications, and of the larger and more exacting public to be served by libraries has forced librarians in the United States into cooperative efforts. In order not to drown beneath the avalanche of publications, they have had to learn not only how to swim themselves, but how to apply lifesaving techniques to others.

The cooperative acquisitions experiments and continuing programs in the United States can not only be used to advantage by librarians in Latin America, but the experience of success and failure in the United States can be applied to similar programs in Latin America. The greater restrictions among Latin American libraries in terms of financial, bibliographical, and human resources make cooperation a basic requirement.
Producing Card Copy from Book Catalogs with the Xerox Model 4 Camera

EUGENE PETRIWSKY
Assistant Director for Technical Services

and

JOE HEWITT
Serials Librarian
University of Colorado Libraries
Boulder, Colorado

IN SPITE OF PROGRESS in catalog card reproduction techniques, a completely satisfactory system still does not exist. There is little doubt that the use of LC card or proof sheet masters with either Xerox or offset equipment produces the best results in large scale operations. However, before either system can be used to best advantage, a means other than manual typing is required for providing an enlarged, reproducible master copy from the Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Cards and the National Union Catalog.

The “catalogers’ camera” is still an elusive piece of equipment. Neither the Polaroid CU-5 nor the Hazilrigg camera described in the Fall 1967 LRTS meets every library’s requirements of speed, economy, and service. Neither, for that matter, does the Xerox system described here, but under certain circumstances it may be better than other systems now in use.

The equipment necessary for producing master copy by this system is the Model 4 camera, D type Processor, and Heat Fuser. The copy board of the camera must be modified by splitting and framing the upper third of the board at a right angle with the lower two thirds of the board. (See Figure 1.) This makes it possible to position the catalogs properly for copying from the desired page. Three blocks (or books) must be used to position the volume for copying from the appropriate column. This technique was found to be superior to the Xerox book holder. It is the only modification necessary to use the Xerox Model 4 for making card masters. For a detailed explanation of the operation of the Model 4 camera, see Joseph Treyz’s article in the Summer 1959 issue of LRTS.2

1 Library Resources & Technical Services, 11:468-478, Fall 1967.

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Copy is reproduced on standard library card stock. The camera can be set to enlarge NUC entries to the size of LC printed cards. (See Figure 2.) Complete card sets are then reproduced on the Xerox 2400. The equipment is easy to operate and maintain; student operators are used exclusively. In short, the Model 4 incorporates all the advantages of a camera system—elimination of proofing, capability of producing copy in non-roman alphabets, and to a certain degree, speed. It also has several advantages over other camera systems, such as immediate availability without off-site developing, capability of erasing unwanted information before the image is transferred to the card, and last but not least, economy.

Until the summer of 1967, the Model 4 camera and auxiliary equipment were available on a rental basis at $1,380 annually, or they could be purchased for $5,800 with an annual service contract at $180. On either basis the Model 4 could not be used economically as a cataloger's camera, except in high volume operations. Its primary library application was in the preparation of offset masters. However, in August 1967, currently installed equipment was offered for sale at $1,100. The Model 4 is still being offered at this price on the basis of transfer from rental to purchase. At the reduced purchase price the Model 4

Figure 1. Modified copy board of Model 4 camera. NUC volume is set to copy from middle column of page.
Shaw, John MacKay.

Childhood in poetry: a catalogue, with biographical and critical annotations, of the books of English and American poets comprising the Shaw Childhood in Poetry Collection in the Library of the Florida State University. With lists of the poems that relate to childhood, notes, and index. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1967-

v. (iv, 2810 p.) 20 cm.
1. Florida. State University, Tallahassee. Library. II. Title.
Z1037.S513 028.52 67-28092

Sherkhunaev, Radnai Andreevich.

Антишаманские мотивы в бурятском устном народном творчестве. Иркутск, 1963.
48 p.
At head of title: Иркутское областное отделение Общества по распространению политических и научных знаний. Р. А. Шерхунаев.
Bibliographical footnotes.
Microfilm. 1 reel. 35 mm.
1. Folk-lore, Burlat. 2. Shamanism. I. Title.
Title transliterated: Antishamanskie motivy v buriatском ustnom narodnom tvorchestve.
Microfilm Slavic 3775 GR Mic 67-98

Figure 2. Sample master cards produced from NUC by Model 4 camera.
becomes an economical means for producing card copy from book catalogs for medium and large size libraries.

Unit costs shown in Table 1 are based on the following figures:

EQUIPMENT

**Rental basis**
- Camera #4: $60.00/month
- Processor D: $50.00/month
- Heat Fuser: $5.00/month
- Plates (1 each 1500 exposures): 49.50

**Purchase basis**
- Camera #4: $450.00
- Processor D: $550.00
- Heat Fuser: $100.00
- Service contract: $180.00/year
- Plates (1 each 1500 exposures): 49.50

SUPPLIES
- Rag card stock (Wastage 20%): $4.50/1000

PERSONNEL
- Hourly student: $1.50/hour

Cost of developer and toner is minimal and was not included in the calculations. Personnel cost is based on an operating time of 2.96 minutes per master card, acquired from a timing of one hundred cycles, and includes a standard 15 percent allowance for fatigue, work interruptions, and delay. Purchase cost of the equipment is prorated over three years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Volume</th>
<th>Cost/Card Purchase Basis</th>
<th>Cost/Card Rental Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$1.2168</td>
<td>$2.8399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>.6701</td>
<td>1.5015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>.4879</td>
<td>1.0415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>.3968</td>
<td>.8115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>.3342</td>
<td>.6715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>.3057</td>
<td>.5729</td>
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<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>.2601</td>
<td>.4859</td>
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<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>.2328</td>
<td>.3975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>.1781</td>
<td>.2595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To establish a comparison with the Model 4, the Polaroid CU-5 was tested in the University of Colorado Libraries. One hundred cycles of each operation were timed. In both systems the operator worked from NUC volumes in which searchers had inserted slips noting the

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*Library Resources & Technical Services*
column number and LC card number of the card to be copied. The Polaroid cycle consisted of the following steps: (1) locating entry in catalog and framing it in exposure area of camera, (2) exposure and developing, (3) coating, (4) trimming copy, (5) taping Polaroid copy to card stock. The mean Polaroid cycle was 1.93 minutes, compared to the mean cycle time of 2.96 minutes for the Xerox operation.

The unit cost per Polaroid master was found to be $0.3915 at 2,000 units. Figured into this cost are the Polaroid type 107 film at $2.19 per package of eight, equipment prorated over three years, and personnel and card stock at the same rate as for the Model 4. Unit cost of master copy produced on the Model 4 drops below that of the Polaroid when annual volume rises above 2,000 to 2,500 entries.

The Model 4, however, has several limitations. It is not portable; it requires at least a 10' x 4' table to hold the entire assembly, and for efficient use this must be placed adjacent to the NUC volumes. The three-minute cycle time is for experienced operators working on a batched basis. Casual copying takes a good deal longer. Thus the camera is not suited for use by catalogers, bibliographic searchers, or other personnel whose time is valuable. Although the camera is basically simple to operate, it takes some practice to get consistently excellent copy. Efficient utilization requires that copy work be batched and performed by regular operators. The Xerox Model 4 can be an economical means of producing master copy from book catalogs in libraries when the need for this is in excess of 2,000-2,500 annually, and the spatial and operational requirements for efficient utilization can be met.

Due to the high variable costs, unit cost will decrease only slightly with high volume.
CORRECTION

In the list of "Distributors and Publishers Participating in the Cards-with-Books Program," appearing in the Spring issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services* (vol. 13, no. 2), the address of the Scarecrow Press, Inc. is incorrectly recorded. The entry for the Press, on p. 289, should appear as follows:

The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
52 Liberty Street
P. O. Box 656
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840

If any LRTS readers notice other errors in this list or in the "Directory of Commercial Processing Firms" which it accompanies, please call these to the attention of the Executive Secretary of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Additional correction notices will be included in LRTS as warranted by information thus received.

CUMULATIVE INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS

Special Libraries Association has received a grant of $80,530 from the National Science Foundation for the compilation and publication of a cumulative index of scientific, engineering, and technical articles, patents, monographs, and symposia proceedings that have been translated from foreign languages into English by private, commercial, and government organizations. This proposed comprehensive bibliographic tool will facilitate locating available translations and will prevent future costly duplication of translation effort. It will include translations in the collections of the SLA Translations Center and the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, English cover-to-cover translated journals, selections in English from foreign language journals, material cited in indexes such as *Index Translationum*, and items available from other selected sources.
A Study of an Inventory

PAMELA BLUH
Assistant Serials Librarian
Milton S. Eisenhower Library
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Many research libraries may be considering taking an inventory of their holdings to determine the accuracy of their collections. The experiences gained during the first one and one half years of the inventory currently underway at the Johns Hopkins University Library reflect the advantages of such a project.

The library of the Johns Hopkins University is currently conducting a systematic inventory of its holdings of approximately one million three hundred thousand volumes. This inventory, which it is estimated will take ten years to complete, has been planned not only to provide a numerical count of present holdings and to establish de facto losses, but also to bring to light discrepancies in cataloging and to correct a variety of technical errors. Speed is not considered as important a factor as thoroughness and attention to detail. The question may be asked whether any inventory can be defended in view of the ephemeral character of the undertaking. In fact, librarians who ignore problems in the collection will try to justify their acquiescence by pointing out that shortcomings (losses and mistakes) which have gone unobserved by the patrons do not deserve to be corrected. With the shortage of trained personnel, many library administrators are often hesitant about burdening their staff with special problems and additional responsibility. However, one may argue that if books are cataloged, shelved, and kept in some semblance of order, there is an obligation to have information about the collection as accurate as possible for present and future users. Whether the inventory of a large library can succeed in a reasonable time will of course depend on the procedures developed, and it is with this in mind that the following report on the inventory is presented.

Other large research libraries have probably conducted inventories, but little is to be found in the library literature which discusses such projects and establishes guidelines. Recently an article by Irene A. Braden (of Ohio State), called "Pilot Inventory of Library Holdings" in ALA Bulletin, vol. 62, no. 9, p. 1129, estimated by the random sampling method the need for an inventory. It is hoped that libraries at present engaged in some form of an inventory of their holdings may also feel inclined to report their experiences.

Action on the inventory project at Hopkins was due to a proposal
by the Faculty-Library Committee in 1964. At that time preparations were being completed for the move into the new Milton S. Eisenhower Library, where all the university's book collections would be consolidated for the first time under one roof. It was felt that an inventory would reveal losses which had been suspected or even known to exist but never admitted as long as the collections were departmentalized. The inventory began on March 15, 1967. Only monographs and serials in the main library are being taken into consideration. Documents, dissertations, maps, micro-reproductions, phonograph records, and tapes are excluded, as are the collections of the Undergraduate Library and several small remaining departmental collections.

The inventory was assigned to Technical Services which houses the shelflist and the serials catalog, both of which are used constantly by the inventory staff. Early plans called for two clerks working under the direction of a professional librarian. For the better part of a year, however, the inventory has been carried out with only one full-time clerk. Two librarians, one in the Cataloguing Department and one in the Serials Department are in charge of the resolution of the problems. An inventory routine was formulated which at first made use of two work sheets designed to provide two types of information: for volumes not on the shelf, and for volumes on the shelf but which were in some way incorrect. The dual sheet method soon proved to be rather complicated and a single sheet was designed (Figure 1).

The inventory began with classification "A." Those familiar with the Library of Congress classification schedules will recognize that this is a difficult area in which to begin for it is practically all serial in nature. Nevertheless, the advantages outweighed the disadvantages, and it seemed most logical to begin with "A." In the course of the first year and a half we have inventoried classifications "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E," for a total of approximately two hundred thousand volumes, of which 12,745 or 6.5 percent presented problems of varying degrees.

The checking procedure for monographs and serials originates at the shelflist. In the case of a serial, the call number and title/entry are copied on the work sheet from the shelflist card, but the shelflist card is not removed. All work is done from the serials cards, which may be removed from the serials catalog. Since there is always the possibility that serials cards, once removed, will be mislaid, not more than four sets of serials cards may be removed from the serials catalog at one time. With the serials cards in hand, the inventory clerk proceeds to the shelves to compare the holdings record against the volumes on the shelf. If all the volumes of a serial are found in the correct location, the inventory clerk indicates this on the work sheet with an "O.K." Discrepancies between the serials cards and the volumes on the shelf are recorded in the appropriate spaces on the work sheet. If a volume is missing from the shelf, a search is instituted, the clerk indicating on the second line of the work sheet which locations have been checked. A volume found in an area of the library where it does not belong, for example in reference rather than in the stacks, is noted on the work sheet for the future
attention of the supervisor. The clerk does not remove a volume from the wrong location unless it is a book which belongs in the Rare Book Room or does not belong to the library at all. Monographs are checked in exactly the same way. However, all work on monographs stems directly from the shelflist and, as opposed to serials, where every title is recorded, only problematical monographic matters are entered on the work sheets.

Not all problems which come to light through the inventory can be resolved immediately. As a preliminary measure, with both monographs and serials, resolved sheets are separated from unresolved sheets by the supervisor, then the resolved sheets are counted and discarded. Unresolved sheets are also counted, but kept on file for future consideration, which involves a second and a third check, if necessary, of the shelves and the circulation printout. Sheets still unresolved after the third check are returned to the file and require the attention of a professional librarian. (In Table 1 a statistical survey of the inventory operation is given.)

A policy regarding the replacement of lost volumes has been formulated and has been applied in a limited manner in the acquisition of serial material. Four categories have been established: (1) Top priority, 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory Statistics</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Problems Observed</th>
<th>Problems Resolved</th>
<th>Problems Unresolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Monographs 109</td>
<td>Serials 633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Total 742</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Monographs 4325</td>
<td>Serials 416</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Total 4741</td>
<td>3596</td>
<td>1145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Monographs 394</td>
<td>Serials 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total 454</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Monographs 3268</td>
<td>Serials 1873</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Total 5141</td>
<td>3101</td>
<td>2240</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Monographs 1392</td>
<td>Serials 275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Total 1667</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total 12745</td>
<td>8487</td>
<td>4458</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the volume is immediately replaced without regard to cost; (2) *Very important*, the volume is replaced, but with due regard to cost; (3) *Important*, the volume is replaced if available, but no extensive searching is done; and (4) *Not important*, the volume will not be replaced.

For serials, four categories of unresolved problems were established: volumes missing from the shelf; titles which have no shelflist card; volumes not on the library holdings card; and other problems. A rough estimate shows that of the unresolved serial problems, about 25 percent fall into the category of volumes missing from the shelf and 50 percent belong to the category of volumes not on the library holdings card. No statistics were kept in the Cataloguing Department with regard to a differentiation of problems. In both monographs and serials the main concern is to resolve first those problems which do not require additional financial expenditures, and the figures under “problems resolved” in Table 1 indicate primarily such corrections. Replacements are being made when necessary according to the principles outlined above.

The total number of lost serial volumes in categories “A-E” is 301 out of a total of 3,257 serial problems observed. Calculated at a minimum of $10.00 per volume, the replacement cost would be $3,010. If one may estimate that of the 200,000 volumes inventoried so far, half are serial volumes, of these 100,000 volumes 301 or 0.3 percent are lost. At this point, if one projects this percentage into the entire collection, one would have to replace about 4,300 volumes at a very low estimated cost of $43,000. After almost two years of operation (to December 15, 1968), it has become clear that approximately one hundred thousand volumes can be checked annually with the present clerical staff. This would mean that it will take about thirteen years to complete the project, or one third longer than was estimated. In order to move the project ahead the obvious solution would be to increase the number of clerks to at least three. This suggested increase in personnel would not take into account the need for more clerks due to the annual increase in holdings (presently about forty-two thousand volumes a year) which in ten years should easily bring the library’s monographic and serial holdings over the two million volume mark. With a larger number of clerks working on the inventory, it would become important to place them in a special Inventory Division which would not only be responsible for making the necessary adjustments and corrections but also would be responsible for initiating replacement orders. The inventory project would also be greatly aided if the collection were systematically weeded by experts, a task which should be carried out periodically with faculty participation.

The cost of the inventory so far has been about $8,000, which includes the salaries of the inventory clerks, but not portions of the salaries of the professional supervisory staff. With 200,000 volumes checked so far, the inventory costs are four cents per volume. Compared to the actual cost of a book and its cataloging expenses, which can be estimated at $10.00 per book, the inventory expenses seem to be relatively modest for a systematic appraisal of the collection. Not only are many disturbing
errors and mistakes rectified, but also losses brought to attention so that they may be replaced, probably at a lower cost than would be the case if they were to be discovered by chance at a later date. Considering that 12,745 errors were discovered, the cost per error found is sixty cents, which also does not seem unreasonable compared to the average value of the book.

A considerable amount of experience in many aspects of the inventory problem has been gained over the past twenty months. Most of the technical problems have been solved so that we can perhaps expect to progress at a slightly faster pace in the future. In view of the fact that we are not too far behind the anticipated schedule, the conviction has grown that the concept of the systematic inventory is sound and will, in due course, lead to an accurate picture of the library’s holdings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oversize</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>printout</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow cards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lost file (circ)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sorting</td>
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<tr>
<td>bibl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>new books</td>
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<tr>
<td>doc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>valuable books</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilman storage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evergreen (Garrett Lib.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| no shl card | C. B. I. | other |
| no serials cards | vol (s) not on shelf | vol (s) not on lib. has. (dups., additions, unb. parts, etc.) |

Figure 1

*Volume 13, Number 3, Summer 1969*
1966 Microfilm Rate Indexes

ROBERT C. SULLIVAN, Assistant Chief
Photoduplication Service
The Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

The rates listed below supplement the earlier article, "Library Microfilm Rate Indexes," published in the Winter 1967 issue of LRTS. As soon as the 1969 edition of the Directory of Library Photoduplication Services has been published, new rates will be calculated and published in LRTS. Preparation of the microfilm indexes is under the sponsorship of the Acquisition Section's Library Materials Price Index Committee. Publication of the rates represents an attempt to assist acquisition librarians in budget planning for an increasingly significant medium.

Index of U.S. Library Microfilm Rates by Category¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Material</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1959</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1962</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Bound</td>
<td>$.0408</td>
<td>$.0458</td>
<td>$.0494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbound</td>
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<td>.0494</td>
<td>.0519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
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<tr>
<td>All types</td>
<td>$.0430</td>
<td>$.0473</td>
<td>$.0510</td>
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Positive Microfilm Rate Index²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Material</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1959</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1962</th>
<th>Avg. Rate 1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All types</td>
<td>$.0899</td>
<td>$.0893</td>
<td>$.0952</td>
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</table>

¹ Compiled by Robert Coyle Sullivan, American Library Association, Library Materials Price Index Committee, from editions of the Directory of Library Photoduplication Services, supplemented by data secured by correspondence with the indexed libraries. The libraries included in the indexes are cited in the "Library Microfilm Rate Indexes" article in Volume 11, Number 1 of LRTS (Winter 1957).

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Library Resources & Technical Services
Acquisition Trends—1968

ABIGAIL DAHL-HANSEN, Head, Order Department
and
RICHARD M. DOUGHERTY, Associate Director of Libraries
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

Introduction

WHEN ONE BEGINS to review the year’s work in acquisitions, he
becomes very conscious of the close interrelationship and the grow-
ing interdependency between the library profession and the book trade.
The availability of federal funds in the last four years has strengthened
the library’s bargaining power with book dealers, but the affluence has
also magnified certain weaknesses in book purchasing and distribution
systems. Our adversities of the last few years have also led to a greater
recognition of mutual problems. Creation of the joint RTSD/APBC
Committee is one important effort to develop solutions; the preconfer-
ence on acquisitions scheduled for Atlantic City is another.

The impact of federal programs on libraries has been tremendous.
Reflect for a moment on what has happened in the last three years—
bursting book budgets, critical staff shortages, MARC I and II, over-
burdened systems, etc. Some might term our experiences a love-hate
relationship.

If there is one issue causing concern to acquisition librarians, it is
the uncertainty associated with the selection and acquisition of reprints
and microform publications, due in part to the difficulties in establishing
any meaningful bibliographic control over these publications. Bibliog-
graphic control is critical, especially for institutions where money is
short and research needs long. The safeguards applied to reprints and
microforms are not adequate, although guidelines have been suggested.
These are issues which cannot be ignored by the library profession.

Library—Bookdealer Relations

Acquisition librarians are spending more but enjoying it less. Larger
book budgets have brought to light problems that up to now many
libraries and municipalities were willing to overlook, such as cumber-
some ordering procedures, elaborate record keeping systems, and obsolete
accounting processes. Publishers have also failed to keep pace with the
demands of the library market. Whenever acquisition librarians gather,
one question certain to be raised is, “Why does it take so long for a
publisher or jobber to deliver books?” A study to be published soon
notes that the average delivery time from book suppliers was found to
range from forty-five to ninety days.1 In part, libraries themselves have
causetheslowdownbecauselargerbookbudgetshavepermittedli-
braries to acquire more retrospective materials. Representatives from larger book dealers have suggested that library form-proliferation has also contributed to the slowdown. The American Book Publishers Council and the Library Technology Program plan to study the use of library forms. Both groups hope to prescribe recommendations which will lead to greater forms standardization.

The feeling persists among many librarians that acquisition personnel are improperly trained, lacking the business and administrative skills necessary to operate what is essentially a "business" operation, as opposed to purely "library" functions. When one considers the labyrinth of procedures and sub-procedures associated with acquisitions work, it takes very little imagination to predict what happens when procedural breakdowns occur. The Acquisitions Section of RTSD is now sponsoring the preparation of an acquisitions textbook. Although the text will not relieve the immediate situation, it is hoped that it will contribute to long-range solutions.

The acquisition of reprints and micro-publications represents a serious problem area to acquisition personnel. The Acquisitions Section Reprinting Committee published guidelines to assist librarians in their dealings with reprinter. The statement advises, in part, that "a reprint edition should indicate clearly and accurately the full bibliographic information of the edition being reprinted, and such information should be used in all advertising and promotion." If reprint publishers observed only this one guideline, dealings with reprinters would improve substantially.

One issue of Library Journal's "Letters" to the editor reflected the "gripes" from libraries trying to purchase titles announced as reprints. The general tenor of the comments was that reprint dealers: (1) could not meet production deadlines and (2) raised prices without provocation. Now, taking a peek at the other side of the coin, reprinters must grapple with many problems of their own. Specific problems facing the reprint publisher are those of small edition runs, under- or over-estimating the market, over-stocking expensive, multi-volumed sets, and restricted loan privileges. If libraries could identify their retrospective buying needs or indicate probable buying trends, reprint dealers might be able to predict their potential markets with more agility, and, consequently, pass some of the savings along to libraries.

A similar situation exists in the micro-publishing industry. Bibliographic representation is not always adequate; reviews are slow in appearing, if they appear at all; and quality control standards have not been established by the industry. To assist librarians in selecting micro-publications, the Sub-committee on Micro-publishing Projects has developed a checklist, published in Choice, which considers content, bibliographic, administrative, and technical problems. For libraries considering microform editions, this article is a must.

If the preceding paragraphs have painted a troubled picture, that was our intention. The problems outlined are complex and will not be
easily solved. However, there are some encouraging signs to report. Problems are being identified, and several committees are busily working toward mutually acceptable solutions. One tangible sign of progress is a preconference institute on acquisitions, jointly sponsored by the American Book Publishers Council and RTSD, scheduled for Atlantic City. Preconference sessions will focus on such issues as selection methods, use of automated devices, management techniques, gift and exchange routines, and acquisition of serials, out-of-print titles, paperbacks, and A-V materials. The conference should be a responsive, volatile meeting.

Perhaps the key to library-bookdealer relations in the next few years lies in the word awareness—awareness of the problems and of fresh approaches to their solutions. We have made a beginning. The major problems have been identified. What remains to be done is to remove the causes of frustrations now being experienced.

**Standard Book Numbering**

The Book Numbering Subcommittee of USASI's Z-39, headed by Robert Frase of the American Book Publishers Council, "is expected to explore the possibility of establishing as an American standard, the system of standard book numbers which the U.S. book publishing industry is placing in operation." To date the Standard Book Number has been adopted by seven countries besides obtaining an endorsement from the International Organization for Standardization for universal adoption.

An article appearing in the January 27, 1969, Publishers' Weekly pinpoints progress and future outlooks for the British SBN. When the SBN was developed in Great Britain, it was expected to include U.S. publications as well as the publications of other English-speaking countries. The ten digit book number which identifies publisher and title is projected to be adequate for all monographic publishing of English-speaking countries for the next thirty or forty years. Despite a general agreement that a numbering system of some kind is essential for future bibliographical controls, reservations about the adoption of the SBN as it is presently constituted were voiced during a joint RTSD/ISAD meeting at the Kansas City Conference. Of most concern is the fact that the SBN system excludes serial and non-book items, covering only monographic publications. The annual report from the Inter-divisional Committee on a Universal Numbering System for publications reported that "the Library of Congress intended to print the SBN on its catalog cards and would accept orders for cards using the SBN." Apparently U.S. publishers plan to begin using the SBN in advertising, although journal advertisements through January 1969 do not reflect the trend.

If the SBN (revised or as it now stands) were used consistently by U.S. and British publishers in all advertising, if the major bibliographical tools of each country carried the number, and if libraries used the number to their advantage when ordering books, a bit of computer reciprocity might be possible between publisher and library.
Approval Plans

Book dealer “approval” plans are a relatively new innovation gaining support through the library profession by providing the most reliable selection tool in the trade—the book itself. An excellent symposium of articles was published in the Spring 1968 Library Resources & Technical Services which explains and defines the approval concept.

The acquisitions/order librarian of the 1960s has been offered a variety of plans designed to put more books, at larger discounts, and less staff costs, into the library. Not only do book dealers indulge in approval plans on a variety of levels, but so do publishers. The obvious advantage in a book dealer plan is that of a single source, one invoice, and uniform standards. Publishers can offer the advantages of much higher discounts and faster delivery time.

Approval plans not only can reduce man-hour waste in selection routines, but they eliminate the need to create multiform records for all those “necessary” files. The two major jobber approval plans (Abel and Bro-Dart) provide a multiform pack with each book which should be used to its fullest potential by subscribing libraries. The form can also be used as a data source for those order departments performing studies in anticipation of more mechanized systems.

As both of the major approval book dealers are utilizing computer techniques to select titles for each library, to perform accounting, and to keep customers informed, there is a certain amount of standardization which a library must be prepared to accept. Format of the multiform and invoicing patterns are two examples of standardization, which, if acceptable to larger libraries, might lead to more general standardization of library forms.

Three basic principles are to be found in all approval plans: free return of any or all titles, coverage limited to current imprints, and the absolute necessity of an acquisitions policy which a bookman can interpret. The acquisitions policy—frequently referred to as a “profile” by book dealers—must reflect, in great detail, a variety of local selection routines as well as the buying patterns implemented by subject specialists. For school and college libraries, the profile must reflect not only present curricula needs but new programs which require retrospective buying programs. While a profile must be broad enough to include peripheral materials in a library’s interest area, it must be tight enough to exclude items which would never be considered, much less purchased by a library. Those who have ever attempted to develop an acquisitions policy realize that this is no easy task.

It can be predicted that approval methods will be employed more frequently and may even change the venerated routine of title by title selection.

Processing Centers

The newest trend in cooperative efforts is that of the processing center for public libraries or combinations of college and university
libraries. While cooperative efforts to acquire and catalog books are not new (state and large public libraries have been doing it for years for their branches) a new wrinkle has been added—that of the issue of cooperative selection. If one can accept the concept that buying patterns can be identified among similar type libraries, giving rise to book dealer approval plans, it follows that cooperative programs among libraries could be developed to take advantage of these same selection patterns.

Acceptance of the processing center concept could produce unique changes for the acquisitions department of the next decade. Processing personnel could be released to increase reader services; selection personnel could divert their talents to retrospective requirements; duplication of pre-order routines and bookkeeping efforts could be reduced by molding regional library similarities into a process center. A most comprehensive selection of papers on cooperative and centralized processing can be found in the July 1967, Library Trends.¹⁰

Shared Cataloging

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging has moved with rapid success since its initiation under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Library of Congress supplies cataloging data received from other national cataloging agencies to ninety-seven U.S. libraries by use of depository cards. Some libraries are suggesting changes in the methods of handling depository cards and refinements in NPAC itself. It was proposed during 1969 Midwinter ALA sessions that depository sets be arranged by title, instead of by main entry. Due to obvious differences of opinion on the subject, a questionnaire will be distributed to all participating libraries within the next few months.

Local acquisitions work may not have been as tangibly affected by NPAC as cataloging routines; however, those libraries indulging in a variety of pre-order search routines can appreciate having LC proof (i.e., depository cards) available for a higher percentage of foreign orders than was the case four years ago. Presumably LC provides “copy” for 20 percent more foreign titles than when the program was initiated. We wait for the time when 20 percent more American imprints are included in the coverage.

Federal Support

Federal funds for book buying have not been as plentiful as had been hoped in the preceding twenty-four month period as a result of an overall budget trim late in the Johnson administration. Title II and Title VI programs have challenged the ability of order librarians and publishers alike—the latter to expand properly and the former to spend efficiently. The influx of federal money has undoubtedly had an influence on the acceptance of approval or blanket order programs and on the renovation of processing center concepts. Heavy demands for books and other library materials is one thing; acquiring them efficiently is another.

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In earlier stages of Title II programs, the grants most frequently awarded were type A, or those which would provide additional materials substantially contributing to the quality of educational resources. During 1968, greater emphasis was placed on type B or type C grants. Title II-C type grants recognize the educational and economic advantages of cooperative acquisitions for specialized or infrequently used materials. The significance placed on Title II-C grants will force more libraries to attack joint acquisitions problems through cooperative efforts. It could be that, once substantial cooperative programs are initiated, they will be enduring. For better or worse, these new programs lend substance to the power of the federal dollar.

**Automation**

Bookstores and publishers have relinquished inventory controls, double entry ledgers, and invoice payment to automated techniques. A library acquisition procedure is no more complicated than that of a bookstore, other than the non-profit motif. There seems to be no reason, other than historical precedent, for acquisition departments not reorganizing their purchase and payment operations along more automated lines. Unlike the retrieval problems of information specialists, there are any number of sophisticated programs available which control ordering and payment procedures that could be readily modified to accommodate library accounting routines.

Acquisition programs based on Library of Congress MARC tapes may eventually be economically possible. At the present time MARC tapes may have more potential use for cataloging operations, local card production, creation of book catalogs, and specialized bibliographies. An informative series of articles appears in the Summer 1968, *Library Resources & Technical Services.*

During the MARC I pilot project, it was discovered that the most successful test libraries were those “whose systems analysts and computer programmers were actually assigned to the library staff.” Leaning on the experiences of the first MARC project, it would seem appropriate to suggest that libraries need more in-house computer-oriented specialists. And if libraries are going to raise their own computer generation, accelerated programs in library schools will be of utmost necessity. To be a bit prosaic—if libraries want a unique end-product from an automated system, they had best begin training their own EDP specialists rather than relying on the scientific or business world.

**Bibliographic Controls**

The first five volumes of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* made their appearance in January 1969. Published by Mansell Information/Publishing, Ltd., the project is scheduled for completion by 1979, in 610 volumes, representing thirteen million entries from the combined holdings of over seven hundred libraries. When completed, the catalog will be an indispensable bibliographical tool for libraries,
covering as it does, the edited Library of Congress index of printed cards. A vast resource for acquisitions departments, the National Union Catalog will be “most important as a guide to book selection, will simplify the task of verification,” and will help eliminate costly duplication.

While Mansell and the Library of Congress work to merge the pre-1956 imprints into a single bibliographic tool, Gale Research Company has announced its desire to publish a cumulated catalog covering LC supplements from 1942 through 1962. While Gale’s edition might appear in completed form as a valuable tool before the retrospective NUC, its usefulness would be superseded by 1980.

REFERENCES


14. James M. Ethridge, Open letter to librarians from Gale Research Company, concerning the Gale cumulation of the 1942-1962 LC supplements [no date].
WHEN I BEGAN to prepare this review, I carefully tried fairly formal language. I finally gave up trying. After all, P.S.D. is one of the few who can charm, irritate, and stimulate us through a personal style. Consequently the paragraphs which follow are my purely personal reaction to events and publications of 1968. Furthermore, it should be remembered that I am sitting “out in the middle of the blue Pacific” where periodical mail is usually three to four weeks later in arriving than on the Mainland. I suspect this semi-isolation affects my evaluation of people and things. For example, instead of talking about people at the end of this article, as has so often been done in the past, I want to put people first.

The Margaret Mann Citation for 1968 was awarded to that same P.S.D. (Paul Shaner Dunkin) mentioned above. Certainly the citation has seldom, if ever, been awarded to anyone who so richly deserved it. As a consequence I bemoan the scheduling which contrived to have this award bestowed almost in secrecy and without prior public announcement of time and place during the Kansas City Conference. Let us hope this can be avoided in the future.

The Fall 1968 issue of LRTS devotes its first twenty pages to John W. Cronin, who retired on April 30, 1968 from the Library of Congress. He had been director of its Processing Department for the past sixteen years. Rightly the articles praise his vision, his drive, his practical implementation of the many ideas and projects which during “The Age of Cronin” resulted in tremendous expansion of the national bibliographical services of this country. The articles should be required reading for all library school students, and for all librarians. But to me, the most important facet of John’s personality and activities is missing. Nowhere is there brought out the warmth and humanity of John as an individual; nor is there mention of the kindness and courtesy he extended to all, particularly to the young and inexperienced. The conviction he always displayed that cataloging was of the greatest importance, and that he was proud to be a part of it, helped more than one young “cataloger” become a “catalog librarian.” The “Age of Cronin” was not just growth of bibliographical control, it was also growth of people.

One point particularly bothered me as I reviewed this past year. Just when and where does the library service provided through quality cataloging and classification change or merge into the library service
produced through the efforts of workers in the area of information science and automation? The *Journal of Library Automation*, the first issue of which appeared in March 1968, has not, at least not yet, enlightened me. It is a new periodical which probably all in the cataloging field should plan to scan regularly. The first volume contains, for example, material specifically about book catalogs, catalog card production, and card catalog maintenance, as well as articles about automated systems, automation in the area of acquisitions, accounting, etc. Many, if not most, of the articles are not easily readable for anyone not completely steeped in the language. Thus, the fact that this periodical is copyrighted, even though it is the official publication of the Information Science and Automation Division of the American Library Association, thereby making it more difficult to provide multiple copies of articles for students to read, will not make so much difference.

On the other hand, no one should miss the Project MARC reports published in the Summer 1968 issue of *LRTS*, particularly that by Henriette D. Avram. This and other articles in the same issue, which constitute a survey of the first two years of the project, will bring one up to date and provide an excellent background for the period just ahead, when tapes in the MARC II format become available on a regular basis. Another important publication about MARC was that prepared by Avram, Knapp, and Rather entitled *The MARC II Format: A Communications Format for Bibliographic Data*.

It is not always easy to keep up with developments in areas such as MARC, especially if your library is one which, for one reason or another, has not embarked on a computer-assisted program of some kind. In this connection, I urge you to also read the timely article "On the Construction and Care of White Elephants." Our English colleagues have asked provocative questions about our present card catalogs because of the approaching automation or, as they say, mechanization of the preparation of our cataloging records. Indeed, as we make room on our shelves for the first five volumes of the *National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints* and/or simultaneously hurry off to MARC Institutes or study about MARC II should we perhaps instead be asking ourselves: Will this huge new bibliographic tool (the retrospective NUC), or a current book catalog prepared from MARC tape, provide as good or better library service than we have obtained from card catalogs? And on what do we base our opinions?

One of the facts of life in the cataloging field is that although we may spend a great deal of time considering and contemplating the changes in our procedures and activities to be brought about by the presence of such tools as the printed NUC or by the availability of computer-produced cataloging records, life must go on. That is, our records being produced this day and this week must fit into or add on to whatever type of records our libraries have now. Since that is so, we continue to seek improved versions of our standard tools and procedures. Several items of this kind appeared during 1968.
Classification

Two publications concerned with the Library of Congress classification appeared. First came "A Guide to Library of Congress Classification."\(^7\) Frankly, this was a disappointment to me. Although apparently intended to be a simple introduction to the LC scheme, it seems to me that it is anything but that. As yet, anyway, I have found it necessary to introduce students to it with caution, and consider that it is not truly useful as a text, although it does contain a great deal of information.

Secondly, we now have available the proceedings of the Institute on LC Classification\(^8\) which our own Cataloging and Classification Section sponsored in New York City in July 1966. For the first time, library school instructors have something "official" to offer students concerning the use and application of the LC classification including several of its special tables. I say official, for several of the papers in this volume were prepared and delivered by staff members of the Library of Congress. In addition, there are articles on a wide variety of related topics, including the development of the structure of the classification, discussion of its use by public and academic libraries, time and cost studies for reclassification projects, etc. In fact, there is something for nearly everyone from library school student to library administrator. It is not the manual the profession has been asking for, but it is far better than anything else available. Let us hope it will turn out to be the beginning step for a full manual as is suggested in the Preface.

Another development relating to the LC Classification was the announcement\(^9\) by the Library of Congress that beginning after November 1968 "a literature class number will be provided henceforth for all titles which the Library of Congress classifies in PZ3 and PZ4." This alternative literature number is a class number only. In addition, a Dewey Decimal Classification number will also be provided for all fiction in English.

The major publication concerning the Dewey Decimal Classification is also the product of a group meeting. In December 1966, the School of Library Service, Columbia University, with the financial support of the Forest Press, held a Workshop on the Teaching of Classification. The papers presented at this workshop are outlined and some indication of the discussions which were held are presented in this recently issued volume.\(^10\) Although perhaps of primary interest to instructors in the Dewey Decimal Classification in library school courses, the rather detailed analysis and comparison of various categories, within the scheme as brought out in several of the papers, e.g., "Problems Associated with Presenting and Teaching the Schedules: Social Science (300) and History (900)," by A. E. Markley, might also be of interest to anyone responsible for the application of Dewey schedules in a library.

Cataloging: Entry and Description

The ALA Cataloging and Classification Section sponsored a seminar on the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules during the 1968 ALA Kansas
City conference. The papers of the major speakers appeared in the Winter 1969 issue of *Library Resources & Technical Services*. I particularly urge you to seek out the paper by Pauline A. Seely entitled "ALA to AA—An Obstacle Race."

During the seminar there was lengthy discussion about Rule 4 of the *AA Rules*, and also concerning many points about the handling of non-book materials. It is to be hoped that major improvements can be announced in the *LC Cataloging Service* bulletins in the near future.

*Cataloging Service* Bulletins no. 82-85, which were issued during 1968, have provided corrections, amendments, additions, etc., to the *Rules* as agreed upon by the Descriptive Cataloging Committee of CCS and the Library of Congress. Of these, Bulletin no. 83 is concerned not only with information about the *AA Rules*, but it also announces a major policy change in the cataloging of serials by the Library of Congress. Henceforth, revised cards will be printed for changes in title and/or issuing office only as the Library is able to recatalog titles that have ceased publication, although these bibliographical changes will continue to be announced in the "Changes in Serials" section of *New Serial Titles*.

Announcement was also made that from now on for many English language periodical-type serials, cataloging is being done from the first issue received instead of from the first bound volume. This policy change has been requested by other libraries for many years, and should be greatly appreciated.

In addition to the fact that the cataloging of non-book or audiovisual materials was a popular topic during the seminar meetings in Kansas City, several articles in the November 15, 1968 issue of the *Library Journal* emphasize the fact that as non-book materials become more and more important in library collections, particularly in those of school libraries, so their cataloging and processing must receive increased attention. These articles stress, among other things, that commercial cataloging services are attempting to fill the need for cataloging control, and call upon the profession to provide leadership.

Still another publication which those concerned with multi-media processing will want to become familiar with is a publication of the Department of Audiovisual Instruction of the NEA, entitled *Standards for Cataloging, Coding and Scheduling Educational Media*. The "coding" referred to is for computerized cataloging and scheduling. Although librarians have been consulted, some suggestions seem a little wide of the mark. It is good to know that CCS has a newly established Committee on Audio-Visual Media in libraries at work.

The latest edition of S. L. Hopkinson's *The Descriptive Cataloging of Library Materials* provides simple directions for the handling of non-book materials. The cataloging of standard book materials is also discussed, but it seems that the examples and instructions for various non-book categories are particularly easy to understand. A word of caution: although rather frequent reference is made to the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, they are not always followed. For example, the state-
ment is made: "When entry is made under pseudonym the abbreviation pseud. is given following the name entry."16

Miscellaneous

The long-awaited revised edition of the ALA filing rules appeared this year. The second edition has been published in both a complete17 and an abridged18 (paper cover) form. Speaking from an instructor’s point of view, this division is a complete success. It should be equally welcome to staff members responsible for filing.

My first impression of the new edition, based on brief use, is favorable. True, I have some difficulty in spots in arranging entries in accordance with these Rules, but most of the students have much less. Habits of some twenty-five years do not change easily. But will many of our libraries, especially any with sizable catalogs, consider that they can make the changes called for, even if those changes would make those large catalogs more usable? Or is this a situation similar to that brought about by the revised cataloging code, where library “economics” will get in the way? At least, however, no “superimposition” policy can be imposed from outside, and any library will be free to adopt and implement any filing rule or rules it chooses.

The Rules in this second edition are for a dictionary catalog, and are for manual filing. Machine filing will require still another set of filing rules, or at the very least, revision of many of those in this new edition. Perhaps the need for an authoritative machine filing code for libraries is not too distant in time. I suspect, however, that the need for rules for manual filing will be with us for a long time to come, and it is good to have this new publication available.

All who are interested in the historical development of cooperative and centralized cataloging and processing, or indeed are interested in any aspect, should be sure to examine Occasional Paper no. 9319 from the Graduate School of Library Science at Illinois, as it is a bibliography of nearly one thousand items covering the period 1850–1967. Items are alphabetically arranged within each year of publication.

The final item I want to call to your attention is the latest LC Cataloging Service bulletin.20 A close examination of its five pages indicated to me that we really are coming closer and closer to an automated age in libraries. For at least we can say that LC printed cards are in a “number era.”

In the past many school and public libraries have preferred to use H. W. Wilson cards because they were simpler in form and easier for their patrons to read and understand. This bulletin now describes the various abbreviations and numbers which may appear from now on on LC printed cards. Often they will bear NBN (National Bibliography Numbers) and/or LACAP Numbers (Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program), or SBN (Standard Book Numbers) plus prices, often in foreign money, as well as in U.S. dollars. Perhaps patrons (in large libraries as well as small) will be justified in thinking that li-
brarians want to make cataloging records complicated and difficult to understand. Are all these abbreviations and numbers necessary? Are they all that useful to enough libraries to make them truly worthwhile? I hope so, and beginning this semester I shall devote time in the beginning cataloging course to explaining and interpreting all of the abbreviations, series of numbers, etc., which now may be added to the basic cataloging information on an LC card.

This same bulletin no. 8521 also informs us that most of the abbreviations formerly used in subject heading tracings will no longer be used. I wonder if it is because computers have difficulty in handling abbreviations? There was no explanation.

The final topic covered in this very important Cataloging Service bulletin is a detailed explanation of the new card number. This new series of numbers, distinguished by the initial digit 7, was developed to be compatible with automation of many of the Card Division’s operations and procedures. All of the familiar prefixes and suffixes will no longer be used. Participants in the PL 480 programs will be relieved to learn that a special series of numbers has been assigned to PL 480 materials.

I began this article with a discussion of people. I end it with a reluctant admission that machines and the numbers they love to work with are with us more and more. I hope that we can learn to maintain people and machines in proper proportion and suitable relationships.

REFERENCES

6. U. S. Library of Congress. Information Bulletin, January 2, 1969; v. 28, p. 8; announced that the first five volumes were off the press and that these volumes contain 105,000 entries ranging from “A” through “Ainsworth.”

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12. Ibid.


16. Ibid., p. 23.


21. Ibid., p. 2.
FOR THE PHYSICAL SCIENTIST, 1968 was a year of the "Active Sun." For those information scientists whose stock in trade is the acquisition, control, and exploitation of serials, there was nothing much that was startlingly new under the active sun. However, there was a great deal of activity, as this representative summary of the continuing saga of serials control will show.

Numbers and Prices

Trap any two serials librarians in a hotel lobby and the talk is likely to turn to the vital statistics of serials. One article of faith is that the number of serials and the amount of serial literature is growing apace. This will neither be proven nor disproven here, but lobby debaters will be interested in two 1968 happenings. In 1968, the number of serials listed in New Serial Titles (covering serials published 1950-1968) passed the combined totals of the third edition of the Union List of Serials (1665-1949) and its two companion volumes, International Congresses and Conferences (1840-1937) and List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments (1815-1931). The score at the end of 1968 was roughly 205,000 to 200,000 and the inning was not yet over. In 1968 Chemical Abstracts published its four-millionth abstract. It took almost thirty-two years, from 1907 to 1938 for CA to make its first million; the second million took eighteen years; the third, eight years; and the fourth required only four years and eight months.

If the amount of serial literature did not increase in 1968, the same cannot be said of the prices of serials. According to a report published in Library Journal the average subscription price for U. S. periodicals for 1968 was $8.65, and the index, based on 1957-59 prices was 175.8. Comparable figures for 1967 were an average price of $8.02 and an index of 163. The average price of serial services went from $66.98 in 1967 to $70.87 in 1968, with the index rising from 168.3 to 178.1.

All of the foregoing suggests that there is a flood—both physical and fiscal—and that it is rising.
Union Lists

One of the ways serials librarians try to keep their heads above water is to share their resources in a particular subject or geographic area through the medium of the union list. In 1968 several more such lists were published recording the holdings of libraries in Connecticut, the Miami Valley (Ohio), South Dakota, and Southern California. Outside the U. S. A. the last section (G-Z) of Serials in Australian Libraries: Social Sciences and Humanities was sent to subscribers. The section includes more than 16,000 titles, bringing the total number of titles in the catalog to 30,000. Today's union lists are the product not only of cooperation and harmless drudgery, but also of computer technology. One of the year's union lists, the Central New York Union List of Serials, illustrates one of the capabilities of the new technology in that most of the entries were extracted from the larger SUNY Union List of Serials. Eventually, it will be possible to derive all union lists from regional master files or a national data bank. By that time, of course, the printed union list may be as obsolete as the buggy-whip holder on the early horseless carriages.

Abstracts and Indexes

The growth of serial literature was reflected in a corresponding burgeoning of secondary journals. The year began with a notable issue of Library Trends (January 1968) on science abstracting services, and ushered in several new abstracting services covering such diverse areas as water resources, metals, patents, rubber and plastics, language-teaching, epilepsy, fertilizers, and the Soviet press. An augury of things to come was the publication of the multiple-format journal, Communications in Behavioral Biology. In addition to original articles, a separate abstracts section, and a reprint service, the complete CBB package would comprise edge-notched cards with abstracts, magnetic tapes of all articles and abstracts, and a microfiche edition. The CBB package will not, like an earlier literary effort, be issued in a brown paper bag.

A new addition to the troika of Library Literature, Library Science Abstracts, and Information Science Abstracts is German Documentation Literature. This bilingual service of the German Documentation Society summarizes all original articles from ten basic German journals on documentation, archives, and library science. To conclude this abstract summary it should be noted that the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences began contributing abstracts to Research in Education with the April 1968 issue.

Indexes and Bibliographies

The venerable New York Times Index was computerized, and the Subject Guide to New Serial Titles, 1950-1965 was produced by electronic or electromechanical means. Among other things, computerization was expected to advance the publication of the Times' annual index by four months, and to make it possible to produce cumulations on selected subjects or groups of subjects. The Times project was more successful.
than the NST subject guide which gave every evidence of having been produced solely by a rather gifted machine.


**Acquisition Aids**

The American Library Association (not to be outdone) promised an early publication of the second edition of the very useful *List of International Subscription Agents*. In general, serial acquisitions people fared rather well. SLA issued a new and enlarged edition of the *International Directory of Back Issue Vendors: Periodicals, Newspapers and Documents*. The often painful process of acquiring the serial publications of congresses and conferences should be eased somewhat with the addition of two new aids: InterDok's *Directory of Published Proceedings; Series SSH—Social Sciences/Humanities*, and the quarterly *World Meetings ... Outside U. S. A. and Canada*.

The growing areas of research concern required new and larger acquisitions programs. The very acquisitive National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging invaded eastern Africa, and LC's office in Nairobi began publishing its *Accessions List: "Eastern Africa"* in January 1968. As with the other NPAC lists, one issue each year will include all serial publications which the office receives.

**Serials Cataloging**

The acquisition of almost any new serial (or a change in serial) sets thousands of serial cataloging units to the lonely task of selecting an entry and describing the serial. There is general agreement on the 3 x 5” format, but the choice of entry, description, and form often exhibit a marvelous variety. In a world of growing cooperation, centralization, and “national systems,” serials cataloging will probably be the last bastion of rugged individualism. A small breach in an outer wall was made in 1968 when the Library of Congress announced (in its Cataloging Service Bulletin 89) that it would begin to catalog periodical-type serials from the first issue received instead of the first bound volume. “This should mean that catalog cards for periodicals will become available in many cases years before they would have been available in the past.” However, the printing and sale of cards reflecting recataloging activities at LC would be discontinued, except for periodicals which have ceased publication.

Another action of interest to catalogers was the decision of IFLA's Committee on Periodicals and Serial Publications to “distribute a draft of the proposed Guide to the Cataloging of Serial Publications, and to complete the editorial work.”

**Other Serial Activities**

The U. S. A. Standards Institute published a revised *U. S. A. Standard Volume 13, Number 3, Summer 1969*
for Periodicals: Format and Arrangement, prepared by Subcommittee 10 of USASI’s Committee Z39. The standard concerned itself chiefly with the inclusion, organization, and representation of bibliographic information in periodicals so that they may be more accurately identified and readily used. The standard is intended to be used by editors and publishers, and it is well that we have guidelines ready in case we ever learn how to bell these cats.

The National Serials Data Program at the Library of Congress neared the finish of the first phase of an operation that has as its ultimate goal the creation of a computer-based central store of data on all serials. In 1968 a consumer survey to determine the needs of potential users was completed. Still on the drawing boards was a standard format for serials information in machine-readable form.

The conflict between the copyright law and “fair use” practices was not resolved in 1968, but it seemed much nearer solution. The same could not be said for a host of other problems inherent in serials. But then no one expected they would be. In any case, serials people could look back on 1968 with some satisfaction, and—armed with blue book, black box, and the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries—march bravely into 1969.

REFERENCES

1. There were no dramatic reasons for the number of serials to increase or decrease as in 1966 when many Chinese journals were suspended or in 1967 when the Anglo-American rules decreed that serials which changed titles would be cataloged as new entries—events which were briefly immortalized in the following:
   In Xanadu quoth Chairman Mao,
   “Uproot those journals from the Earth,”
   But up spake Sumner Spalding now
   And gave 10,000 others birth.
Developments in Reproduction of Library Materials and Graphic Communication, 1968

ROBERT C. SULLIVAN, Assistant Chief
Photoduplication Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

The following general trends emerge from a review of the avalanche of current developments relating to the reproduction of library materials and graphic communication:

1. Rapid adoption of computer-output-microfilm and photocomposition systems.
2. Increasing number, variety, and sophistication of micropublishing projects announced.
3. Sizeable grants made for microform research by the U. S. Office of Education.
4. Mounting concern expressed over the implications of the pending revision in copyright legislation.
5. Proliferation of publications documenting these and related developments.
6. Volume of products, equipment, and services offered to capture the widening interest in this field.
7. Continued growth in professional activities.

1. Computer-Output-Microfilm and Photocomposition Systems

As detailed in the October/November 1968 issue of Information and Records Management, which claims to carry more information on microfilm and related subjects than any other publication, the Computer Output Microfilm (COM) boom is one of the fastest growing aspects of the microform industry. This is an emerging technology that wed's the computer's sophistication to microfilm's storage capabilities in order to produce microfilm from computer-generated magnetic tape. Since a computer's calculations can keep hours ahead of the printout, the capturing of the mass of data in compact retrievable format is a great space and time saver. As a result of the rapidly growing number of COM applications an entirely new industry is emerging also: the computer-microfilm service companies. This parallels the situation of a decade ago when the growing number of computer installations gave birth to the data processing service companies. Among the major suppliers of COM equipment are Stromberg-Dataographics (a subdivision of General Dynamics), Control Data Corp., 3M Co., The Link Group of General Precisions Systems.
Eastman Kodak, Computer Industries Inc., and Information International Inc. Stromberg Datagraphics, Inc., Micromation Systems, the national distributor for Kalvar film, is also active in the growing market for information processing systems that convert computer data into readable form at high speed. This firm utilizes its S/C 4060 which translates digital speeds up to 90,000 characters a second and produces optional hard copies. It works on line with an IBM 360, or the UNIVAC 1108, computer, can merge a fixed image with computer data, and has its own stored program control unit. Carl V. Shannon, President of Stromberg Datagraphics, feels that "there has been a history of microfilm resistance...nurtured in the past by cumbersome viewers and other peripheral equipment." He thinks that more than 5,000 large computer installations are in dire need of relief from "readout spillover." This firm's commercial product line is centered upon a microfilm recorder that converts data directly from a computer or magnetic tape to characters that can be printed on microfilm at high speeds. The film can then be shown on a viewer, or be printed on paper or on microfiche.

Other firms that possess the computer capabilities to move into this field are Burroughs Corp., California Computer Products, IBM Corp., Philco, Mergenthaler Corp., and RCA. Other companies already in the microfilm field that plan to offer COM service are Atlantic Mfm. Corp., American Microphoto, Watland Mfm. Corp., IBM Micro Records Center, National Mfm. Co., and the Xerox Systems Centers. Presently operating COM Service Centers are General Computing, Datafilm Corp., and Computer Micro-graphics Inc.

Although not employing microfilm, a related development in graphic communication is found in the printing industry which is increasingly converting to computer-controlled photocomposition devices. More and more commercial publishers and printers are converting to computer typeset methods which will result in widespread replacement of linotype machines in the next few years. RCA offers the Videocomp 70/822 which sets type at the rate of 650 characters per second. In one RCA Videocomp system, copy is punched on Frieden perforators, and the tape and proofread corrections are fed to a Spectra 70/45 computer which converts it to magnetic tape. The computer hyphenates and justifies the type and adds instructions on type sizes, styles, and formats of printing. The Videocomp reads the tape at speeds up to 30,000 characters a second and then the characters are taken from storage in the form of dot segments and are flashed on a cathode ray tube (CRT). The characters are photographed on sensitized stabilized paper which is prepared for photo-offset printing. Other equipment employing the CRT approach to printing are the Linotron 1010 (in use at the U. S. Government Printing Office, where a second Linotron is reportedly to be installed in 1969) and the IBM 2680.

Also, the Harris Intertype Corp. offers the Fototronic-CRT-Typesetter as another example of the accelerated convergence of graphics and electronics. An important by-product of using computers for preparing copy for publication is that the full text is immediately available in
machine readable form, at no extra cost, at the time material is sent to the printer. Thus, the cost of inputting full text in machine readable form is approaching the cost of photographic storage of micro images. Some feel that the combined use of computers and a microform image storage system will be the solution to many information needs. Others do not share this optimism. Curtis G. Benjamin of McGraw-Hill Book Co., in speaking of the potential of the computer for full text storage and retrieval, refers to “systems happy dreamers who have not faced up to the hard fact of high computer storage costs for the foreseeable future.”

To capture some of the COM market, the Business Systems Market Division of the Eastman Kodak Co. has announced the availability of the Kodak KOM-90 Microfilmer which also boasts a maximum magnetic tape data conversion onto microfilm speed of 90,000 characters a second, or up to approximately 20,000 lines per minute. This recording speed translates into the filming of up to 300 standard size computer pages a minute. Data read from the computer magnetic tape is displayed on the face of a CRT and photographed onto 16mm roll microfilm. This device, which utilizes Recordak Dacromatic Film, Type 7461, is manufactured by the Cubic Corp. of San Diego under a development contract with Eastman Kodak Co. Pre-printed forms or report sheets can be superimposed on the microfilm to produce a fast printout for EDP users reported to perform at 15 to 20 times faster than conventional line printers.

A variation in the union of computers and microforms is found in the console of the Model 85 of IBM’s System 360 computer which has relatively few indicator lights; instead it has two microfiche viewers and a CRT display. The microfiche viewers are used for maintenance and to display machine status. One viewer projects reference documents stored on microfiche at the console. The other projects a series of indicator labels as a dial on the console is turned; as each label appears, a light behind it shows the status of the corresponding control logic.

As an index of the widespread interest in the COM area, Office Automation, an encyclopedia of EDP hardware and peripheral equipment, offers a free copy of a 24 page reprint of “New Computer Applications with Microfilm and Duplicators” in exchange for an agreement to inspect, on a 10 day trial basis, the 3 volume set of Office Automation Handbooks. The initial year’s subscription price for these manuals and the monthly updating service is $115, with subsequent annual renewals priced at $57.

(2) Micropublishing Projects

Perhaps the most dramatic evidence of the expanding activity of micropublishers is the volume of new projects relating to Wall Street. “Microfiche has slain the paper dragon at Merrill, Lynch” is the headline appearing in a series of nationwide advertisements by the Industrial Products Division of the National Cash Register Co. NCR advertises that it offers more capability in micropublishing than any other company. Several other microform publishers have invaded Wall Street to do combat with the much publicized paper dragon. These services will be of
special interest to college and university libraries serving a school of business, or research and special libraries serving stockbrokers, investors, and financial analysts. NCR's project announces the conversion of the entire corporate files of the Securities Research Division Library of the Wall Street firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith Inc. for the past decade (over 4 million pages) to NCR's 4 × 6" microfiche. It is estimated that 40 file drawers of microfiche will contain annual reports, interim reports, prospectuses, proxy statements, listings, etc., of more than 15,000 companies. Computer-produced alphabetic and numeric indexes will also be provided. The estimated two-year job of microfilming is approximately half completed. Subscribers can purchase the entire file for the approximate years 1956-67, or can elect to receive separately, or in any combination, the following four categories: (a) all the companies on the American Stock Exchange (1,050); (b) the Fortune 500 list; (c) the New York Stock Exchange (1,500); or (d) selected companies traded over the counter as listed daily in the Wall Street Journal (1,200). Prices range from 45 to 55 cents per microfiche. Since an average of seven fiche are needed for each company, file (a) above would require about 7,350 fiche; the cost, at an average of $0.50 per fiche, would be approximately $3,675.

Whereas NCR's project is to film the holdings of a library of a major financial firm for the past ten years, a recently concluded agreement between Leasco Systems and Research Corp. (which has now purchased Documentation Inc.) and the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission provides for production on 4 × 6", microfiche of SEC's current corporate files of a variety of financial information reports. Leaso's "Disclosure Service" includes all registered companies, whether they are listed on the exchanges or traded over the counter. Subscriptions can be placed for a package of annual reports, and/or for combined current and semi-annual reports, as well as annual reports to stockholders, plus prospectuses and registration statements. In addition, all investment companies' annual reports and/or quarterly reports are offered as a package. Most optimistically, delivery is promised within seven days after the item is filed with SEC. Leasco's contract also provides for supplying hard copy on demand. It is important to distinguish between NCR's contract with a commercial firm to film reports filed in the past ten years and Leasco's contract to film reports currently filed with SEC as required by law.

A third wave of the "dragon-slaying" onslaught is the "Financial Information Service" available from University Microfilms (UM), a Xerox Company. This service offers on 4 × 6" microfiche a complete file of all financial documents submitted annually by the companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange to SEC (thus substantially continuing the third category of subscription service offered by NCR as listed above). UM's program includes annual and interim reports, prospectuses, proxy statements, listing applications, and acquisition details, in addition to monthly, semi-annual, and annual reports. A total of approximately 215,000 pages of information will be available annually. Subscription prices vary, ac-
According to whether an order is placed for monthly, quarterly, or annual service: $2,800 for monthly updating; $1,900 for quarterly; and $1,000 for annual updating. It is important to note that UM's service applies to current filings by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange only.

Last, but not least, of the Wall Street microforms available is the subscription service on 35mm roll microfilm of Dow Jones publications offered by Bell & Howell's Micro-Photo Division. The Wall Street Journal will be filmed monthly and the National Observer and Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly will be filmed every six months. Also, selected clippings from the Wall Street Journal are available on 4 x 6" color-coded microfiche. Microfilm of current issues of these titles are available now and back files are being filmed. It is significant that all of these projects will employ the standard 4 x 6" microfiche.

Further illustrating the expanding size and scope of micropublishing is a help wanted advertisement that appeared in recent issues of several library periodicals for a "Director, with full administrative powers, to develop a micropublishing division for a large microform organization—here's a challenge for a dynamic person with a scholarly approach—highly oriented to the needs of librarians and researchers." Let's be thankful librarians' needs are acknowledged and hope that this firm gets its man. On the required reading list for this newly appointed director, and for all librarians interested in or responsible for acquiring microforms, should be the series of articles by RTSD's Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects, in the June, September, and December 1968 issues of ACRL's Choice. Three ALA groups (Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects, the Library Technology Program, and the editorial board of Choice) have agreed to cooperate in promoting and improving current standards for micropublications. Until now no regular reviewing of these materials has existed and, as expressed in the initial article, "Choice hopes that the forthcoming microform reviews will provide a sense of sanity in a confusing field of acquisition. More colleges are using microforms today, and future developments like portable, versatile readers will increase use and force circulation which will raise demands for both technical and content quality." It is planned for the future that, just as is now done with books, Choice's Editor will acquire review copies of important micropublication projects while Choice consultants will appraise the content value and LTP will arrange for technical evaluations. To aid in judging micropublications, the Subcommittee has developed a checklist of evaluative criteria divided into three general areas of bibliographical, administrative, and technical factors to be considered. These criteria are set forth in the June 1968 article in Choice entitled "The Crisis in Micropublication," together with five examples of typical problems encountered with micropublishing projects. The September 1968 article in Choice entitled "Microreproduction and Micropublication Technical Standards—What They Mean To You, The User," explains the nature and significance of United States of America Standards Institute (USASI) standards for microforms and the importance of

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the guidelines contained in *Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming and ALA's Microfilm Norms*. The "New York Times On Microfilm" is the subject of the article appearing in the December issue of *Choice*. Specific technical defects noted in microfilm of the *Times* for the issues from September 1967 to date are explained in detail with some possible reasons why they occurred. The attention of ALA’s Subcommittee on Micropublishing Projects, as well as of the Association of Research Libraries, continues to be focused on microfilm of current issues of the *Times* because, despite the publisher’s hiring of consultants, deciding to refilm the paper from September 1, 1967 forward, and to replace substandard reels as requested by libraries, reports of the lack of archival quality in some of the replacement film of the *Times* continue to be received from different parts of the country. The three ALA groups sponsoring these reviews are to be complimented for their contribution in improving the quality of micropublishing for library consumption and in alerting librarians to their responsibility of insisting on quality products in the expenditure of library funds for micropublications. The three articles published in *Choice* thus far and the future reviews will provide an essential background for the RTSD program meeting scheduled for the Atlantic City ALA Convention in mid-1969 with the theme “The Crisis in Micropublication.”

Before leaving the area of evaluating the technical quality of microforms, mention should be made of the revised National Bureau of Standards microcopy resolution test charts that are now available and should be employed in producing microforms to assure that images are of adequate quality. The new charts, NBS Standard No. 1010, may be purchased in units of five for $8.75 from the Office of Standard Reference Materials, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. 20234.

In this same vein is a letter to the editor that appeared in the May 1968 issue of the *ALA Bulletin* referring to possible variations between original editions and the editions filmed by micropublishers. The valid point made is that micropublishers have the same obligation as publishers of reference tools or bibliographies to fully identify any variations from the original that are present in filmed editions, to forewarn librarians and readers that may not want to purchase such a partial replacement or to discard the original work. The same obligation of course rests with reprint publishers. In fact, the policy statement of the ALA Reprinting Committee on lending to reprinters contains the following statement with reference to publishers of microform editions: “The philosophy behind lending materials for edition reprinting and microfilm publication is basically the same. However, it is recognized that the economies of the two forms of publication are different. Since it is impossible to know or estimate how many potential copies would be produced by microfilm publication, it seems reasonable that a similar fee should be charged for both forms of reproduction. While no significant income should be sought by the lending library, it is felt that suitable fees to recover costs should be charged.”

*Library Resources & Technical Services*
Certainly the most ambitious and widely publicized micropublishing venture announced in 1968 is Encyclopaedia Britannica's (EB) Ultra-microfiche (UMF) Library Program, termed the "Resource and Research Library Series." The first title in this series, scheduled to be offered in the fall of 1970 is "The Library of American Civilization, Beginnings to 1914," a collection of approximately 20,000 volumes yet to be identified. This program is aimed at libraries of the four-year liberal arts colleges and the junior colleges because EB feels that "adequate library facilities at the college and university level have become such a major problem that, in many instances, only a major change in library technology can hope to solve it." EB hopes by this service to "enable many institutions to increase their library resources greatly for a relatively small part of their library budgets." The principal goals of the project are listed as:
(a) to establish ultramicrofiche as a standard library medium by producing a library series in this form of such scope and quality as to insure its acceptance;
(b) to provide full bibliographic support for each library;
(c) to achieve the economies inherent in the medium and in centralized selection, cataloging and indexing;
(d) to make available low cost, high quality fiches, readers, and reader-printers designed to approved standards.

The steps for the creation of the UMF are described as:
(a) The material selected is first reduced on standard microfilm.
(b) Positive microfilm is printed with coordinate numbers added.
(c) The positive microfilm is then further reduced and the images arranged in rows and columns on a glass plate.
(d) From the glass master the final dissemination copies are printed by contact photography. The final prints are laminated on both sides with a thin layer of protective mylar.

This technology is an outgrowth of studies by Technomics Inc. (partly owned by EB) of Santa Monica, California, described as a systems analysis and educational technology firm. The UMF will, according to EB's brochure, contain up to 3,000 page images per fiche at reductions up to 150x.

An important ingredient of the first installment of this new series will be the 20-volume *The Annals of America*, to be published in 1969 by EB, which contains approximately 2,200 selections by more than 1,100 American authors. EB plans to ask the cooperation of a number of colleges and universities to participate in the process of defining the UMF Library, nominating and selecting the titles, and designing the bibliographic aids. A number of future UMF Libraries planned are identified in EB's brochure. A series of UMF Seminars are to be conducted throughout the country during 1969 to explain the program in greater detail.

The basic price of the first Library is $15,500, which includes ultramicrofiches, five sets of book-form catalogs, five sets of book-form bibliographies and research guides, and 20 sets of ultramicrofiche catalogs. Duplicates or replacements will be available for the following costs: Ul-

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tramic microfiches for less than $1.00 per unit; book-form catalogs for $200 per set; book-form bibliographies and research guides for $100 per set; and catalog cards (LC cards whenever available) for $4,000 per set.

It is obviously premature to fully evaluate this proposed project. It is undeniably most ambitious and comprehensive in scope, but several key elements have not yet been resolved. The literature distributed to date admits that “the final selection of specifications for fiche format and reduction ratio will be influenced not only by technological and economic factors but also by the concept of one unit or title per fiche.” Also, the portable reading machines (less than 5 lbs.) are still in the developmental stage. It is planned that while the UMF Series will be ordered from EB, the reading and reproduction equipment will be ordered from an as yet undesignated manufacturer(s). Assuming that the selection of titles is in competent hands, and that the bibliographical catalogs that will be offered on magnetic tape (for computer processing if desired), in bound book form, in UMF format, or as $3 \times 5$ cards are of first-rate quality, what of the technical quality of UMF? As described in EB’s brochure, the laminated distribution prints will be fourth or fifth generation copies; the precision equipment and the quality control necessary to preserve good definition through at least two reductions and two printings must be first rate. Assuming that adequate and sufficient equipment and staff are available, and that high optical reduction has been perfected and can be maintained for quantity production, what of the quality of the all important final link in the chain, the viewer? Informed speculation is that the reduction to be utilized for this project will be closer to 50x than 150x. This is a reasonable conjecture for it would minimize the degree of the technical difficulties involved, especially in maintaining the quality of the final product. Also, assuming that the 20,000 volumes to be included in the first UMF Series are readily identified, where and how are they to be assembled and filmed within the next two years? Many titles are certain to be in the rare and/or brittle category, and libraries may understandably be reluctant to loan them for filming or may have already filmed some of them for preservation purposes. Even if the titles are assembled on film or for central filming, and they average 200 to 500 pages per volume, the number of double-page microfilm exposures necessary for 20,000 volumes would range between two and three million. Furthermore, technical and bibliographical problems involved in processing this mass of film through the stages of indexing, positive printing, optical reduction printing onto glass and contact printing onto fiche are staggering. Can these hurdles be overcome by the fall of 1970? This goal would seem much too optimistic! It will be fascinating to observe the development of this monumental project in future years. At the least it will spur present and future studies in the field of library microforms and hopefully give impetus to the need for improved bibliographical control and standardization of image size, reduction, distribution size and format, and related equipment specifications.

Information Handling Services Inc. (IHS), with headquarters at the

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Denver Technological Center in Englewood, Colorado, describes itself as the world's leading publisher of visual data systems with fifteen offices in the U.S., Canada, England and Japan. This firm is notable as a micro-publisher because of the extensive use it makes of relatively high reduction roll microfilm in cartridges. For one service which IHS offers, it films two rows of 8mm images at a 37x reduction on 50 feet of 16mm microfilm and mounts the film in a cartridge for use in an 11 lb. desk-top 8mm "Satellite" microfilm viewer with an 8 x 10 1/2" screen. IHS offers a "Directron" service, a directory of industrial vendors on microfilm, which costs $245 per year and provides approximately 32 microfilm cartridges updated three times annually. This firm also offers "Visual Search Microfilm Files" (VSMF) designed for D.O.D. contractors; these files are subdivided into various categories of military specifications.

Information Dynamics Corporation (IDC) of Reading, Massachusetts, offers a "Micrographic Catalog Retrieval System" designed to speed up the process for libraries desiring to search and print out their own LC cards. The actual LC card entries are reproduced from LC book-form catalogs on 17-20x reduction microfiche, with over 1,100 entries per fiche. Indexes in the form of computer printouts, arranged by both LC card number and main entry, are provided monthly, as well as being cumulated quarterly and annually, as supplements. When the proper fiche is located by the citation provided in the index, it can be inserted in a Reader-Printer and the print trimmed to produce a full size LC card copy. Libraries must carefully analyze the cost, quality, and convenience of this system versus ordering LC cards directly in card or proofsheet form or preparing them by other systems available.

Micro Photo Division of the Bell & Howell Co. has now announced the availability of 442 titles in the program to republish titles listed in ALA's Books for College Libraries (BCL). These works are available in "Duopage" xerographic reproduction form.

Richard Abel and Co. of Zion, Illinois, plans to offer computer printed cards for all BCL books as well as Xerox copies of the books themselves if the publishers grant permission to microfilm. They estimate that approximately 25 percent of the BCL titles are out-of-print.

Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division is expanding by moving from Cleveland into a new plant in Wooster, Ohio, effective January 14, 1969. Further evidence of expansion by the Bell & Howell Co. is the announcement that N. B. Jackets Corp. will become a subsidiary of the company in its Business Equipment Group. Jackets are utilized in some systems for preparing microfiche by the "strip up" method rather than producing them on "step and repeat" cameras.

In late 1968 the Newberry Library and Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division announced plans to make Newberry's holdings of almost a million volumes available by microfilm and other methods of photoduplication. Micro Photo will maintain a camera department at the library and will also make available particular Newberry collections which form coherent units for study. The first of the Newberry-Micro Photo film li-
braries to be issued, probably during 1970, will be a collection of French Renaissance political pamphlets of approximately 4,000 volumes.

A 3M Co. sponsored International Microfilm Press (IM/Press) bookmobile-type van has commenced a tour of 46 eastern cities to exhibit microfilmed copies of rare and significant items in the collections of the New York Public Library. Also included are exhibits of 3M’s line of reader-printers, microfilm storage cabinets for reels as well as cartridges, and related equipment. Under the terms of a two year contract with NYPL, the 3M Co. is marketing NYPL’s holdings on 25,000 microfilm rolls; these reels are described as containing reproductions of 110,000 volumes representing the library's microfilm collection of the last 33 years. It is estimated that 4,500,000 volumes are eventually to be microfilmed. IM/Press has been extensively advertising selected related titles of this collection in special fields such as history of the theatre, sports, etc., available on 35mm microfilm rolls at $18.00 per roll. Also, IM/Press is offering selections on 35mm microfilm from the Schomburg Collection of Negro History in NYPL’s custody. One title from this collection thus far is offered on 16mm cartridges.

3M IM/Press now makes available on microfiche the complete elementary, secondary, and vocational curriculum file of the University of the State of New York, State Education Department. The annual subscription price of $295 includes a computerized index by subject, grade level, and accession number.

As a service to librarians and with little mention of 3M’s microforms, 3M IM/Press is offering “An Annotated Guide to Automated Library Systems.” This 16-page booklet is a selective bibliography of recent literature on the subject of automated library systems; certain of the articles listed also appear in abstracted form.

In conjunction with Cultural History Research Inc., 3M IM/Press offers an “International Cultural Materials Catalog” which describes multimedia materials for cross-disciplinary teaching in a variety of subject areas. Materials are offered on microfilm, slides, tape recordings, photographs, books, etc. A similar catalog describes a series of color slides of “The Great Museums of Europe.”

3M Business Products Inc. announced in early 1968 that it is distributing Atlantic Microfilm Corp’s line of microform equipment.

University Microfilms continues to expand its impressive list of micropublications. Advertisements for O-P Books indicate that UM has over 30,000 out-of-print books on microfilm in its master negative microfilm vault. UM also offers reprints of volumes 1-49 of The National Cyclopedia of America Biography.

UM provides a catalog which lists the complete 2,000 volume Choice “Opening Day Library” including 500 titles selected from BCL; these are available in duplex xerographic reprint form, fully cataloged and processed if desired, from warehouse stock in Ann Arbor. The books are available bound in buckram with author and title stamped on the spine. Fully processed titles cost an additional $1.90. Librarians should not only
compare the BCL books and services offered by Micro Photo, Richard Abel & Co., and UM, but should also search Books in Print, Guide to Reprints, or Announced Reprints to determine if a title has been reprinted or is scheduled for reprinting.

A handsome catalog entitled "Focus on the News" is also available from UM. This volume is designed to serve as a reference guide for the high school teacher and librarian. This annotated bibliography describes a core collection of four weekly news magazines plus 66 periodical backfiles including magazines, newspapers, and government documents published in the U.S. between 1789 and 1959. The files were selected as reference sources to support a high school social studies program. The core collection alone contains microfilm of approximately 225,000 pages and sells for $2,090 including a microfilm reader. This beautifully printed and illustrated catalog reflects the Xerox professional editorial touch in dramatizing the value of periodicals on microfilm to secondary schools. "Focus on the News" contains an interesting introductory article by Craig Pearson and John Marchak, editors for American Education Publications Inc. (a Xerox subsidiary), entitled "Learning to Love the Information Explosion."

UM also offers American Periodicals Series III. A complete bibliography of this series of more than 100 titles (over 2 million pages), which is now in its first year of production, is contained on pages 165 and 166 of Part I of UM's Periodicals on Microfilm catalog dated September 1968. (Part II is a separate publication listing prices for individual reels.) It is expected that Series III will require 20 years to complete. Subscriptions are $600 per year for approximately 100,000 pages; individual reels are $20.00 each. It is reported that UM possesses a total of over 600,000 bibliographic items on microfilm, an impressive store. Over 400 titles of current periodicals have been added to UM's list during 1968 alone.

UM has been named publisher of The International Microfilm Journal of Legal Medicine, which is distributed in micro image form only; it is published quarterly on microfiche.

In a new service for the partially sighted, Xerox offers to obtain copyright permission and enlarge any book up to 2½ times its original size on heavy non-glare paper with flexible cover and binding.

Xerox Corp. has acquired Ginn and Co., a leading publisher of school textbooks and supplementary teaching materials.

Applications of NCR's Photochromic Microimage (PCMI) system have now been introduced in the fields of education and business. Early in 1968 a contract with Ford Motor Company's Autolite—Ford Parts Division was announced. Ford parts catalogs will be filmed and distributed under this $5 million project which will span a five year period. A single high reduction 4 × 6" microfiche in this system will store 2,560 pages of parts information to be distributed to dealers, parts wholesalers and repair facilities. Another PCMI application introduced by NCR is designed for high school students. Approximately 1,700 college catalogs containing more than 45,000 pages, plus a guidance kit produced by
Careers Inc. of Largo, Florida, are offered on high reduction microfiche. Up to 3,200 pages are contained on a single 4 × 6" fiche.

(3) Microform Research

Information Dynamics Corporation (IDC) has been awarded a $75,000 contract by the U.S. Office of Education (OE) to conduct a study to provide an in-depth analysis and history of the experience of the Federal Government in automating library and information services. The Federal Library Committee, through its task force on automation, is serving as an advisory committee for the project.

OE has also made a grant to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) for a study being conducted by Donald C. Holmes, Honorary Consultant in Photoduplication to the Library of Congress. This one year survey is entitled “Determination of User Needs and Future Requirements for a Systems Approach to Microform Technology” and is designed as an exploratory study to identify the needs of users and the technical and other requirements to meet the needs in an integrated system of microform technology for economical and efficient storage, retrieval, dissemination, and use of material in microform for educational and research purposes in libraries and schools. This project, which is approximately half completed, shows particular promise since it is being conducted by an investigator with demonstrated technical competence and thirty years’ experience with library microforms. With an investigator with this extensive background, the guidance of ARL and a capable committee, and on the basis of interviews with key personnel in selected major research libraries, the report to be presented to ARL in June 1969 should provide useful direction to U.S. libraries seeking answers to many questions about microforms (e.g., microfiche vs. roll microfilm).

Under still another OE grant, Researcher Thomas G. Lee of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is the project director for a study entitled “Current Trends in Microform Use by Secondary Schools: Four Case Studies.” This grant to the Mona Shores Schools of Muskegan, Michigan authorizes Lee to collect information on innovative approaches, anecdotes, etc., involving microform utilization by secondary schools. In addition to gathering data on the current use of microform programs in four particular secondary schools, Lee will seek to determine trends of the past, present and future use of microforms in all U.S. secondary schools.

A grant of $119,520 has been made by OE to the University of Denver Research Institute for a study of the “Characteristics of Ultramicrofiche and Their Application to Colleges and Universities.” The principal investigator is James P. Kottenstette and the term of investigation is July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1969. The research program is designed to evaluate the various components of an ultramicrofiche system (readers and fiche), test the response of typical users, and determine the optimal criteria for the establishment of standards. This program’s conclusions will serve as recommendations for UMF standards and serve as the basis for future research and testing in actual use conditions. A portion of the
funds authorized for this study were reportedly sub-contracted for a back-
ground or state of the art survey of microforms by Technomics Inc.
which is partly owned by Encyclopaedia Britannica and has also con-
ducted studies for EB prior to its announcement of its UMF Resource
and Research Library Series. Also, cooperating in the study are NCR
and Microform Data Systems Inc. of Palo Alto, California.

Dr. Harold Wooster, Director of Information Sciences, Air Force
Office of Scientific Research, is conducting a study for the Committee on
Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) to determine the accept-
ance and use of microfiche by individual scientists within the Department
of Defense. He is inviting comments from Defense Department micro-
fiche users regarding the advantages and disadvantages of utilizing micro-
fiche (legibility, convenience, availability, and quality of readers and
reader-printers, etc.). Early responses reportedly are largely negative and
cite instances where the tendency to print hard copy of the entire fiche
rather than viewing it in a reading machine actually increases the cost
of disseminating technical reports. Nevertheless, the volume of report
literature disseminated by the Federal Government continues to increase
dramatically each year. It is estimated that the Defense Documentation
Center alone distributed half a million microfiche in the first six months
of 1968. This does not include the estimated 13 million microfiche dis-
tributed and sold by CFSTI, AEC, NASA, OE and other federal agencies
during 1967.

(4) Copyright

In the June 11-14, 1968 issues of the Congressional Record, the
report of a symposium at the American University in April 1967 was pub-
lished in four parts. This report, entitled “Automated Information Sys-
tems and Copyright Law,” was prepared by Professors Lowell H. Hatt-
tery and George P. Bush of the American University. This collection of
selected research papers has significant resource value; symposium papers
published elsewhere are cited in the excellent annotated bibliography at
the end of the report while other papers are summarized but not repro-
duced in full. Papers that are of particular relevance are “Post Gutenberg
Copyright Concepts” by Paul G. Zurkowski; “Technology and the Copy-
right Law: The Systems Approach” by George V. Eltgroth; “A Code for
the Unique Identification of Recorded Knowledge and Information” by
Howard J. Hilton; and “The Publisher’s Rumpelstiltskin: Copyright Re-
vision” by Kirby B. Westheimer. The meat of the report is contained in
the fourth installment, dated June 14, 1968, which includes not only an
annotated bibliography of more than 100 articles, chiefly published in 1966
and 1967, but a chapter of summary and analysis as well as a final chapter
of conclusions and recommendations, both by Professors Hattery and
Bush. Of the eleven conclusions reached by the sponsors of the sym-
posium, number 10 relates to microforms and reads as follows: “The
medium of microforms and associated technology have received less at-
tention than computer systems. Nevertheless we foresee that for the next

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survey of developments in the fields of copyright law, automation, and technology related to the communications media.

One solution to the copying and copyright dilemma which may also encourage wider use of microforms is offered by the new pricing policies for microform publications of the American Chemical Society. ACS is making available microfilm editions of its twenty journals and magazines in various branches of chemical science and technology. Under a licensing agreement between ACS and users, the users may make unlimited copies of single pages from either microfilm or print editions. The license fee approximates 1.5 cents per page in the current volumes, added to the cost of the film in cartridges or magazines, plus the cost of a subscription to the print edition. A one time fee to cover the cost of the back volumes on microfilm is charged during the first year of the licensing agreement. Also, ACS plans to publish Chemical Abstracts by computer-typeset during 1969 and hopes to adopt this method of publication for all of its journals by 1971. In a related development Chemical Abstracts Service is offering a new weekly computer-based information service called “CA Condensates.” This service consists of machine searchable tapes containing the title, author’s names, complete bibliographic citation, and key descriptive indexing terms for each journal article and patent covered in current issues of Chemical Abstracts.

During 1968 the McGraw-Hill Book Co. produced a number of books in science, technology, and business on microfilm, with unlimited copying privileges. Of course, the price for the microform edition was higher than the hard copy edition. This experimentation by McGraw-Hill Book Co. in microform publication is the practical application of the philosophy expounded by Curtis G. Benjamin, Special Consultant to the publishing company, in an article entitled “What Can Be Done to Save the Monograph.”8 In this article Benjamin explains the “twigging phenomena” or the “continual fractionation of scientific knowledge and, hence, of the subject matter of scientific books.” The subject matter of scientific books becomes increasingly specialized each year, and the audience of readers or purchasers dwindles proportionally. The subjects of these books in Benjamin’s analogy represent “twigs on the tree of scientific knowledge.” Benjamin asserts that the cause of further reduction in the publisher's
market for "twig" books is increased interlibrary loans and increased photocopying. The author continues: "Specialized scientific books and other scholarly books are, obviously, the most susceptible to uninhibited copying for purposes of research and scholarship. Many scientists and other scholars, and librarians too, are now clamoring for the removal of all copyright restriction on photocopying for such purposes—in connection with the current attempt to revise the copyright law." To the suggestion that conventional publishing be abandoned in favor of publishing in microform from which prints can be made on demand, Benjamin points out that a hard copy of good graphic quality must be produced before the microform can be made and that the cost of this first copy represents a high proportion of the total cost of a new book. Also, the operational costs of making and selling single copies on demand are very high. These high vending costs are well known to library photoduplication services that must explain the cost of the master negative microfilm versus the cost of subsequent prints and the high personnel and overhead costs of processing a request for a quotation or a request for a single copy. Benjamin also discusses the alternative of the sale of "twig" books to libraries and other institutions under a licensing agreement such as ACS has adopted. He relates that when he has proposed this scheme to a number of scientists and research librarians, all but a few have backed away sharply. Benjamin, certainly one of the most vocal and imaginative of the publishers' spokesmen, in an address at the 75th annual meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education at Michigan State University, spoke on "Computers, Copyright and Educators." In this presentation the author heartily endorsed the suggestion that Congress enact the present copyright bills without more specific legislation on computer uses, but with a provision for the appointment of a study commission to investigate the impact of the developing new technology on authors, publishers, and users of copyrighted works. Benjamin also took this opportunity to chide EDUCOM officials who, he claimed, have declined invitations to meet with book industry representatives for discussion of common interest problems. A lack of sympathy was also expressed for OE's ERIC Program which has directed a steady flow of form requests to publishers of educational materials seeking copyright release or permission to abstract, index, microfilm, and distribute, in microfiche or hard copy, particular documents of relevance to the ERIC program.

*American Documentation* contained articles of interest in the January and April 1968 issues on the subject of copyright: Laurence Heilprin discusses "Technology and the Future of the Copyright Principle" in the former, advocating a copyright clearinghouse as proposed by CICP, and Mrs. Edward S. Lazowska contributed "Photocopying, Copyright and the Librarian" to the latter issue. Mrs. Lazowska's excellent paper reviews the historical background of copyright, the history of U.S. copyright law and the judicial doctrine of "fair use," the developments in libraries and in photocopying related to copyright during the years.
1930-1961, the efforts to revise the U.S. Copyright Act from 1961 to date, and a look at the future. She concludes: copyright and library photocopying now present serious ethical, if not yet legal, problems for librarians which will continue to increase; some revolutionary thinking about copyright is needed; and, if librarians do not strive for solutions, other interests will achieve them for us.

Agreements concluded by UM’s Library Services with copyright owners provide for a royalty of 10 percent of the invoiced sale price of each copy sold by UM to be paid each year in exchange for the exclusive privilege of microfilming and making complete copies of the copyrighted work. The terms of such agreements further specify that nothing in the agreement should be construed as “limiting the normal copying or microfilming activities of libraries.” Defining what is “normal” in this usage would be as elusive as a definition of “fair use,” but UM is to be commended for their consideration for libraries.

The Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems Affecting Communication in Science and Education Inc. (CICP), supported by an OE grant, produced an impressive 216-page report entitled “The Determination of Legal Facts and Economic Guideposts with Respect to the Dissemination of Scientific and Education Information as it is Affected by Copyright—A Status Report.” This study determined the amounts, kinds, source, and age of copyrighted materials copied by U.S. libraries and information centers; it also examined the “fair use” principle to see if the current copying practices do in fact conform to copyright law. The study concluded that more than one billion pages of copyrighted materials were copied by U.S. libraries in 1967, almost all as single copies, and that librarians equate this practice with “fair use” despite the fact that there is nothing in copyright statute or common law to justify this practice. Eighty percent of the material copied is less than five years old and is preponderantly scientific-technical in nature and in the form of complete articles copied from journals published by nonprofit publishers. The report further concludes that under current beliefs and practices, single copy reproduction is not significantly affected or restricted by copyright law, and it recommends that Congress consider this fact in writing future legislation.

In August 1968 Verner W. Clapp authored a very clear and concise brief on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries Copyright Committee, which was subsequently presented to the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, entitled “Copyright—A Librarian’s View.” Clapp advances the thesis that the verb “copy” as used in the copyright law, historically refers to the making of editions, and not to the making of single copies; and that the framers of the law had no intention of creating an exclusive right in the making of single copies. Wording to confirm libraries’ rights to make non-profit use of copies of copyrighted works is suggested for inclusion in any copyright legislation enacted in the future. This 40-page pamphlet is replete with references to literature on the history of copyright in this country, particularly as it applies to
library photocopying. One of the most interesting of the fourteen separate conclusions advanced is that any proposal for a clearinghouse to license photocopying would be discriminatory and self-defeating—or as the ever-present Curtis G. Benjamin stated it: "It would cost dimes to collect pennies" from the copying devices in libraries.¹⁴

The general copyright revision bill (S.543) was reintroduced early in the 91st Congress, First Session, by Senator John L. McClellan; and the proposed National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, to be established in the Library of Congress, has been incorporated as a separate title in the revision bill. The new bill is similar to the bill which was the subject of extensive hearings in the 90th Congress. A companion bill was passed, with amendments, by the House of Representatives in April 1967.

It is difficult to attempt to summarize or assess the current state of progress on copyright law revision. It appears possible that a new law may be passed during the 91st Congress and, regardless of other aspects of the legislation, no clarification of "fair use" will be contained; the agreement to disagree over its meaning will be apparently incorporated in the law. However, a possibility does exist that an amendment to the bill may specifically resolve the problem of photocopying by libraries. The Williams and Wilkins versus NLM case is still pending and there is no indication yet how this will be settled.

(5) Publications

Dr. Harold Wooster in an article published in July 1968 discusses "Our Nervous Science Publishers."¹⁵ This condensation of an address at the International Torch Convention in Washington, D.C. on June 22, 1968 is a popular discussion and description of the impact upon the industry of science publishing of computers, microfilm, and office copying machines. The author concludes that these technologies may challenge the existing system, but are likely to modify it in detail, not in principle. Dr. Wooster, who is one of the most prolific and engaging writers on topics relevant to the information avalanche, feels that the bottleneck in the use of microfilm in scientific and technical publishing is the lack of a truly personal portable precision reader which has a self-contained power supply and can be read in any location. He has set up design specifications for such a "cuddly" reader which appeared in an earlier article, also available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI).¹⁶

Dr. Carl E. Nelson of IBM, an accomplished elder statesman in the reprographic field, who lent lustre as the main speaker at RTSD's Atlantic City Program Meeting on the topic of "The Crisis in Micropublishing," contributed a valuable paper to a recent EDUCOM meeting at Northwestern University entitled "Complex Information Storage and Retrieval Systems."¹⁷ This work briefly describes and evaluates information manipulation devices developed since the 1930's, among them the well publicized "Rapid Selector" developed by Vannevar Bush in 1938 when
he was Vice-President of MIT. Other significant systems, developed mainly in the past twenty years, are described whether they employ roll films, chips, strips, microfiche, aperture cards, scrolls, or sheets of film. Perhaps most interesting is the price tag indicated for each system as well as information on the number of applications. COM printers available from Stromberg Carlson, Benson-Lehner, and the 3M Co. are also reviewed. In conclusion the advantages of each of the various microforms are identified. It is planned that this paper will be expanded and published shortly in book form.

The publication of the year in the library field is the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries entitled "Library Services for the Nation's Needs—Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy." In addition to appearing in the Congressional Record for October 21, 1968, the December 1968 issue of Special Libraries (Vol. 59, No. 10; pages 818-839), and the ALA Bulletin for January 1969 (Vol. 63, No. 1; pages 67-94), it is available from the Superintendent of Documents, G. P. O. for $0.20, as well as the ERIC Document Reproduction Service of NCR Co. in microfiche or hard copy. A supplementary volume to the Commission's report, containing studies done for the Commission, will be published by the R. R. Bowker Co. during 1969. Some of the more interesting conclusions reached in a special background study on "The Future of Microforms in Libraries" prepared for the Commission by staff members of Bell Laboratories were: (1) while programming experts must be brought into libraries to implement automated systems, librarians must learn to use computers and come to understand their strengths and limitations; (2) microform and copying technology will be at least as important in libraries as computer technology; and (3) the most pressing need in microform technology is for standardization and completeness. The two special studies cited in the report that appear of most interest and relevance to the reproduction of library materials are "Technology and Libraries" by the System Development Corp. and "On Research Libraries" by the American Council of Learned Societies. Hopefully all of these reports will be available from ERIC and/or in the forthcoming book based on Commission activity.

The Commission identified six areas where current inadequacies in library and informational services exist and where future inadequacies are foreseen and made five recommendations to provide a sound basis for overcoming these deficiencies. The third of these specific recommendations is for the establishment of a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science within the office of the Secretary of HEW as a principal center for basic and applied research in all relevant areas. The justification for this recommendation refers to the rapid progress in the technology of information resources to all information users. The justification continues: "The uses of microfilm and document copiers are already familiar to every serious library user, even to some elementary school pupils. In the near future, gradual reduction in the costs of microfilm duplicates and full-size paper copiers will make on-demand duplica-
tion compete even more with traditional circulation of books and other materials in responding to many kinds of readers' needs. At a later time, as communication costs come down, we shall also see a more extensive adoption by libraries of telefacsimile transmission to distant users." This statement goes on to describe the potential importance for future libraries of high-speed digital computers and associated information handling equipment and the emergence of regional, national, and international information transfer networks. The latter development is termed the brightest promise of the new technology for libraries. The recommendation concludes with reference to the role a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science should play in the development and application of national standards for the compatibility and convertibility of data systems and techniques among libraries. The full report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries is essential reading for all librarians.

With reference to the status of the bibliographical control of microforms, the 1968 annual issue of the National Register of Microform Masters19 is being printed by G. P. O. and should be available in early 1969. Part one of this issue will contain approximately 17,925 entries arranged by LC card number; because this section is not cumulated, libraries should retain the 1966 and 1967 issues. Parts two and three of the 1968 issue of the Register will be cumulated. Part two (monographs arranged in alphabetical sequence) will contain approximately 6,850 entries and part three (serials) will contain approximately 7,725 entries. These annual issues of this portion of the Library of Congress Catalogs in book form are sold for $5.00 each by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Building No. 150, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D. C. 20541.

The 14th volume in the series of Unesco Manuals for Libraries, entitled University Libraries for Developing Countries,20 includes a chapter on auxiliary services which examines the possibilities for photographic and copying machines, microform projectors, and audiovisual aids.

Eleven Years of Photographic Science and Engineering21 is a comprehensive volume of abstracts of every paper published in Photographic Science and Engineering, the official bi-monthly publication of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers. Also included are references to book reviews and biographies, from Vol. 1, 1957, through Vol. 11, 1967. This valuable reference book is available from the Society for $15.00 to members and $20.00 to non-members.

A real bargain for the quick review of current unclassified, U.S. Government sponsored and other research and development reports and translations is available in the Clearinghouse Announcements in Science and Technology,22 a subscription service available from CFSTI. This is a new simple method to scan the flow of new technical information in any of 46 separate fields by subscribing to approximately semi-monthly announcements of one to four pages. The cost is $5.00 for the first category and the same amount for each additional two categories. Sample subjects of high interest are #40, Reprography and Recording Devices; #17, Information Sciences (including library science and the acquisition

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and dissemination of microforms); and #10, Communications. Inquiries should be addressed to CFSTI (410.61), U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

The COSATTI Panel on Operational Techniques and Systems, Micromedia Subpanel, has issued a slightly revised third edition of Federal Microfilm Standards[23] (PB 167-630). Also available from CFSTI are “Microfiche and Water for Peace” by Howard J. Hilton (PB 179-782) and “Identification and Copyright—Two Problems in Microform Systems” by the same author (PB 179-783). Variations of the same theme by the same Pennsylvania State University author are also available from CFSTI (PB 179-831, PB 179-832, and PB 180-521).

“Blemish Formation in Processed Microfilm”[24] is the topic of an article by C. I. Pope in Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards. This technical paper recounts the results of an NBS study of microfilm processing procedures to determine their effect on blemish formation in microfilm stored in paper cartons. This research reinforces the revisions already included in the revised draft of the USASI storage standards for microfilm (i.e. storage in metal cans at lower temperature and relative humidity).


“Microfilm Systems—The First 40 Kodak Years”[28] by Frank L. Hilton, Jr., which appears in the Summer 1968 issue of the NMA Journal, is particularly recommended as a brief history of the development of the use of Recordak cameras and related equipment in this country. It is well illustrated with reproductions of some of the first models of cameras and readers utilized.

The comprehensive bibliographies on the reproduction of documentary information, that have been compiled by Loretta Kiersky since 1955 and regularly published in Special Libraries, have not yet appeared for 1967 and 1968 but will be published for both years in 1969. Miss Kiersky is to be commended for this valuable guide to the literature on reprography.

The best publications buy for libraries is ALA’s Library Technology Reports.[29] Subscriptions to Reports have reached 1,000 and are increasing steadily. LTP indicates that from the approximate 1,500 inquiries received per year, the subjects on which librarians most often need information are microforms, photocopies, and audiovisual equipment, in that order. The price of a complete in-print set of Reports (3 years, each consisting of 6 issues) is now $95.00 when ordered with the 1968 subscription ($100). Thus, all Reports published to date are available for a total
of $195 (versus the former total cost of $325). Complete portfolios on single topics have been introduced at $35.00 each.

In the January 1968 issue of Reports an analytical report of the uses of the Polaroid CU-5 Camera was published. As of September 1, 1968, Robert J. Shaw succeeded William P. Cole as Editor of LTP's Reports. The November 1968 issue included evaluations of microform readers for micro-opes, microfilm, and microfiche which constitute a complete updating of the first market survey made in July 1966. Particularly helpful is the explanation of the different micro image formats and the characteristics of each that must be kept in mind in choosing a reading device. Of related interest is an article in the Fall 1967 issue of the NMA Journal entitled "A Survey of Microfiche Readers and Reader-Printers Currently Manufactured in the United States" by Vernon D. Tate and David R. Wolf. A similar publication is A Buyer's Guide For Microfilm Reader Evaluation, a seven-page document, dated May 1968, containing the following statement: "This comparative rating outline is reprinted and distributed by the DSA, Defense Documentation Center, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314, by permission of the Frederick Post Company." The major article of interest in the November 1968 LTP Reports is the evaluation of the Library Microfilms and Materials Co. "Superior" Model A-B microfilm reader by William R. Hawken Associates. The price of this thoroughly engineered study-carrel type microfilm reading machine is $1,195. Librarians contemplating the purchase of a roll form microfilm reading device should give it their attention.

The testing contract between LTP and Buyers Laboratory Inc. was renewed for another year. Under this agreement programs for the testing of equipment, such as steel shelving, card catalog cabinets, steel desks, and posture chairs, will continue and reports will be published in LTP Reports. Also signed for one year during 1968 was an agreement between LTP and the National Reprographic Centre for Documentation in Hertfordshire, England, for the exchange and republication, on a one to one basis, of reprographic test reports. NRCD will primarily test European equipment while LTP contractors will continue to test primarily American equipment.

Buyers Laboratory Inc. offers a direct subscription service for test reports on office equipment and supplies, including a portfolio on office copiers. However, libraries are better advised to subscribe to LTP Reports which are tailored to library equipment needs. A publication entitled "Appraisal and Control of Office Copying Equipment" is also offered by Donald L. Byrn of Chula Vista, California. Librarians should be aware that much of the statistical data contained in this publication was developed by the National Archives and Records Service and is included in the GSA Handbook "Copy Equipment" published in October 1966.

The September 1968 issue of Business Automation contains a 124-page annual reference guide to business equipment, services, and supplies which includes comprehensive and well illustrated sections giving full
specifications and capabilities of data display equipment, optical scanners, office copiers, facsimile transmission equipment and microfilm readers, printers, processors, cameras, etc.

"Copier Costs and Control" is the subject of an article by J. W. Plummer in the October 1968 issue of Business Graphics. Hidden costs of office copying which contribute significantly to the cost per copy are identified as travel time to and from the copier, waiting at copier for service, and over-copying or personal copying. Among the more interesting conclusions reached are:

(a) The on-demand copying system statistically proves that personnel time more often costs more per copy than the equipment and supplies.
(b) Any effort to control over-copying is not practical. It costs more to install controls on unauthorized copying than can be offset in savings.
(c) The median limit on the number of copies that can economically be made of an original is ten. It is far more economical to print requirements above ten copies via duplicating processes.

(6) Products, Equipment, and Services

Office copying costs are increasing in most installations and the number of machines on the market is also rising. Xerox Corp. continued its spectacular growth, strengthening its impact on the library world by purchasing the R. R. Bowker Co.

Xerox has announced a new 6601 table-top copier that produces 11 copies per minute. Whereas existing Xerox table-top copiers require up to 10 minutes to warm up, this model requires no warm up period due to a newly developed quartz lamp. The 3600 III, the newest in the Xerox family of copier-duplicators, incorporates a number of components and technique changes which allow it to produce a copy a second with greater copy quality. Engineering advancements in illumination control, charge concentration in the image areas, selective fusing, and a brush system for removing unfused toner from copies have improved the quality of the 3600 copy. The Xerox Microprinter was also introduced during the year. It operates as either a microfilm printer or a document copier and produces up to 7 copies per minute. It will accept either 16 or 35mm microfilm as well as aperture cards or microfiche. A choice of lenses of either 12, 16, 20 or 24x is planned, but to date only the 16x lens is available. In positive mode the Microprinter will produce positive prints from positive microfilm.

Xerox has withdrawn its System 3-2-1 from the market due to lack of sales. Few applications were found for this system which reduced documents to 35 percent of their original size onto a variety of card formats.

Xerox Corporation's University Microfilms is offering a new model 1414 reader which sells for $225. Illumination of the 14 × 14” screen is provided by an air-cooled quartz halogen lamp. The magnification is 18x and the unit is adaptable for both 16 and 35mm microfilm, aperture cards or microfiche; a motorized film advance is promised for 1969.

Who has escaped the barrage of advertisements in the mass media for
“Copymate,” the $29.95 dry copier marketed by Graphic Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Transogram Co., Inc.? This dry copier is advertised as the new practical copier for the home that plugs in anywhere and weighs only eight pounds. This device and similar portable copiers pose more serious internal library administrative problems in safeguarding collections from indiscriminate handling and precluding possible violation of copyright.

Another major new development in copiers is the Canon ND-a automatic electrostatic copier, distributed by Canon U.S.A. Inc., which reportedly does not require specially treated paper. This copier employs photoconductors such as cadmium sulfide or zinc oxide, whereas Xerox equipment utilizes selenium photoreceptors. Statikon Copiers Ltd. also introduced a new copier at the London Business Efficiency Exhibit that accepts untreated paper.

The Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. is now producing a color desk-top copier at its Tokyo facilities and expects to begin marketing the unit in the U.S. in mid-1969. The unit will probably be sold under the company’s Panasonic label and will compete directly with the promised 3M Co. color copier. The 3M Co., which still ranks second to Xerox in the copying field, has been field testing a new color copying process called “Color in Color.” It is claimed that this equipment will produce an 8½ × 11” color copy from any original in approximately one minute. Equipment and copy costs have not been announced, nor have details of the process. Reportedly the process is a combination of several 3M image forming techniques that employ no liquids. It is not expected that color copiers will replace existing machines but that they will serve as secondary or supplementary machines.

An interesting article on the paper supplying aspect of the copying machine industry appeared in Business Week magazine for October 12, 1968 entitled “Supplying Copiers: A Key to Profits.” It is estimated that there are approximately 800,000 copiers presently in operation in this country with the annual sales of supplies and equipment growing beyond the one billion dollar mark. According to an executive of the A. B. Dick Co., “The name of the game is to get the equipment out and then to maintain the supply business.”

A 35mm microfilm cartridge and a converter to adapt reel-type readers and reader-printers to cartridge use is offered by Information Design Inc. of Palo Alto, California. Quantity prices for the cartridge range from $1.40 to $1.85 and the converters sell for $95.00. Carrousel style storage units for roll microfilm cartridges are also available for added convenience and space saving. Hopefully these cartridges and others already on the market, or expected in the near future, will be evaluated by LTP.

Eastman Kodak’s Recordak line now includes Starfile Microfilmers, Models RV-1 and RV-2. The former is designed for library book charging, cards, checks, and documents up to 11½ × 4½” in size. This compact planetary camera weighs only 22 lbs. and utilizes 16mm microfilm with a fixed reduction of 22x. The Model RV-2 is also a 16mm planetary camera weighing 45 lbs. and designed for security filming of legal docu-
ments at 27 or 22x reduction. Both cameras offer automatic exposure control; the latter model offers an accessory twin film unit adapter which permits simultaneous exposure of two rolls of film.

Eastman Kodak has also introduced a Recordak Microfiche Master System to cut and assemble 16mm microfilm to make master microfiche. Updated strips can be inserted among unchanged rows of images on the original master microfiche to generate new distribution microfiche prints.

Du Pont has announced a new line of film products called "Dylux." The first product in this line is a non-silver photographic paper that does not require processing. The only requirement is that ultraviolet light be used for direct image recording. Also, Xerox is reportedly working on a new microfilm that does not use silver.

RCA reports development of a new type electronic display for print, pictures, and moving images using liquid crystals sandwiched between glass plates.

Kodachrome 16 and 35mm color microfilm and microfiche is now available from the Eastman Kodak Co.

Fordham Equipment Co. offers the FECO Minifiche Projector, a compact 3-pound unit in its own carrying case with built-in projection screen that has adapters for microfiche film strips, slides, and aperture cards and sells for $94.95.

Data Reproduction Systems offers the DRS Mini-Reader for $79.50. This 2-pound unit accepts microfiche, microjackets, and aperture cards at a standard 18x magnification and can also accept roll film with an optional attachment.

Thomas Bagg and James Strohlein of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards, on detail to the National Library of Medicine, have developed and constructed a prototype of a "Selectaframe" printer. This device combines a microfilm reader with a contact printer to permit scanning of 35mm master rolls of microfilm and printing of selected frames, with a paper print cutting mark, onto a composite roll of diazo microfilm for use in future continuous roll enlargement printing by Xerox Copyflo and automatic guillotining into page size. Where sizeable quantities of prints are required this system offers great advantages over preparing prints from microfilm as individual enlargement prints or on reader-printers. Prints made on reader-printers often are costly, time consuming, and not of satisfactory quality.

Significant progress is reported under the Eastman Kodak Co. contract with the U.S. Patent Office which was concluded in the summer of 1966, as detailed in the 1967 NMA Proceedings. The Patent Office is converting its entire collection of 3.25 million patents (approximately 19 million pages) to a microform system. The master file consists of 35mm roll film with patent images reduced at a ratio of 11:1. A second microform file contains 70mm x 6" filmcards, also at a reduction ratio of 11:1, to be used for hard copy reproduction. A third file consists of silver halide film in aperture cards containing patent images at a reduction ratio of 22:1 and arranged in patent number sequence. The fourth file is composed of diazo
film in aperture cards segmented into a classified arrangement for use in constructing patent search files. Among other reasons for which this massive project is noteworthy are the specifications of the contract that incorporate such futuristic and semi-automated features as the microfilming of paper print cutting marks and automatic paper stapling marks, optical projection and reduction, the utilization of 35mm single perforated AHU and 70mm Direct Duplicating negative film, and 40 ft. per minute Copyflo printing from 70mm filmcards. It is most significant also that relatively low reduction first generation microfilm was specified to maintain quality throughout the system.

The Comspace Corporation has introduced a unique system by which 16mm (silent or sound) motion picture film images can be converted to a television signal. This system makes it possible for libraries or businesses with large 16mm film holdings to convert film images to TV signals and feed them to a single TV receiver or monitor, or throughout an entire closed-circuit TV system.

Polaroid’s ID-2 Land Identification System simultaneously photographs the subject and a data card; and, together with the lamination, cutting, and sealing operations, a finished ID card can be completed in less than two minutes. The ID card can be embossed permitting its use with imprinter in a data collection system. Omni-Card Systems Inc. also offers color photo ID cards which are punched for use in computer or hand operated input devices in libraries and schools. Polaroid’s CU-5 System for duplicating catalog cards, which has been in use at the University of California’s Riverside Campus for more than 18 months, has already been utilized to copy more than 100,000 cards.

The Film CARD Camera-Processor designed by Houston Fearless Corporation’s subsidiary, HF Image Systems Inc., to produce microfiche on demand for use in libraries or business, was in trial use in early 1968 at the Institute of Library Research at UCLA. Because of mechanical difficulties the prototype was shipped to the Microreproduction Laboratory at MIT for further evaluation and consideration of recommendations for refinement of the equipment. Peter Scott, Head of MIT’s Microreproduction Laboratory, reports that no determination has been made at the present time whether the machine is to be subject to further research. HF Image Systems Inc. also plans to market the Fiji Microfiche Camera-Processor which was exhibited at the 1968 NMA Convention; a small “Portafiche” microfiche camera is promised but no literature is available yet for this equipment.

The Redstone Arsenal Scientific Information Center in Alabama has published a report on a “Mobile Library Filming Device” describing the operation of a extensively modified, portable Recordak MRD-2 camera utilizing an MCD-2/30 film unit; the unit operates from either normal electrical current or a self-contained battery and can film library documents up to 17 × 24”. This document reports the results of the design, fabrication, and testing of this filming device and contains the study, performance test, conclusions, and manufacturer’s design, operating and
maintenance instruction reports, and photographs of the device during performance testing. Moderate sized libraries receiving large numbers of requests for xerographic copies of documents or pages of journals or books, and with a "Copyflo" printer available, will be interested in this 49-page report. The National Library of Medicine has operated several modified MRD-2 mobile microfilm units for the past six years. Whereas the Redstone system refers to reductions of up to 20x on 16mm microfilm, NLM utilizes 35mm film at 11x reduction to achieve higher quality reproductions. At best these mobile units suffer from problems of "batching" the orders, ambient light, vibration, and overall quality control; by no means do all collections or library buildings lend themselves to such an approach.

No sooner had ALA's Telefacsimile Committee completed its Kansas City Conference meeting on a rather negative tone, as far as the practicality of facsimile transmission applications in libraries with the equipment presently available is concerned, than a barrage of publicity regarding the future promise of this technology was unleashed. Graphic Sciences Inc. of Danbury, Connecticut, estimates that there is a market of 500,000 users during the next ten years that will want to acoustically couple their telephones to a facsimile transceiver for use in sending and receiving graphic information. This firm develops, manufactures, and markets facsimile transceivers which they expect to lease for approximately $70.00 per month. The approximate transmission time for an 8½ x 11" page is 6 minutes with resolution of 88 lines per inch. Xerox Corporation's Teletypewriter II, the most popular equipment in use thus far, receives documents transmitted over ordinary telephone lines to an unattended telephone. Teletypewriters scan documents, convert what they see into signals for telephone transmission and reconvert the signals at the receiving end into facsimile copies of the original. Unfortunately for libraries, it is still necessary to first make a photocopy to transmit a document; no equipment is yet on the market that will scan a page in a bound volume.

"An Evaluation of the New York State Library's Pilot Program in the Facsimile Transmission of Library Materials"30 was published in February 1968 by Nelson Associates Inc. This 72-page report recommended discontinuance of the project and it has been discontinued; it is noteworthy for its honesty and thoroughness. The recommendation is made that funds be concentrated on projects and the development of master plans for reference and research interlibrary loan service rather than on the more sophisticated but less fundamental services.

The August 1, 1968 issue of the Library of Congress Information Bulletin40 reported on the Kansas City ALA program meeting of the RTSD which was devoted to "Facsimile Transmission—Link in Library Networks." The Nelson report evaluating the FACTS network in New York is matched in thoroughness and significance by the Schieber and Sheffner report41 on the March 1967 experiment with Xerox LDX equipment between the University of California campuses at Berkeley and Davis. This CLR funded report, which also examines the implications for
interlibrary loan systems, was published in February 1968 by the Institute of Library Research of the University of California.

An article in *Library Journal* reviews three recent studies on the use of facsimile transmission: at the University of Nevada, at the State Library in Honolulu, Hawaii, and at New York State Library.

The Matsushita Research Institute of Tokyo, a division of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd., has developed a new high speed facsimile transmission machine, already available in Japan, that it plans to market in this country in mid-1969, possibly under the Panasonic label.

Varian Associates of Palo Alto, California, which already markets a "Statsis III" electrostatic analog/digital recorder, has announced that it has developed a rapid photographic process which employs electrically operated cameras that are light sensitive only when a circuit is closed, thereby eliminating the mechanical shutter. This system uses a special paper other than silver that is insensitive to light before and after exposure. No apparatus has been displayed, nor has any per copy cost been determined, but the cost is expected to be less than for copies reproduced by xerography.

The December 1968 issue of the *ALA Bulletin* reports on the status of an experiment by the San Francisco Public Library on the basis of a two year federal grant of $447,000, in providing "back up" reference service to seventeen member libraries of the North Bay Cooperative Library System. This venture known as BARC, for Bay Area Reference Center, includes a facsimile transmission network utilizing Xerox Magnafax Telecopiers. One of the conclusions reached at the end of one year's trial is (as several other experiments have reported previously) that facsimile transmission is likely to remain a rather expensive library service for some time to come. Such findings have already stimulated studies to speed up conventional library services such as interlibrary loan. For example, the Council on Library Resources has made a grant of $22,500 to the San Antonio Public Library to determine the feasibility of ordering books by telephone or mail as a regular feature of public library service.

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Motor Division in Buffalo, New York, is installing a telephone—television—information retrieval system. After consulting an index of drawing numbers, or other documents, the engineer touchtones a number that connects him with a computer; he then touchtones the document number, type of document, his own telephone number, his department code and employee number. The system is designed so that in the future each engineer can "dial-a-paper" and receive a video display of it on a CRT screen at his desk from which he can make a hard copy reproduction.

Some of the factors affecting input and output quality in the electrical transmission of technical documents by scanning processes (both facsimile and closed circuit TV) are discussed in an article by D. M. Costigan of Bell Telephone Laboratories in the Spring 1968 issue of *NMA Journal*. Pages 98 and 99 of the September 1968 issue of *Business Automation* are
very helpful in identifying the facsimile equipment presently available, including the specifications and price of each.

The R. A. Morgan Co., which received a CLR grant to construct and test a "bibliographers' camera," has completed work on the prototype equipment. It is expected that this camera can be marketed for approximately $500 to $700, and that it will permit copying of library cards for approximately $0.05 each, including the amortization of the camera's cost.

(7) **Professional Activities**

The National Microfilm Association held its 17th Annual Convention in Chicago, May 21-23, 1968; the 1969 Convention is scheduled for Boston, May 6-8. Local NMA chapters are being formed in several major cities. Microfilm associations now exist or are being planned in sixteen foreign countries. The Third International Micrographic Congress will be held in Frankfurt, West Germany, on September 24-26, 1969, hosted by the Microfilm Association of West Germany.

At the 17th NMA Convention in Chicago, two Seminars on "Microforms in Libraries and Education" were held; Hubbard Bellou of Columbia University presided over the panel which included John M. Bobb of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, George L. Schaefer of NYPL, and Peter R. Scott of MIT. An interesting and provocative article by Arthur Teplitz entitled "Library Fiche: An Introduction and Exploration" was also distributed as a pre-print to NMA's 17th Convention, but the Convention Proceedings have not yet been published.

The Second International Reprographic Exhibition, approved by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Heavy Industries, has been scheduled for Prague for March 18-27, 1969.

The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which holds over 670,000 rolls of 35mm microfilm, has announced plans for a World Conference on Records to be held August 5-8, 1969 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Conference will coincide with a Worldwide Genealogical Convention and Seminar in the Salt Palace.

The Information Industry Association was formed in late 1968 by those "concerned with promoting the interests of commercial firms that create, supply or distribute information services." William T. Knox, Vice-President of McGraw-Hill, was elected President of this new trade association; among other directors elected were officers of University Microfilms and of Crowell, Collier, Macmillan. (The latter firm has absorbed Research Microfilm Publications and formed a new subsidiary, CCM Information Sciences Inc.)

ALA's RLMS ad hoc Committees on Photocopying Costs in Libraries and Simplified Payments, respectively, are preparing final reports of the results of their investigations to be published in future issues of *LRTS*. RLMS plans to appoint a committee to investigate the publication of a current manual to supersede *Microfilm Norms* (1966) and *Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming* (1964). Also, a 1969 edition of Cosby Brinkley's *Directory of Library Photoduplication Services* is planned. The
1966 “Library Microfilm Rate Indexes” will appear in the 1969 edition of *The Bowker Annual* as well as in *LRTS*. The 1969 indexes will be compiled as soon as the new edition of Brinkley’s *Directory* is published. The activities of the Micropublishing Projects Subcommittee and the Telefacsimile Committee have already been noted.

The United States of America Standards Institute (USASI) Subcommittee PH5-1, of the Sectional Committee on Photographic Reproduction of Documents, PH5, is completing revisions of the Proposed U.S.A. Standard Practice for Storage of Microfilm (Revision of PH5-4-1957) and the Proposed U.S.A. Standard Method for Determining Screen Brightness of Microcopy Readers (PH5-10). The Subcommittee on Micro-plates and Microfiche, PH5-2, is further refining the draft standard for microfiche. This draft incorporates a maximum reduction ratio of 24:1 and a preferred starting point for the first page filmed, located in the lower left hand corner of the fiche. The lower left point offers a common relationship between the two outside edges and the first frame which is designed to facilitate manual or automatic selection and to promote the development of automatic handling devices for microfiche.

On July 1, 1968 the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) inaugurated an expanded National Auxiliary Publications Service (NAPS). NAPS was begun in 1957 by ASIS (formerly the American Documentation Institute) and has been operated by the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service since 1953. Photoreproductions of all deposits through June 30, 1968 (approximately 9,200 items) are still available from LC. Deposits after July 1, 1968 are available from CCM’s Information Sciences Inc. on microfiche or as hard copy. NAPS in its new format also plans to offer computer indexing. The service retains its primary purpose of assisting editors of learned journals and the scientific press confronted with the problem of publishing lengthy articles and large amounts of supporting and illustrative materials. NAPS provides a central depository and reproduction service for auxiliary data such as tables, charts, graphs, bibliographies, etc. ASIS hopes to make NAPS more widely used by having it actively promoted and administered by a profit making concern.

We note with regret that Mrs. Elizabeth Rodell resigned as Executive Secretary of the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA to become Assistant Librarian for Technical Services at Rice University effective November 1, 1968. Mrs. Rodell will be particularly missed by members of the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of ALA as a good friend, wise counselor, and loyal supporter.

Chester F. Carlson, the inventor of xerography, died during 1968. In 1965 Carlson gave all of his original apparatus used in his first experiments, dating back to the first xerographic print in 1938, to the Smithsonian Institution for display in the Hall of Photography.

Edward Rosse of the Social Security Administration, acknowledged as a microfilm expert and the recipient of numerous awards, as cited in previous issues of this annual review, retired in September 1968 after 25 years of federal service.

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Charles P. Yerkes (formerly Sales Manager of Microform Products, NCR) and David R. Wolf (formerly General Manager of NMA) have formed Yerkes-Wolf Associates, a microfilm consulting firm with headquarters in Annapolis, Maryland.

REFERENCES

5. ALA, RTSD, Acquisitions Section, Reprinting Committee Policy Statement available from ALA.

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COMMITTEE ON THE CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS: REPORT

The following recommendations were made by the Committee on the Cataloging of Children's Materials and approved by the Executive Committee for the Cataloging and Classification Section on January 30, 1969:

(1) The adoption of Library of Congress cataloging of children's materials as the national, uniform standard.

(2) The continued existence of the present committee within the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division for the exchange of ideas and information with the Library of Congress on the practices, interpretation, and applications of cataloging for children's materials.

These recommendations emerge from the firm belief that children's needs are served only when their librarians devote full energy and attention to the selection and use of materials. Librarians who work with and in the interest of, children have neither the time nor the expertise to catalog the quantity and variety of materials called for in professional standards and in the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. When children's or school librarians are diverted from their primary responsibility to engage in cataloging operations, then effort is duplicated, and service to children is diluted.

Librarians who work with children should rely upon central, commercial, or other catalog services. To do so, they expect certain assurances. Today, they want standardized cataloging which can be obtained from several sources; tomorrow, they want expanded services which can be anticipated from the linking of libraries and advances in technology. These foreseeable benefits depend upon a national cataloging standard and a machine readable language for communicating that information. Both of these requirements are fulfilled by the Library of Congress in its cataloging of children's materials and by the availability of that information in machine readable form.

The committee recognizes the magnitude and multitude of problems which may attend the transition to uniform cataloging. Nevertheless, it considers the temporary inconveniences greatly outweighed by the resultant gains in bibliographic control. The acceptance of this standard is essential to the provision of adequate, effective library service for the nation's children. — Mrs. Priscilla L. Moulton, Chairman, Committee on Cataloging of Children's Materials, CCS, RTSD, Public Schools of Brookline, Massachusetts 02146.

ROBERT L. TALMADGE TO PARTICIPATE IN PUBLICATION OF THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Robert L. Talmadge, since 1966 director of Technical Departments, University of Illinois library, has been elected a director of Forest Press, Inc., to succeed Howard Haycraft, chairman of the Board of the H. W. Wilson Company.

In 1924, seven years before his death, Melvil Dewey—then 78—gave the copyrights in the Decimal Classification to the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, which he had founded two years previously, with the stipulation,
“All receipts or royalties from the sales of the various editions . . shall be spent . . for editing, revising, bringing out needed editions and making them known, thus making the system more widely useful without allowing it ever to be a source of personal profit.”

In 1953 the Foundation established Forest Press, Inc. as its wholly-owned nonprofit subsidiary for publishing the Classification. Its five directors serve without compensation. In addition to the unabridged and abridged editions of the DDC (now in their 17th and 9th editions, respectively), the Press publishes a Spanish edition, an introduction for use in British schools, and a guide to the use of the DDC. The Classification is edited for the Press under contract by the Library of Congress with the aid of an Editorial Policy Committee composed of notable librarians.

Talmadge, a native of Seattle, is a graduate of the University of Kansas and of the University of Illinois Library School. He has served as Associate and Acting Director of the library of the University of Kansas and as Director of the Tulane University library. He has had numerous important assignments and responsibilities in professional association affairs and is currently a member of the Council and Executive Board of the American Library Association. With Robert Vosper he conducted the Farmington Plan survey in 1958-59.

Besides Mr. Talmadge, the present directors of Forest Press are Verner W. Clapp (Council on Library Resources, Inc.), Deo B. Colburn (Business Manager of the Press), Emerson Greenaway (Director of the Free Library of Philadelphia), and John A. Humphry (Assistant Commissioner for Education—i.e., State Librarian—of New York).

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ERIC/CLIS ABSTRACTS

The following abstracts are based on those prepared by the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC/CLIS). ERIC is a nationwide information system for the dissemination of educational resources and research materials. Funded by the Office of Education, this network consists of a central staff at the Office of Education and nineteen decentralized clearinghouses, each focusing on a special subject area.

The clearinghouses emphasize the basic functions of acquisition, review, abstracting, and indexing of current documents, particularly "fugitive" materials which are not widely distributed. Significant documents are announced in Research in Education, published by the Government Printing Office (Washington, D. C. 20402) annual subscription, $21.00 domestic; $26.25 foreign; single issues $1.75.

ERIC/CLIS is responsible for documents on libraries and information centers, the technology used to improve their operations, and the education and training of librarians and information specialists.

Other information on ERIC/CLIS is contained in the Newsletter of the Clearinghouse, available upon request. The Clearinghouse welcomes two copies of all current research documents. Please address inquiries and documents to:

ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences
University of Minnesota
2122 Riverside Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

Documents with an ED number following the citation may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) format, at the prices indicated, from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, National Cash Register Company, 4936 Fairmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Orders must include ED number and specification of format desired. A $0.50 handling charge will be added to all orders. Payment must accompany orders totaling less than $5.00. Orders from states with sales tax laws must include payment of the appropriate tax or include tax exemption certificates.

Documents available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151 have CFSTI number and price following the citation.

A DDC Bibliography on Cost/Benefits of Technical Information Services and Technology Transfer. July 1968. 301 p. CFSTI AD 672 500. MF $0.65, HC $3.00.


A compilation of literature in both the government and public sectors concerning Cost/Benefits of Technical Information Services and Technology Transfer. Not only was the cost-benefit to the user reflected, but consideration was given to the initial cost of information collections, the cost of processing the information and the cost of the flow of this information to the user. Cost-benefit was therefore considered as a trade-off between the expenditures for processing services and the benefit to the user. Technology transfer was considered as communication from one field to another for practical use of technology.

Dougherty, Richard M., and James G. Stephens. Investigation Concerning the Modification of the University of Illinois Computerized Serials Book Cata-

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The overall objective of the study was to identify the range of problems that a library is likely to encounter when it acquires programs and machine-readable data bases from systems developed elsewhere.

Institution (Source): Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D. C.

Based on material collected for system-automation studies within the efforts of the Linguistic Documentation Program toward development of a Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System (LINCS), the bibliography lists 216 references under the headings: (1) Survey, Reviews, Symposia (19 references); (2) File-organization Principles (18 references); and (3) Specific File-management Systems and Application to Information Retrieval (179 references).


Institution (Source): American Institute of Physics, New York, New York.

The data base for the experiment consisted of references from a single issue of Nuclear Science Abstracts. The Special Subject Edition of UDC for Nuclear Science and Technology was also stored in the computer so users could discover how to translate their questions from natural language to logical statements containing UDC numbers. The authors conclude that the technical feasibility of use of existing tools, such as UDC, has been demonstrated. However, detailed attention to all facets of man-machine communication is a necessity if systems are to be voluntarily used. Audacious is reviewed from this point of view. The authors also conclude that the use of UDC in an on-line, interactive system may have important ramifications for the development of international information networks. Conversion tables (schedules) already exist which would allow speakers of many languages to search files indexed by UDC.


Institution (Source): George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Biological Sciences Communication Project.

A collection of twenty-three lexical resources published in the United States and Europe 1960-1967, was analyzed to tabulate occurrence of different terms. This analysis, by means of a matrix generated on the IBM System 360 Model 40 computer, quantified the terminology, determining the content of information science language and the frequency with which its concepts have been recorded. This examination showed that there was no existing formal structure for information science and that resources tended to reflect the viewpoints of their authors.


Sponsor: National Science Foundation.
General conclusions after twenty-four months of operation are that the project's objectives are sound and that effective utilization of computer-aided bibliographic data processing is essential to the objectives. The difficulty in debugging an integrated online system of programs, problems with transitions from non-automated to automated systems, and the lack of some necessary peripheral equipment for library operations have resulted in some delays. In 1967-68 the project involved the following tasks: A) development of bibliographic data processing system, B) implementation in library operations, C) character sets, D) Project MARC, E) circulation, F) processing operations, and G) cooperative library systems development.

Sponsor: Public Health Service (DHEW), National Library of Medicine.

A batch-mode, computer-based, serials system, patterned after the "arrival card" system now in use in several libraries, is designed so that serial check-in is done by marking off the issue on a printed list of issues expected during the month, based upon predictions made by the computer. Any gifts or unexpected issues or supplements (about 20 percent of the total) not on the check-in list are handled by use of a check-in form. This information is added to the master file and at the end of the month corrections to the prediction codes, if necessary, are made. Other monthly printouts are: (1) a serials master list of all information collected about each title (7,800 in all), (2) a patron holdings list, containing less information, and (3) a bindery list of items for which volumes are completed. The first two lists are supplemented by daily cumulative supplements prepared from the daily input cards made when a serial issue arrives. The average cost per transaction is $0.71 in the new system.

Lancaster, F. W. Evaluation of the MEDLARS Demand Search Service. January 1968. 278 p. CFSTI PB 178 660. MF $0.65, HC $3.00.

A detailed analysis of the performance of the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) in relation to 300 actual "demand search" requests made to the system in 1966 and 1967. A stratified sample of requests was used and for each relevant document citations already known to the requester were obtained. This information, as well as judgments from the requester about the relevance of documents retrieved, was used to evaluate the results of the search. The test results showed that the system was operating, on the average, at about 58 percent recall and 50 percent precision, although few of the individual searches fall in the area bounded by the average ratios plus or minus 5 percent. Some recommended areas for improvement of this service are: user-system interaction, the MEDLARS index language, MEDLARS search strategies, use of foreign language material in MEDLARS, and continuous quality control.

Institution (Source): Colorado University Libraries; Colorado Council of Librarians.
Sponsor: National Science Foundation.

This report tells of a fourteen-month study to (1) examine the feasibility of a book processing center to serve the nine state-supported college and university libraries in Colorado and (2) conduct a simulation study of the proposed center. It is concluded that a center is feasible, with benefits for participating institutions in cost savings, personnel specialization, and library automation. Recommendations emphasize establishment of a processing charge, processing both English language and foreign language materials, an automated bookkeeping system, automated processing procedures, development of current awareness bibliographies, and a central depository of standard
times for performing technical services activities to be established by the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.


Institution (Source): Stanford University, California, Institute for Communication and Research.

Sponsor: National Science Foundation.

The purpose of the study was to attempt to explain variance in scientists’ and scholars’ research productivity using a variety of predictors. Data were collected on questionnaires sent to 662 persons selected from membership lists of nine organizations in the communication research field and 517 persons from the NSF National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel (1966). The strongest predictor was found to be the extent of utilization of interpersonal contact with other researchers. Other consistent predictors were impersonal contact, number of professional memberships, levels of education, recency of highest degree, and attendance at conventions. The major implication of the study is that research productivity increases with increased facilitation of interpersonal contact among researchers.


The Comparative Systems Laboratory (CSL) proposed to deal with the problem of testing retrieval systems by examining a number of processes involved in such systems, with particular attention to the human factor. It is hoped that the results of the project will be useful in refining methodologies for experimentation with information retrieval (IR) systems and in providing clues for the more effective design and redesign of operating IR systems.


Institution (Source): National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.

The classification may be used (1) to identify cancer research efforts supported by NCI in selected areas of research (at any general or specific level desired), (2) to store information related to cancer research and retrieve this information on request, and (3) to match interests of cancer research scientists against information in published articles so that scientists can receive copies of articles specifically related to their research (Selective Dissemination).

Wasserman, Paul, and Mary Lee Bundy. A Program of Research into the Identification of Manpower Requirements, the Educational Preparation and the Utilization of Manpower in the Library and Information Professions. Final Report, Phase I. January 1969. 50 p. ED 023 998. MF $0.25, HC $2.60.

Institution (Source): University of Maryland, College Park. School of Library and Information Services.

Sponsor: Office of Education (DHEW), Bureau of Research; National Science Foundation, National Library of Medicine.

This report covers project history, current status of major investigations, advisory board activities, roles of sponsoring agencies, and dissemination activities. Research projects described are: (1) “Education, Careers, and Professionalism in Library and Information Science,” (2) “The Librarian’s Role in a Changing Organization,” (3)
“Leadership for Change,” (4) “Image and Status of the Library and Information Service Field,” (5) “Personality and Ability Patterns of Librarians and Information Service Workers Related to Work Roles and Work Settings,” and (6) “Toward a Policy for Manpower Development in the Information Professions.” Professional activities of the principal investigators are summarized, and plans for the second phase are discussed.


Information upon which these conclusions and recommendations are based came from formal testimony, informal discussion, regional hearings, and specially commissioned studies. The fundamental recommendation is that it be declared national policy that the American people should be provided adequate library and information services and that the federal government, in collaboration with state and local government and private agencies, should lead in providing such services. Objectives are stated for overcoming current inadequacies. Recommendations include—(1) establishment of a national commission on libraries and information science as a continuing federal planning agency, (2) recognition of the Library of Congress as the national library of the U. S., (3) establishment of a federal institute of library and information science, (4) recognition of the important current role of the U. S. Office of Education in meeting library service needs, and (5) strengthening of state library agencies.

Supporting Studies

As a background for its report, the Commission sponsored a number of supporting studies on a wide range of subjects. Most of these special studies contributed at least partially to Commission decision-making, although there was by no means a total endorsement of every position or recommended action in the report.

ED 022 480 MF $0.50, HC $4.70.

ED 022 481 MF $0.75, HC $8.35.

ED 022 482 MF $0.50, HC $6.30.

ED 022 483 MF $0.50, HC $5.50.

ED 022 523 MF $0.75, HC $8.50.

ED 022 489 MF $0.50, HC $6.10.

ED 022 484 MF $0.50, HC $3.50.

ED 022 485 MF $0.50, HC $3.95.

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ED 022 486 MF $0.25, HC $1.95.

Nelson Associates, Inc. *Undergraduate and Junior College Libraries in the United
ED 022 487 MF $0.50, HC $5.35.

ED 022 488 MF $0.75, HC $7.50.

Ginzberg, Eli, and Carol A. Brown. *Manpower for Library Services.* Columbia Universi-
ity, Conservation of Human Resources Project, September 1967. 64 p.
ED 023 408 MF $0.50, HC $3.30.

ED 023 410 MF $0.25, HC $2.35.

Myatt, Dewitt O., and Donald A. Barclay. *Position Paper on Extra Library Informa-
ED 023 409 MF $0.50, HC $3.75.

Educational Facilities, Inc. *The Impact of Technology on the Library Building.* July
1967.
ED 018 147 MF $0.25, HC $0.70.
The book under review is a most informative overall view of German librarianship in the Federal Republic. It is divided into eight chapters, the most important of which deal with: Types of Libraries (16 subdivisions); Library Cooperation (17 subdivisions); Library Operations (19 subdivisions); Bibliography and Documentation (12 subdivisions); and Library Profession and Training (11 subdivisions).

Due emphasis is given to central libraries: Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Marburg and West Berlin; the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt; the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich; and the twenty-eight libraries of the Laender. Germany has forty-two secular university libraries and twelve church affiliated university libraries. The largest one is Giittingen, which is well known to America because it influenced cultural development so much in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Like any other country, Germany has a great number of special libraries and book collections for the use of governmental agencies. The public libraries have increased remarkably in size and importance compared with the prewar Volksbüchereien but have not yet reached the level of their Scandinavian, English, and American sister institutions. Their combined holdings are given as twenty-eight million volumes and their last annual circulation was seventy-two million.

Library cooperation is well developed and seven regional central catalogs make it comparatively easy to locate desired titles. A centralized purchasing agency for public libraries facilitates the acquisition of material.

The standard book budget for university libraries is not based on the number of students, but on the number of periodicals held. American librarians will note with interest that the Wissenschaftsrat has stated that a regular 15 per cent annual increase in the book budget is needed simply to offset increases in book prices and book production.

The internal organization of the library is fairly uniform throughout the world. Our German colleagues, too, have three major departments: Acquisitions, Catalog, and Reader Service. The catalog is a divided one, an alphabetical author catalog and a subject catalog which is classified or arranged alphabetically by subject heading. There is, of course, a shelflist. The dictionary catalog is not commonly accepted.

The German catalog regulations have been striving for full conformity with the internationally accepted catalog codes since 1961. The catalog is generally open to the public; however, the stacks are closed. Books are not classified but are arranged on the shelves according to numbers. For over a hundred years, the world has recognized both the quality and number of German bibliographies. It is, therefore, not astonishing that our German colleagues have great interest in all phases of documentation and are contributing very much to it.

The greatest difference between Germany and America is in the structure of the profession. The German library profession is broken down into three groups. The most respected is the so-called higher service which presupposes a doctorate plus two years of practical and theoretical training. It may be significant that public libraries, at least
at the moment, do not have vacancies in this rank.

The second group is the so-called elevated services (Gehobener Dienst) which presupposes junior college and two years of library school. This group is by far the most numerous in German libraries, both academic and public, and carries the title Diplom Bibliothekar. The third group is the so-called middle services and would be roughly the equivalent of our clericals.

Germany has nine library schools. In 1968 they registered forty candidates for the higher service, one hundred sixty-one for the elevated services in scholarly libraries, and two hundred forty for service in public areas.

Although this book can be read to advantage by a German librarian, it is designed primarily as a guide for the foreign visitor. It fulfills this objective admirably, and it is most strongly recommended to every American librarian who wishes to learn something about his German colleagues. It is my understanding that an English translation of this book is being planned.—Felix Reichmann, Assistant Director, Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, New York.


What can one say about one one-hundred-twentieth of the bibliographical wonder of the world, except cheer and then gaze at it in awe? Surely the greatest bibliography of roman alphabet entries ever produced; long awaited, and finally beginning to appear. When completed some ten years hence, its six hundred volumes will weigh 4,725 pounds or nearly two and one-half tons, will occupy about 100 running feet of shelving, and a little over 120 cubic feet of space. The volumes are 14 inches tall and weigh 7 lbs. 14 oz. each. Printed on permanent/durable book paper and bound in heavy buckram, the set should last the many decades of its probable usefulness.

Its physically monumental nature is overshadowed by its bibliographical monumentality, for it will supersede A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards; the Supplement; the Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948-52; The National Union Catalog, 1952-55 Imprints; and The National Union Catalog, A Cumulative Author List, 1953-1957. Thus five alphabets will be reduced to one, but much more important, the number of items will be increased by a large factor. It is expected that the NUC Pre-1956 Imprints will contain about twelve and three-quarter million entries. It is without doubt "a bibliographical record unparalleled in the history of libraries."

A brief but comprehensive history of the union catalog idea and particularly of this publication has been written by Gordon R. Williams, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, Resources Committee, Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. Two introductions, one by Johannes L. Dewton, Head of the National Union Catalog Publication Project at the Library of Congress, and the other by John Commander, Managing Director of Mansell, the publisher, explain the work fully.

This reviewer feels that not enough credit for the appearance of this great work is given to the publisher. For many years some librarians urged the publication of the retrospective National Union Catalog, even if unedited, on the theory that if it was so very useful in Washington where it existed in only a single copy on cards, it would be multiplied in usefulness by the number of copies in book form that would be distributed. But perfectionist hesitancy and lack of financial support by the Library of Congress and the ALA, as well as some technological conservatism, prevented this until Mansell came along with their advanced technology gained by experience in
producing the *British Museum Catalogue*. They even were willing to finance the editorial costs, certainly a function which one might expect from the national library and/or the national professional association. This is not to take away the credit from the individuals in the two organizations who worked hard and long at this task, but simply to point out that it took someone outside the professional organizations to bring the ideas to fruition.

As anyone who has tried to compile a bibliography knows, errors and omissions will occur no matter what care is used. This work is not immune to error. NAoo00784 is doubtless the same title as NAoo00795. The first is ascribed to Abiel Abbot, 1765-1859, while the second is under Abiel Abbot, 1770-1828. Harvard, Bowdoin, Brown, and Yale agree on the first, and New York Public and New York State Library report the second. Which author attribution do you prefer? These two entries are on facing pages 290 and 291 of Volume 1. This sort of thing is bound to occur when a merging of the cataloging decisions of many libraries takes place, and of course, that is what the *Pre-1956 Imprints* is.

Some sort of running heads would be helpful in searching these 700-page volumes. Both item numbers and alphabetical guides would be most desirable since the numbers will doubtless take on the nature of a pedigree. Not to find either at the tops of the pages seems an unfortunate omission. But these are small faults when one considers the value of this set. No library with any pretense to bibliographical competency or research capability can do without it.—Richard H. Shoemaker, Professor, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University—The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey.


Less than four months after the North American text of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* appeared, Canadian librarians held two important meetings toward the implementation of the new code. The second meeting, a two-day workshop in Vancouver, held a fortnight after the first meeting in Toronto, had two hundred and seventy-five participants from across Canada, including some who had attended at Toronto, and from the length of the United States Pacific coast. The Vancouver workshop was fortunate in its chief benefactor, The Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation, which through a second grant made possible the prompt publication of *New Rules for an Old Game*—the pioneer publication among workshop proceedings on the same theme. The first meeting, a two-day colloquium in Toronto, March 31 and April 1, 1967, resulted in *The Code and the Cataloguer, the Proceedings of the University of Toronto School of Library Science Colloquium on the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 1968*. While Toronto had Sumner Spalding, the general editor of *AACR* as the resource specialist, Vancouver had Seymour Lubetzky, the first editor of the new code, and Bernice Field, chairman of the ALA/CCS Descriptive Cataloging Committee, who assisted Lucile Morsch in editing "Rules for Description," chapter six. Both were members of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Steering Committee.

*New Rules for an Old Game* may be divided into several sections: (1) the prefatory and introductory sections by the hosts; (2) the presentations: "Background and Underlying Principles," by
Seymour Lubetzky; "The Rules for Entry and Heading [and] The Rules for Description and for Non-Book Materials," by Bernice Field; and (g) questions from the participants with answers by the speakers. Two papers concerned with further implementation, "Administration Implications," by Margaret Beckman and "Policies at the National Library," by Jean Lunn are queried and discussed. The text continues with "Reports from Six Discussion Groups" which deal with practical considerations related to Public Libraries, Smaller Academic Libraries, Larger Academic Libraries, Government, Special, Science Libraries, Specialized Materials, and Administrators. Reports of the Closing Session appropriately include Mr. Lubetzky's and Mrs. Beckman's concluding statements and the discussion, chaired by Miss Field, of resolutions suggested by the Discussion Groups. The Appendix contains Miss Field's compilation of "Anglo-American Cataloging Rules Correlated with ALA Cataloging Rules." A bibliography, a list of registered participants, plus the general index, an index of AARC rules, and an index of speakers complete the volume.

Seymour Lubetzky's thumbnail historical sketch of AARC's predecessors introduces his analytic review of the new code's structure and character, in which he says, "Entry . . . is based not on the type or form of publication catalogued, but on the authorship of the work embodied in it . . ." While pointing up the code's deficiencies he also says, "On the whole, the new code presents a logical analysis of the problem of cataloguing and deals with each of the questions involved in the order in which they normally arise in the process of cataloguing." Mr. Lubetzky with characteristic vigor reiterates the two main objectives of the catalog as they were set forth in his "CCR" of 1960 and in the "Paris Principles" of 1961 and characterizes the new code as a "body of principles rooted in the objectives which . . ." a library's catalog "is assumed to serve." He repeats "the watchwords purposes, problems, and principles" which represent the criteria adopted by the Catalog Code Revision Committee. Catalogers must read his summary statements periodically to keep freshly in mind the general principles that will implement the two objectives of the catalog. Lubetzky agrees that "despite the aberrations from these principles . . . the logical structure of the new code and purposeful character of the principles" will make the code a more efficient instrument with which to produce catalogs "more intelligible, responsive and helpful" as guides to library resources.

Further, to ensure intelligent use of AARC, Lubetzky's concluding comments contain four main instructions; (1) understand and become familiar with the new structure of AARC, because the rules deal progressively with the cataloging process; (2) analyze and weigh the bibliographic conditions encountered for no cataloging rules will answer every question; (3) use reason and judgment while interpreting rules within the context of the whole code; and (4) be critical in using the new rules and contribute constructively to their further improvement.

Professor Lubetzky is the gifted teacher of the British Columbia workshop through his inimitable responses to the penetrating questions posed by the participants. Logically and delightfully he replies, interpreting with specific examples, helpful alike to practicing catalogers, cataloging teachers, and students. Indeed, the inclusion of these questions and answers adds much to the practical value of this volume.

Bernice Field for her part answers with equal clarity the many questions directed to her throughout the workshop. She reveals her thorough knowledge of the individual rules and shares with the participants her many years of experience as a practicing and as an administrative cataloger in a large re-
search library. Her assignment, which included the new rules for entry and heading as well as for description and for non-book materials—a very large order indeed, she handles with characteristic directness. Miss Field covers comprehensively all the problem rules and provides an incisive analysis and comparison of individual rules which highlight the differences between "AACR" and "ALACR' whenever changes occur. Her comments on description and non-book materials, although the rules have not been changed significantly, offer valuable explanations and clarifications.

Although a case-by-case study is not the best approach to the new code, a further value of this volume is Miss Field's table of AACR '67 correlated with ALACR '49 based on comparison charts drawn up at the Library of Congress where ALA rules were matched with AA rules when possible. Parenthetically, there are two additional tables which correlate the cataloging rules: the one, prepared at the University of Washington, gives the rule numbers first by the "Red Book," then by the "Blue Book" in reverse arrangement from Miss Field's; and the other, prepared at Cornell University (copyright Robert Slocum and Lois Hacker, 1968), is a detailed and full-fledged comparative study which follows Miss Field's arrangement. A convenient feature of Miss Field's table is her indication of "(change)" or "(major change)" after the numbered rules in AACR. Her systematic coverage of the new code makes New Rules for an Old Game a companion-piece, an interpretive manual, to be used side by side with the "Blue Book."

Canadian librarians—enthusiastic about a cataloging code restored to basic principles—nevertheless face the four alternatives which Mrs. Beckman suggests for possible implementation of AACR: (1) adopt the new rules fully, begin a new card catalog, and publish the old one eventually in book form; (2) set a given date to adopt the AACR, interfile new cards with old cards, and link the two by see also references; (3) follow the LC policy of superimposition to perpetuate headings already in use, but to adopt AACR for new personal and corporate names, etc; or (4) ignore progress and continue to use the old ALA rules. Whichever alternative policy an individual library decides to follow, the influence of the Library of Congress is likely to hinder rather than to aid applications of the new code—these are the reviewer's words—but the effects of LC policy are implied or indicated in the papers and discussion reports, whether for catalogs produced by conventional means or by automated techniques. To be fair, Mrs. Beckman points out the many services of the Library of Congress—the Title II program and prompt cataloging, and the positive values of the LC catalog cards or proof slips—while she skillfully evaluates the economic and user convenience factors that librarians must consider in choosing one of the four alternatives. In her careful analysis of the multiple problems involved in applying AACR, she singles out the specific policies that need thoughtful formulation by individual libraries before a constructive policy can be achieved. Read Mrs. Beckman's summary, the "basic considerations in the application of the Anglo-American rules"—in fact, read her entire paper, "Administrative Implications"; read it several times to receive the full impact of her recommendations!

From across Canada the leaders and recorders of the discussion groups report problems involved in certain rule changes for serials, adaptations, and so on, and they suggest common sense solutions. The reports representing all types of libraries reflect something deeper, however—the general mood of Canadian librarians—not to be "scared off by this policy of superimposition of the Library of Congress." The Smaller Academic Libraries group, when asked
by one of its members for advice about which code to use in establishing a new library, advised this member to use the "Blue Book" in its entirety. If the National Agricultural Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library "have already taken this opportunity to seal off their old catalogues and start new ones," why not "be consistent, courageous, and creative . . . [and] use intelligence and initiative?" When catalogers who are not committed to change read the cogent proposals in these type-of-library group discussions, they will be encouraged to adopt the AACR promptly, but not without careful planning and organization or systems studies to be conducted in the individual library before decisions are made.

Resulting from the discussion group reports are two resolutions recorded as passed without dissent and here cited in full:

1. Resolved, that this meeting wishes to convey to the Library of Congress and to the National Library of Canada the sense of urgency with which we view the problem of full implementation of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Strict adherence to announced L.C. policy of superimposition is an unhappy solution in view of our intellectual commitment to this new code as a good tool for the construction of catalogues. We ask that, if this policy cannot be reconsidered in its entirety, at least some guidance be given, possibly via a coded symbol, as to when headings on an L.C. card have been established according to the new code.

2. Resolved, that the Canadian Library Association's Technical Services Section be asked to appoint a standing committee to continue to channel information about code revisions to its members and to receive comments from members for transmittal to the appropriate bodies.

Dissatisfaction with the Library of Congress policy of superimposition exists not only in Canada but also south of the border, in the United States. Disappointment is keen where the use of LC printed cards is greatest, where use of MARC tapes is most important, and where implementation of the AACR by national leadership would have the greatest impact. The reviewer, a "life-member" of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Steering Committee, joins all who think that the least token concession LC could make would be to indicate by some symbol on name entries, main or added, personal or corporate, and on title main entries the works cataloged by AACR, cost what it may.

New Rules for an Old Game is a compact, well-bound, paperback volume, with typography clear to follow. Indeed, the typography and design of this book are a fitting memorial to Louis Grenby. The organization of the volume and its indexes provide excellent access. The editors are to be congratulated for their discrimination in the most difficult task of rearranging and re-styling the presentations. The selective, chronologically arranged bibliography is updated by Miss Pauline Seely's bibliography accompanying her paper (cf. LRTS, Winter, 1969). Why not continue these bibliographies as an annual feature in the Spring issue of LRTS?

This British Columbia handbook, a running commentary on AACR, becomes the first companion volume of its nature. Moreover, it serves as a manual for proposed implementation of the new code, and these proceedings are being used as a springboard for other conferences, institutes, or meetings which will continue to be held all over North America.

The second resolution passed at the Vancouver Workshop on the 1967 Anglo-American cataloging code is pointing toward creating on a continuing basis a clearing house for Canadian, American, and British catalog code revision and implementation. Vehicles to channel such information already exist through the Newsletter of the Commit-
tee on Revision of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (for Canada), the LC Information Bulletin and Cataloging Service (for the United States), and Catalogue & Index (for Britain). On the international level there is the Canada Committee for Liaison with the IFLA Committee on Uniform Rules. May we suggest that LRTS in its Spring issue have a section devoted to an annual summary of developments (along with the annual bibliography) in code revision and its implementation for the three countries?

—Laura G. Colvin, Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.


Bochum is well known as the leading German university library in the field of electronic data processing. The book under review is a candid report of five years experience, experimentation, frustration, and achievements. It is important to realize that the library was founded in 1962 and, therefore, could be organized from the start in harmony with the principles and requirements of the new technology; furthermore, Bochum is fortunate in having its own computer.

The report is divided into eight chapters: Experiences and Problems; Alphabetical Catalogs; Production of the Catalog; Circulation; Binding Preparation; Serials Catalog; Acquisitions; and Simultaneous Preparation of Alphabetical and Subject Catalogs.

The library had planned to complete full automation of all library processes within five years; it seems now that the time will have to be doubled. Comparison of costs between conventional procedures and electronic systems are not conclusive and would not apply to the situation in this country. Pflug states that at many libraries the patron is generally expected to visit the library twice, once to file his book request and then six to twenty-four hours later to receive the book. Undoubtedly such service needs improvement but this could be achieved with conventional techniques.

Pflug’s final and very cautious remark does not seem overly optimistic and will not give too much encouragement to our own computer enthusiasts: “One can well say that the introduction of electronic data processing has not caused a boundless [unerlos] increase in costs.”

As in many American libraries, cataloging is done by teams consisting of one professional and two clericals. No data, however, are given to evaluate clearly the increase in efficiency due to the computer; the statement “cataloging capacity” is extremely vague. Pflug has calculated that 85 per cent of cataloging costs are salary and only 15 per cent are machine expenditures. He estimates a saving of four cents ($0.04) per title in Bochum compared with other libraries.

Circulation procedures are based on batch processing. Our Bochum colleagues seem to be very satisfied, but American experiences have not been so optimistic. The present workload of 400 titles daily is performed by a staff of five professionals (the head of the department belongs to the higher service—a group which presupposes a doctorate) and fourteen clerical workers. Bochum does not have a check-out desk at the exit.

The serials catalog is for the time being limited to 5,000 titles in the field of the humanities, social sciences, and law. It represents the holdings of the
university library and of the institute collections. The checking-in of periodicals is seemingly done by conventional methods. The work in two departments, Acquisitions and Subject Cataloging, is still in the planning stage, albeit an advanced one.

All American librarians will read with interest the travail of our Bochum colleagues. Short but excellently written resumes in English facilitate the comprehension for those of us who have an incomplete command of the German technical language.—Felix Reichmann, Assistant Director, Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, New York.


This work enriches the growing literature on the Library of Congress classification. Lucidly written, it should be of use to administrators desiring to change to the LC classification, to catalogers faced with reclassifying existing collections, to library school students and teachers.

The Institute, of which this is a revised and edited transcript, was held in July 1966. It is to the authors’ and editors’ great credit that the written work is in a form and linguistic style eminently suitable for reading. Few edited transcripts make the transformation from the spoken to the written word as successfully. That twenty-seven months elapsed between the Institute and the publication date (October 1968) is less than fortunate. Where were you, dear, while we were holding our breath?

Although the Table of Contents does not say so, the work is divided into two parts and evidently aimed at two different audiences. One part, chapters two to eight, contains a fine introductory chapter on the development, characteristics, and structure of the LC classification, by C. C. Bead, and six chapters that discuss and describe LC’s characteristics and special problems in the areas of social and political sciences (N. Hedlesky), literature (P. S. Hines), science and technology (E. J. Blume), author numbers (R. R. Holmes), and subclassification and book numbers in language and literature (E. Lockwood), and of documents and official publications (M. C. Arick). This part is immensely useful to the practicing cataloger, teacher, and student, who now have a chance to learn specifics. It explains many situations and existing LC numbers that a study of the LC tables alone could not explain, that could hitherto be understood only from access to the LC shelflist or from personal knowledge of LC’s precise classification techniques. Filled with pertinent examples and partial reproductions of the tables, it requires careful study and the use of several fingers as temporary bookmarks, but this study is rewarding.

The other part, chapters one and nine to thirteen, is evidently aimed at the administrator who is considering the shift to LC. It consists of a “Review of the Use of the LC Classification” by Maurice F. Tauber and chapters on organization of materials in academic libraries (C. R. Cox) and public libraries (M. Sanner) changing to LC; orientation of staff and clientele (M. D. Herrick); cost estimates and time schedules in reclassification (J. E. Hitchcock); and advantages and disadvantages of LC (P. A. Richmond).

If this excellent work has shortcomings, they derive from its origin in an institute designed partly to inform and partly to convince. Its two parts have little intrinsic connection and,
while excellent, are rounded out not by each other but by other volumes. For example, students or catalogers without previous exposure to the LC classification will profit from reading chapters two to eight jointly with J. P. Immroth’s *A Guide to Library of Congress Classification* (Rochester, N. Y., Libraries Unlimited, 1968), L. LaMontagne’s *American Library Classification with Special Reference to the Library of Congress* (Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1961) and C. W. Grout’s *Explanation of the Tables Used in the Schedules of the Library of Congress Classification* (New York, School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1940).

Chapters one and nine to thirteen, on the other hand, might be read in conjunction with *Problems in Library Classification: Dewey 17 and Conversion [to LC]*, edited by T. Samore (New York, R. R. Bowker, 1968). While most helpful to administrators and head catalogers planning to convert, these chapters are not designed for the person who is trying to make up his mind. In fairness, this was not the purpose of the Institute. To some extent the “other side” was given one official voice, Phyllis Richmond’s “General Advantages and Disadvantages of Using the Library of Congress Classification” which, however, is most gentle in listing disadvantages and somehow turns most of them into virtues.

Is the situation really that clear cut? Scattered especially through chapters one, two, and thirteen are indications that many DDC sins are inherent in LC as well, but here they are facts rather than obstacles: the scattering of aspects of one subject; the need felt by more than half of the libraries to have some local variations; the continuous revision of the scheme which sometimes makes numbers on printed cards no longer valid, redistributes material on a subject, and seems at least to this writer an obstacle to browsing if the numbers are copied blindly as many administrators insist; and, most important, the fact that both schemes are used so as to permit only one subject approach, one location per item. Both schemes must use subject headings as crutches to provide multiple subject approach. Food for thought to all who browse.

Readers who have still an open mind about the merits of changing from one single-approach scheme to another should read J. M. Perreault’s provocative *Re-classification: Some Warnings and a Proposal* (Urbana, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science Occasional Paper No. 87, September 1967) which one can only hope points the way to the future.

One of the unintended results of this Institute may well be a major re-awakening of the classified catalog, this time in computerized form. Richmond sees its possibilities, using LC as the basis; Perreault recommends it, using the UDC as base. It is worth thorough investigation.—John J. Boll, Professor, Library School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.


For those who have long believed that library education must face up to the administrative inadequacies which beset far too many libraries, the Wasserman and Bundy Reader is indeed welcome. The editors have acknowledged publicly what some feel privately, that very little exists in library literature which provides much insight into the theory and practice of administration. Most of the library literature in this area fails to recognize that more than thirty years has passed since Taylor, Mooney, Gulick, *et al.*, “discovered their principles.”
This Reader, in terms of its audience (there are better general readers in public administration available) is an important beginning in helping library educators and practitioners to fill the thirty-year gap.

Since the need is so great, and so little has been done, I am reluctant to be overly critical of the editors. The criticism should in no way legitimize the positions of those who have consistently adhered to unsound past practices and who have either directly or indirectly contributed to the growing bureaucratic pathology. Such a pathology is clearly evidenced in the manner in which libraries are typically administered today.

The primary criticisms of the editors fall into the following two categories. First, there is the unwarranted assumption that the substantive content of the book is readily digestible by almost all, e.g., "A volume of this kind can be used in a number of ways: in place of a textbook and as an accompaniment to class lectures, as a supplementary course reading, and as a basis for individual study with or without a discussion sequence. It may also be studied to advantage by practicing administrators not engaged in formal study" (pp. xi-xii). Reality confronts such an assertion, which, if taken seriously, would defeat the editors' stated objectives. Such a universal or broad-sweeping appeal is in and of itself suspect.

The second major criticism flows from the first. The book is poorly organized. Without a sound understanding of the old theory of organization (pre-1940) it is unreasonable to expect the neophyte to appreciate the impact and importance of Herbert Simon's article on "The Proverbs of Administration." Yet the book begins with this article. Clearly, in order to achieve their most difficult objective, the editors were remiss in not providing us with an essay, preferably an original one, which would have given the user the proper context to assess and understand the readings. If an original essay were not possible, then selected excerpts from a book such as Dwight Waldo's The Study of Public Administration (1955) would have been very desirable and beneficial.

Probably the most disappointing section is the one on finance and budgetary controls. Only one article was selected, and while it is a very good one, it is also outdated. One of the most exciting developments in administration has been in the area of budgeting. The editors had an impressive array of high quality articles and books on this topic which were available to them. Recently, for example, the Public Administration Review devoted its entire issue to "Planning, Programming, Budgeting Systems" (December 1966). The entire area of budgeting is undoubtedly important and would have been particularly useful to the broad area of "technical services."

One must conclude that the Reader is an important start in the right direction. We must not, however, be satisfied that this book will dramatically alter the challenge facing library education today—the systematic description, analysis, and application of sound administrative theory from the classroom to the field. A sustained critical analysis of the problem is required. The Reader does not and cannot relieve us of this need.—Ernest R. DeProsso, Jr., Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers—The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
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With the announcement of its plans to begin immediate publication of a 152-volume, one-alphabet cumulation of the four important supplements to A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, Gale has launched one of the major publishing events of 1969.

Gale's LC-NUC Author Lists, 1942-62, includes the entries in the following four supplements—

Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards—Supplement (1942-1947)
The Library of Congress Author Catalog, 1948-1952
The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List, 1953-1957
The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List, 1958-1962

Thus, the master cumulation is a one-stop source for quick, easy reference to bibliographical and cataloging data covering books, maps, atlases, periodicals, and other serials cataloged by the Library of Congress during the twenty-one years, 1942-1962, and by other North American libraries, 1956-62.

The format and type size of the entries now in the supplements will be retained in the cumulation, assuring the smooth continuation of any Polaroid or other photographic cataloging system now in use. High-quality printing and binding, plus the use of permanent/durable paper, will insure that the set withstands years of constant use.

Of course, a much larger and more inclusive cumulation, titled National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints (and often called just "Mansell," after the publisher) is in early stages of publication, with completion expected in 1979, and libraries unable to afford both cumulations should give serious consideration to Mansell. Subscribers to the Gale cumulation will have in the meantime, however, not only the advantage of the immediate availability of this twenty-one-year bibliographical record but also the corollary gain of an immediate saving in the time and labor now being expended by catalogers, bibliographers, acquisitions personnel, scholars, and all other users of the present four separate LC-NUC author lists. In fact, the Gale cumulation should increase the productivity of library personnel and other researchers to a degree that its cost will be recovered many times before completion of Pre-1956 Imprints by Mansell in 1979.

Twelve or more volumes of the cumulation are scheduled for publication each month, with the entire 152-volume set scheduled for completion by the end of 1969. Production on the initial volumes is now well under way. Total cost of the set is $2888.00 or a cost per volume of $19.00.

Write us or call us collect if you want any additional information before placing your order or tentative reservation.