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WITH LIBRARIANS, 1969 will long be remembered as the year of the Nixon budget cut. If the availability of federal funds the previous five years "magnified certain weaknesses in book purchasing and distribution systems," the announced budget cut was certainly no panacea. In fact, this was probably the biggest and worst library news during the year.

The "Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries" held forth great possibilities for "strengthening the role of libraries in our society." President Johnson had asked the Commission to "consider the nation's library structure, the nature of the present and wisest possible future involvement of federal support in the development of national library and informational resources, and the most effective shaping of those resources to our common need as we can picture it over the next decade." Among other things, the Commission stated that "the need for additional financial support for our libraries is great at present" and "over the coming decade very large increases in federal support of libraries will be necessary and, indeed, inescapable." This was undoubtedly the overstatement of the year as the Nixon administration was soon to prove.

In a similar vein was the speech made by Robert Finch, HEW Secretary, at the Encyclopaedia Britannica luncheon during the American Library Association's Midwinter Meeting in Washington, D.C. Discussing funding priorities and the possibility that the money might "run thin," Finch said "I think everyone in this room, if we had to skimp some place, would pitch the tents and build bonfires during the cold snap and throw every available dime into those two resources, teachers and books. And high on my list of those teaching professionals would have to be librarians, of course [applause], because the teaching process without books—I have looked at your catalogs and tapes and audiovisuals and the other newer technological devices notwithstanding—the teaching process without books, of course, is unthinkable."

It was not very long, however, before the unthinkable was revealed
to be in many Administration minds. When the story began to unfold in Congress after the HEW appropriation hearing got underway in March, the earlier dream became a nightmare (for librarians and bookmen, at least) of drastic cuts in federal library funds. Not only were additional funds to support the recommendations of the Commission on Libraries not forthcoming, but present funding levels were to be reduced. President Nixon, according to the April 22 *New York Times*, launched National Library Week with unintentional irony when he said, "Libraries are the banks of our educational system. The 'banks' will fail unless the books and tools are deposited with the help of the Federal Government. ABC's should come before ABM's." The *New York Times* pointed out that "... this is National Library Week but it comes at a sad hour of shock in the world of learning by the book. The original 1970 budget requests for major library programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and the Library Services and Construction Act amounted to $135.5 million. The revised budget comes down to a trifle over $46 million. Equipment and institutional materials for school, public, and academic libraries would be reduced or terminated altogether."

ALA President Roger McDonough led off the counterattack at a press conference on April 21 at the New York's Overseas Press Club. He pointed out that "almost 25 percent of the recommended reduction in funding for activities under the Office of Education would come out of the principal library programs." Other prominent librarians stressed the adverse effects to be expected in all library areas. The consensus was that the cuts would hit hardest at schools serving disadvantaged youths in the inner-core cities, at outreach programs for the urban poor, and at book purchasing. Since it is easy to stop buying books, many librarians predicted that acquisitions would suffer most. Actually, practically every part of the library world was threatened. And, compounding the problem, there was the threat of fund curtailment at the city and state levels.

Activities at the ALA Atlantic City meeting aimed at the restoration of federal cuts in expenditures for library programs included a "Petition to Congress to Help Education and Library Programs." The petition asked that Congress give full-funding a high priority and was unanimously affirmed by Council. The American Library Trustees Association laid the groundwork for their July 9 march on the Capitol. The march brought 150 ALTA members from thirty-three states to Washington, where they personally contacted some ninety Congressmen to express their adverse reaction to the budget cuts.

Cooperative pressure was brought to bear through the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs. The Committee, made up of representatives of ABPC-AEPI, ALA, AFL-CIO, and education groups, lobbied for restoration of HEW funds. In the opinion of Robert E. Bye, publisher of *Library Journal* and *Publishers' Weekly*, this Committee must be credited with an outstanding victory by the
passage of the Joelson Amendment to the HEW Appropriations Bill.\textsuperscript{6}

Prior to House floor action, the amount of money requested in the Bill, HR 13111, was increased by the Appropriations Committee. Increases for library programs amounted to $18.5 million. HR 13111, as amended by Charles S. Joelson (D, N.J.), passed the House by roll-call vote on July 31. The Joelson Amendment added another $59,185,000 to the $46,209,000 requested by the Nixon Administration for library programs. HR 13111, amended, thus produced a total of $123,894,000 for three library programs, ESEA Title II—School Libraries, Library Services and Construction Act, and HEA Title II—College Libraries. The Senate passed HR 13111 on December 17, after further increasing funds for HEA Title II. On December 18, the Administration advised Congress that the resolution in its present form would be vetoed and requested postponement of final passage until January 19. It appears that the Nixon Administration has no intention of yielding to Congress on the issue of increased HEW Appropriations, either this year or next. Susan Wagner reports that USOE has been told by the Bureau of the Budget to hold down its budget requests for fiscal 1971 to $3.4 billion.\textsuperscript{6} Perhaps future pressure for increased spending for educational programs should be aimed more at the Administration than at a Congress that seems to be convinced that USOE programs should not be curtailed. President Nixon, having accepted the tax reform measure, can hardly be expected to release more funds, as such action would impair the success of his budget balancing commitment.

New LC Card Numbering System and Standard Book Numbers

The Library of Congress began a new card numbering system during the year and more than one librarian wondered why the Standard Book Number would not have been a better solution to the problem of numbering the LC cards. If the Library of Congress had adopted the SBN as its card numbering device, it would have been in line with current acceptance of the SBN, which certainly would have been useful in book ordering and as a searching device for automated systems. The trend toward the SBN is continuing as evidenced by an agreement by eight countries to adopt this numbering system. Sponsored by the International Organization for Standardization, a meeting in London was attended by representatives from Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries agreed in principle to adopt the system already in use in Britain. The obvious advantages to publisher, bookdealer, wholesaler, and librarians of the SBN system will almost certainly cause more countries to follow suit. A perusal of Library Journal and Publishers' Weekly shows, unfortunately, little use by publishers of the SBN in book advertisements. Toward the end of the year a few SBN's began to appear in PW's "Weekly Record."

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Of interest to acquisition librarians was the announcement that the Special Libraries Association had transferred ownership of the Translations Center to the John Crerar Library, Chicago. The Center has been operated for SLA by Crerar since 1953 through contractual arrangements and financed by various grants. The SLA Board relinquished direct administrative responsibility because of increasing administrative burdens.

**Blanket Orders and Approval Plans**

The trend toward blanket orders and approval plans continues and is reflected in the literature. Ian Thom points out in *LRTS* that blanket orders bring problems as well as benefits and may well increase the work load of the library. In another article, Harriet Rebuldelia disagrees with Thorn, saying that blanket orders need not increase the work load and that approval plans can save time and money.

Of considerable interest to acquisitions librarians was the first International Seminar on Approval and Gathering Plans in Large and Medium-Size Libraries, held in November 1968 at Western Michigan University. The proceedings of the seminar appeared in the fall of 1969 as *Approval and Gathering Plans in Academic Libraries*, edited by Peter Spyers-Duran. Practically every aspect of approval and gathering plans is examined by dealers and librarians. The publication should be closely read by any library planning to move in this direction. The consensus of the seminar was that approval plans are successful, should be as inclusive as possible, should be used only by libraries having ample budgets, and are generally favorably received by faculty members. Considerable stress was placed on the importance of clearly and carefully setting out the parameters of the approval plan and then allowing sufficient time (usually at least a year) to work out the kinks. One obvious benefit was the freeing of faculty and librarians to devote more effort to retrospective buying. The publication of the proceedings of the second seminar, held in October 1969, will be eagerly awaited.

Running counter to the trend toward acquisition by blanket orders and approval plans is the warning given by Norman Stevens against "technicians concerned more with how to buy material cheaply and catalog it quickly than with the value and usefulness of material." Stevens faults the "casual attitude toward expenditures of funds by most librarians" and "the greedy demand for the library dollar by merchandisers who previously saw little profit to be made from libraries." He criticizes the tendency of research libraries to "spend most of their resources in the purchase of the same small percentage of the total mass of material available." He believes this development of similar, rather than unique, collections has contributed to the "increasing lack of real interest in coordinated resources development by many libraries." "Why," he asks, "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 Material Centers—with their new-found wealth, lack of trained personnel, peculiar boards of education, and susceptibility to 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 judgement as possible.” Harsh words, but probably not too far off the mark.

Book Production and Prices

The March 10 “Annual Summary” number of Publishers’ Weekly showed an increase in 1968 over the previous year in both total quantity of books and number of book titles published. The total title output increased by 1,625 for a new total of 30,387 titles. The 5.6 percent increase in titles was matched by the usual price increase. In the category, Selected Hard-cover Books, the price increased 6 percent to $8.47. It is worth noting that there has been a 60.1 percent increase in price in this category since the base period of 1957–59. The Mass-market Paperback average price increased 13 percent, but there was, surprisingly, a decrease of 1 percent in the average price of Trade or Higher-priced Paperbacks.

“Price Indexes for 1969,” in the July issue of Library Journal, reported that the average subscription price for the whole U. S. periodicals group rose to $9.31 as compared to $8.65 in 1968, an overall increase of 7.6 percent for the year. This increase raises the Index average (based on 100.0 percent equivalent to the average price for 1957–59) to 189.2. Helen Welch Tuttle points out that the average for the General Interest Group, $4.91 in 1957–59 and the average for the whole U. S. group, $4.92 in 1957–59, have steadily pulled apart. The difference this year is $1.47. The cost of Serial Services, combined, rose to $78.79 from $70.87 in 1968, resulting in a rise in the Index to 198.0 for 1969.

A preliminary report of the 1967 Census of Manufacturers, issued in October by the Bureau of the Census, shows that receipts by publishers and other producers of books amounted to $2,125,000,000 in the six-year period covered by the census. This figure indicated an increase of $577,300,000 or about 37.3 percent over the receipts reported for the previous six-year census, in 1963. It is lower than the similar six-year increase for all U. S. industries, which is about 40.6 percent. The margin of increase between the general adult paperback, 75.5 percent, and the general adult trade book (hardbound), 25.8 percent, was almost 50 percent. With less money available to libraries the price increases mean, of course, fewer acquisitions. This, in turn, very clearly points up the need for library cooperation.

Centralized Processing

Libraries continue to pool their efforts in the acquisition and cata-

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loging of books. One such effort is covered in the report, published by Scarecrow Press in the fall of 1969, on a three-year study and design period of centralized processing carried out at the Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center.¹⁵ Financed by three grants totaling $126,100 from the National Science Foundation, the study preceded a one-year trial operation now in progress. During the trial period about 60,000 books are to be processed, 35,000 for the University of Colorado at Boulder, and 25,000 for the other participating libraries, Colorado State University, Colorado State College, Adams State College, the Colorado School of Mines, and Metropolitan State College. The Center has as its goal, the acquisition, cataloging, and distribution of books for all libraries in the system.

Commercial Processing and Corporate Mergers

There has been a marked increase in the number of book dealers eager to not only sell books, but furnish the complete processing package as well. Written before the announcement by the Nixon administration of the drastic reduction in federal library funds, an article by Barbara M. Westby traces the development of commercial processing firms in the decade since 1958.¹⁶ An abundance of books and a shortage of librarians “created an acute situation and was one of the stimuli to the growth of commercial cataloging.” Miss Westby stresses the bonanza available the past few years through such federal programs as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the National Defense Education Act, the Library Services and Construction Act, and certain provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act. She indicates that this was a portent of the profit motive in this growth and indicates the financial mixed blessing. Unable to process the surfeit of library materials, many “desperate school principals and library administrators sought rescue from these troubled waters. Book jobbers and publishers, motivated by thoughts of business expansion, profit, and public relations, quickly set sail in a variety of ships. . . . Competition is forcing book dealers and publishers into the cataloging field against their will. It may also attract those who want to get on the economic bandwagon but who may not be interested in libraries. . . . Some firms are not particularly service minded. . . . Others have discovered cataloging is expensive. They have either instituted economies that are reflected in their services or have sought additional capital.” Miss Westby warns of big business waiting in the wings and gives many examples of gobbling up of small library-oriented service organizations by huge parent corporations “far removed from . . . libraries and from an understanding of their problems.” Seldom does a Publishers’ Weekly come out without a news item indicating another library-oriented firm has been absorbed by a big corporation. Corporate mergers continue unchecked. Publishers diversify by purchasing nonbook companies and conglomerate and communications companies become more active in the purchase of publishing companies. Even book-oriented companies absorb cousins, as witness Grolier acquiring Scare-
crow, and Bro-Dart buying McClurg, the book jobber, and Leibel, the binding firm.

Many libraries, for the past few years, have allowed their processing departments to wither on the vine and are largely dependent upon commercial firms. What will become of them when the federal, state, and local wells run dry? Where will the trained technical service people come from? Perhaps there will not be much money for books either. In any event, and until that happens, Miss Westby’s article on processing firms will be useful to acquisition librarians because it gives a wealth of information about the services offered by approximately fifty such firms in existence.

Copyright

The year ended without revision of the copyright law. The major points at issue still unresolved are photocopying and cable television. SJR 143, passed by the House on December 1, prolongs the renewal term of copyrights that will expire on December 31, 1969, to December 31, 1970. This is the fifth such extension, and it might have been avoided had a bill introduced by Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), on January 22, been passed. His copyright revision bill (S543) provides for a copyright term of the life of the author plus fifty years and includes limited exemptions for the copying of copyright works by libraries and educational institutions.

Attached to Senator McClellan’s bill is a Senate-passed bill which would establish a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyright Works, to exist within the Library of Congress. The Information Industry Association has asked for changes in the makeup of the proposed commission which would weaken the representation of users of copyrighted works. II-A’s intent is made quite clear in their request that the Commission be called a Commission on the Effects of Advanced Technologies on Works of Authorship.

Shared Cataloging

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was adversely affected by the budget cuts. The Administration budget allocated $4,500,000 for the program for fiscal 1970. This figure was far less than had been requested and was $1,000,000 less than had been allocated the prior year. As a result of the decreased funding, special searching of Card Division orders for current imprints from shared cataloging countries was suspended as were searches of 1956–65 imprints in LC’s Cataloging arrearages. Activities discontinued were the handling of TDQ reports and the publication of the “Monthly Index of Russian Acquisitions.” Book shipments from Japan, Australia, and New Zealand reverted to regular rather than air mailing. The addition of other countries to the program was postponed.

NPAC valiantly promises to attempt to eliminate less important acquisitions and keep cataloging as current as possible. In view of the

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negative attitude of the Nixon Administration toward increases in HR 13111, NPAC will very likely have to operate within the $4,500,000 budget. Greater care in bibliographical identification is certainly in order for all NPAC participants when requesting copy from the Library of Congress. Lorraine Williams gives some excellent advice on this subject in a recent College & Research Libraries article.18

**Significant Publications**

The major publishing event of the year, from an acquisition librarian's standpoint, must have been the appearance of the first five volumes of the 600-volume National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints. The monumental bibliography, published by Mansell in London, began to appear in January 1969 and by the end of the year approximately forty-five volumes had been delivered. It will supersede five of the LC/NUC catalogs and is the answer to a searcher's prayer. It will also be invaluable to catalogers, bibliographers, and researchers. The (British) Library Association, awarded the first Robinson award to Mansell for its development of an automatic camera and associated techniques for use in producing book catalogs from library cards. NUC, Pre-1956 is being produced by this process and it is expected to bring in at least five million pounds in foreign currency to Britain.19

Of interest to school, public, or academic librarians was Bowker's announcement in May that it was publishing four new AV reference works. The new guides were to AV material currently available from U.S. producers of 16mm films, 8mm film loops, transparencies, and 35mm educational filmstrips. With these guides librarians can quickly locate materials available for study or teaching on many subjects and in several forms.

Many a beginning serials librarian has thanked ALA for publishing that most useful tool, International Subscription Agents. A new edition appeared this year. Equally useful would be a similar list of OP Bookdealers, but the committee working on this publication has not completed the necessary work. An announcement in the January 1969 ALA Bulletin indicates that Catherine J. Reynolds, Head of the Government Documents Division of the University of Colorado Libraries, is attempting to compile a list of dealers for OP government documents. It is to be hoped that this useful list will soon be forthcoming.

Another new publication particularly useful to searchers is the LC Card Number Index, published by American Indexing Company of Marblehead, Massachusetts. For a searcher armed with an LC card number, this tool will give the volume, page, and column of the printed NUC catalog where copy can be located. This certainly speeds up the search for difficult copy.

The United States of America Standards Institute (now American National Standards Institute) published *USA Standard for Compiling Book Publishing Statistics* (USAS Z39-8-1968). The standard recommends reporting by subject groups, based on Dewey classification. These
broad groupings, e.g., Science (including Mathematics), unfortunately, handicap large and specialized libraries in examining current book production by subject areas.

*Addendum to Books in Print 1968* was published! The explanation, given on p. iii, blames a “few subtle errors in programming logic coupled with inevitable human errors in input of the data to the system” for the error-ridden state of *BIP 1968*. The deficiencies in the publication must have made all of us aware of just how dependent on *BIP* we have become.

**ABPC/RSTD Preconference**

“New Dimensions in Acquisitions,” proved to be one of the more interesting happenings at Atlantic City. Because much of the discourse was useful, lively, and timely, it is to be hoped the proceedings will be published soon.

**Postscript**

For many libraries, federal funding has increased book budgets without any corresponding increases in staff. Hopefully a leaner year will allow us to catch up on some of our backlogs.

**REFERENCES**

The Year’s Work in Cataloging—1969

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The following paper is based on the writer’s impressions upon reviewing and reading the literature, examining notes of meetings and conferences attended, and considerable deliberation. Time has not permitted the preparation of an evaluative discussion; thus it was felt that a report of “happenings” would be in order. Due to space limitations numerous items of interest in the field necessarily had to be eliminated.

The AA rules1 have been in use for two years now but discussion of them continues. Catalogers who were unable to attend the ALA Conference in Kansas City will want to study the papers presented there at the seminar on “Problems in the Application of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,”2 published in the Winter 1969 issue of LRTS. The proceedings of two other seminars on the AA rules held in Toronto, Canada, and Nottingham, England, respectively, were published in 1969: The Code and the Cataloger3 and Seminar on the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1967).4 Those catalogers concerned with handling legal materials will be interested in reading D. Dean Willard’s5 article concerning conventional headings.

The recommendations of the Committee on the Cataloging of Children’s Materials were approved by the Cataloging and Classification Section (CCS) Executive Committee on January 90, 1969: “(1) The adoption of Library of Congress cataloging of children’s materials as the national, uniform standard, and (2) The continued existence of the present committee . . . for the exchange of ideas and information with the Library of Congress on the practices, interpretation, and applications of cataloging for children’s materials.”6

In January the Library of Congress announced that it will combine the AC card series of annotated catalog cards for children’s literature and the annotated cards issued in the regular card series for the same titles into a single series of cards for children’s literature. The new series of cards will continue to be designated by “AC,” will include annotations, and will contain subject headings and added entries suitable for use both in card catalogs representing general library collections and in separate catalogs representing children’s collections. These cards will appear in the National Union Catalog, in the Library of Congress Catalog—Books:

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Subjects, and in the proofsheet service. A number of adjustments were made in the format of the cards and these are spelled out in Cataloging Service, Bulletin 86.

The Shared Cataloging Program moved along swiftly in its third year, cataloging a total of 100,957 new titles, an increase of 63 percent over fiscal year 1968. The dependence of research libraries upon this program to provide essential cataloging data is illustrated by the fact that of 191,085 titles searched (outside library reports), 175,610 were current imprints. Approximately 134,446 titles, or 77 percent, were already received, ordered, or had printed cards. Needless to say, LC is doing a fine job here. The Overseas Division reports it administered seven shared cataloging centers in Europe and one in Japan, as well as two regional acquisition offices covering Brazil and Eastern Africa. Early in the year it was announced that agreements had been concluded with the national libraries of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria for shared cataloging information to be supplied to LC. Things were not so bright at the end of the year because budget cuts led to severe cutbacks in the program, including the reduction of staff by 131 positions, discontinuance of the shared cataloging program for Brazil, cancellation of air freight shipments of Asian materials, and no further acquisitions of several categories of materials.

The second edition of the ALA filing rules has been available for about a year now. The editor, Pauline A. Seely, has prepared a statement showing the differences between the second and first editions (arranged by second edition rule numbers). This should be most helpful to the users of the new edition in making the transition. It is reported that a new standard on the filing of alphabetical and numerical entries in bibliographies, indexes, and catalogs has been published by the British Standards Association.

An old friend of some twelve years past has been brought back on the scene by Joseph L. Wheeler, namely, Cataloging-in-Source. While the concept of centralized cataloging is not new—indeed as early as 1850 recommendations in this vein were made in England by the Royal Commission on the British Museum, and in America by Charles C. Jewett, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution—the need has never been greater than now. Wheeler’s article bemoans the high costs of “processing,” and he states “the only solution, prompt and economical, for this costly, delaying and belittling problem, which concerns every library . . . is to resume Cataloging-in-Source on a permanent basis . . . probably with some modification in its technical details and its objectives, as compared with the 1958-59 tryout.” The concept of Cataloging-in-Source was to catalog titles in advance of publication and print facsimiles of the LC catalog card in the book; thus all books would be cataloged once and for all at some central point using standardized methods, and libraries would use this information to prepare their own catalog cards by photographic or other means for their catalogs. Wheeler considers that the present substitutes for Cataloging-in-Source—printed cards, cards with books, American
Book Publishing Record, and shared cataloging—helpful as they are, are not the complete answer to the problem. Having been one of the interviewers for the Consumer Reaction Survey of the Cataloging-in-Source Experiment, this writer heartily endorses Wheeler's recommendations that Cataloging-in-Source be revived in some useful form, hopefully and preferably by the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress announced in June that the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing had given approval to proceed with implementation of Phase II of the Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System. The first phase, implemented in October 1968, enabled the Card Division to increase substantially its productivity in filling orders, gain better inventory control, obtain valuable statistical and management information, and reduce the time required to fill a regular order to seven days (provided cards are in stock and the order is received on the new form). The second phase, when implemented, will reproduce cards automatically, on demand, through the use of computer-driven photocomposition machines and offset printing techniques. An announcement and text of the forthcoming Cataloging Service, Bulletin 87, to be concerned with the Card Distribution Service, was issued December 31, 1969. It explains the reasons for delay in obtaining cards from the Card Division, and states that effective March 1, 1970, only machine-readable order slips for cards will be accepted.

Catalogers, especially, will want to read and study (if they have not yet done so) Paul Dunkin's Cataloging U. S. A., Arthur R. Rowland's The Catalog and Cataloging, and Seymour Lubetzky's Principles of Cataloging, Phase I: Descriptive Cataloging, all published in 1969.

Classification

Schemes—Dewey.—The Report of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee advises us that the committee has been hard at work reviewing drafts of schedules proposed by the editor for Edition 18 (unabridged), implementing the criteria for the index, recommending adoption of the revised Area Table (Table 1), and proposing a new Auxiliary Table 8 to provide for author subarrangement where this may be needed. A new phoenix schedule for Law (340-349) is also proposed. For ease in use, it has been recommended that Edition 18 be bound in three volumes. After much deliberation the committee recommended to Forest Press that Abridged 10 be designed primarily for the classification of library materials in school and small public libraries in English-speaking countries and that its potential use as a teaching tool be a secondary consideration. It was further recommended that the abridged edition index be modeled on that of Abridged 8 with modifications and improvements approved for the Revised Index of Edition 17 and in harmony with criteria recommended for Edition 18. Publication of Edition 18 has been scheduled for March, 1971, and Abridged 10 for June, 1971.

Schemes—LC.—The LC Classification, Class K, Subclass KF, Law of the United States, was published in a preliminary edition. It incor-
porates the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Development of a Library of Congress Classification for Anglo-American Law. Beginning with provision for the common law of the United States and federal statutory and regulatory law (KF), this is followed by the classification scheme for the law of the individual states. Separate schedules are provided for California (KFC1-1199) and New York (KFN5001-6199), with a uniform 600-number table for the other states and territories. A schedule (KFX) is provided for the law of the U.S. cities. This schedule has been applied since March, 1967, to newly cataloged material as well as to pertinent reclassified holdings of the Law Library. It was reported by LC in May that a third segment of the Class KF shelflist, resulting from the retrospective classification of holdings of the Law Library in the field of United States law, was available on two types of 5” × 5” card prints for purchase by libraries desiring to assign LC call numbers to their collections.

Schemes—UDC. — Announcement was made of the publication of schedules of the Universal Decimal Classification by the British Standards Institute: BS1000 (656/656.7) Transport Services, Traffic Organization and Control; BS1000 (614) Public Health, Accident Prevention; and BS1000 (159.9) Psychology. “The BSI plans to complete the English Full Edition of the UDC by the end of this year [1969].” Also seven volumes of the UDC relating to economics, land, cooperation, socialism, customs policy, trade, etc., were made available in 1969.

The School of Library and Information Services at the University of Maryland sponsored a Conference on “Classification—Expanding Horizons” on July 17-19. The principal speakers were British colleagues who have spent at least a year at the School as visiting lecturers: C. David Batty, Anthony C. Foskett, Derek Langridge, and Jack Mills. Briefly, the sessions were concerned with (1) the British approach to classification and information retrieval; (2) the relationship of subject analysis to the MARC program and its format, particularly as developed by the British National Bibliography; (3) the theoretical background of constructing an indexing language, viz. a classification scheme; (4) a practical exercise which involved the Institute’s participants in constructing a classification from a set of titles in the field of building and architecture; (5) the use of the Universal Decimal Classification in a machine system of document control; and (6) a demonstration of a remote access machine search.

Subject Analysis

Perhaps one of the more important “happenings” this year was the ALA Preconference Institute on the Subject Analysis of Library Materials, sponsored jointly by the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division’s Cataloging and Classification Section, the ALA Information Science and Automation Division, and the Columbia University School of Library Service, held June 19-21, 1969, at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, with Paul Fasana and Carlyle Frarey, both of Columbia University, as co-chairmen. This was an updating of the first Conference on
Subject Analysis of Library Materials held at Columbia University in 1952, to provide an interpretive overview of the state of the art of subject analysis, especially as it has developed in the last twenty years. Eleven specialists in various phases of the art of subject analysis addressed some 375 participants on all facets of current subject analysis. Harold Borko presented the first paper, "Subject Analysis from a Communications Point of View." His thesis was that "subject analysis should be expanded and made to conform more closely with the communication patterns of users."

"Library reference tools," including the techniques of subject analysis, "should be organized into a hierarchy of subject-matter generalization: (1) classification should be used for communicating at a broad general level; (2) subject headings should be used for specific communication with the non-specialist; (3) and index terms should be used in communication on highly specific, technical aspects of a subject with the specialist." Jesse H. Shera next presented "Trends in Subject Analysis Practice: 1950 to Today." This was a highly personalized and impressionistic review of this period for such areas of activity as "organization of materials, analysis of content, mechanization, the emergence of information science, the socio-psychological climate," and he offered some suggested bases of a new theoretical orientation of the field. The second session was opened with Ann F. Painter's paper on "Modern Classification Theory." She explained that "classification is usually defined by what it does rather than by what it is." In her view classification is (1) the art or process of arranging, and (2) the act or process of defining. Classification thus falls into "two major groups depending upon their purpose: (1) traditional, deductive, systematic, hierarchical classification"—such as LC, Dewey, Cutter Expansive, Bliss Bibliographic classification; "and (2) nontraditional, inductive, syntetic classification"—such as UDC, Colon Classification, and the various faceted schemes developed by the British Classification Research Group. She illustrated the principles on which these schemes operate rather than describing the individual natures of the schemes. The specific aspects of both traditional and nontraditional classification schemes include: "(1) the idea of a universal and general classification; (2) a predetermined order of classes; (3) a hierarchical order of classes; (4) the determination of classes; (5) the internal order of classes; (6) notation; and (7) the hospitality of flexibility of the classification."

Her paper included a brief summary of activities in current research in classification theory and the implications of such research for practical purposes. Phyllis Richmond next presented her paper "LC and Dewey: Their Relevance to Information Needs." She first discussed the features of both LC and Dewey in terms of non-automation needs, then advances made possible with automation. The computer will make it possible "to revise both schemes continuously, radically, and faster." She also suggested that "for exhaustive indexing; automatic classification, and augmented cataloging," both LC and Dewey should be used "combining them with chain indexing, permuted indexing, and subject headings to give a maximum number of entry points for the user."
The second day’s meetings were opened by Jessica Harris’ paper “Modern Subject Heading Theory,” in which she pointed out that for conventional subject headings “a general theory of subject headings has never been formulated.” Little fundamental advance has been made in this area since Cutter’s Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalog, published in 1876. A number of his principles were considered, and the validity of some was disputed. She discussed the LC list of subject headings in some detail indicating inconsistencies, etc., but noted that in machine-readable form they offer great potential for research in subject heading theory. Professor Harris also considered briefly subject headings based on recent theories, such as facet analysis and chain indexing, such as the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), which were characterized as “a compromise between coordinate indexing and alphabetical subject heading principles, with the inclusion of certain elements of a thesaurus.”

Jay E. Daily’s paper, “The Library of Congress and the Sears Lists of Subject Headings: the Editions and Their Degree of Inadequacy” was based on research done by his students, and was concerned chiefly with the language of these two lists. Most of the paper dealt with the seventh edition of the LC list of subject headings, and he argued that there was no objective method by which the list was developed and that it was too inflexible and imprecise to meet current needs. He suggested that in future editions (1) the same terms should be used in the subject heading list and in the classification schedules; (2) access should be provided in both alphabetical and classified form; (3) inverted headings, parentheses, and subdivisions should not be used as a means to group materials, for classification does this better. To facilitate change in subject headings as language changes, he advocated a classified list of subject headings, while in the card catalog, subject headings should be given only on guide cards, not on the individual catalog cards for these headings. The afternoon session was concerned with recent developments in subject analysis. In his paper entitled “Coordinate Indexing: Its Adequacy for Subject Analysis,” Gerald Jahoda reviewed the developments in coordinate indexing since 1915 and discussed the current state of the art. Mary Elizabeth Stevens followed with “Mechanistic Approaches to Information Analysis,” giving first a brief history of the use of machines in information analysis and describing some recent experiments. The major portion of her talk was concerned with a description of the Federal Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) Inventory Project relating to the use of natural language in machine indexing and searching, and she described some of the problems encountered. The last session opened with a discussion by William J. Kurney of “Thesaurus Construction and Use.” He described how thesauri have brought new concepts to vocabulary control, the methodology for the construction of thesauri, their characteristics, and their use in mechanized systems. The last paper given was by Saul Herner entitled “Measuring the Effectiveness of Modern Indexing Media.” He discussed the basic criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of indexing media and described various methods used in
such evaluation. At the end of each session, time was allotted for questions from the floor. The banquet program on Friday evening included an entertaining essay on the tribulations of a toastmaster given by Richard Angell of the Library of Congress, and an amusing address by Harold Wooster, "0.46872985 Square Inches: a Naive Look at Subject Analysis." (The title refers to the difference in area between a 3" × 5" file card and the standard 7.5 × 12.5 cm catalog card). His contention was that "detailed and precise subject analysis is probably unnecessary and certainly impractical for books . . . classification is impossible and unavoidable; automation is avoidable but inevitable."27 The Proceedings of the Institute are being published by the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Catalogers of children's materials will want to see and use "Subject Headings for Children's Literature" prepared by the LC Subject Cataloging Division.28 Those handling law materials should investigate Subject Headings for the Literature of Law and International Law, 2nd ed., edited by Werner B. Ellinger.29 Teachers, especially, will want to see "The Subject Approach to Information," by Anthony C. Foskett.30

Nonbook Materials

The first report of the ALA/RTSD/CCS Audiovisual Media in Libraries Committee gives an account of its preliminary deliberations.51 Although a number of ALA audiovisual committees have been functioning for some time, they are not set up to deal with the comprehensive problems being undertaken by this committee, which was organized "to investigate and recommend to the RTSD/CCS Executive Committee the feasibility of developing a national standard or standards to guide libraries in the organization of non-book materials. This includes cataloging, classification, as well as the processing and physical preparation for use." Areas of concern to librarians, publishers, and commercial agencies were identified. "The Committee is presently studying all major codes and manuals for the cataloging, classification, and processing of non-books in libraries," and plans to consult with experts in the field to determine the most acceptable approach to the various problems faced. Responses from the field identifying problems, important details, and specific approaches to the organization of nonbook materials in libraries are invited, especially the experience gained in coping successfully with these materials in individual situations.

It is reported that the cataloging and control of nonbook materials was an important topic at the National Conference of the Department of Audiovisual Instruction of the National Education Association held in Portland, Oregon, April 27–May 1.32 Also, the cataloging and processing of recordings in libraries was a topic discussed at the Summer Meeting of the Music Library Association held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 26-27, 1969.33 Several articles published this year which are of interest in this general area, were written by John T. Carey,34 Betty Jo Irvine,35 Joseph Z. Nitecki,36 and Evert Volkersz.37 Announcement was made in
Centralized Processing and Commercial Firms

Centralized processing continues unabated as libraries face increased cataloging costs, etc. An interesting report of the Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Study, edited by Richard M. Dougherty, was published this year. This consists of three papers presented at the Technical Services Cost Committee meeting at the ALA Conference at Kansas City. The papers by Lawrence E. Leonard and Joan M. Maier describe the methodologies used, while the third paper by Richard M. Dougherty deals with the cost of original cataloging and the need for the profession to collect a data base of standard times. The original full report has been released by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. It has been re-edited, with portions revised, and published under the title Centralized Book Processing by Scarecrow Press. This Center became operative on a one-year trial basis. Another proposal by a group of academic libraries for centralized purchasing and processing of materials is reported by Annette Hoage Phinazee and Casper L. Jordan for six colleges in Alabama and Mississippi. The Arlington Heights Memorial Library, Illinois, planned a three months' trial of a processing center operation which would serve five other libraries, ordering and processing all books.

Libraries faced with a shortage of catalogers and increased book funds, especially federal funds available through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the National Defense Education Act, the Library Services and Construction Act, and the Economic Opportunity Act will welcome the publication of Barbara M. Westby's 'Commercial Processing Firms: a Directory.' This is a revision and updating (as of January, 1969) of her 'Commercial Cataloging Services: a Directory' which was published in the April 1, 1964, issue of Library Journal. Preceding the directory is an important discussion outlining the history of commercial cataloging and "guidelines" as well as "further considerations." This is a "must" reading for anyone considering purchasing commercial cataloging and processing services. Entries in the directory include such items (as available) as: name and address, telephone number, date cataloging service began, selection information, cataloging information, classification scheme(s) used, subject headings used, author notation, catalog cards (own printed, LC, etc.), processing information—pockets, book cards, spine labels, plastic jackets, etc., price, delivery time, supervisor of cataloging—librarian/cataloger, non-librarian, etc. Samples of catalog cards are given in many instances. A geographical index, a list of distributors and publishers participating in the cards-with-books program, and a list of publishers, jobbers, and systems that subscribe to and/or sell LJ cards, follow the directory.

Book Catalogs

Perhaps the most significant event in the area of book catalogs was
the publication of the first fifty volumes of the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints, covering the letters “A” through “Besant, Annie.” The potential usefulness of this library tool to catalogers, reference librarians, bibliographers, and others cannot be estimated.


Automation

A milestone in library automation was reached with the publication of Henriette D. Avram’s The MARC Pilot Project: Final Report on a Project Sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. Herein is contained details concerning the formal objectives of the program, the technical aspects of format and coding, and the evaluation of its costs and values. Reports of the participants are included in the appendix. Sixteen participating libraries tested this pilot program. This is “must” reading for background information. The program led to the evolution of the MARC II system which has been accepted as a standard by the ALA Reference Services Division, the Resources and Technical Services Division, and the Information Science and Automation Division, and was sent to the American National Standards Institute for nationwide acceptance as a U. S. standard. This format was also accepted as a standard by the three national libraries, and by the British National Bibliography. “The Advisory Committee to the U. S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services, at its meeting on July 11, 1968, agreed to recommend to the governing bodies of each of the national library associations represented on the committee the adoption of the... resolution... that... the MARC II format be endorsed by the various national library associations as the national stan-

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During the year institutes on the MARC Format were held at the Library of Congress in February, at the University of Toronto on September 26-27, and in San Francisco, September 29-30. A one-day Tutorial Session on basic machine functions and elementary systems design was held at the ALA Convention in Atlantic City on June 22, sponsored by the ALA Information Science and Automation Division.


The National Serials System, a cooperative undertaking by the National Agricultural Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Medicine, has completed its first phase. This entailed a Library of Congress project which developed a draft format for recording bibliographic data about serials in digital form. The latter has been published by the Library of Congress as “Serials: a MARC Format: Working Document.” Phase II has been funded by the National Agricultural Library to conduct a pilot project to build a national data base of serials information. This will consist of a union list of the live scientific and technical serials held by the three national libraries, and will provide data about the characteristics of serials and the effectiveness of various techniques for handling information. It is anticipated that the experience gained can be later expanded to include all fields of knowledge and all types of serials information.
Late in 1968 the Council on Library Resources funded a study to consider the conversion of retrospective catalog records of the Library of Congress to a magnetic tape format, in such a way as to make the product most useful as a tool for the entire library community. A Working Task Force was charged to study the bibliographic, economic, and technical aspects of conversion. The report of the Working Task Force has now been published. It was announced in August that the Council on Library Resources had provided a grant to LC to implement the first phase of the Retrospective Conversion Pilot Project for the conversion of retrospective cataloging records to the MARC II format. The purpose of the project is twofold: "First, it provides for the creation of a definable data base of both current and retrospective cataloging records through the conversion of 85,000 English language monograph titles to machine-readable form. . . . The second purpose . . . involves experimentation both with cataloging records for monographs in other Roman alphabet languages and with cataloging records for older English language monographs as well as with various forms of inputting techniques and devices." The Pilot Project has been implemented.

Several articles published this year are of interest in this field: "USA Standard for a Format for Bibliographic Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape," "American Automation Updated," by Derek Fielding, "Some Questions about the MARC Project," by A. T. Hall, with comment by J. E. Linford, presenting a British outlook.

International

It is reported that "an International Meeting of Cataloging Experts was held on August 22-24, 1969, at the Royal School of Librarianship in Copenhagen, Denmark, immediately preceding the general conference of the International Federation of Library Associations. The agenda included (1) a critical review of the provisional issuance of an annotated edition of the Statement of Principles of the Paris Conference, prepared by A. H. Chaplin . . . and Mrs. Dorothy Anderson . . .; (2) the development of an international standard for the descriptive content of catalog entries; (3) the international extension of shared cataloging techniques; (4) the impact of mechanization on cataloging; and (5) a program for future action in the way of further studies, publications, etc."

At the opening plenary session of IFLA, August 25, “Emphasizing the importance of planned cooperation—local, national and international—and the coordination of library activities, Sir Frank [Francis] discussed three areas in which he feels it is especially important that IFLA make its influence felt. The first is in ‘sophisticated library techniques.’ The Shared Cataloging Program, The MARC II program, the conversion of retrospective catalogs to machine-readable form, standard book numbers and cataloging-at-source, and the ICSU-Unesco study on the feasibility of a world science information system were mentioned as examples of significant activities requiring international discussion, cooperation, and standardization. The second area is library work in
developing countries. . . . The third area needing attention from IFLA is library education. . . .”

“'A National Cataloguing Policy,'” by J. C. Downing,77 was the subject of a paper given at the London Seminar of the Cataloguing and Indexing Group of the Library Association on the Implementation of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, on October 26–27, 1968. This is important reading.

Personalities

It was reported in May that Carol Raney, Chief of the Catalog Division at the Smithsonian Institution since 1966, had been appointed Executive Secretary of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, effective June 1, 1969. She replaced Mrs. Elizabeth Rodell, who resigned in October, 1968. Miss Raney already has demonstrated her capabilities serving as Vice-President and President-Elect of RTSD and actually holding both offices simultaneously for a portion of the year due to the illness of the President, Margaret C. Brown. We wish Carol well in her new position and look forward to many stimulating years with her at the helm of RTSD.

One of our esteemed colleagues from Canada, Katharine L. Ball, was honored this year in being awarded the Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification “for distinguished service in librarianship through international activities in cataloging, teaching, publication, and participation in professional associations in Canada and the United States. . . .” Anyone who has had professional contact or involvement with Miss Ball will agree that this award was long overdue. We salute you Miss Ball! Miss Fraser’s biographical sketch is well worth reading.78

The first Esther J. Piercy Award was presented to Richard M. Dougherty, Associate Director, University of Colorado Libraries “in recognition of his contributions to technical services. . . .” Ashby J. Fristoe has presented an interesting account of Dougherty’s “doings” in librarianship in this early period of his professional career.79

The foregoing indicates that 1969 was a productive and busy year in the area of cataloging. As times change and new techniques and technological developments alter our ways of doing things, we readily adjust to them. The Processing Department of the Library of Congress has been perhaps foremost in initiating and experimenting in the field, and the results have been inestimable to the profession at large. Many of these “happenings” at LC were described by William J. Welsh this year.80 We have already gone so far, it will be interesting to see what 1970 has in store for us.

REFERENCES


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31. "Report on Preliminary Considerations of the Committee for the Use of Audio..."


Developments in Reproduction of Library Materials, 1969

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The mass of publications, research, equipment, services and other developments relating to the reproduction of library materials swells with each passing year. Particular trends discernible from developments of the past year are:

1. Micropublishing continues to develop as an industry with a greater number and variety of projects.
2. Microform research, particularly government sponsored, is most significant.
3. Copyright and other legislation marks time.
4. Publications about microforms have proliferated.
5. Products, equipment, and services multiply.
6. Professional activities grow apace, with emphasis on standards and education programs.

I. Micropublishing

The Business and Defense Services Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce has published a report on the microform industry which "is both a review of current technology and applications, and an analysis of the industry's growth among selected sectors of the economy." Current micropublishing sales volume in this country is estimated to be approximately $25 million a year with a 10-15 percent annual increase predicted. This brief overview is illustrated and contains statistics on production and distribution of microforms by selected government agencies. Despite several inaccuracies and omissions, this is a useful booklet, available from GPO for $0.30.

The National Reprographic Centre for documentation (NRCd) at the Hatfield College of Technology in Hertfordshire, England, has published four papers presented at a seminar on "Micropublishing for Learned Societies." This excellent pamphlet includes discussions of the state of the art and the potential of microforms, user needs, production and quality control, and services available to learned societies. The papers are authored by both library and commercial producers, as well as by librarians responsible for processing and providing microforms to
the public. B. J. S. Williams of the NRCd concludes his paper by noting
the following trends in micropublishing:

For original micropublishing of books, journals and reports, conventional micro-
\( fiches \) fit a wide range of user requirements. For retrospective micropublishing
the 16mm roll in cassettes is likely to make inroads into a field previously domi-
nated by the 35mm roll. . . . Neither of the roll media offers a facility for micro-
duplication at individual user level as does the microfiche; against this they do
offer improved file integrity since the contents cannot get out of sequence or
\( \text{be lost.} \)

\( \text{The Knowledge Report, a semimonthly newsletter, devoted the}
\)
May 13, 1968, issue to a special report on the demand for micro-
publishing and its materials and equipment. This compact market survey
and forecast reflects knowledgeable insight and reporting from both
the producers' and the consumers' (especially libraries) point of view.

Knowledge Industry Publications Incorporated, publishers of the
\( \text{Educational Marketer and the Knowledge Report, in cooperation with}
\)
the Educational Communications Corporation, conducted two seminars
in New York City on microform publishing. Seminar I was held on
November 10 and 11 on the topic: “Microfilm as a Publishing Format.”
Seminar II, on November 12 and 13, dealt with the question: “Is There
Really a Two-Year College Market?” The cost of attending each of
these seminars was $225. The price of an audio tape, edited transcript,
and a written summary of the seminar’s highlights is $150 each.

The English micropublishing firm of Micro Methods Limited is now
part of a conglomerate known as S. R. Publishers Ltd., primarily a
reprint firm. Another associated company is Educational Productions
Ltd. In at least one facsimile reprint offered by S. R. Publishers Ltd.,
the firm is associated with Johnson Reprint Corporation and Mouton
and Company.

Princeton Microfilm Corporation has published “The Microfilm
Technology Primer on Scholarly Journals” which is available free of
charge from the Library Service Division (Alexander Road, Princeton,
New Jersey 08540). This pamphlet is intended to acquaint librarians,
information supervisors, and their staffs with the fundamentals of micro-
film technology. Although this is a brief for 16mm cartridge microfilm
systems, it is a well illustrated and useful guide for any librarian dealing
with microforms.

The “Crisis in Micropublication”—that was the topic of the Ac-
quisition Section, RTSD session at the Atlantic City ALA Conference—
is still mounting; Allen Veaner’s original article with this title, which
was cited in this column last year, was reprinted in the Winter 1968/69
issue of the NMA \text{Journal}.

Encyclopaedia Britannica’s (EB) Ultramicrofiche (UMF) Library
Program has progressed to the point that a few more specifics than
those indicated in last year’s review article can be reported. The fiche
size is to be 3\( " \times 5\)", with initial reduction of single page exposures

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in the 5.5 to 9× range and with optical reduction by a factor of 10 to a
maximum reduction in the 55× to 90× range. Negotiations with
libraries to arrange for the loan or filming of volumes is in progress and,
at the close of the year, approximately ninety-five of the larger U. S.
libraries received letters from EB offering $10 per volume if works in
their collections are selected for the program. Reportedly the majority
of libraries are receptive to this proposition. Neither any specific equip-
ment nor any list of titles to be included in the first series entitled “The
Library of American Civilization” has yet been revealed. The indexing
system and details of bibliographic control procedure are still unknown.
It is obvious that this ambitious project is experiencing “growing pains”
and that the originally planned deliveries by late 1970 will have to be
postponed. It is still premature to attempt to evaluate this program
since much of the iceberg has yet to emerge.

How many readers noted Norman Cousins’ editorial in the Saturday
Review on “UMF and the Future”? How many more read the rebuttal
by Allen Veaneer a month later? This thoughtful exchange is worthy of
careful reading for all concerned with the application of ultramicrofiche
and computer technology to library collections. The imagination of the
editorial writer was obviously stimulated, but the accusation that he is
pursuing a mirage is not completely justified. Cousins no doubt has
accepted the now classic Rand Corporation report on ultramicrofiche
as gospel, whereas it concluded that its findings give adequate reason
for further study. The real questions are the cost and the timing. While
the price tag will be astronomical and the letter to the editor is con-
vincing in making the point that it will be many years before all of the
problems are solved, nevertheless, optimism that substantial progress
towards the solutions will be made also seems warranted. CLR’s 12th
Annual Report issued during the year cautions against expecting too
much too soon from automation. What does not exist is not always
susceptible to immediate development and “the paragons who combine
extensive technical knowledge with sound library orientation are few
and far between.” The high ongoing cost of operating mechanized
systems is also noted.

The National Cash Register Company’s (NCR) Photochromic
Microimage (PCMI) process is now offered as a PCMI Library Infor-
mation System. The 4” × 6” transparency, or ultramicrofiche, stores
up to 3,200 pages (7-10 books); these fiche, with title information
added, are to be packaged in collections offered as an open-ended sub-
scription service to libraries.

The initial five collections are to deal with American Civilization,
Science and Technology, Social Science, Literature–Humanities, and
Government Publications. Specialized libraries for law, medicine, en-
gineering, religion, and physics and chemistry are to follow. Each
PCMI Library Collection is to consist of 100 transparencies, the equi-
alent of approximately 700 volumes in a particular subject area. An
initial subscription provides the subscriber with five collections and a

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PCMI Reader (150× magnification), or a Reader/Printer. The material to be included in each collection is to be chosen from recognized bibliographical sources and then reviewed, screened, edited and packaged by specially created PCMI Editorial Boards—all to be experts in a particular subject area. A basic annual subscription entitles the subscriber to five collections (500 transparencies—the equivalent of 3,500 volumes) for slightly over $1.00 per book. Collections are to be delivered throughout the year and Library of Congress cards will be available for each title. The charter subscription offer expired on November 30. As with EB’s project, since the complete package has not been opened yet, it is too early to evaluate it. At least NCR’s filming goal of 3,500 volumes per year is more modest, but nothing is known yet of the identity or source of these items. It is unfortunate that no standards have been adopted yet for higher reduction microfiche, but perhaps librarians are fortunate to have two projects (EB and PCMI) appear simultaneously to be able to compare and evaluate them from both a technological and a bibliographical viewpoint.

The PCMI Library Information System was exhibited at the ALA Convention in June. An ad appeared in the June 8 issue of the New York Times Book Review which reproduced excerpts from the editorial by Norman Cousins, referred to above. The PCMI Library Information System reportedly will employ a two-step process, by filming originals at a relatively low reduction (10 to 15×) and then by optically reducing the film by a factor of 10 (100 to 150×). The PCMI ultralfiche viewer currently in use with major automotive and retail firms has a magnification of 150×. NCR has a contract with Sears, Roebuck & Company to produce PCMI ultralfiche of parts catalogs and price control information for 3,200 locations.

The Micro Photo Division of the Bell & Howell Business Equipment Group, in announcing relocation of its operations from Cleveland to Wooster, Ohio, boasts of a new 72,000 sq. ft. plant, the filming of over 1,000 American newspapers on 35mm microfilm, a 91,300 cubic ft. archival storage vault, twenty-five camera units and five processors. Micro Photo reports the retention of key personnel in the management and supervisory staff, but the loss of 65 percent of their Cleveland personnel. Certainly the most significant loss was Micro Photo’s General Manager Marvin Mandell who now is President of the Microfilming Corporation of America, a New York Times subsidiary.

Micro Photo has announced that it is selecting, cataloging and microfilming 10,000 to 12,000 out-of-print titles from the collections of Atlanta University to compile a “Black Library” that will be offered in hard copy “Duopage” and microfilm formats. The “Underground Press” is similarly being republished in micro-format through an agreement between Micro Photo and the Underground Press Syndicate covering approximately 150 extinct newspaper titles and 60 currently published. The price for the entire package is $400.
Micro Photo had also announced a continuing program to microfilm current and backfile issues of the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office (1872 to date) and the Annual Index (1934 to date). Issues of both titles for 1968+ are available on conventional 16 or 35mm microfilm reels, or on 16mm B & H, Recordak or 3M cartridges.

For libraries interested in patents, the third microfilm edition of the Cumulative Index to the Classification of Patents, published by the U. S. Patent Office, is now available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI). It contains the official listing of all patent numbers issued through December 31, 1968 (more than 3,415,000 entries). The new index consists of 16 reels of 16mm microfilm—7 reels of primary classifications and 9 reels of secondary (cross-reference) classifications (PB 185 900). The complete set is priced at $70. Individual reels may be purchased for $6.00 each. Available separately on 1 reel, also at $6.00, is The Complete Record of the Classification of Design Patents (PB 185 917). Orders must cite title and PB number and include prepayment.

Micro Photo now advertises as “The Micropublisher” and as the world’s largest micropublisher of newspapers, with over 2,000 foreign and domestic titles being supplied to more than 8,000 schools and libraries; it has announced the availability of “News Editions” of twenty-four leading American daily newspapers. These editions are microfilms of only the “news” portions of these papers, with film of full page advertising, ad supplements, and extra editions omitted. Micro Photo states: “We film ‘News Edition’ newspapers in a separate, high quality filming tailored to meet information needs, without cutting away any historical or reference value.” This statement assumes that newspaper advertisements and supplements have no reference value. Librarians will have to assess their library’s mission and the needs of their clientele carefully to judge whether these abbreviated editions of newspapers on microfilm will suffice. The savings available are attractive.

Micro Photo is continuing to offer “Record Editions” of these newspapers for publishers for those libraries required to preserve a complete and comprehensive record. “Record Editions” are microfilms of complete newspapers.

Micro Photo’s May catalog Duopage Book Reproductions contains over 6,000 titles available as xerographic copies reproduced on a two-sided printed sheet, resulting in an exact facsimile of the original material, in soft cover bindings. Hard cover bindings are no longer offered. Included in this catalog are 442 titles that appeared in ALA’s Books for College Libraries. Books from the collections of the John Crerar Library, Hebrew Union College, and selected titles from the Newberry Library are also available.

A program to publish on microfilm substantial portions of extant Federal Court records, from the founding of the U. S. until 1840, was announced jointly by the University of Oklahoma and the General
Services Administration. The project to film an estimated two and one half million pages of records is expected to take about two years.

A microfiche law library to be made available by the Bar of the Province of Quebec is termed “Mini-Biblex.” It is to include 323 volumes of law reports of the Supreme Court of Canada, dating back to 1876, and of the Quebec Court of Appeal and Superior Court, from 1892 to date. The filming will be done by Micro Photo on 4” × 6” microfiche containing up to ninety-eight pages each.

The 3M Company, in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Education, has announced a program to microfilm, in black and white, all Italian works of art, inside the country and abroad, owned by the Italian government. The project is expected to take twenty years to complete and will include not only microfilming hundreds of thousands of paintings and pieces of sculpture, but also photographing archaeological sites, historical centers, and buildings of artistic interest.

Research and Microfilm Publications Inc., a subsidiary of Crowell Collier and Macmillan Inc. (CCM), has enlarged its services to not only include indexing, microfilm, and microfiche of the entire output of the U. S. Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) but also the republication of more than 750 full length books translated by JPRS. These titles are available in Xerox Copyflo format in either paperback or hard cover editions. A catalog listing the book titles by subject and by country can be obtained free from CCM Information Corporation.

The Demco Educational Corporation is now offering the “Demco Microdata Cataloging System.” This service is designed to reduce searching and cataloging in a library catalog department to a “simple three-step operation.” Subscribers are to receive a cumulative, updated, numerical index of LC entries every two to three weeks, plus a corresponding set of 4” × 6” positive or negative microfiche of current LC printed cards. When a book is to be cataloged, the index can be searched to determine the LC book number, the entry is located on the fiche, and a copy of the card can be viewed on a reader or printed out “on any standard microfiche reader-printer.” Each fiche contains 78.4 catalog card entries (8 per frame with 98 frames per fiche—14 frames per row with 7 rows). This is similar to the service offered by Information Dynamics Corporation of Reading, Massachusetts (IDC), but it utilizes a larger size fiche.

Congressional Information Service plans to publish CIS/Index, a new master index to all the working papers of Congress, that will be available for an annual subscription cost ranging from $80 to $320, depending upon the size of the subscribing library’s book budget. This new service will also offer copies of any indexed document in hard copy or on microfilm.

Research Publications Inc. of New Haven, Connecticut, is continuing its project to make available, on 4” × 6” microfiche, city and business directories of selected major cities and regional centers through the
German Baroque Literature and others.

Serials Bulletin is a bimonthly announcement of additions to the periodical collection of University Microfilms (UM), a Xerox company. Volume 1, Number 1, January/February 1969, includes all new information and titles added to the program subsequent to UM's catalog Periodicals on Microfilm.

A new catalog of 11,500 especially selected titles for secondary school libraries is also available from UM. The catalog of the Contemporary High School Library Program is available free of charge.

2. Microform Research

College and university student enrollment in this country is now estimated to exceed six million and funding for a Library and Information Sciences Research Program by the U. S. Office of Education (OE) has been massive. A total of ninety-eight projects were authorized during fiscal years 1967-1969 for which more than $8 million was obligated. More than half of these grants have been to universities. The authorized research projects include a wide range of subjects such as: automatic data processing, curriculum development, education and training, planning and development, reader services, technical services, networking and microform technology. Seven projects in microform technology have been funded for a total in excess of $1½ million. The following is a report on the status of the four projects dealing with microforms in education that were authorized in FY 1969, as well as a new project funded in FY 1970, all of which are currently in progress.

A. Last year's article mentioned the $77,658 OE contract with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) for a "Determination of User Needs and Future Requirements for a Systems Approach to Microform Technology," with Donald C. Holmes as the principal investigator. An interim report dated July 1970 contains the following nine recommendations:

1. A permanent, national microform organization or agency should be established.
2. A study should be undertaken to determine the basic elements of microform systems for educational materials.
3. A study should be undertaken which would determine the elements of, and standards for, the optimum physical environment for microform use.
4. A system for bibliographic control of microforms must be developed which will provide ready access to microform publications for both librarians and users.
Manufacturers of reading machines should be urged to develop reading machines which could accommodate cassettes or magazines which would be designed for the various types of microforms.

A study should be undertaken to determine the key elements involved in the improved administration and servicing of microforms in libraries.

A study should be undertaken to determine how to utilize microforms to extend the programs of scholarly publications by university presses.

Research should be carried out on interaction between computers and microforms.

A comprehensive and in-depth study of the possible physical and psychological factors involved in the use of microforms should be undertaken.

These significant recommendations are the conclusions drawn from the distillation of extensive comments made to the investigator and members of the consultative panel that visited more than twenty-five major libraries and institutions throughout the country. On the basis of the information gathered during this study, ARL submitted to OE a proposal for a continuation of the project which OE has funded for one year (through June 30, 1970). The continued project is divided into two tasks: (I) “Determination of the Environmental Conditions Required in a Library for the Effective Utilization of Microforms,” and (II) “Determination of an Effective System of Bibliographic Control of Microform Publications.” Donald C. Holmes continues as the principal investigator for Task I, which has as its objective not only the determination of appropriate environment for microform use, but the preliminary functional design of an individual reader carrel for the use of microforms. Felix Reichmann is the principal investigator for Task II, the objective of which is to determine the elements of an effective system of bibliographic control of microforms, ranging from an up-to-date catalog of materials available in microforms to a method of prompt preparation and distribution of quality catalog copy. We eagerly await the reports of these promising studies and hope that it will be possible in the future for OE to authorize additional research to pursue the remainder of the nine recommendations listed above. The establishment of an agency as described in the first recommendation would appear to be the single most important step which could be taken to facilitate the increased and more effective use of microforms. Hopefully the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science will be a reality in the near future, and possibly it could pursue this urgent need.

B. Also cited last year was the OE contract with the Denver Research Institute for a project conducted by James P. Kottenstette entitled “Study of the Characteristics of Ultramicrofiche and its Application to Colleges and Universities.” An interim report has also been published
Kottenstette comments on microform use in general, as well as on ultrafiche as a specific topic, and reaches the following conclusions:

(1) Ultrafiche is economically attractive for the creation of “core” library collections and could be utilized to create information systems of great value to the student.

(2) No “best” reduction ratio can be identified either on a cost or operational basis. It remains the responsibility of the market place to judge the system that responds best to particular needs in education.

(3) Information should be organized on the fiche by column rather than by row. In addition to specific user advantages this change makes small reader screens practical and small readers possible.

(4) User acceptance of microform presentation hinges on valuable information and removal of reinforcing discrepancies in the man-machine interface.

(5) The development of the “Random Grain Pattern” technique clarifies the concepts of readability and visibility as they apply to high reduction microform: the readability of educational material is well preserved with existing technology throughout the range of reduction investigated (32× to 150×).

The first two conclusions should cheer the micropublishers employing high reduction fiche. However, item (2) prompts the question of whether ALA, NMA, COSATI and ANSI should not take quick action to produce standards for the ultrafiche rather than leaving it to the “market place.” Item (3) is innovative and makes a lot of sense. Only a few micropublishers have employed this format (reading a fiche in north to south columns rather than by the conventional west to east rows) but this again is a question that professional organizations should debate in developing standards. A translation of item (4) is that if the document being viewed on a microform viewer is substantive information (such as required reading for a student) the user’s concern with detailed aspects of the microform reading machine’s performance is minimized. On the other hand the study found that leisure reading, or casual scanning of microforms, promotes the reader’s frustration with the inadequacy of the equipment and forces comparison between the microform viewer and hard copy. Finally, the finding in item (5) that microreproductions of typical educational material are of “excellent quality and readily useable throughout the range of reduction ratios investigated (32× to 150×)” is welcome news, if the manufacturers of equipment and micropublishers for future systems can and will maintain quality control throughout the several steps of the process. Additional experience will have to be gained with the new technique of measuring density, to which reference is made in item (5). An excellent review of this report by B. J. S. Williams appeared in Vol. 3, No. 1 of the NRCd Bulletin (pp. 19–20).
As with the ARL study, OE requested the Denver Research Institute to extend its research. A project entitled “An Investigation of the Environment for Educational Microform Utilization” has been authorized, to terminate on August 30, 1970. Kottenstette is to investigate the environment for effective microform utilization for each of the following three system levels: the student-reader interaction (emphasis on carrel design), the information-student interaction (emphasis on library adaptation), and the classroom-information-student interaction (emphasis on group adaptation and a broad range of materials). The program will be developed around the student’s response to information needs within realistic education situations. The study will involve close cooperation with equipment manufacturers, publishers, and the ARL.

C. The third OE project dealing with microforms in education is a $65,618 contract with the American Association of Junior Colleges (AAJC), for the period April 11, 1969, to April 10, 1970. Louise Giles is the principal investigator of a feasibility study for implementing a research project to “Determine the Student Acceptability and Learning Effectiveness of Microform Collections in Community Junior Colleges.” The first step in this study is the identification of basic collections or bibliographies in courses and programs, including occupational programs, selected because of their popularity or near universality among community junior colleges. This study is to identify the common areas, develop a bibliography for each area, and provide a plan for conducting a study to determine the acceptability and effectiveness of microform collections at community junior colleges. The project outline contains the following optimistic expectation “—it appears to be less expensive to give microform copies to students and eliminate the expensive labor costs of accounting for materials, sending overdue notices, collecting fines, accounting for fines, and maintaining an alert staff to discourage pilfering.” Are these chores really necessary and, if so, amenable to cost accounting? We await the report on phase one of this study which will be continued if funds are available.

D. DASA Corporation of Andover, Massachusetts, is the recipient of a $50,000 OE contract, which will expire on April 30, 1970. The purpose of the “Development of a Low-Cost Microform Reader” project is to develop a good quality microfiche reader, meeting human engineering criteria, that will be commercially available for under $50. The contractor is to provide OE with six working prototypes that will be available for use, on a loan basis, to any government agency, professional association, or other interested organization. It is the intention of this effort to not only demonstrate such a low-cost reader but to also indicate that a large potential market exists for the sale of inexpensive microform readers.

E. The fifth OE project currently funded is with MIT for “Microfilm Reader Experiments.” Carl F. J. Overhage (Director of Project Intrex) is the principal investigator, and the term of the grant is
June 1, 1969, through November 30, 1970. The goal of this $125,000 project is twofold: (1) to experiment with techniques of presenting microfilm images to an observer through reflected light from an opaque screen and (2) to examine the use of fiber optics in a microfilm projection system. Models of the experimental microfilm readers designed for this project will be installed for operational use by students, faculty, and research staff in the Engineering Library at MIT. The promise this research offers is to overcome the deficiencies of transmitted-light screens in microfilm viewers and to experiment with fiber optics in a portable microfilm viewer which can be held for reading purposes in much the same manner as a book.

The report of a previously funded OE project was published during the year. "Current Trends in Microform Use by Secondary Schools: Four Case Studies," by Thomas G. Lee, brings together new data on the educational use of microforms by four secondary schools and reviews the field of secondary school microform activity. This attractively illustrated booklet provides the school media specialist, librarian and educational administrator with additional information on which to base decisions concerning microform programs for secondary schools.12

Positive microfilm should be used by the U. S. Patent Office in establishing a microform system to alleviate problems of storage, file integrity, and duplication costs, according to studies completed in late 1968 by the U. S. Patent Office. Polarity studies were conducted to evaluate positive and negative films in a microfilm viewer with respect to rate of search, preference for image, perception and quality of image, optimum level of magnification and illumination, optimum screen angle, glare properties, word recognition threshold, and efficiency and accuracy of search. Based on the measurements obtained in these studies, it has been recommended that a microfilm system for the Patent Office should use: positive film, magnification level of 24×, variable screen illumination and angle, a retractable screen hood, focus that is not highly sensitive, image rotation of 90 degrees, and a maintenance staff that is responsible for the condition of the microfilm readers.13

The recommendation that positive rather than negative microfilm be utilized in the Patent Office system is particularly significant when compared to the statement in an article in the May issue of The Office (69:5, pp. 72-74) about the Social Security Administration (SSA) that: "Negatives are preferred in the (Baltimore) office because they are easier for employees to read." This article refers to the SSA earnings report file which contains 400,000 reels of microfilm, with each reel containing over 3,000 report pages.

To support the contention that positive microforms are preferred by readers, the findings of a study performed by H. R. B. Singer, Inc. at State College, Pennsylvania, indicate that the "greatest speed and comprehension rates were obtained when subjects read positive displays." No significant differences were found between front and rear projection viewers.14
The U. S. Army Munitions Command at Picatinny Arsenal, as part of its Engineering Data Storage and Retrieval Project, is conducting a project (DOD Standardization Project MISC 0617) for the standardization of a 16mm roll microfilm container (cartridge). Numerous user groups, NMA, and major manufacturers of viewing equipment are participating in a series of meetings by working groups to contribute recommendations. Similar committees are working within ANSI and ALA-LTP to contribute suggestions. Preliminary findings indicate that a single, standard roll film container will not satisfy the requirements of all users and at least two standards are now contemplated (Eastman Kodak and 3M are the manufacturers of the majority of viewers in current use). The long-range plan of this group is to develop both a Military Standard for a 16mm cartridge and feeding mechanism and Standard and Specifications for 16mm roll film containers that will satisfy the requirements of the cassette as well as the cartridge.

An impressive article on “Automated Input for the 1970 Census,” describing the plans of the Bureau of the Census to microfilm 50,000 rolls in fifteen weeks, utilizing Recordak MCD-2 cameras, automatic page turning devices, and thin film with 200 feet per roll appeared in The Journal of Micrographics. This article dramatically illustrates once again how many innovations in microform technology are the outgrowth of government sponsored research and development.

The Naval Supply Systems Command has decided to miniaturize its entire federal catalog data with high reduction microfiche. The Navy Management Data List is to be published in microform on a quarterly basis and it is expected to cost less than publishing in the previous hard-copy format with five updated bulletins annually. Navy user questionnaires showed that there was an overwhelming preference for a microform system over the sizable printed volumes. Also, the questionnaires showed that 84 percent of the users preferred the unitized (microfiche) approach versus a 16mm microfilm cartridge system.

The findings of a pilot preservation project recommended by the ARL Preservation Committee to explore the management and technical problems involved in assembling a national preservation collection are reported in an article by Norman J. Shaffer in the January 1969 issue of College & Research Libraries. A representative sample of deteriorating materials was thoroughly searched at the Library of Congress (LC) for compilation of statistical data. Information was then gathered on the comparative condition of these titles in seventy U. S. libraries. Shaffer concludes that the formation of a national preservation collection is feasible, but it cannot be accomplished without problems. Discussion of these findings and of further action to develop a national preservation program is underway at LC and in the ARL Preservation Committee. The ARL Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Committee is developing recommendations for a national foreign newspaper microfilming program. To assist the implementation of these recommendations, the 7th edition of LC’s Newspapers on Microfilm is scheduled for publication in 1970.
Progress in the preservation of deteriorating materials at LC is reported in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress. More than 2,500 volumes of “brittle books” were microfilmed at LC during 1968/69 alone. Titles filmed in this program are regularly reported to the National Register of Microform Masters. Also, the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago has announced that it will begin to microfilm deteriorating materials in its members’ collections.

Preservation programs in New York State are discussed in an article by Hannah B. Friedman of NYPL. This paper examines how some New York libraries are solving their problems and what their needs and recommendations are for more effective preservation. The author concludes that the need for further studies in the field of preservation of library materials is very obvious. This summary of eighty-four responses to questionnaires also emphasizes the massiveness of the problem, the relatively small amounts of funds budgeted by libraries to preserve deteriorating materials, and the small proportion of funds available that is devoted to microforms.

Four-color spot tests for use in evaluating the probable stability of modern book and record papers are described in a new report issued by the W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory. This laboratory is funded by the Council on Library Resources (CLR), Inc. which also has awarded a grant of $75,000 to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, over the next three years, for research on the scientific aspects of conservation of library materials.

The University of Michigan Library initiated an Operations Research program in mid-1963, in cooperation with Community Systems Foundations, to conduct a series of case studies. By January 1967 approximately forty studies had been concluded and twelve of the more interesting of these are reported in Case Studies in Systems Analysis in a University Library. Three of these studies deal with accounting procedures for library photocopying. However, as the introduction cautions: “The study conclusions are not necessarily to be regarded as generally applicable; they were aimed at the solution of specific problems. It is the approach taken that is interesting, i.e., the use of various systems analysis techniques.” Librarians particularly concerned with cost accounting for photocopying will find the brief accounts of these studies very helpful. A two-page “Memo on Effective Labor Costs” which documents the fallacy of simply multiplying the number of hours devoted to a task by the hourly wage rate of an employee to obtain the total labor cost for a task, is especially worth noting by any cost conscious librarian. The editor is to be commended for assembling and publishing such basic data, which so many libraries gather but so few document and make available.

The National Library of Medicine has negotiated a $425,000 contract for the period June 30, 1969, through June 30, 1970, with Sanders Associates Inc. to develop an automated graphic image storage, retrieval, and printout device. The objective is to obtain a fully automated
system capable of rapidly locating desired microimages of documents from a file of up to 140,000 articles and, after input of an identifier, to make a distribution copy of the requested item. One person operating the system is to be capable of producing output copy of at least 500 articles in an eight-hour period. The Defense Documentation Center also has issued a request for bid for an automatic microfiche selection and retrieval system.

The probable organization and function of almost any cooperative library organization of the near future is projected in the first of a new series of papers published by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of the University of Pittsburgh.22 In a survey of the technology available by the mid 1970s, the author notes the following: “The problem with micro-imagery is its physiological and psychological effects on patrons. Critics claim that reading blown-up copies on the standard reader is fatiguing to the patron. He tends to resist undesirable adjustments in his reading habits. The micro-imagery field may have reached a plateau in the development of tools that are acceptable to patrons. If researchers can progress further, micro-image storage may have a significant impact on material storage for both current and old items.”

An interesting account of the development of a periodical collection on microfiche for a special library at the Warren Spring Laboratory in England appeared in Aslib Proceedings.23 The importance of satisfying the needs of the librarian and the individual user is stressed. The quality of the microfiche is cited as the requirement which currently is giving the most trouble. Also, it is noted that, in most papers on the economics of microfilming, the space-saving aspect has been emphasized almost to the exclusion of all others. The author feels that the biggest cost saving for the library introducing such a program is that of replacing full-sized prints. The author also feels that, although the degree of space-saving is considerable, it is not as much for large collections as most advertisements for microfilming suggest.

CLR has made a grant to the University of Pennsylvania for a pilot project in the building of an archive of medieval manuscripts on microfilm. The archive is intended for immediate and long-term use in teaching, research and generating new specialists. As planned, the archive would be composed of negative microfilms of medieval manuscripts from which enlargement prints would be made by Xerox Copyflo, or some comparable process, bound in book form, cataloged for ready reference, and shelved in a special area of the library. The negatives would remain in the archive; the book-form prints would be available for loan or purchase. The project involves experimenting with acquisition from scattered libraries, chiefly foreign, of microfilmed copies of selected manuscripts and with photographic enlargement, xerographic and binding processes.

CLR has authorized a grant of $15,760 for a program to evaluate ten microform readers for libraries. The evaluations will be conducted...
The prototype of a "Bibliographer's Camera" developed by the R. A. Morgan Company of Palo Alto, California, under a CLR contract, is being field tested at Stanford University library. This autofocus camera is intended to copy, at from 1:1 to 1:2 magnification, catalog or other bibliographic entries from books onto a paper master to be reproduced on 3" x 5" paper, or card stock, the copies to be processed in a scaled-down office-copying processor.24

MIT received a grant of $150,000 toward the two-year support of an experimental model engineering library incorporating new technological developments. The grant is from CLR, which in June 1968 gave MIT $975,000 for continuation of a program of experiments and equipment development intended to provide bases for the design of future research library systems. The work is being carried out by MIT's Project Intrex (Information Transfer Experiments). The model library will offer its users a large microfiche collection including all MIT engineering theses as well as microfiche acquired from NASA, DDC, and CFSTI.

Grants totaling more than $700,000 by the 3M Company and the Hill Family Foundation have made it possible to provide the thirty-six member institutions of the United Negro College Fund with microfilm research centers and microfilmed materials on Afro-American history from NYPL's Schomburg Collection.

A new method for determining the residual thiosulfate in processed microfilm, that takes half the time of the modified Crabtree-Ross test, has been announced by the National Bureau of Standards.25 A brief but encouraging report indicating that the addition of potassium iodide to the fixing bath was found to be nearly 100 percent effective in preventing blemish (microscopic spot) formation during four years of storage of processed microfilm has been published by a team of researchers of the Eastman Kodak Company.26 The IMC Journal (Issue No. 7) also includes a status report on micro-blemish research by Carl E. Nelson. The article contains recommendations for avoiding or reducing micro-blemishes and is accompanied by a comprehensive bibliography on the subject.27

3. Copyright and Other Legislation

After extensive consideration of many proposed amendments, the Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the copyright revision bill (S. 543) with a number of amendments in December. Of particular interest to libraries are the provisions of the amended bill pertaining to library photocopying. The amended bill retains the general provisions in the original bill on fair use. It also retains, in substance, the provisions permitting libraries to reproduce manuscript materials in their collections for purposes of preservation and security, or for deposit for research use in other libraries. To these it adds new provisions

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permitting libraries to make single copies of copyrighted works, without regard to fair use, in the following two situations:

(1) For the purpose of replacing a copy that is damaged, deteriorating, lost, or stolen, if an unused replacement cannot be obtained at a normal price from commonly known trade sources.

(2) For the purpose of supplying a copy requested by a user, even of an entire work, under the several conditions (i) that an unused copy cannot be obtained at a normal price from commonly known trade sources, (ii) that the library has no notice that the copy will be used for any purpose other than private study, and (iii) that the library displays a warning of copyright. But this provision for supplying a copy to a user does not extend to musical, pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works or to motion pictures or other audiovisual works.

Another new provision would excuse a library from any liability for unsupervised use of reproducing equipment on its premises, as long as a copyright warning is displayed on the equipment.

In all other cases, copying would be governed by fair use; and another new provision would permit a court to excuse a librarian from liability for damages if he overstepped the bounds of fair use in copying when he reasonably believed that he was acting within its bounds.

The Subcommittee on Copyright Issues of the ALA Legislation Committee has recommended, and the ALA Council has approved, that ALA seek to have Section 108 (d) (1) of the bill, described in (2) (i) above, further amended to provide that a library may, without liability for copyright infringement, make a single copy for a user who certifies in writing that he will use such copy for the purposes recognized in Section 107 of the Bill relating to "fair use."

The amended bill includes the earlier provisions for the establishment of a National Commission to study the problems relating to the use of copyrighted material in computer systems and in machine reproduction. These provisions have been amended to reduce the size of the Commission from twenty-three to thirteen members, one of whom would be the Librarian of Congress, and to expand the scope of the Commission's study to cover new kinds of works created by the new technological devices.

The fifth in the series of copyright extension acts, Public Law 91-147, was also approved in December. The effect of these acts is to continue until December 31, 1970, all renewal copyrights in which the fifty-six-year term would otherwise have expired between September 19, 1962, and December 31, 1970.

Hearings on bills to create a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a permanent independent agency were held in April. A bill (HR10666) was reported by the House Committee on May 14 and is currently pending before the Committee on Rules in the
House. Hearings on an identical bill (S 1519) were also held in the Senate in April and passed the Senate on May 23.

A resource book based on the materials of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, entitled Libraries at Large: Tradition, Innovation, and the National Interest, was published in mid-November by the R. R. Bowker Company. This volume documents much of the material on which the White House Commission based its conclusions and recommendations, including new papers never before published and a view of copyright issues from the point of view of both the proprietor and the librarian.²⁸

"Copyright and Photocopying: an Experiment in Cooperation" is the title of a forceful article in the May issue of CRL.²⁹ The author concludes that "fair use" is virtually self-explanatory and that libraries not only are privileged, but are obligated to photocopy reasonable parts of copyrighted works in order to fulfill their responsibility to scholarship and to "promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts." In response to letters to publishers of 255 periodicals, requesting permission to make up to five copies of single articles for reserve use, the Washington University library (St. Louis) received replies from 183 (72 percent) extending overall permission to copy, 49 (16 percent) refused permission, and 32 (12 percent) did not reply.

The Galton Institute of Beverly Hills, California, is presently soliciting from journal publishers contractual agreements for reproduction of their materials. The publisher is to receive 10 percent of the fee which will be charged by the Institute's Reprographic Service, and the names and addresses of all persons requesting copies of articles so covered will also be supplied to the copyright owner.³⁰ The University of Minnesota library is embarking on a two-year pilot project to demonstrate accelerated lending and copying services to selected libraries in the state. The project is known as MINITEX, for Minnesota Interlibrary Teletype Experiment.

In an article in the May issue of the New York University Law Review, Professor Harry G. Henn of Cornell Law School analyzes the copyright revision bill and "finds that its meticulous draftsmanship results in inflexibility."³¹ The author concludes that the proposed act not only fails to solve modern copyright problems, but also preserves many anachronisms of the present statute." Henn even raises the specter of no protection for libraries engaging in the photocopying of copyrighted materials: "Despite the earnest efforts of educational, scholarly, and library organizations to achieve a modus operandi, they might not enjoy immunity if photocopying is eventually found to be unlawful appropriation of a property right in typography, a subject matter not within the constitutional copyright-patent clause and not subject to fair use."

A review by Stanley West of Copyright in Historical Perspective appeared in the March issue of CRL.³²

The report of the Committee on Scientific and Technical Com-
munication (SATCOM) of the National Academy of Sciences–National Academy of Engineering observes: “Inexpensive photoduplication is available today in many forms, yet its impact on the transfer of scientific and technical information has just begun to be felt. Its current importance is greatest for development and planning.” Among the fifty-five specific SATCOM recommendations are the establishment of a Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Communication responsible to the Councils of the two Academies and legislative action to create a special statutory commission to study copyright problems. In referring to the latter commission, the Committee noted: “In the case of copyright, recent congressional hearings have underscored the fact that existing copyright law is not adequate to cope with the problems posed by the radical new techniques now available for reproducing documents and for storing and processing information. We believe that this field should be studied in depth before necessary new legislation is developed to deal with these problems.”

4. Publications on Microforms

The Canadian Library Association (CLA) has issued its “Publications Catalogue 1969” which includes a nine-page geographical listing of newspapers filmed by the Canadian Library Association’s Microfilming Project; the cost of positive microfilm is indicated for each title. Another interesting CLA imprint is “Photocopying in University Libraries and the Canadian Law of Copyright” which offers a synopsis of copyright law and practice in the area of photographic reproduction of texts.

ALA’s LTP marked its 10th anniversary on May 1. The idea of a technical project to serve the needs of the library world originated with the Council on Library Resources Inc. which made the initial grant for the program in 1959. At the beginning, 100 percent of LTP support came from CLR; now 57 percent of the operating budget and 29 percent of research costs are supported by LTP’s own efforts. A report on the Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc. study supported by CLR funds, of the capabilities, potential, and possible directions in which LTP might move in the future, was delivered early in the year to the Executive Board of ALA.

LTP renewed during 1969 the agreement with the National Reprographic Centre for documentation in Hertfordshire, England, for the exchange and republication, on a one-to-one basis, of reprographic equipment test reports.

The March issue of LTR contains an evaluation of the Olivetti Underwood “Coinfax” Copier as well as announcement of new microfilm cartridge storage units.

The “Questions and Answers” portion of the May issue of LTR points out that photocopies produced by copiers employing the Electrofax process could conceivably be harmful if kept in prolonged contact with books. The paper stock used in Electrofax process photocopiers
has a zinc oxide coating and a binder is utilized to adhere the zinc oxide coating to the paper stock. The residual effect upon books, particularly rare books, brought into contact with these copies could conceivably be harmful depending upon the chemical content of the binder. Use of a xerographic copier stocked with permanent/durable paper to reproduce pages inserted into rare books is recommended.

The November issue of LTR evaluates the Bell & Howell Reporter Microfiche Reader/Printer, the first microfiche reader/printer with dry, negative to positive and positive to positive copies. This issue also includes the first cumulative index to the “Reports” to make them more readily accessible. The “Questions and Answers” section of this issue comments on the suitability for general use in libraries, or for home use, of the Copymate Model 400 and the 3M Casual Compact Copier. Abstracts of the series of articles by Howard A. Floyd on “Instant Mail by Facsimile” that appeared in the August, September, and October 1969 issues of Reproduction Review; as well as of Don M. Avedon’s article on “Computer Output Microfilm: An NMA Survey of the Field” that was published in the Fall 1969/70 issue of the Journal of Micrographics are also presented in this issue of LTR.

The United Nations Library in New York has prepared a “United Nations Microfiche Standard” to specify the requirements for microfiche produced by the UN or by commercial manufacturers under contract to the organization and containing copies of documents issued under the authority of the Organization. The standard allows for only one size of microfiche (105 × 148mm), one size of frames within the fiche, and a preferred range of scales of reduction (18 – 22×).

The Service Bibliothèque-Documentation de l’Homme in Paris has issued a 1969/70 Supplement to its current list of available reproductions (microforms and reprints) entitled Periodicals and Serials Concerning the Social Sciences and Humanities. The basic two volumes appeared in 1967 with a Supplement for 1967/68.

Harold Wooster has enlivened report literature again by publishing the results of a survey of microfiche users in his inimitable, humorous, and highly readable prose style. In response to his request, over 300 letters were received from scientists, engineers, librarians, and information specialists. The microfiche-user respondents are divided into categories as: “enthusiasts, reluctant converts, and agonistics.” Most of the text is devoted to excerpts from the letters. Three alternative strategies are recommended for dealing with microfiche: “Ignore it and it will go away; drive it underground; or, learn to live with it until something better comes along.” A brief review of this report by M. J. Humphreys appeared in Vol. 3, No. 1 of the NRCd Bulletin (p. 21). For a delightful spoofing of library information systems and their designers, by a director of an information science service, read Wooster’s piece of “science fiction” in the February 15 issue of Library Journal.

At the World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar held in Salt Lake City from August 5 to 8, 1969, Genadii A. Belov, Director...
General of Archives in Moscow, presented a paper on “Records Preservation in the USSR.” Contrary to generally accepted opinion, Belov indicates: “The seeming incomparable advantage of storing microfilm rolls in archives in place of paper, especially as it relates to volume, appears to be quite groundless. It follows, therefore, that the approach to questions of microfilming needs to be highly cautious and, of course, there cannot be any talk about massive destruction of originals after their microfilming. Practical experience has shown that microfilming documents with cameras, taking frames singly, costs considerably more than the construction of buildings for storage of these documents in the original.”

At the same conference, Howard W. Hunter of the Genealogical Society, in describing the microfilming program of the Society, indicated: “We are now filming in about 17 countries in the world and producing approximately 400,000 feet . . . of microfilm every month . . . During 1968 we produced nearly 18,000,000 feet . . . of microfilm and continuing on into 1969 we will produce about 24,000,000 feet . . . of microfilm records including the duplicate copies.”

Edward Rosse, whose retirement from the Social Security Administration was noted last year, also delivered a paper at the Salt Lake City Conference. This fascinating account of the birth and growth of the “COM” system at the SSA headquarters in Baltimore is entitled “Computers and Microfilm Integration.” How many are aware that conversion of Social Security records to microfilm began in 1957, and that the first unit to photograph computer output on the face of a CRT was developed by IBM and was delivered to the SSA in 1958? Rosse is a firm advocate of viewing negative versus positive microfilm in a viewer. This is a formidable opinion since there are currently 2,400 16mm viewers in use at this office. It is a tribute to Ed Rosse to note how many developments are sweeping the microform industry today that owe their origin and/or development to the systems he pioneered at the SSA.

As a result of a grant from CLR, a brief manual has been developed by the Microfilming Committee of the International Council on Archives to advance the use of microfilm as a means of publication. “Microphotography for Archives” is authored by Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., of the National Archives and Secretary of the Microfilming Committee. The manual was designed as an introduction for the archivist rather than a guide for the technician; it is replete with practical advice and illustrations of equipment and would be a valuable reference tool for any library producing or using microforms.

The Eastman Kodak Company believes that a series of “Dataletters” in layman’s language will be useful in describing and hopefully standardizing microfilm terminology. “Dataletter” No. 1 appeared in mid-1969 dealing with microfilm generation terminology. It makes the point that “the term camera negative to describe the first generation film (camera film) may be confusing and should not be used. Instead the camera
film should be described as rN or rP, depending on the appearance of the original material and the type of film and processing used. In micrographics, the camera film is normally an image-reversing film, and since most documents are positive appearing, their filming will result in a negative appearing image. This film will be identified with the alphanumeric tN, that is first generation and negative appearing. In computer output microfilming, character display is accomplished by energizing the phosphor of the CRT in the shape of the desired characters. Therefore, light characters appear against a dark background. When this is photographed with an image-reversing film, a positive appearing image will result. This film will be identified with the alphanumeric tP, that is first generation and positive appearing.

Two papers presented at the 42nd Aslib Annual Conference in Canterbury, England, on September 22-25, 1968, and published in Aslib Proceedings describe the history and current activities of the Microfiche Foundation in the Netherlands and discuss reprographic equipment designed for computer printout.

In an effort to coordinate and standardize the format of all scientific and technical reports prepared by or for federal agencies, COSATI has published a document entitled "Guidelines to Format Standards for Scientific and Technical Reports Prepared by or for the Federal Government." These standards are designed to improve both the speed and effectiveness with which scientific and technical information on federal projects is communicated. More than 100,000 scientific and technical reports are prepared each year and use of these guidelines will reduce the costs of preparing, storing, retrieving, reproducing, and distributing them. During preparation, the guidelines were widely reviewed by members of industry, universities, and scientific and technical organizations. One notable feature of this publication, to warm the hearts of catalogers, is the requirement for a standardized title page to contain all essential information about a report in concise form. The guide also standardizes the format including page size, margins and quality of illustrations. Under the section on production and the subheading workmanship is the following statement: "Filled-in or broken letters, illegible text or illustrations (including lettering), or similar imperfections are not acceptable. Only reproduced reports that will be legible in microform are acceptable."

"Libraries and Technological Forces Affecting Them" is the title of an article by Carlos Cuadra in the June issue of the ALA Bulletin; this originally was a paper presented at the Conference on the Library in Society—Toward the Year 2000, given at the School of Library Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles in April 1968. In answering the question of what kinds of technology are particularly important for libraries, now and in the near future, the author stresses that the equipment with the greatest potential impact for library operations is the computer. Another major area of application for technology, the author feels, is that of microforms. Cuadra predicts: "During the
next five to ten years we may expect the establishment of large-sized microfiche collections, and significant improvements in microform technology, including stable color microfilm, sophisticated microform-handling equipment, and direct information transfer between microimage and computer subsystems. We can also expect to see lower costs and increasing quality for the printing, copying and reading of fiche. Libraries may soon be distributing microfiche as well as books." The author concludes by referring to the report, cited in last year's article, that was prepared by the System Development Corporation in Santa Monica, California, for the National Advisory Commission on Libraries; this report recommended a national library agency to evaluate technical recommendations, to coordinate research, and to assist in the implementation of desirable changes.51

Essential reference works for librarians responsible for acquiring microforms are Guide to Microforms in Print52 and Subject Guide to Microforms in Print53 both published by NCR Microcard Editions. The former is an annual, cumulative list, in alphabetical order, of books, journals, and other materials from U. S. publishers available in microform; the 1969 edition contains over 15,000 titles. The latter title is a biennial, cumulative list, by subject classification, to books, journals, and other materials available in microform from U. S. publishers.

A new subscription service called Selective Dissemination of Microfiche (SDM) became available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI) in March. The new service enables CFSTI customers to order, from any of several hundred basic categories, unclassified reports and translations of foreign technical literature sponsored by over 100 federal agencies and other organizations. Orders can be placed by subject category, by originating agency, or by subject category within an agency collection. The basic set of SDM categories are the subject fields and groups used to announce documents in the U. S. Government Research and Development Reports. SDM distribution will be made twice each month at the same time documents are announced for public sale by CFSTI. The new service requires less effort by the librarian and user since it eliminates individual orders for documents. The automatic distribution feature of SDM permits the Clearinghouse to offer this new service at $0.28 instead of $0.65 per title. SDM microfiche is on either silver or diazo film, depending upon production requirements of a particular document. Detailed information on categories, cost, and the method of ordering SDM may be secured from SDM Order Desk (152.12) CFSTI, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

The proceedings of a conference sponsored by Texas A & M University, June 5-6, 1969, have been published under the title “The Role of Micrographics in Modern Information Systems.” This government-sponsored report includes chapters on the application of microtechnology in research libraries and microfilm in specialized information centers.54
"Miniatures and Microforms—A Reference Librarian Looks Ahead" is the title of an article by William T. Whitney published this year in ACRL Monograph, No. 30. This paper enthusiastically and imaginatively describes the significant features of a future information retrieval system, revolving around a core microfilm collection; it suffers in areas from a failure accurately to assess costs and to distinguish carefully between the theoretical and the practical.

As an appendix to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Issue No. 85 of the Microfilm Clearing House Bulletin appeared on April 10 with reports of filming projects at both LC and the Hoover Institution. The Library of Congress Manuscript Division published two issues of News From the Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying during the year. The Spring issue (No. 5) was devoted to collections in the Pacific area, while France is the topic of the Fall issue (No. 6).

Publication of Science Information Notes by the National Science Foundation was discontinued at the end of 1968; it is now published by Science Associates International Inc. of New York. This is a valuable source of news about the processing of scientific and technical materials including microforms.

Gordon Williams, Director of CRL, and Edward C. Bryant and others of Westat Research Inc., under a grant from the National Science Foundation, have produced a study which examines the costs of providing access to serial literature in four university research libraries. The report of this study provides mathematical models by which a library can determine at what frequency of use of any given serial title it becomes less expensive for that library to acquire a photocopy of an article from another library when needed than to subscribe to and maintain its own file of the title. A portion of the summary states: "At the midrange of costs found in the four libraries studied, and for a serial title with an annual subscription price of $20 (the average price per title found in the study), unless the title is used more than about six times per year, it is less expensive for the library to acquire a photocopy of articles from it when needed than to maintain its own subscription and file." The summary also concludes that "there is not yet a source from which libraries can be assured of borrowing, or getting a photocopy, of what they do not own locally. The establishment of such a source is a necessary prerequisite and it is hoped this study will help bring it into existence." Libraries are cautioned that since actual costs vary, they should base any decisions on the results of using their own costs in the mathematical models.

Arthur Teplitz of System Development Corporation has contributed a brief paper on "Microfilm and Information Retrieval." In this report he discusses the implications of information retrieval practices for microfilm information retrieval systems. The characteristics of information retrieval for manual, semiautomated, and automated systems for aperture cards, microfiche, roll film, and chip systems are considered.

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Last year's review article referred to the full report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries and to special studies cited in the report that would hopefully be published separately. One such background paper prepared for the American Council of Learned Societies has been published by the MIT Press and is reviewed in the December issue of the Journal of Library Automation. Another current MIT Press imprint worthy of note is a study devoted to the technical details of a program to preserve the nine million cards in the Main Public Catalog of the Research Libraries of NYPL. This publication is all the more noteworthy in view of the attacks during the year on the public catalogs of the University of Illinois, University of California (Berkeley), Queens College Libraries, and others. The University of Washington library at Seattle has microfilmed its main catalog.

W. N. Locke, Director of Libraries at MIT, has revised a paper presented at the Intrex Conference in 1965 which proposes that libraries of the future might sell as well as lend books and journals. He regards this as a natural extension of the current practice of supplying Xerox copies. Locke reports that copying in the MIT library has increased a hundred-fold in the last fifteen years. “We made over a million prints last year and the rate will go up 50 percent in two years if we follow the predicted national pattern.”

A Nelson Associates report on the patron characteristics and use patterns of the NYPL Research Libraries includes a survey on the use of the Photographic Service. The appendices include extensive descriptions of the five surveys, copies of the user questionnaires, and a study of seasonal variations in use.

Document Reproduction in Libraries is the title of a small volume published in London by the Association of Assistant Librarians. It was designed to give library students an outline of the major aspects of document reproduction services in libraries and to assist British librarians, particularly in the selection of equipment commercially available.

Highly recommended is Allen B. Veaner’s paper on “Reprography and Microform Technology” which appeared as Chapter 6 of Section III in Volume 4 of the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology. The Annual is a standard reference work in the field of information-library science, which is sponsored by ASIS with financial support from NSF, the System Development Corporation, and EB Inc. Veaner’s chapter presents a brief characterization of the reprographic industry, with emphasis on the past decade, and summarizes the basic literature on this subject. Veaner notes that in reprography, application lags very far behind research and that reprographic literature to date is represented almost entirely by promotional type trade publications rather than research journals. His evaluation of the status of high reduction systems, educational applications, micropublishing, and standards leads to conclusions such as: “If full-size reprography is healthy, then microform technology is not well,” and “The aggressive develop-
ment of standards is the industry's most pressing need." An excellent bibliography accompanies this article.

Predicasts Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, has published forty-three industry studies which analyze existing and forecast future markets for various fields, including office copiers and supplies (P-18), microforms (P-19), the book publishing industry (P-13), educational technology (E5), and communications equipment (E4). The cost of individual studies is $200 each.

The Badler Group commenced publication in New York in September of The Microfilm Newsletter. This monthly is intended to serve as a report for business executives who use or market microfilm services and equipment. The annual subscription cost is $35.

Fred Blum of the Catholic University of America libraries is the author of an article "Catholica on Microforms" which appeared in the Catholic Library World (May/June, pp. 551-57).

5. Products, Equipment, and Services

Instrument Systems Corporation (ISC) has announced a computerized library card reproduction service called "Card-Mate Publication System." "Card-Mate" offers to provide complete sets of all LC card sets in several subject areas: education, applied sciences, business subjects, and the sciences. It also will provide sets of cards for all titles reviewed in Choice. It is estimated that the cards in the various subjects vary in price from $450 annually for the education group to $1,500 for "Choice-Mate."

Of related interest is an LC card number index to newly printed LC cards advertised by the Bibliographic Data Center. The subscription price (excluding postage) to "Bibliodata Index W" (weekly) is $95, while the cost of "Bibliodata Index M" (monthly) is $150.

The circulation of reserve books at the University of Illinois has dropped by 30,000 volumes, reportedly probably due to the installation of copying machines within many of the library units.

The New York Times Library Services and Information Division is offering a "School Microfilm Collection" consisting of 200 selected reels of The New York Times for 1854-1969, a special subject index, a viewer and a storage module for $1,950. The Microfilming Corporation of America, a subsidiary of the New York Times Company, purchased the plant and property of the Paulist Press at Glen Rock, New Jersey. The corporation plans to close its plant at Hawthorne, New Jersey.

The New York Times has also announced the development of The Times Information Bank, a real-time, interactive retrieval system which will make available vast resources of material to major research and reference libraries, government agencies, journalists, scholars, and other media. The first input into the retrieval system will be abstract data from the New York Times Index beginning January 1, 1968, which are already on magnetic tape. Linked with an IBM System 360/50 computer will be an automatic device for the storage of microfiche con-
taining images of newspaper clippings. The system is not expected to commence full operation until 1971.

The firm Protin Nijinegen, Holland, offers a “Micro Reader” which when folded is not much larger or heavier than a portable radio. It will accommodate 8, 16, and 35mm roll microfilm, microfiche, jackets, and aperture cards and can be utilized as a projector also.

Eastman Kodak Company, which enjoyed the highest sales and earnings levels in its history in 1968, introduced one of the most significant pieces of equipment during the year. The Recordak Motormatic Reader, Model MPG, employs the “Thread-Easy” magazine. The magazine, or cartridge, is loaded with microfilm by merely snapping in a standard Kodak plastic reel or the equivalent. The reader features automatic threading and high speed reference. It accommodates 16mm and 35mm film and is supplied with either a 19× or a 23× lens. The image can be rotated a full 360°. However, the 15” × 15” screen can display the full width but only a little more than half the length of a standard newspaper page microfilmed at a 19 to 1 reduction. With such a large proportion of books and periodicals filmed at a 12 to 14 reduction, this viewer is not as ideal as it might be for libraries. Hopefully a 12 or 14× lens and a larger screen will be offered by Recordak in the future. A reel adapter attachment is provided with each reader to permit automatic threading of microfilm spooled on conventional plastic reels. Film spooled on other types of reels can be threaded manually. Images can also be projected from microfiche, film jackets, and aperture cards with the use of an optional Unit Record Adapter.

The ad writers for the Eastman Kodak Company are to be commended for “catchy” advertisements with such captions as: “Read any good microfiche lately?,” “Kodak announces the Reel Revolution,” and “Gone microfiching.”

Pennsylvania State University has distributed to each Commonwealth Campus library a microfilm of the author-title card catalog of the University Park Libraries. The 151 reels of 16mm microfilm contain more than 1 1/2 million exposures of cards to assist faculty and student access, as well as to expedite book ordering.

The library of El Centro College, Dallas County Junior College District, has also microfilmed its approximately 100,000 entries for the library’s 26,000 volumes. A master record of library holdings is maintained in the college’s computer center on magnetic tape. From this, 16mm microfilm is directly prepared and distributed in cartridges. Six viewing stations are maintained and the basic computer record is updated regularly.

Microfilm projectors for the disabled have been used with considerable success in the United Kingdom according to a report in the Unesco Bulletin for Libraries by Miss M. Jay Lewis, Secretary of the IFLA Libraries in Hospitals Sub-Section. This article includes an illustration of a new 16mm model produced in 1967 for the Writing and Reading Aids for the Paralyzed (WRAP) Subcommittee of the

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National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases. WRAP provides a free loan service of filmed books to those who have the projector. The fund has produced two publications which give full details of most aids available in the United Kingdom.

April is the microfilm issue month for several periodicals, designed to coincide with NMA's annual convention. Administrative Management contains a guide to microfilm readers, reader-printers, and cameras; Data System News contains a similar chart on reader-printers; Information and Records Management offers five articles on microfilm usage; and Reproduction Methods includes a guide to microfilm processors.

Du Pont reportedly has technically proven, but so far has not marketed, an office copier that uses ordinary paper. Speaking about the copier, Everett B. Yelton, Director of the Development Department says: "We may just be too late. Perhaps we should have moved faster."67

DASA Corporation’s Reader/Printer offers the possibility of changing polarity; either negative or positive microfilm can be used with a positive print resulting in either mode.

To enliven the competition to place book copiers in libraries, one daily newspaper advertisement shows a volume with the spine broken and in bold type it asks the question: "Can your copy machine pass the spine breaker test?" The answer, of course, is: "Olivetti’s Copia II can."68

Realist Inc., Microform Division, has announced a modular concept in microfiche reader design and manufacturing which gives users a choice of approximately 100 combinations of interchangeable components with various bases, fiche carrier sizes, screen sizes, colors, and various magnification-power lenses to meet most systems requirements.

The Business Equipment Division of the Minolta Corporation has announced the Minoltafax 1714 electrostatic copier, capable of reproducing copies of pages in bound volumes as well as single sheets. Copies of originals up to 8½” × 14” can be made full size, or copies of originals up to 13½” × 17” can be reduced 20 percent or 50 percent. The rate of production is twenty copies per minute, and a dial can be set for one to twenty-three copies or for continuous run.

The Microfilm Division of the Taylor-Merchant Corporation has introduced its T. M. Desk Drawer Triform microfilm projector Model 300, which weighs less than 3 lbs. and measures 8” × 6½” × 3” wide. This portable unit will accept aperture cards and microfiche, or roll film with an adapter.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation (A-M), which removed its desk-top Bruning 3000 copier from the market in 1966 because of poor performance, has introduced an automatic copier-duplicator called the “AMCD.” Xerox is estimated to hold 70 percent of the copier market while A-M holds more than half the duplicator market. Xerox Corporation’s model 2400 and 3600 fast copiers recreate the image for each copy but AMCD takes the first electrostatic copy and uses it as a master for a lithographic duplicator. Xerox’s 3600 boasts sixty copies per minute while the AMCD claims a rate of ninety per minute.69

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The Parikolor Mobile Microfilm Corporation has been established in San Francisco to develop products and markets around new concepts in information retrieval, visual education, and related arts through the use of color microphotography.

Kalvar R & D Laboratory has announced a new vesicular film which it claims is ten times faster than present vesicular films. It is called KDR (Kalvar Direct Recording). The company is developing a microfilm camera to use this film.

HF Image Systems has received a contract from Pan American Airways for the lease of sixty-two CARD information retrieval and display units for a test installation. The CARD (Compact Automatic Retrieval Display) unit will be used by Pan American to speed up and improve reservation and customer travel information services. HF Image has been making deliveries since April 1968 on an initial order for 1,500 CARD units from Eastern Airlines for similar use. The CARD file can hold approximately 70,000 pages on 750 4" x 6" microfiche, with up to 98 pages per fiche. Any page can be retrieved and displayed on a 9" x 12" viewing screen (24 x) within four seconds by pressing two keyboard keys. A reader-printer attachment to make a paper copy of the page is optional. The keyboard can be connected to an on-line computer. Delta Airlines has its illustrated parts catalog on microfiche in approximately fifty locations and utilizes Bell & Howell’s “Reporter” Reader-Printers to retrieve hard copy of needed pages.

A two-part series appeared in the “Copier Costs and Control” section of Business Graphics magazine containing recommendations for survey methods to promote increased efficiency in operating office copying equipment.

Panasonic has announced development of a prototype process utilizing the first transparent photoconductor with sensitivity to visible light. This new organic photoconductor is coated onto photosensitive paper which can be used to make copies by commercially available electrophotographic systems. The resulting copy is translucent and can be used as a master copy to make diazo copies. The two systems which it is hoped can ultimately make use of this process are an experimental model micro-processor camera and an electro-photographic reader-printer. The latter would have the capability of producing positive copies from either negative or positive originals.

The General Services Administration (GSA) handbook published in October 1966 estimated that, of the more than 200 models of document copiers available at that time from some thirty-seven different manufacturers or distributors, the federal government had installed approximately 55,000 machines. The yearly cost of office copying was estimated at $80 million. This handbook was designed to assist government offices in solving copying problems, and it is packed with useful information on such topics as: the psychology of making copies; the legal aspects; how various copying processes work; description, cost, and evaluation of copiers; and centralization versus decentralization of
copier installations. A revised edition of this valuable guide is to be published shortly.

Xerox Corporation's 1968 sales were more than $896 million. Xerox's new headquarters are now in New York City. Xerox's growing interests in education, international markets, and computer technology were cited as reasons for vacating its 30-story headquarters building in Rochester. Scientific Data Systems of El Segundo, California, which builds computers for business applications, has merged with the Xerox Corporation.

Xerox has introduced the 7000 Reduction Duplicator that reproduces from any single document that will fit on its 14" × 18" curved platen. This unit features a pushbutton choice of the same size duplication or four reduction ratios: 15 percent, 23 percent, 35 percent and 38.5 percent. The rate of production is 9,600 copies per hour, the same as for the Xerox 3600-I and 3600-III models. A Light Image Button may be actuated to create a higher density copy. The discharge speed of the newly developed Alloy 6 drum is six times that of the 2400 model.

Xerox Corporation has obtained 51 percent of the voting power at Rank Xerox Ltd., its European affiliate, which was previously 50-50 owned with Rank Organization Ltd., a British conglomerate.

The Xerox Business Products and Systems Division has commenced delivering the first machines in the Xerox offset Series 8000, some of which have four-color capability and speeds ranging up to 10,000 impressions an hour. Xerox Corporation has also announced that its 720 copier can be purchased for $10,000, the 813 model for $2,650, and the 914 for $8,000.

The SCM Corporation, which markets four desk-top copiers and one console model, claims that a newly patented vacuum tube device, which is still in the research and development stage, should improve its competitive position against Xerox Corporation. The process uses a photoemissive surface enclosed in a vacuum tube to form a latent image of the document that is being copied—much the same function of the selenium drum employed in Xerox copiers. The copy paper to be used in the new process reportedly will be economical and will look and feel like ordinary bond paper.

American Library Line Inc. has published a useful guide for libraries reproducing cards on Xerox 914 and 720 copiers. This booklet and related supplies can be purchased from the supplier for $2.50 by writing to P. O. Box 2442, Atlanta, Georgia 30318. The few operating suggestions for good quality reproductions that are offered in this kit are well worth the investment for libraries that utilize these copiers for card reproduction.

The Ricoh Company, Ltd. of Tokyo, which is Japan's leading manufacturer of copying machines, sensitized paper, and high quality inexpensive cameras, produces a variety of products including electrostatic copying machines and educational audiovisual equipment. Ricoh's copying machines and sensitized paper claim 70 percent of the Japanese
domestic market. Their fastest selling product is the “Electronic Ricopy BS-2”; more than 5,000 of these table-top electrostatic copying machines are produced monthly.

The Watson Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, New York, offers a variety of storage cabinets for any size aperture card, microfilm jacket, microfiche, cartridge, or 16 and 35mm film rolls.

The 3M Company has introduced a speeded-up copier that reproduces documents on ordinary paper. The first copy can be produced in 3 1/2 seconds and 3 copies can be made in 9 1/2 seconds. 3M’s new “VHS” copier (Versatile, High-Speed) uses a new process called “Magne-Dynamic,” that also is incorporated in the “Color in Color” copier. 3M still has not divulged many details about the process, but reportedly the image of the original document is exposed on a photosensitive intermediate of an undescribed type. A magnetic, powdered ink is introduced, transferred to the copy paper, and fused into it by heat. The process is not electrostatic and does not employ silver.

The “Color-in-Color” copier, capable of reproducing color copies of originals at two per minute, is offered by 3M for $9,995. The machine utilizes technology that encompasses a total color graphics capability, not only for producing copies from color originals, but also to reproduce color originals for transparencies and translucencies, or to create color separations. It can retransfer originals to cloth, wood, metal or practically any receptor material. The color process makes use of dye transfer technology and, unlike conventional color photographic processes, is completely dry and requires no silver. The process utilizes an optical lens system reproducing at a 1:1 ratio with a maximum reproduction size of 8 1/2” x 11”. Potential input is limited only to what can be seen by a photographic lens. The 3M Company has established Color-in-Color copying facilities in New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and St. Paul.

In addition to the $9,995 basic price for 3M’s “Color in Color” equipment, $300 is added for installation and training and an additional $1,500 is charged for annual maintenance if desired. The cost for the first copy, if prepared at one of the six 3M Color Graphics Centers, is $1.75 for an 8 1/2” x 11” hard copy, or $3.00 for an 8 1/2” x 11” transparency or translucency. Prices for additional quantities of color copies of the same original, up to twenty-five copies, range downward to $1.00 to $2.00 each for hard copy and transparency or translucency, respectively.

The 3M Company also offers a “Casual” Desk Copier for $109.95 that is designed for low-volume copying in small offices or at home. Copy size is 8 1/2” x 11” and the speed is one copy per minute.

The 3M Company has exhibited a new pushbutton microfilm retrieval unit called “Page Search” which uses a keyboard similar to a “Touch Tone” dial system to retrieve any desired frame of microfilm from a file of 10,000 in approximately five seconds. The Page Search
System is to be marketed in late 1970 with a price of $4,995 for a reader-printer unit which is to produce \(8\frac{1}{2}\)" \(\times\) \(12\frac{1}{2}\)" hard copy in six seconds.

A Model 3400 cartridge camera is available from the 3M Company which can capture up to 3,000 letter-sized documents on a single 16mm cartridge. The unit features an odometer which measures the length of film fed into the camera and permits removal of the cartridge before filming the next group of documents if desired. The 3M Company 400C Reader-Printer also has the odometer feature.

The 3M Company manufactures the Executive I, the first reader-printer in the $250 range. The dry-silver process utilized in this machine delivers an \(8\frac{1}{2}\)" \(\times\) \(11\)" positive print from aperture cards or microfiche in thirty seconds. The unit weighs approximately 40 lbs. and measures approximately \(19\)" \(\times\) \(26\)" \(\times\) \(25\)". The screen is \(12\)" \(\times\) \(12\)" and the unit has an adjustable exposure control. Magnification is \(20\) or \(24\)\(x\).

UM offers a new portable 15-lb. microfilm reader, Model 1212, that will accept 16 and 35mm roll microfilm, microfiche up to \(4\)" \(\times\) \(6\)"", and aperture cards. The price is approximately $100.

The National Cash Register Company has announced the NCR class 455-21 electrostatic ultrafiche reader-printer which produces copies up to \(10\)" \(\times\) \(11\)" from positive PCMI ultrafiche at \(150\)\(x\) reduction every twelve seconds. The unit measures \(20\)" \(\times\) \(28\)" \(\times\) \(30\)" and weighs 250 lbs. NCR also offers a portable viewer, NCR 456-3, which weighs 17 lbs. It permits viewing of microfiche with a reduction of \(18\) to \(38\)\(x\).

Singer Company's Friden Division has also announced a copier that utilizes unsensitized paper. The new machines generally are cheaper than Xerox's, but the cost of the paper is higher. The Friden machine is electrostatic, but it forms the image on a disposable roller for transfer to the paper.

Graflex Inc., a subsidiary of the Singer Company, offers a precision desk-top microfiche reader that is compact and light-weight. It offers \(21\times\) magnification and sells in the U. S. for $129.50.

Pitney-Bowes Inc. has introduced a Model 252 electrostatic desk-top copying machine, designed for low-volume use. This unit, as well as the standard Model 250, utilizes roll paper and cuts the copies to the length of the original.

The Ozalid Company Limited of England offers a "Three-Four Microfiche Enlarger-Printer" which prints out enlarged copies from microfiche—"automatically, electrophotographically and fast." It can be preset to deliver completely processed \(18\times\) enlarged, single or double frame copies, from any or all consecutive frames on \(105\times 148\)mm or \(75\times 125\)mm microfiche to British Standard Specification. It can also be preset to process automatically eight frames mounted in a jacketed Military D aperture card to COSATI Specifications.

Washington Scientific Industries Inc. also has added a microfiche reader to its series of portable readers. This 16 lb. machine comes with
a 20 or 24× lens and can accept 4” × 6” fiche produced to either COSATI or NMA specifications. The unit has a self-contained battery to permit operation anywhere.

A rarity in the literature is a report of an experiment that failed! Even rarer is a report of low-volume copying in libraries. LJ records a six-month experiment in which coin-operated copying machines were placed in two member libraries of the Monroe County Library System and has resulted in a deficit over and above the cost of installation. The machines operated at ten cents a copy and were both reported to have “very favorable” reception by library patrons. Monthly rental charges came to $1,368 for the two machines; revenue totaled $697.5

In a retreat from the microform market, similar to its decision to separate hardware and software pricing, IBM has discontinued a number of models of copiers, viewers, and cameras in its Micro Records Systems line effective August 21. Also, discontinued by the same announcement were microfilm conversion services and selected microfilm supplies. This notification candidly states: “IBM will continue to provide service under maintenance agreements through June 30, 1970. Thereafter, maintenance will be provided on a per call basis at prevailing hourly service rates. Maintenance on a per call basis may result in an increase of maintenance cost.”76

A new process to be patented by Carson Laboratories Inc. promises to be able to store the contents of a 1,000-page book in a crystal 2” square and ¼” thick. The storage is effected by holography or lensless photography, which stores images that can be reproduced in three dimensions.77

Saxon Business Products is marketing three new electrostatic, desktop, copying machines. The Copystat CR-75 copier produces copies 25 percent smaller than the original at a rate of thirty different originals per minute. The Copystat CBC-1 is a convertible book copier with the same speed as the CR-75 and with copies cut to the same length as the original. The Copystat XP-50 can copy up to fifty different originals per minute.

A key-operated lock which encloses the print button on most push-button copiers is available from the Murphy Engineering Company. The price of $39.95 includes four keys. “Copy Key” is quickly installed and requires no machine modification. Only authorized personnel can activate the print button by inserting their key and turning it in the lock.78

The time capsule left on the moon by the Apollo 11 astronauts on July 20 contained a disc of pure silicon on which the Semiconductor Division of Sprague Electric Co. placed microscopic messages reduced 200× using its new Microperm process. It had been originally planned by NASA to leave microfilm of messages from seventy-four heads of state, but it was felt that the high temperature and outer space radiation would cause the film to deteriorate.

A 12 lb., ¼ cu. ft., prototype microfilm storage and display unit
This report is also available from CFSTI.9

The University of Southern California School of Library Science announced a new course, "Reprography and Graphic Systems," for the fall 1969 semester.

Various methods of reducing the size of newspaper clipping files at the library of the San Diego Union Tribune are described in an article in the February issue of Special Libraries. Methods described include electrostatic copying at reductions of 20 percent or 50 percent, microfilming on rolls, filing microfilm strips in micro-jackets, and microfiche.80

Sanders-Diebold offers the SD-550, a microform information retrieval system capable of transmitting images from a central file to a remote closed-circuit television monitor in approximately fifteen seconds. Desktop monitors are used to display the microimages stored in its central data book. Microform documents in the files may consist of microfiche in all standard forms, separate chips and film strips, or frames in most sizes including 8, 16, and 35mm. The basic purchase price is $14,000.

The Computer Output Microfilm (COM) field continues to grow rapidly with sixteen companies producing or announcing COM recorders and forty-five service bureaus listed with this capability. It is estimated that there are 300 COM recorders now in use in this country. New applications are reported regularly, and Information and Records Management magazine will issue a bimonthly publication devoted exclusively to COM news. The Seventh Annual Microfilm Seminar reported by Data Systems News forecasts for 1970: "COM Upsurge, Progress in Standardization and Color in Micropublishing." Also, NMA is publishing "Computer Output Microfilm" as Monograph No. 4 in its series.

"Facsimile Delivers the Message" is the title of a current article describing how facsimile transmission equipment is finding its way into diverse business systems as a result of gradual technical improvements and cost reductions.82

6. Professional Activities

Effective October 6, the USA Standards Institute changed both its name and address. The new headquarters of the American National Standards Institute Inc. (ANSI) is located at 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

The Standards Committee Z39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices of ANSI, under the chairmanship of Jerrold Orne, librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has created eight new subcommittees. Among proposals for future
standards work being discussed is one for bibliographic information on microfiche. Sectional Committee Z39 has also reviewed a copy of the British Standards Institute draft of a *Glossary of Documentation*; Part A of this draft includes "Terms Related to Reprography."

ANSI Subcommittee PH1-3, Characteristics of Photographic Films, Plates and Papers, has completed a draft of a revision of "USA Standard Practice for the Storage of Processed Safety Photographic Film Other Than Microfilm" and is forwarding it for formal approval.

The ANSI PH5 Subcommittee on Photographic Reproduction of Documents has also circulated a ballot requesting approval of the USA Standard for the *Glossary of Terms for Microphotography and Reproductions Made from Microimages* (PH5.11/117).

Subcommittee PH1-3 of ANSI published a review of the proposed USA standard for archival film on polyester base, in the Summer issue of the *NMA Journal*. The references, appendices, and bibliography published with this article make it particularly valuable for reference purposes.

ANSI Subcommittee PH5-2 has prepared a standard for microfiche which has been approved by ALA as the sponsor, interested manufacturers, consumers, and the Photographic Standards Board. The standard is now being printed and will be published early in 1970.

Subcommittee PH5-3 has developed a draft of a Standard Test Chart for office copiers and for microfilm to be printed on Reader-Printers. The initial version, developed and printed by ALA's Library Technology Program (LTP), received sufficient comment to warrant extensive revision before a second printing and presentation for balloting.

William R. Hawken, Document Reproduction Consultant for ALA's LTP, contributed a significant article on microform standardization published in the Fall 1968 issue of the *NMA Journal*. Hawken eloquently pleads: "Nowhere has the lack of appropriate standards for microforms been more acutely felt than in the fields of librarianship, scientific research, and scholarly endeavor. The diversity of film sizes, image sizes, image shapes, and reduction ratios together have erected imposing barriers to the effective use of microforms and to the development of inexpensive and efficient reading devices." Hawken likens this unsatisfactory situation, which has existed for thirty years, to what Mark Twain once reportedly said about the weather: "It is something everyone talks about but no one does anything about." Accordingly Hawken urges the establishment of (1) a maximum image area of 24 × 36mm and (2) a maximum reduction ratio of 1:12.7. While admitting that the idea of a single standard for all research materials of all types and sizes is not reasonable, since it is beyond the present capacities of both the technology and the economy, Hawken recommends these maximums for image size and reduction ratio for microforms of printed research materials to standardize the production of microimages both on microfiche and on 35mm roll microfilm. LTP is to be commended for...
commissioning this excellent study by the author of the *Copying Methods Manual*. The proposal deserves prompt consideration and action by standards committees in ALA, NMA, and ANSI.

Another compelling argument for the need for standards and further research into microform systems was presented by Peter Scott, Head of the Microreproduction Laboratory at MIT, at a Microform Symposium at Purdue University in May.\(^{85}\) Scott warns that "we have no standards or practices which would guide the publisher and prevent arbitrary introduction of different microforms within the same field of study. . . ." The author specifically recommends that we "urge that high priority be given by OE to the design of standard systems to reduce the almost unlimited variation in form which now exists."

The OE-funded Institute for Training in Librarianship, entitled "Application of Reprographic Technology," that was scheduled for August at the University of California, Berkeley, had to be cancelled.

The *Proceedings* of the 18th (1969) Annual Meeting and Convention of the National Microfilm Association (NMA) in Boston, May 6–8, were published at the end of the year. This volume contains a significantly larger number of articles dealing with microforms in libraries and educational institutions, micropublishing, copyright, and training of microfilm technicians. Most of these are papers which were delivered during the series of 14 seminars, particularly those dealing with the following topics:

2. The Training of Microfilm Technicians
3. Micropublishing
4. Total Systems Design for Microfilm

Especially recommended is the article by Roy Davison of Technomics Inc. dealing with publishing microfiche for college libraries.\(^{86}\) In discussing how microform collections or packages of 5,000 to 20,000 titles have opened new markets, Davison states: "the price advantage such a collection offers over the same number of titles in paper attaches not so much to the fact that these materials are in microform, as to the fact that they attack the full array of costs throughout our publishing subsystem and also impact upon the costs of selection, acquisition, and cataloging in the library subsystem."

The profusely illustrated fourth edition of the *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment* has been published by NMA.\(^{87}\) Previous editions still have reference value and should be retained. Foreign equipment is included in the *International Directory of Micrographics Equipment*.\(^{88}\)

A brief paper by J. Ver Hulst of Microform Data Systems, Inc. in the Spring issue of *NMA Journal* discusses the costs and suggests the possibility of a system for producing ultramicroform printing masters for dissemination to approximately 2,000 libraries.\(^{89}\) Each participating library would be equipped with an automatic ultramicroform retrieval unit which would select the particular document requested by the user.
and reproduce a microfiche through a printing unit. The resultant microfiche could then become the user's property.

NMA estimates that microfilm is a $300 million to $500 million business annually and that the current annual rate of growth figure for the microform industry is 18 percent. NMA Headquarters will move to new offices on February 1, 1970. The new address is 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

NMA has a new Standards Committee for Computer-Output-Microfilm with Jacque A. Locke as chairman; Carl E. Nelson is chairman of the NMA Standards Board.

NMA's Drafting Standards Committee has completed a recommended font of letters and symbols for use with engineering drawings intended to be microfilmed. The MICROFONT should appreciably improve the quality of microforms prepared from such text, and several typewriter manufacturers have already expressed interest in it.

NMA's Inspection and Quality Control Standards Committee has prepared a draft standard for silver halide camera microfilms.

The quarterly NMA Journal became The Journal of Micrographics, effective with the Fall 1969-70 issue (vol. 3, no. 1). The Micro-News Bulletin continues to be issued by NMA to members six times a year. To confuse serials librarians who might collect such literature, NMA also issued Microforms (vol. 1, nos. 1 and 2) in December 1968 and April 1969, as well as Micro Images (vol. 1, no. 1) in October 1969; both are public-relations type newsletters of NMA.

The Third International Micrographic Congress Convention was held in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, September 24-26.

The NMA in cooperation with the Industrial Education Institute (IEI) of Boston presented a series of one-day instruction-demonstration seminars on “Microfilm and Its Applications,” in major cities from June 17-24 and again from October 22-31. The programs were conducted by Freeman H. Dyke, Jr.

Similarly, three three-day seminars on “Microfilm Information Systems” were presented in July, August, and September in New York, Washington, and Chicago by the Institute for Advanced Technology of C-E-I-R Inc. of Washington, D.C., a subsidiary of Control Data Corporation. This series was conducted by Philip J. Gary and the cost was $210. In October, November, and December in New York, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C., respectively, three three-day seminars on “Multi-Media Information Systems” were held under the same sponsorship. This series was conducted by A. Kenneth Showalter and the cost was $225.

Of more general interest is the series of American Management Association courses given on the topic of “Fundamentals of Company Library Management.” In the session in New York City from June 23 to 27, one of the areas covered was microfilm and microphotography. The cost of attendance at this five-day meeting was $275 to AMA members and $325 to nonmembers.
The 15th Institute on Records Management, sponsored by the Center for Technology and Administration, American University, featured "Microfilming and Information Retrieval" at its five-day conference. The speaker was Alan G. Negus, Vice-President of Naremco Services Inc.

The 32nd annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) was held in San Francisco on October 1-5. It included a Wednesday-morning tutorial session on "Microform Technology," chaired by Allen Veener of Stanford University, as well as three Saturday-morning presentations of papers on "The Microform," "Sources of Support for Library and Information Sciences Research," and "The Impact of Computer Originated Microforms as Distribution Copy," chaired by Carl E. Nelson, F. Kurt Cylke, and A. S. Tauber, respectively. The Special Interest Group on Reprographic Technology also conducted its technical session and business meeting on Saturday. Copies of the complete proceedings are available from Greenwood Press in New York City for $10.00 each.

An interesting history of the American Documentation Institute (now ASIS) for the years 1937-1967 is contained in the April issue of American Documentation. This account gives the highlights of the history of ADI, particularly how Watson Davis organized it as a service organization, concentrating primarily on offering microfilm services. The ASIS journal, American Documentation will change frequency from a quarterly to a bimonthly effective January 1, 1970.

Image Technology, the bimonthly newsletter published by the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers (SPSE), contains a column in each issue by C. S. McCamy of the National Bureau of Standards, reporting on current progress in developing or revising ANSI photographic standards.

The SPSE together with the Reprography Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry cosponsored a two-day seminar on "Novel Imaging Systems" in Boston on April 10 and 11.

The Editorial Board of the ACRL Microcard Series is presently reexamining the format and coverage of the series.

The headquarters and staff of ARL moved early in the year to 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. A second "area center" in Washington, D. C. has been established by ARL with Ford Foundation funds. The Center for Chinese Research Materials began operations in May 1968, while the new Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center was announced in March. Both centers will engage in a limited number of photoreproduction projects. E. Alex Baer is the newly appointed Director of the Slavic Center.

Newsletter, No. 3 of the Center for Chinese Research Materials reports the availability of 161 items of research materials (newspapers, periodicals, research aids and monographs), in reprint, on microfilm, or in Xerox copy.

The Council on Library Resources has also announced a change
of address to One Dupont Circle, N. W., Suite 620, Washington, D. C. 20036.

A conference on problems and prospects for image storage and transmission systems for library applications was held at the National Bureau of Standards on December 1 and 2. Copies of the proceedings, on microfiche, are to be mailed shortly to the approximately 400 registrants.

Lester K. Born, head of the European Exchange Section of the Library of Congress, and a good friend, died on October 7. From 1950 to 1956, Dr. Born served as Coordinator of Microreproduction Projects in LC and in this capacity introduced this writer to much of the history of microfilming of archival material. Dr. Born compiled the index to the British Manuscripts Project entitled, *A Checklist of the Microfilms Prepared in England and Wales for the ACLS, 1941-1945* and contributed several articles to the literature on archival microfilming and the bibliographical control of microforms.

Gerritt C. Fielstra, chief of the Photographic Service at the New York Public Library, retired on August 30 after forty-one years of service with the library. Herbert Bouscher was appointed to fill this vacancy effective October 1.

At the 60th SLA Conference in Montreal, June 1-5, the Chemistry Division convened two panels to discuss “User Evaluation of Scientific Journals on Microfilm.” Panel I dealt with “Users’ Experiences with Microfilm Journals” while Panel II’s topic was “Commercially Available Microfilm Publications and Equipment.” The Newspaper Division sponsored a presentation on a “Microfilm Information Retrieval System for Newspaper Libraries.” The Picture Division and the Reprography Committee held a joint meeting with the theme “Microfilm Prospective—1969.”

The September issue of *Special Libraries* contains a brief review of new products, equipment, and services displayed at NMA’s convention in Boston as well as a report by the SLA representative to NMA and ANSI. SLA is also considering affiliation with ASIS and/or a change in the name of its organization to refer specifically to information services scientists or specialists as well as to librarians.

Cosby Brinkley, head of the Photoduplication Service at the University of Chicago Library, has compiled the fourth edition of the *Directory of Institutional Photocopying Services*. This edition lists only institutions having substantial photoduplication facilities; but, since these institutions are also those most likely to be approached for purposes of interlibrary loans, selected information relating to lending policies has also been included. Photocopying rates, as well as interlibrary loan information, are listed in tabular form for the 151 institutions included; a reproduction of the standard Library Photoduplication Order Form is also shown. The entire research community, and especially ALA’s Reproduction of Library Materials Section, is deeply indebted to Brinkley for his continuing interest in the very substantial

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*Library Resources & Technical Services*
task of maintaining this up-to-date compilation. The price of this publication is $2.00 per copy if payment accompanies the order, or $2.35 if invoicing is necessary; orders should be addressed to Photoduplication Department, University of Chicago Library, Swift Hall, Chicago, Illinois 60637.92

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A Serials Synopsis: 1969

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The efforts of the world's publishing houses have continued to aid and add to the complexity of the serials "problem" each library faces.

Progress has been made this year on a major effort to control serial information. Serials, a MARC Format, a working document, was issued in August 1969 by the Information Systems Office, Library of Congress. Serials data elements which are of universal interest are described in a form "designed to aid in automated control of serials processing as well as to transmit bibliographic information." Comments, suggestions, and criticisms regarding the data elements or any other aspects of the MARC II format were solicited. Publication of the format completes Phase I of the National Serials Data Program for which the Library of Congress has served as executive agent.

In September, the National Agricultural Library, on behalf of the U.S. National Libraries Task Force, announced a grant of $100,000 to the Association of Research Libraries for a pilot project leading to a National Serials System. The three national libraries will begin building a national data base of serials information and will produce a union list of currently received scientific and technical serials held by the three national libraries. "The experience gained in the field of science and technology is expected to be of value in the anticipated expansion of this data base to encompass all fields of knowledge and all types of serials information."

Bibliographic Data

Serials already produced received attention from several sources during the past year. Half a Century of Soviet Serials, 1917–1968: a Bibliography and Union List of Serials Published in the USSR, compiled by Rudolf Smits, was completed late in 1968. Included in this valuable two-volume set (approximately 29,000 entries) are all known serial publications (except newspapers) appearing in the Soviet Union at regular or irregular intervals since 1917, in all except Oriental languages. Library of Congress holdings are listed in full.

The over 3,800 serials in Yale University's Southeast Asia Collection
were recorded in *The Checklist of Southeast Asian Serials*, published in one volume by G. K. Hall. Special features of the listing include notation of government documents, society publications, and limited editions of materials published before 1945, in all languages.

The 13th edition (1969-70) of *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* appeared at the beginning of 1970, listing close to 2,800 new magazines which appeared on the market in the past three years. The two volumes list by 223 main subject headings profiles of more than 40,000 periodicals currently published throughout the world. A supplement to this basic directory will be published in the fall of 1970.

Also appearing in 1969 was volume 3 (J-Q) of the *Catalogue Collectif des Périodiques du Début du XVIIe Siècle à 1939*, compiled by the Département des Périodiques of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

**Union Lists**

Printed union lists retained their importance to catalogers and interlibrary loan staffs as serial reference materials.

Early in the year, the third edition of the computer-based *Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals* was produced by the Medical Library Center of New York. The book catalog includes journals that were in existence in 1950 and those that have been initiated since, up to January 31, 1969. Holdings of ninety-one libraries in the New York metropolitan area are indicated; medical titles and those of related scientific fields such as chemistry, biology, and physics are included in the 8,500 entries. Purchase of the volume entitles the purchaser to TWX or telephone access to the daily updating of the UCMP Master File.

The Arizona State Library Association released in August 1969, part I-Periodicals of the *Intermountain Union List of Serials*. Indicated in this 800-page volume are the periodical holdings (13,000 titles) of fifteen southwestern libraries.

*Periodicals and Serials, University of Alaska Library, 1969* lists the over 5,600 titles held at this library. Stored on magnetic tape, data will be revised easily.

*Serials Holdings in the Pennsylvania State University Libraries at University Park* is a loose-leaf service issued on subscription basis by the University Libraries. The basic two-volume list will be followed by three supplements in 1970, each supplement updating and revising a portion of the alphabet with new periodical additions, changes in titles, and as many serial holdings as possible.

**Serials Contents**

A large reprint collection of cumulative indexes to selected serials was made available for 1969 and 1970 delivery by the Carrollton Press. The 700-volume collection includes more than 1,000 indexes representing 474 serial titles in the sciences and humanities and provides a means of increasing the use of microform serial holdings.

A seventeen-volume index of periodicals issued by the Fondation Na-
tionale des Sciences Politiques (Paris), entitled Bibliographie Courante d'Articles de Périodiques Postérieures à 1944 sur les Problèmes Politiques, Économiques et Sociaux, indexes the contents of some 1,500 periodical titles received by the Foundation's Center for Contemporary Documentation.

The Index to American Botanical Literature, 1866-1966 is now available from the Torrey Botanical Club. This author index has appeared continuously in the pages of the Club’s Bulletin since 1886 and was issued in card form after 1894. A bookform supplement is planned for publication every ten years.

Serials Agents

A Joint Committee of the Acquisitions and Serials Sections of the Resources and Technical Services Division revised the directory of International Subscription Agents in 1969. The 96-page alphabetical listing is annotated and gives full address, service, and business data for over 200 agents who handle orders for foreign periodicals and serials. “Library response” is given in each entry as an indication of quality of service. A geographical index shows areas and countries represented by the agents. This directory updates the 1963 edition; corrections and additions are invited for future revisions.

A subscription to Serials Bulletin, a bimonthly free listing of additions to University Microfilm’s collection of current and backfile periodicals can be obtained by writing University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. The first issue carries the date January/February 1969. Tidbits of serial history are included on the introductory page of each issue.

Current serials acquisition practices have been investigated by William H. Huff during this year. The information obtained will appear in the January 1970 issue of Library Trends, entitled “Problems of Acquisition for Research Libraries.”

Periodical Reviews

Periodical Review is just that—a review in periodical form itself. Coming from Seattle, this biweekly publication reviews titles ranging from Beyond Baroque to Trans-Action and Lapidary Journal and is well worth the $10.00 for a 50-issue subscription.

Bill Katz, editor of Library Journal’s “Magazines” column, describes and evaluates over 2,000 periodicals suitable for public, school, and college libraries in Magazines for Libraries, issued in October. Emphasis is on American periodicals; entries include an analysis of the magazine’s purpose, editorial bias, degree of sophistication, and difficulty of reading matter, in addition to standard bibliographic data. A selective annotated list of general and “underground” newspapers is a special feature.

and Periodicals Indexes in April 1969. Marian H. Scott edited this evaluation of 429 periodical titles for children in grades K-12. Periodicals of special interest to inner-city and rural students and to those of average, reluctant, and advanced reading ability are included. Annotations and complete purchasing information are given.

Serials Center

"On August 11, METRO, with the cooperation of the New York Public Library, opened a serials center where duplicate copies of more than 100 heavily-used journals are available for on-site reading or photocopying." Beginning with journals in chemistry, geology, and mathematics, the collection will be located in the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street.

Pot Pourri

A pot pourri of 1969 titles to be noted:

Current Index to Journals in Education is a publication of CCM Information Sciences, a subsidiary of Crowell, Collier and Macmillan. Using subject descriptors taken from the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, CIJE is a companion to Research in Education.

Access, key to the source literature of the chemical sciences, is a publication of the Chemical Abstracts Service, American Chemical Society. It contains bibliographic data and library location information pertinent to the chemical sciences and "supersedes and replaces all editions of the List of Periodicals Abstracted by Chemical Abstracts (1908-1960) and the CA-List of Periodicals (1916-1967)."

The National Register of Historic Places: 1969 is a National Park Service publication listing over 1,100 historic properties throughout the United States. This first biennial edition includes photographs, drawings, and statements of present condition of each place included.

CIL Patent Abstracts is a bimonthly journal describing newly granted U.S. patents relative to the computer, information, and library science.

Two publications of the Library Association: Journal of Librarianship, a quarterly, and Library and Information Science Abstracts, a bimonthly service covering periodical articles, reports, conference papers and some pamphlets, giving substantial coverage in foreign languages.

The Black Scholar, a magazine of black studies and research, edited in San Francisco.

Xerox Corporation is continuing to publish bibliographies covering serial documents of Latin American countries. Listings include holdings in U.S. libraries.


Library Journals

A conference of interest to serials librarians was held in September
1969 at the University of Kentucky conference center. The University's School of Library Science sponsored an institute on "Upgrading the Knowledge and Skills of Editors of Regional and State-wide Library Journals." Editors were encouraged to make their products more relevant to today's library-socio scene, perhaps in part by dropping expensive journal format in favor of newsletters with more frequent issuance. Each editor is promised a critique of his issues, after nine months' production, by one of the institute's faculty members, Gerald R. Shields, editor, American Libraries.

Costs

Serials librarians preparing spring budget requests will need to recognize again rising prices for both U. S. periodicals and serial services, as reported in "Price Indexes for 1969." The average subscription price for the whole group of U. S. periodicals was $9.31 in 1969 as compared with the 1968 figure of $8.65, an overall increase of 7.6 percent for the year. The highest average subscription price was $26.60 for those in the group, Chemistry and Physics, while the lowest was $2.65, Children's Periodicals. General Interest Periodicals had an average price of $7.84. The index (based on 1957-59 prices = 100.0) is 189.2 for U. S. periodicals, compared with the 1968 index of 175.8. The index rating of periodicals for 1969 shows the three highest to be those of Chemistry and Physics; Mathematics, Botany, Geology and General Sciences; and Medicine. The highest index is 266.5 for the Mathematics, Botany, Geology and General Sciences group. Price and index figures for serial services are indicated for the past ten years in eight subject categories.

In Summary

The serials picture thus seems as mercurial as ever. On one hand there is the first issue of Astronomy and Astrophysics (January 1969), a monthly representing the merger of five venerable astronomical institute and observatory publications; and for the New Year, on the other hand, the 273rd year of continuous publication of Old Moore's Almanack including especially for these astrological times, "Sun and Moon" tables.

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The Processing Department of the Library of Congress in 1969

WILLIAM J. WELSH, Director
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The Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Introduction

As the sixties drew to a close, it seemed an appropriate time to reflect on and evaluate the Processing Department's myriad activities of the past decade. Processing activities have steadily expanded over the years—an inevitable reflection of the publishing explosion, the increase in libraries and their demands on the Library of Congress, and the refinement and extension of bibliographic controls. The past ten years have marked a significant expansion in the Processing Department's operations and have brought it to the threshold of important new opportunities for the future. Acquisitions, cataloging, card production, publication of book catalogs and technical publications have all reached new highs, as shown in Tables 1–3.

Highlights of the Processing Department's activities in the sixties read like a text in technical services:

Publication in 1961 of the National Union Catalog, 1952-55 Imprints in thirty volumes, pushing coverage of the National Union Catalog back from January 1, 1956, to January 1, 1952, also believed to be the first large-scale bibliographical tool published on permanent-durable paper.

Publication in 1962 of the Guide to Use of Dewey Decimal Classification, interpreting the practices of the Decimal Classification Office and supplementing the basic general rules included in the introduction to each edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Initiation of the Public Law 480 Program in 1962 for the acquisition of multiple copies of foreign publications for American research institutions through the use of U. S.-owned foreign currencies as authorized by section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480), as amended on Sept. 6, 1958.

Establishment of the Cataloging Instruction Office in 1964 to provide intensive inservice training and instruction in theoretical and practical cataloging for cataloger-trainees since the language skills, subject specialization, and professional library education necessary to catalog the wide range of materials received by LC cannot always be found in one person.

Successful introduction in 1965 of the new publication, the National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations, recording additional locations for titles which have appeared in an annual or quinquennial edition of the National Union Catalog.

Development of a continuing publication to identify and list preservation copies of microforms in the National Register of Microform Masters, inaugurated in 1965 with the cooperation of scholars, librarians, and the producers of microforms.

Completion and publication on February 1, 1966, of the third and final edition of the monumental Union List of Serials, comprising five volumes, 4,649 pages, listing 156,499 serial titles in 956 North American libraries.


Approval and acceptance of the revolutionary concept of “shared cataloging” in 1966.

Completion of Schedule KF for U. S. federal, state, and local law in 1967 and beginning of application for the first time in 1966 of a definitive classification to materials in the Law Library.

Completion in 1966 of LC's work on the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.

Successful launching of the worldwide and unprecedented National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging in 1966, authorized and funded by Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Establishment in 1966 of the Technical Processes Research Office to develop, coordinate and administer a comprehensive program of research in bibliographical control.

Establishment in April 1966 of the new service offering annotated catalog cards for children's literature.

Commencement in 1967 of the largest single bibliographical project in library history, the National Union Catalog Publication Project, which is slated to complete over a ten-year span the publication in 610 volumes of the Library's greatest bibliographical resource, the pre-1956 National Union Catalog.


Reorganization of the Processing Department in 1968 into three major functional areas: acquisitions and overseas operations now continuing
under the direction of Edmond L. Applebaum; cataloging also continuing under the direction of C. Sumner Spalding; and processing services including production and bibliographical control now under the direction of Robert R. Holmes.

Division of the Official Catalog in 1968 into an Author-Title and a Topical Subject file.

Beginning of full-scale mechanization of the Card Division with the implementation of Phase I of CARDS (Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System) in 1968.

Inauguration of a new and more effective system of cataloging priorities in 1969.

Establishment in 1969 of the MARC Editorial Office for editing machine-readable cataloging copy now available on magnetic tapes for sale to libraries through the Card Division.

Completion in 1969 of a basic study for mechanized control of the Library's book purchasing activities.

Editing of the five-year (1963-67) cumulation of the National Union Catalog and delivery to the publisher in 1969 of 1,012 cubic feet of mounted copy weighing 10.5 tons. (If each of the three columns of text on those pages were separated and laid end-to-end the resulting continuous column would extend for more than thirty-eight miles.)

The past decade has also seen the demise of certain activities. Both the East European Accessions Index and the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions ceased publication, the former in 1961 and the latter in 1969. Eighteen years of cooperation between the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine in the National Library of Medicine Catalog were brought to a close with the publication in 1966 of the sexennial 1960-65 cumulation which was to be superseded in the future by the biweekly Current Catalog of the National Library of Medicine. In 1969 the Processing Department relinquished the responsibility borne since 1961 for preparing a detailed subject index to the summaries of dissertations which appear in Dissertation Abstracts. In 1968 the sixteen-year project to maintain a union catalog of the holdings of the U. S. Information Agency libraries throughout the world was terminated.

The sixties also culminated the long and distinguished library career of John William Cronin, director of the Processing Department from 1952 until his retirement in 1968. Bold, imaginative, indefatigable, a giant of his profession, John Cronin, more than any other person, was responsible for the past decade's log of Processing Department achievements.

Talk of the concept of Cataloging-in-Source both opened the decade and closed it. The Cataloging-in-Source Experiment: A Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Director of the Processing Department was published in March 1960, announcing regretfully that a permanent, full-scale program could not be justified in terms of financing, technical considerations, and utility. Almost ten years later to the day, the prospect
of a modified program of Cataloging-in-Source is under study in the Processing Department.

The stepped-up volume in all activities has been made possible by steadily improving the effectiveness of LC's organization. The ten divisions in 1960 have become sixteen divisions employing more than 1,700 people in 1969, as shown on the organization chart (Figure 1). LC's ability as the nation's bibliographical center to respond to the legitimate needs of libraries will be measured primarily by the blueprint for the future

### TABLE 1
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES COMPARATIVE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions to the collections</strong> (pieces)</td>
<td>868,980</td>
<td>1,488,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchased</td>
<td>570,454</td>
<td>1,105,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>655,089</td>
<td>533,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td>839,824</td>
<td>910,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book for the Blind</td>
<td>16,821</td>
<td>417,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal documents</td>
<td>600,395</td>
<td>872,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local documents</td>
<td>104,027</td>
<td>217,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright</td>
<td>387,172</td>
<td>486,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation from official sources</td>
<td>1,688,180</td>
<td>2,607,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cataloging</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles cataloged for printed cards</td>
<td>87,863</td>
<td>212,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript collections cataloged</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>23,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewey decimal numbers assigned</td>
<td>28,643</td>
<td>74,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Processing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards prepared and distributed to LC's Catalogs</td>
<td>1,872,828</td>
<td>3,640,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog cards sold</td>
<td>32,057,488</td>
<td>63,404,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card subscribers</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-the-Books Program cooperating publishers</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>7,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles received through the All-the-Books Program</td>
<td>12,476</td>
<td>37,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles listed in <em>New Serial Titles</em></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents Expediting Project recipient libraries</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Collections of the Library</td>
<td>38,995,221</td>
<td>59,890,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards in the Main Catalog</td>
<td>10,685,826</td>
<td>14,428,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards in the Official Catalog</td>
<td>11,608,621</td>
<td>16,490,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3
GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>49,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles listed</td>
<td>830,000</td>
<td>1,320,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location symbols listed</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>6,509,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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which can be unfolded over the next decade. The Processing Department feels a strong sense of opportunity and of mission in this field. Its goals must keep pace with changing conditions to match the aspirations of the research and library community. We see the product of the future not only as cards and catalogs but as a vastly improved information network, characterized by its vastness of scope and ease of access and creating values far in excess of cost. Each step in the growth of the Department has strengthened its capacity to understand the ingredients of such a network and, hopefully, to plan for it comprehensively, and to produce it successfully.

1969 REPORT OF THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.—In fulfillment of the Library’s responsibility under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and to meet the urgent needs of the library and information community through a centralized national cataloging effort, the Library of Congress initiated the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) late in fiscal year 1966. With appropriations totaling $13,800,000 for the three and one-half years of operation, the Library has increased its cataloging and support staff, arranged to “share” the cataloging data already prepared by the national bibliographies of twenty-two foreign countries, established a specialized Shared Cataloging Division, altered procedures to speed up book selection and ordering, established abroad nine shared cataloging centers and three regional acquisitions centers staffed chiefly by local personnel in the countries where they are located, added an extra printing shift to hasten production of printed catalog cards in the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office in Washington, distributed daily to more than ninety research libraries depository sets of LC printed cards numbering more than 200,000 titles in fiscal year 1969, searched 382,302 reports from libraries for titles not found in the depository sets which resulted in orders for 83,758 titles, increased cataloging production from 110,000 titles in fiscal year 1965 to more than 200,000 titles in fiscal year 1969, and produced accessions lists based on the regional acquisitions efforts in Eastern Africa and Indonesia. This greatly increased amount of cataloging information is available to all libraries in the form of printed catalog cards or in the proofsheet service as well as in the Library’s printed book catalogs.

On May 15, 1969, the Librarian of Congress appeared before the subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations to urge additional funding for fiscal year 1970 for Title II-C as amended. The revised Administration budget request for NPAC, which is funded by Title II-C, was for $4,500,000—$1,000,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1969, and $2,856,000 below the original 1970 Administration budget request.

As a result of the proposed reduction in funding, it became necessary
in early May to consider several NPAC program changes and to initiate a reduction-in-force. The proposed changes were discussed with members of the Shared Cataloging Committee of the Association of Research Libraries on May 13 and their advice was sought on these and other methods of adjusting to the fund reduction. All plans for the expansion of the program to other countries such as Spain and Portugal were necessarily postponed. The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* was discontinued. This publication was previously funded separately by HEW and was attached to the Title II-C appropriation last year by an amendment. In all, 131 positions on Title II-C funds were eliminated—71 in the Processing Department, 7 in the Administrative Department, and 53 in MIRA. The 71 positions eliminated in the Processing Department were primarily in the Shared Cataloging and Descriptive Cataloging Divisions. Implementation of the amendments to Title II-C was necessarily deferred.

The shared cataloging program for Brazilian publications was terminated and the NPAC office in Rio de Janeiro reverted to its original function as an acquisitions office for Brazilian publications. Publications continue to receive LACAP (Latin American Cooperative Acquisitions Program) numbers assigned in Brazil and all LACAP selections continue to receive high priority cataloging at LC. The American Field Directors in Scandinavia and France have been recalled to Washington, bringing the number of European shared cataloging centers operating under the direction of local staff to a total of four: London, The Hague, Paris, and Oslo.

The lack of excess currencies has brought to an end the PL-480 program in Indonesia. Until such time as funding is available for implementation of the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 which would permit the Librarian of Congress "to pay administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring library materials published outside of the States and not readily obtainable outside the country of origin," an interim arrangement has been developed which will permit operations to continue in Djakarta under a system of joint support. Participation was opened to interested libraries beginning July 1, 1969, and the following ten libraries have agreed to participate in this jointly-supported acquisitions program for current Indonesian publications: the University of California at Berkeley, the Center for Research Libraries, Columbia University, Cornell University, the East-West Center, Indiana University, the University of Michigan, New York Public Library, Northern Illinois University, and Yale University. Uniform sets of monographic publications are being provided to all participants. Serial publications are distributed on a selective basis depending on the needs of the individual recipients. Each participant contributes $4,000 covering the costs of a set of publications with shipping and related charges, plus a share of the administrative overhead costs. This support charge will be modified as necessary in fiscal year 1971. Publication of the *Accessions List: Indonesia* is being continued.

The Library's NPAC office in Nairobi recently concluded a coopera-
ative arrangement with J. D. Pearson, Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

Since the SOAS has one of the greatest single concentrations of talent and knowledge of the Bantu languages extant, LC has made provisional arrangements for the preparation of data sheets for books in African vernacular languages for which language competence is not available in the Nairobi office. According to estimates, 132 such vernacular titles were received by the Nairobi office in 1967 and 124 in 1968, covering an identification to date of 83 vernacular languages in which some printing is done in Eastern Africa. The SOAS will prepare a data sheet for each title sent and will return a copy to Nairobi for inclusion in the Accessions List: Eastern Africa. Another copy will be sent with the publications to Washington where processing of the books will be completed if the project proves feasible.

On December 20, 1969, the House and Senate Conference Committee on the Appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare submitted their Conference Report to accompany H.R. 13111, recommending $6,737,000 for transfer to the Librarian of Congress for Title II-C of the Higher Education Act for fiscal year 1970 instead of the $5,500,000 provided by the House in its report issued on July 24, 1969, and $7,356,000 passed by the Senate on December 17, 1969.

Public Law 480 Program.—In addition to purchases for its own collections, the Library administers a program authorized by Public Law 83-480, as amended, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to buy publications abroad with United States-owned foreign currencies. Multiple copies of these publications are purchased and distributed to a selection of scholarly institutions throughout America. From this program’s inception in 1962 through June 1969, the Library acquired over eleven million items from eight countries for some 350 American libraries. During fiscal year 1969 PL 480 programs were administered in the following countries: India, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia, Israel, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic. The English-language Program, which distributes a limited number of English-language periodicals and books to approximately 300 American libraries in fifty states, is now limited to India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon.

The South Asia Program, covering India, Ceylon, Nepal, and Pakistan provided a total of 1,047,317 serial and monographic pieces to American libraries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. This represents an increase of more than 18 percent over the previous year’s figure. To some extent this is accounted for by the fact that an additional set of publications is now being shared by the Center for Research Libraries, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library. Although total receipts last year from Nepal remained higher than receipts from Ceylon, the number of monographs received from Ceylon was considerably higher. The number of monographic titles received from Ceylon also increased in comparison with last year’s figure by ap-
proximately four to one. This may be attributed at least in part to the establishment of a separate office in Colombo and to the presence of a local agent working for the Library under contract. The Bureau of the Budget has informed the Library that excess currencies are being exhausted in Ceylon. It is expected, however, that the balance on hand from previous years will permit the acquisition of publications from Ceylon for some time to come.

In addition to civil disturbances during 1969, shipment of publications from Pakistan was affected by a strike of postal workers in March. According to the National Book Centre of Pakistan, the level of educational publishing was greatly reduced during a period of approximately five months when colleges and universities in Pakistan were closed. Nonetheless, PL-480 acquisitions remained fairly constant, thanks to the efforts of the local staff in Karachi and Dacca.

During the past year the joint PL-480/NPAC office in Belgrade continued to improve its coverage of Yugoslav publications, particularly with respect to titles not included in the national bibliography nor provided routinely by its regular dealers. As a result, the number of monographs acquired in fiscal 1969 increased by approximately 6,000 pieces over the previous year's figure.

In spite of paper shortages and signs of reduced publishing activity in Indonesia, the Djakarta office acquired an estimated 190,710 pieces (books, periodicals, and newspapers) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. This is an increase of approximately 10 percent over receipts during the previous fiscal year, which amounted to 170,913 pieces. Excess currencies with which the PL-480 Program in Indonesia had been administered since its inception in 1963 were no longer available after June 30, 1969, forcing termination of that program. The multiple acquisitions activities of the office in Djakarta have continued under NPAC, however, and participation was opened at that time to all interested libraries who were willing to underwrite the cost of participation in the program (see NPAC statement above for details).

Beginning in August the Field Director of the Library's NPAC office in Nairobi in addition to his regular coverage of Eastern Africa assumed responsibility for the PL-480 program in the United Arab Republic (UAR), including supervision of the Cairo office by means of monthly visits. The contribution of the local staff in Cairo to the successful operation of the program during the absence of the Field Director was given official recognition by the Librarian of Congress in the form of a Meritorious Service Award in July, 1969. Acquisitions are restricted to Middle Eastern publications available in the UAR, and as a result about 84 percent of all materials currently acquired are of Egyptian imprint. During the past year the regular program was maintained at approximately the same level as in fiscal 1968. There was a sharp drop in the number of newspapers distributed, but this was largely due to the suspension of the English-language Program at the beginning of fiscal year 1969 because of the necessity to limit the activities of the Cairo office. The num-

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ber of monographs acquired more than doubled and a change in contractual arrangements, as of July 1, 1969, resulted in improved coverage of noncommercial publications during the first half of fiscal 1970.

Funding of the program in Israel in fiscal year 1970 was reduced because of the limitation of available excess currencies. To conserve funds as long as possible, five libraries agreed to withdraw from the program, effective June 30, 1969. Serial subscriptions for participants ceased as of December, 1969. In late November, lists of serials were distributed providing complete ordering information for each title. Inclusion of Israel in the English-language Program was canceled in December, 1968, because of budgetary restrictions. In spite of cutbacks, the Tel Aviv office provided a total of 268,550 pieces to American libraries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

Recent developments indicate that the limited Israeli pounds which support the present reduced PL-480 program in fiscal 1971 will probably be renewed in fiscal 1971, thus extending the programs in Israel for at least one more year. The amount to be made available is unknown but, hopefully, it will suffice to provide copies of current monographs for the present twenty participants.

The Library's request for funds to expand the PL-480 program to Morocco and Tunisia in 1969/70 was disallowed.

Acquisition and distribution of federal documents.—The establishment of a Federal Documents Section in the Exchange and Gift Division has been approved. One of the division's primary responsibilities is to acquire U. S. Government publications for the Library's own collections as well as for use in the Library's exchange program. The new section will centralize all activities concerned with acquiring and distributing federal documents which were previously carried on independently by several of the sections of the division, with unavoidable duplications of effort and a division of responsibilities that now appears outmoded. Under the proposed reorganization, the present U. S. Government Publications Bibliographic Project and the Document Expediting Project will be brought together into one section. Both projects will continue to perform their previously assigned duties but will coordinate their activities to achieve a better distribution of work load and avoid needless overlapping of specific tasks. Additional division staff members whose work is exclusively concerned with the handling of federal documents will also be transferred to the new section. The preliminary phase of this consolidation is already underway, and early results indicate that many of the complications formerly encountered in procuring and distributing federal documents will be eliminated, with important economies in time and manpower.

Disposition of surplus materials.—During 1968—1969 the Exchange and Gift Division conducted a thorough analysis of all procedures relating to the disposition of surplus materials, one of the key functions of the division. Recommendations were made to regularize and clarify these procedures, in accordance with the laws governing the disposition of federal gifts.
of surplus government property, and to assure equitable arrangements for interested and properly qualified individuals to examine and select from these materials. These recommendations were put into effect immediately after approval by the Librarian.

The storage area adjoining the Exchange and Gift Division, in which the surplus materials are located, is divided into three broad priorities, as follows:

Priority I: materials of more than ordinary reference or research value. Available only to Federal Agencies by transfer, and to other libraries on exchange.

Priority II: general duplicates, available to Federal Agencies by transfer and to libraries and book dealers on exchange.

Donation (Priority III): available free to libraries and educational institutions located in the United States.

The surplus materials are open for examination Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. All selections must be made by representatives of the interested institutions, and members of the Library of Congress staff are prohibited from selecting these materials on behalf of other organizations.

Non-GPO imprints.—The Exchange and Gift Division's U. S. Government Publications Bibliographic Project (commonly referred to as the Non-GPO Project) reports significant advances in its effort to obtain U. S. Government publications issued outside of the Government Printing Office and to assure some form of bibliographic control over them. Compliance by federal agencies with Bureau of the Budget Bulletin 67-10 appears now to be very satisfactory and virtually all agencies which did not respond to the Bulletin during the year following its issuance have been contacted. The Bulletin requested all Executive Branch agencies to supply the Library with four copies of each publication produced by authorized departmental and field printing plants or procured commercially under contract.

Throughout the past year receipts of Non-GPO imprints have averaged 5,200 pieces per month, with the Department of Transportation continuing to be the largest supplier. The Project staff has also noted an increase in receipts under this program from the Department of Agriculture, especially publications of the Soil Conservation Service.

Since its inception, the Non-GPO Project has regularly sent to the Superintendent of Documents sample copies of the publications it receives that are within the scope of the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications. Although it originally appeared that only a few of the titles submitted would be selected for inclusion in the Catalog, the trend since April 1969 has been toward inclusion of virtually all titles submitted. Between April and the end of October in 1969 the Project sent 1,596 publications for consideration by the editors of the Monthly Catalog of which 1,490 (or approximately 93.3 percent) were included in the Catalog. As a result of this continuing trend it no longer appears necesse-
sary for the Library to issue a monthly list of Non-GPO imprints. A Non-GPO Imprints List issued once yearly to provide a bibliographic record of the items excluded from the *Monthly Catalog* is now under consideration.

**Sixtieth anniversary of Monthly Checklist of State Publications.**—With its December 1969 issue, the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* marked the completion of sixty years of continuous publication. Compiled by the Exchange and Gift Division, the Checklist is the Library's oldest serial publication with the exception of the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* and issuances of the Copyright Office. The Checklist covers the publications of all fifty states and the territories and insular possessions of the United States, as well as associations of state officials and interstate organizations. Besides documents issued by the various departments, bureaus and other administrative agencies of state governments, the Checklist includes publications of state-supported societies and institutions. During its six decades the Checklist has grown from an initial listing of 3,500 titles to over 21,000 entries in Volume 60. The publication has not only provided bibliographic control for the documents listed, but also through the acquisition of the publications themselves has made it possible for the Library to assemble a broadly comprehensive collection of state documents. In connection with its interest in this field the Library has encouraged state governments to establish central documents depositories to collect and distribute the publications of their respective states. At present forty states have such central depositories, almost all of which furnish documents to the Library of Congress, and twenty-one states have enacted laws requiring distribution of specified types of publications to the Library. Nine states—Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, and Utah—require by law that at least one copy of each state publication be sent to the Library.

**Automation of the Order Division.**—The decision to consider applying automated techniques to technical processing beginning in the Order Division was made because the logical point of attack seemed to be at the input to the central bibliographic system, and a machine record for subscriptions has long been in operation.

This year brought to completion plans for the first phase of the mechanization with the approval of the formal systems design for machine-assisted book ordering and recording. Programming modules were organized to permit input of individual orders as well as complete fiscal and statistical controls early in calendar year 1970. Programs to handle blanket order input and fiscal and statistical controls will be completed during the remainder of calendar year 1970.

Studies were made of the expansion of the data base to include elements compatible with systems planned by NAL and NLM. Further studies of the uses of the machine record beyond the Order Division were made in the areas of the Process Information File, the cataloging worksheet, and the machine-readable catalog (MARC).

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Cataloging

The cataloging output for printed cards in fiscal 1969 was over 212,000 new titles, an increase of 18 percent over the previous year, continuing the rate of growth shown in the preceding year. In the latter half of calendar 1969, descriptive cataloging production was still running ahead of the corresponding period in 1968, despite the severe reductions in staff of the cataloging divisions in July as a result of the cutback in the request for funds for Title II-C of the Higher Education Act. Fortunately, these reductions fell heaviest on the nonprofessional staff, and catalogers who had been in training began to produce at an accelerated rate. Subject cataloging production increased sharply as a result of the discontinuation of the subject cataloging of American dissertations for Dissertation Abstracts. The tight fiscal situation, however, has had its effect in the shellflisting operation with the result that some of the increase in cataloging production has become backlogged at the shellflisting stage.

If the evidence cited above illustrates the truism that there is no silver lining without its dark cloud, further evidence may be found in our experience with the radically revised priority system that was instituted early in the year. The primary result was the bringing of order into a situation that had been bordering on the chaotic so far as a rationally regulated grouping of the materials to be processed was concerned. On the other hand, our fond hopes that top priority materials could be made to move through the system with much greater rapidity so that cards for them could be issued more promptly have so far not been realized. Severe shortages in top cataloging staff that clear completed work for forwarding to the next stage combined with accumulations of severe backlogs in the card printing operation continue to plague us and to make the accomplishment of our objective elusive. We are not disheartened, however, because we have better controls to monitor the situation than we had before and have made good progress in some areas. There is reason to hope that persistence will eventually bring success.

New ground was broken by the beginnings of cataloging in African languages. At least some material in nineteen different African vernaculars was descriptively cataloged during the year. Titles in Armenian and Sinhalese, also, were cataloged for the first time.

Cataloging rules and romanization tables.—Some fifteen additions and changes in the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules were proposed by the Library of Congress and approved by the ALA Committee on Descriptive Cataloging. They will be published in Cataloging Service, Bulletin 88, now in the hands of the printer. In addition, this issue contains the approved romanization table for the Sinhalese language, an explanation of the Library's use of form subject headings for translations of particular versions of the Bible, an explanation of the Library's subject heading practice regarding corporate bodies and political jurisdictions whose names have changed, and revised rules for capitalization in certain Slavic languages.
The Library's draft revision of Chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* relating to motion pictures, filmstrips, and similar audiovisual works is still under study, and work continues on the revision of the rules for Thai and Indonesian names. A meeting of Thai experts was held at the Library in August to prepare a revised draft of the Thai rule.

The Tibetan romanization table has been approved by the Descriptive Cataloging Committee together with some changes in the tables for languages using the Arabic alphabet and slight changes in the table for Armenian. These will be published early in 1970. An Amharic romanization table has been completed and is ready for consideration by the Library's Orientalia Processing Committee.

Classification schedules.—In September the classification schedule KF for the law of the United States, the first chapter of Class K (Law) to reach the stage of completion, was published. The schedule begins with provisions for the common law of the United States and federal statutory and regulatory law (KF), followed by the classification scheme for the states. It consists of separate schedules for the law of California (KFC1-1199) and that of New York (KFN5001-6199) and a uniform 600-number table for the law of the other states and territories, as well as a schedule (KFX) for the law of the U. S. cities. Schedule KF, which is for sale by the Card Division for $5.00, has been applied to newly cataloged law material and to reclassified holdings of LC's Law Library in the field of United States law since March, 1967.

The preliminary groundwork necessary for the preparation of the notation for Subclass KE (English law), consisting in the identification of classes and topics represented in LC's collections and the relative number of titles in the various classes, has been completed. High priority has been given to the preparation of an outline of the notation for the various subclasses of Class K as a whole and to the preliminary groundwork for developing Subclass K (Philosophy of law and jurisprudence, comparative law, international legislation, and other general topics).

A further segment of the Library's KF shelflist in 3 x 5" electrostatic print form became available from the Photoduplication Service during the year, work on a revised edition of Class N (Fine arts) and on new editions of classes T (Technology) and Q (Science) proceeded towards expected publication in 1970, and a new cardboard display chart outlining the LC classification system was published.

Subject Headings for Children's Literature.—This publication, available from the Card Division for seventy-five cents, was published in October after more than a year of planning and development. It details principles of application, provides a list of headings that vary from those for adult literature, and is designed as an aid to users of LC annotated cards for children's literature and for librarians involved in cataloging children's material and maintaining children's catalogs. Additions to and changes in the list will be incorporated in revised editions which will be published at irregular intervals.

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MARC Editorial Office.—The MARC experimental project, designed, created, and nursed by the Information Systems Office, became a production unit of the Library in March with the launching of a weekly distribution of cataloging data on computer tapes as a service to subscribers. In April this operation was taken over by the Processing Department and designated as the MARC Editorial Office. During the spring of 1969 its coverage of English language titles steadily increased, and by July its capacity had expanded to include all current cataloging in this language. By the end of the year it was not uncommon for the weekly tapes to contain between 1,300 and 1,400 cataloging records.

Decimal classification activities.—The continuing work on Dewey 18, publication of which is anticipated for 1971, focused attention on the new relative index, which, like the traditional Dewey indexes to Editions 14, 16, and revised 17, will give precise leads to all significant terms in the schedules, but, in addition, will provide a broad guide to the hidden resources of the system. Plans were also developed for the 10th abridged edition, based on a new premise: the 8th and 9th abridged editions were developed with the idea that libraries using them could expand into the full 16th and 17th editions merely by lengthening classification numbers on existing materials; but the 10th abridged edition will be prepared for public and school libraries that are small and expect to remain small. By this simple change of objective, most of the features of the 9th abridged that were found to be objectionable can be easily eliminated. It is expected that the 10th abridged will be substantially briefer than its two most recent predecessors.

Liaison was developed with British users of Dewey, which should result in increased attention in future editions to the needs of British libraries, and in close correlation in Dewey numbers assigned to individual titles by the Library of Congress and by the British National Bibliography. Assignment of Dewey numbers continued at last year's high level and included, for the first time, works of fiction in English.

Cataloging instruction.—The Cataloging Instruction Office, originally set up to provide the training required to develop promising subprofessional employees into full-fledged catalogers, continued to expand the scope of its activities into new fields of training while supplying thirty-three newly trained catalogers for the descriptive cataloging divisions and seven trained editors for the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division and the MARC Editorial Office. The new courses that were offered were developed around the needs of subprofessional staff members for systematic training in the use of catalogs for the effective performance of their duties. One such course was offered to those who search with the book in hand. This course proved to be most helpful to supporting staff sent from the Order, Descriptive Cataloging, and Serial Record Divisions. Two other such courses have been given for persons having only a catalog entry or a citation instead of the material. One of these was offered exclusively for searchers in the Catalog Publications Section of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division;

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the other to assistants from the Exchange and Gift and Order Divisions and the Photoduplication Service. Still another course was developed for assistants who prepare preliminary copy according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.

**Processing Services**

**Card Division automation program.**—Perhaps the most significant development of 1969, both for the Library of Congress and the library world at large, was the approval given in May, 1969, by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, for the acquisition of the equipment needed to implement Phase II of “CARDS,” the Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System. As described in last year's report (*LRTS*, vol. 13, no. 2, Spring 1969), Phase II will greatly change the present method of distributing printed cards. Instead of the process of matching card orders against cards in stock, the card order will itself generate the printing of the catalog cards. The equipment for Phase II is scheduled for installation during 1970, and the Library hopes to have the system operational on a limited basis late in 1970. MARC records will form the basic input of the system, and it is expected that some 100,000 catalog entries will be available in machine-readable form by the time Phase II becomes operational. Conversion of retrospective titles for which cards are presently stocked will take several more years, during which time it will be necessary to fill some orders from inventory, but the proportion of such orders will decrease as time goes on. Phase II of “CARDS” calls for storing 6,000,000 catalog entries, accepting 100,000 orders per day, and printing 600,000 cards per day in response to those orders. At present the Card Division receives about 50,000 orders per day.

The automation of card distribution was prompted by the increasing difficulties encountered by the Card Division as its inventory of titles expanded beyond the 5,000,000 mark. The operation of the service already requires nearly an acre of space and the services of almost 500 people. During 1968 some 180,000 new items were added to stock and in 1969 the figure jumped to 212,466 cards representing titles cataloged and added to the Library’s collections. As these massive quantities were added to the inventory of printed cards, sheer lack of physical space demanded that smaller quantities of each card be added to stock, with the result that individual titles were more easily exhausted. The Card Division is now undertaking a large-scale reprinting program to replenish its inventory, but the ultimate solution of its problem lies in Phase II of “CARDS.”

**New card prices.**—New prices for printed cards became effective August 1, 1969. The price of the first card supplied on an order by card number has been increased from 10 cents to 15 cents, but the minimum charge of 22 cents has been dropped. Second and following cards supplied on an order by card number have been cut from 6 cents to 4 cents, but an additional 40 cents is charged to each order which must be searched to locate the card number. Under the new pricing structure the average
6-card set costs 35 cents instead of 40 cents when ordered by card number, but 75 cents instead of 35 cents when ordered by author and title. Libraries that submit fewer than 22 percent of their orders by author and title will normally receive cards at less cost than before, while other libraries will find the cost of cards proportionately increased.

**Machine-readable Order Forms.**—By the fall of 1969 some 75 percent of all card orders were being received on the new machine-readable order forms; but so long as 25 percent still came on the older yellow slips, it was necessary for the Card Division to maintain dual processing procedures. In December 1969, it was announced that yellow slips would no longer be accepted by the Card Division after March 1, 1970.

To assist libraries whose internal procedures are not satisfied by the single-part order form provided by the Card Division, the division encouraged as many library supply houses as possible to create multiple-part order forms which could be used to order LC cards in a machine-readable format. At present it is known that such multiple-part forms are available from DEMCO, Gaylord, and Fordham Equipment Company.

"7 Series" card numbers.—On December 1, 1968, a new series of catalog card numbers was initiated—the "7 series" with which most libraries are now familiar. The new series simplifies the numbering system and the arrangement of stock in the inventory of printed cards, reduces the amount of space that must be allowed for expansion of the present inventory, and will also reduce the amount of machine processing required in the new automated system. The first digit after the initial seven is a check digit which provides automatic detection of errors in transcribing the number. (For full details on how this digit is derived, see *Cataloging Service, Bulletin 85*, October 1968.)

**Standard Book Numbers.**—LC printed cards have also begun to include the Standard Book Number for those titles to which such numbers have been assigned. Following the example of the British Standard Book Numbering plan, the American Book Publishers Council and the American Textbook Publishers Institute appointed the R. R. Bowker Company to administer a similar book numbering scheme in the United States. Bowker's Standard Book Numbering Department has already assigned blocks of numbers to most American publishers and has published a manual explaining various aspects of the SBN scheme. The Standard Book Number (SBN) is now printed on LC catalog cards, flush left below the call number, whenever the number is provided by the publisher. The nine-digit system is so large that it is capable of handling both British and American publishers in the same series, and the final digit in each number is also a check digit.

The implications of this development are significant. If the card distribution program of the Library of Congress is based on a number system (at present the "7 series"), it is evident that the Standard Book Number could easily become the number by which LC catalog cards could also be ordered. A librarian would need to know only the Standard...
Book Number in order to order the book from the publisher or dealer and to order catalog cards from the Library of Congress; and the Standard Book Number, in many instances, would be more readily available than the LC card number. At the present time, however, the Library of Congress has gone ahead with its new “7 series” of card numbers, for two reasons: (1) a large proportion of current publications still appear without the Standard Book Number; and (2) the SBN will not be assigned retrospectively.

In the long view, the Library of Congress is preparing to accept the Standard Book Number as a possible ordering device for its catalog cards. In its automation plans the Library envisions the use of both SBN and LC card numbers as valid order data, the two systems being used together because of the absence of Standard Book Numbers for earlier publications.

Symbols of American Libraries.—During the year, Symbols of American Libraries, a directory of identification symbols for libraries in the United States and Canada, was prepared in the Union Catalog Division and published. This title supersedes the ninth edition of Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, and includes more than 1,400 newly established and revised symbols that did not appear in the ninth edition. It records all of the symbols that are to be found in the National Union Catalog, a Cumulative Author List, in New Serial Titles, in Newspapers on Microfilm, in the second and third editions of the Union List of Serials, and in the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints, currently being published by Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd., London. A certain number of symbols that had been assigned for use in various state and local lists of serials and in regional union catalogs will also be found in the new directory. The volume is arranged both by symbol and by the name of the library.

Division of the Official Catalog.—Last year’s report mentioned the division of the Official Catalog into a Name-Title Catalog and a Subject Catalog. This task was completed during 1969. The Name-Title Catalog occupies 14,355 card trays, the Subject Catalog 4,875 trays, or a ratio of 3 to 1. Since the Official Catalog is used almost exclusively by processing department personnel and is not open to the public, the Name-Title Catalog is, of course, more heavily used than the subject part of the Official Catalog. The new arrangement seems to be working satisfactorily, and both parts of the catalog contain room for expansion within their present limits for some time to come.

Closing of the Annex Catalog.—For a variety of reasons it became necessary to close off the public catalog in the Annex Building during 1969. Since July, 1969, no additional cards have been filed into this catalog, which was established in 1939 when the Annex Building opened, nor are changes in bibliographic information reflected in its entries. However, this card catalog will continue to be housed in its present location and will be available for public use. Sets of the various book catalogs covering the whole range of Library of Congress printed cards are avail-
able in the Annex Catalog Room for reference purposes and as supplements to the incomplete card catalog.

National Union Catalog, 1963-67.—Completion of the 1963-67 cumulation of The National Union Catalog was a major achievement of 1969. This five-year catalog consists of seventy-two volumes containing 49,304 pages and includes cumulations of the Register of Additional Locations and the Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords and Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.

The quinquennial issue of The National Union Catalog—Author List is itself complete in fifty-nine volumes containing 38,747 pages. It includes a total of 1,320,798 catalog entries and references for 930,593 publications.

The Register of Additional Locations, 1963-67, supplements both the 1958-62 and 1963-67 cumulations of The National Union Catalog. It contains a total of 5,221,326 locations for 812,249 of the post-1955 publications represented by catalog entries in The National Union Catalog since it began publication in 1956. This cumulative issue comprises 6,587 pages and is published as volumes 60-67 of the quinquennial set. It replaces the 1965 and 1966 annual cumulations of the Register.

The Library of Congress Catalog—Music and Phonorecords, 1965-67 consists of 2,567 pages in three volumes. Volumes 1 and 2 comprise an author and added entry catalog of music in the broadest sense, i.e., literature on music and other related materials, as well as music scores. It also includes entries for musical and non-musical phonorecords. Volume 3 consists of a Subject Index to the catalog.

The Library of Congress Catalog—Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, 1963-67 is published in two volumes, a total of 1,403 pages. Volume 1, Titles, contains the full catalog entries, together with appropriate added entry references; volume 2 is its Subject Index. The complete sets were distributed by J. W. Edwards Publisher, Inc., to subscribers early in the fall of 1969.

Books: Subjects, 1965-1969.—On June 19, 1969, the contract for the publication of the 1965-69 issue of The Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects was awarded to J. W. Edwards Publisher. This issue will include approximately 27,000 pages in forty-two volumes. It will be for sale by J. W. Edwards at $445.00 per set. To date, over 800,000 cards, of an estimated 1.7 million, have been filed. Filing is already completed in some earlier letters of the alphabet (A-D). Editorial revision of the trays began on December 9, 1969. Editing and preparation of camera copy will be completed before the end of 1970, with delivery of copies to subscribers expected early in the calendar year 1971.

Other publications.—In addition to the quinquennial issue of The National Union Catalog, a total of 44,217 pages of camera-ready page copy was prepared during calendar year 1969. This included editing and preparing 27,464 pages for The National Union Catalog (1968 annual issues and 1969 monthly and quarterly issues), 929 pages for the Register of Additional Locations (1968 annual issue), 11,194 pages for Books: Subjects (quarterly and 1968 annual issues), 941 pages for Music and...
Phonorecords, 1,023 pages for *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, 839 pages for *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (1968 annual), 1,428 pages for subject and author indexes to *Dissertation Abstracts* (January to June monthly and 1968/69 annual) and preparing mounted page copy only for *Books for Junior College Libraries* (345 pages).

**Publication of the Pre-1956 National Union Catalog.**—The work of editorial conversion of the card files of the National Union Catalog into a bibliography in book form continued during 1969. Despite the difficulties in recruiting additional qualified personnel, by November 1, 1969, shipments 26 through 50 had been sent to London, adding a total of 722,740 edited cards to the previous total of 711,052 for a grand total of 1,433,792. This represents material for more than seventy volumes, forty-five of which have been distributed.

The cordial reception accorded the appearance of the first volumes of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* was greater than had been anticipated. Reviews in various library journals were gratifying; for example, the review in the *Australian Library Journal*, June, 1969, “words such as monumental and invaluable cannot be used lightly, but if any publication merits their use, this undoubtedly does.”

*RQ*, Summer 1969, granted the *Catalog* the following accolade: “The National Union Catalog invites superlatives. Its 610 volumes will be the largest constellation in the Gutenberg galaxy.” *The Library Association Record*, May 1969, hailed the *Catalog* as “the greatest instrument of bibliographical control in existence.”

The *Canadian Library Journal* stated: “To estimate the amount of planning and preparation which this undertaking has required stagers the imagination. Nor is it possible to calculate the number of hours which will be saved by catalogers and bibliographers. . . . The standards set by the Library of Congress in their publication will be difficult to meet and virtually impossible to surpass. The Library of Congress and the staff involved in the editorial work of the *Catalog* are to be congratulated, the librarians and bibliographers all over the world owe them a debt which it is impossible to assess or to repay.”

These comments were typical of the reviews received and they were a welcome spur to the editors and other members of the staff to continue their painstaking work of editing and reconciling diversities of entries in order to prepare this massive file for publication in book form by Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd.

**Technical Processes Research Office.**—During 1969 the Technical Processes Research Office (TPR) pursued investigations of the characteristics and performance of the Library’s devices for bibliographical control with particular reference to their suitability for a computer-based system.

The statistical design of a study of LC name authority records was completed and a sample of 2,700 records was drawn. These records were analyzed and edited for machine input using a provisional MARC format for name authority records. Keying the data began toward the end of the
year. When the data are in machine-readable form, they will be processed by GENESIS (Generalized Statistical Program), a MARC program that can tabulate the occurrence of any element. Preliminary results of the subsequent statistical analysis will indicate whether additional subsamples will be needed to determine particular characteristics of this type of record. The findings of the study will provide basic information about the file requirements, use, and potential of name authority records in a computer environment.

The basic sampling method for the above investigation was found to be applicable to the study of other types of catalog records. Therefore, a master sample of the Official Catalog was drawn. This sample provides a statistically reliable means of analyzing various facets of the organization of name and title entries in this key instrument of bibliographical control. Data from studies of this type are fundamental to many efforts to improve its quality.

A detailed study of the relationship among LC classification numbers, Dewey decimal numbers, and LC subject headings for the same bibliographic items was well under way by the end of the year. Two major purposes of the study are to determine the relative specificity of each means of subject control and the extent to which classification numbers and subject headings complement each other. Much of the data from the study is being taken from a sample of LC catalog records covering all languages, but additional data will be obtained from machine analyses of the MARC data base which, at present, is confined to English-language publications.

TPR and the Information Systems Office continued their joint efforts to enlarge computer filing capability by studying the requirements of the LC subject heading list. SKED (Sort-key Edit Program), the generalized program for building sort keys for records in the MARC format, is being used as the framework for further refinements in file arrangement based on the type of heading. It is expected that techniques developed for this task will be applicable to other computer filing situations. TPR also assisted in the effort to create a workable machine file of subject headings by studying the requirements for editing the list with respect to accuracy of the data and content designation (addition of indicators and subfield codes).

The Specialist in Technical Processes Research was heavily involved as a member of the RECON Working Task Force studying the feasibility of conversion of retrospective records to machine-readable form. He edited the final report and TPR staff members aided the project materially by providing technical and editorial support. The Office continues to be associated with RECON (Retrospective Conversion Program) in its pilot project phase.

TPR continued its advisory role in the development of an indexing vocabulary for the Legislative Reference Service. The aim has been to develop a vocabulary that satisfies the requirements of the LRS information system while still maintaining a high degree of compatibility with LC
subject headings. Achievement of this goal will have an important bearing on the Library's ability to create a central bibliographical store in machine-readable form.

**National Libraries Task Force.**—Since the chief of the Serial Record Division is also the chairman of the U. S. National Libraries Task Force, a brief account of the accomplishments of the Task Force in 1969 is in order here to complete this annual review of Processing Department activities.

**Standards:** During 1969 the U. S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services (an association of the Library of Congress with the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library) continued work toward the development of standards for the inputting, transmission, and dissemination of bibliographic information in machine-readable form. On recommendation of the Task Force, which reviewed detailed studies by special working groups, the three national libraries jointly adopted three new standards: a standard calendar date code, a standardized character set for roman alphabets and romanized non-roman alphabets, and a standard language code. These followed earlier agreement on a standard communications format for machine-readable cataloging and standards for descriptive cataloging.

**National Serials System:** The Task Force concentrated a high proportion of its attention on the national serials problem. In April, 1969, following the submission of the Library of Congress Phase I report on data elements for serials, it proposed detailed recommendations to the directors of the three national libraries concerning the establishment of a national serials system. The Task Force then developed plans for a National Serials Pilot Project as a first step toward a National Serials Data System. On September 3, 1969, the National Agricultural Library, on behalf of the Task Force, announced a grant to the Association of Research Libraries to launch the pilot project. The pilot project envisions the production of a union list of live scientific and technical serials held by the three national libraries and a capacity to provide data about certain of the multiple characteristics of serials.

**National Libraries System:** The Task Force also submitted to the three directors a comprehensive report on studies concerning a possible "National Libraries System," both short-range and long-range. Proceeding from the premise that the three national libraries will eventually automate their respective library processes, the Task Force focused attention on designating points in the three separate systems where connecting links exist or can be developed, to assure compatibility, provide the opportunity for exchange of data, and eliminate nonessential duplication. Studies are also under way relating to standardized controls over technical report literature, compatibility in subject headings, and the complex problem of filing rules. A mechanism for cooperation in the use of photocopies, in lieu of loans, of original library materials among the three national libraries has already been established.
Foreign Blanket Orders: Precedent and Practice

This investigation based upon a survey of twenty-six American and West European booksellers attempts to provide some basic information about foreign blanket orders. The characteristics of foreign blanket orders as well as the attitudes of the booksellers are summarized. Procedures regarding the handling of reprints and monographs-in-series are explored. A list of the participants in the survey is provided for reference.

Introduction

During the past few years there has been considerable interest expressed in blanket orders, approval plans, and dealer selection plans as means of acquiring library materials. For purposes of discussion the term “blanket order” will be used to refer to all such plans. Broadly speaking, a blanket order is a contract between a library and a dealer or publisher specifying that the dealer or publisher select and supply publications within the scope of their services in accordance with the conditions of the contract. Contracts with dealers outline the needs and interests of the library in considerable detail, noting exclusions and special emphases by subject, bibliographical form, level of difficulty and other criteria as may be appropriate. The specifications may also be related to a formal classification scheme such as Dewey or the Library of Congress or to an appropriate bibliography such as Les Livres du Mois. The specifications are sometimes referred to as a “profile.”

Blanket orders with publishers, commonly used for American university press publications, generally outline the needs and interests of the library in terms of the broad subject categories in which the publisher issues publications. This paper will concern itself with dealer blanket orders only.

Pressures resulting from user demands, increasing budgets, and inadequate staffs have led many librarians to the conclusion that blanket orders are efficient, effective, and less costly means of acquiring materials.1 Other librarians have indicated that in spite of the afore-

mentioned pressures, book selection is primarily the responsibility of the librarian and therefore should not be delegated to the bookseller; and moreover, that it is doubtful that an outside agency can develop a collection suitable for an individual library.²

Background

Blanket orders are by no means new to the American library scene. The Library of Congress and the New York Public Library have utilized them to a considerable extent for current foreign acquisitions.³ The Farmington Plan, begun in 1949, had as its objective, "to make sure that at least one copy of each new foreign book and pamphlet that might reasonably be expected to interest a research worker in the United States will be acquired by an American library, promptly listed in the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress, and made available by interlibrary loan or photographic reproduction."⁴ It was designed to meet the increased postwar needs of government and private researchers. The means by which this objective was to be accomplished was a general blanket order serviced by assigned dealers with the subject responsibilities divided, primarily, among the members of the Association of Research Libraries according to the Library of Congress classification system.⁵ Although the scope of the Farmington Plan as conceived was worldwide, the fact that it was initially developed to take advantage of the well-organized book trade and bibliographical services of Western Europe led to the mistaken belief that it was limited to this area and to dealer-oriented procedures.⁶

The Latin-American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP), organized in 1960, responded in part to a major criticism of the Farmington Plan made during the course of an extensive evaluative study led by Vosper. "In essence the Farmington Plan is actually a gigantic, complex, inflexible blanket order which attempts to cover all subjects and many countries with one generalized definition of what is wanted and a uniform list of exclusions."⁷ LACAP resulted from the discussions and investigations of a group of librarians representing libraries with strong interests in Latin-American publications together with the resources, knowledge, and imagination of a large American bookselling firm which specializes in

⁵ Vosper, Farmington Plan Survey, p. 2.
⁶ Ibid.
the international book trade. The program recognized early that the
dealer-oriented, subject-divided approach by country which the Farming-
ton Plan had used in Western Europe was not readily applicable to the
Latin-American book trade. Therefore, the operating firm established
regional offices which utilize traveling agents to maintain contact with
local publishers and booksellers in the various Latin-American countries.
Publications travel through these channels to the main offices in New
York. It is here that blanket orders by subject, country, or combinations
thereof are serviced. In effect, a measure of organization has been super-
imposed on the existing trade patterns.

The Library of Congress, an early participant in blanket order
programs, has recently expanded its foreign acquisitions efforts aided
by funds made available under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act
of 1965. Its National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging has
established ten regional centers around the world to acquire materials
as well as locally produced bibliographical data.

These prior efforts at blanket ordering have for the most part been
methods for implementing national cooperative programs. As such they
have been somewhat successful in acquiring a greater coverage on a
national basis of foreign publications of interest to researchers. But the
cooperative aspects of the programs remain more symbolic than real.
There are at present no convenient means to interrogate files which
may be at a distant location. Regarding specific items, indications are
that interlibrary loans are so slow and expensive as to discourage heavy
use.

A major recent trend concerning blanket orders is that of plans
initiated by individual libraries to meet their own acquisitions needs.
Many of these plans are for acquiring U.S. publications. Although
they began as multiple publisher blanket orders serviced by a single
dealer, they have since emulated the subject approach of the foreign
plans. Descriptions in the literature of these recent plans seem to deal
with either definitions or technical procedures, albeit superficially. This
is, in part, due to limited general experience. Morrison emphasized the
prospect of saving money and clerical time although he warned at the
same time against uncritical acceptance of materials received on
blanket orders. Thom suggested that it may be more costly to process
blanket order items than individual orders. In a response, Re-
buldela suggested measures to obviate complications, but did not ef-

8 M. J. Savary, *The Latin-American Cooperative Acquisitions Program—An Imagina-

9 Ibid.

10 William J. Welsh, "The Processing Department of the Library of Congress in

11 Morrison, "A Symposium on Approval Order Plans and the Book Selection

effectively deny Thom's basic allegations. Unfortunately, neither Thom nor Rebuldela presents any empirical evidence regarding time or cost differentials. The same holds true of O'Brien who asserts that "the blanket order system is least effective for U.S. books because of the complexity of the American publishing business and the inexpertness of American book distribution channels." Admittedly, such documentation may have been outside of the scope of the O'Brien article, nevertheless he implied possession of documented experience with blanket orders for which the literature is in desperate need.

It seems that a complete investigation of the blanket order plans presently being operated would involve attempts to answer at least four basic questions:

1. What are the characteristics of blanket orders?
2. What is their effect under what circumstances?
3. What can be predicted regarding their use under what circumstances?
4. How does their effect compare with individual title selection under the same circumstances?

Clearly the resultant collections will ultimately determine the value of using blanket orders. For as Merritt says: "The quality of the collection produced, not the promised increase in efficiency of ordering procedures, is the true issue." It is the purpose of the following survey to begin such an investigation by dealing with the first question.

Foreign Blanket Order Survey

During the summer of 1969 an attempt was made to identify those American and West European booksellers who provide foreign publications on blanket order plans. In addition, an effort was made to describe the general characteristics of these blanket orders with special attention to implications for libraries of various sizes and types. This group of booksellers was chosen primarily because of their extensive experience with blanket orders, and secondarily because the survey was a major part of a survey of the current state of the West European book trade. Moreover, an assumption was made that a greater potential for reducing costs while maintaining high selection standards lay with foreign blanket orders.

The method consisted of loosely structured interviews with the booksellers. The structure was intended to standardize responses to certain questions. Some questions were deliberately open-ended in order to

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14 Richard O'Brien, "Nine Campuses—One University; the Libraries of the University of California," Library Trends, XV, no. 2 (1966), 513.
15 Leroy C. Merritt, "Are We Selecting or Collecting?" in "A Symposium on Approval Order Plans and the Book Selection Responsibilities of Librarians," Library Resources & Technical Services, XII, no. 2 (1968), 140.

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allow the interviewee to supply additional information, raise issues or problems, or provide insights to areas which had been neglected or lightly regarded. The dealers were selected from the list of Farmington Plan dealers and this selection supplemented with additional firms suggested by knowledgeable librarians. Several dealers interviewed were not included in the results since they do not at present offer individual blanket order service. The results involve three American and twenty-three West European dealers from thirteen different countries. Except for two who specialize in the field of art, they are all general booksellers. Due to scheduling difficulties several dealers who are known to offer blanket order service do not appear in this report. Nevertheless, although this list of dealers is not exhaustive, it is representative.

A major limitation of the survey is that it deals with the subject only from the dealer's point of view. Occasionally the dealers seemed to be saying what they expected the interviewer wanted to hear, although on the whole they were quite candid in their responses. An attempt was made to discount these responses by comparing the results of each new interview with previous ones. A second limitation is that some of the questions which were intended to elicit a fixed choice of responses were too vague or poorly phrased. A pretest might have given this indication. However, time was at a premium. Perhaps further research will overcome this bias and fill in any omissions which may be significant.

Summary of Responses

Do you have a general blanket order service or do you develop individual plans on request?

Ten of the twenty-six dealers provide a standard plan which is modified to fit the needs of individual libraries. The remaining dealers have responded to specific requests to provide blanket order service. Many of the latter plans are outgrowths of secondary Farmington Plan assignments.

Which geographical areas and languages do you cover?

Eleven dealers supply domestic books only. Fifteen dealers supply domestic as well as foreign publications. American dealers were queried on foreign publications only. Those dealers offering foreign publications generally service their own language or cultural area, e.g., German language publications of East and West Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; Scandinavian publications; Soviet Socialist Republic publications. In general, domestic publications are supplied regardless of the language of the text excluding translations from other modern languages.

Which subjects do you cover?

Twenty-three dealers supply books on all subjects. One French dealer specializes in the humanities and social sciences. Two dealers specialize in art publications from all of Western Europe.
Are there special qualifications for those who select the books for blanket orders? If so, what are they?

Training and experience in the book trade (23)
Library training or experience (4)
General cultural background (3)
Background in a subject field (3)
University education (3)
Experience in selling books to universities (1)
No special qualifications (2)

What sources are used as selection aids?

Information from the publishers (26)
National and/or trade bibliographies (24)

Are nontrade books included in your selections? If no, why not?

Four dealers indicated that they do not normally incorporate non-commercial publications into their selections. Their reasons were lack of information regarding such items. In view of other responses it seems that one Soviet bookseller was less than candid regarding the availability of nontrade books.

How do you indicate what is being sent or is going to be sent on the blanket order?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Advance Notice</th>
<th>No Advance Notice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marked bibliography</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographical form</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the tabulation above represents the dominant method used by each dealer, many of the dealers offer more than one of the alternatives listed. The bibliographical form (3" × 5") is by far the method least used, though perhaps the most useful. Forms or invoices which are not sent in advance of each shipment of books are enclosed in the appropriate shipment. Advance notice of blanket order selections may be more important to the libraries than is evident from the tabulation. Many dealers still resist this concept because they feel it increases their clerical work. Some dealers charge for the subscription to the bibliography which is sent. One dealer charges for transliterated bibliographical forms while another charges for using the library's own order form.

Is this the final selection? If no, describe briefly.

Twenty-three dealers consider their selections as final and do not require confirmation of acceptance. Three dealers require confirmation of acceptance of each item supplied on a blanket order. This does not mean that the former do not allow inappropriate books to be returned. It simply means that the books are not formally sent on approval. The library may approve of selections in an advance copy of a bibliography with no return privileges or accept books sent on approval with limited return privileges in a plan offered by a U.S. Slavic dealer.
Are reprints included in your selections?

Yes  No  Optional
 5     6     15

Twenty-one dealers do not normally include reprints in their selections, although fifteen indicated that they have made, or are willing to make, exceptions.

Are books in numbered series included in your selections?

Yes  No  Optional
 7    11     8

Nineteen dealers do not normally include numbered series in their selections although eight indicated that they have made, or are willing to make, exceptions. The standard practice for new series is to send the first volume on the blanket order and await further instructions as to a subscription. Regarding both reprints and series those dealers who normally include them in their selections either report before shipping and await confirmation or record the results for future reference.

Is there a price ceiling to your selections?

The dealers indicated that it is the libraries who tend to set upper limits on the price of individual selections above which the dealer must obtain approval before supplying them on the blanket order. These price ceilings range from $20 to $84 with the most common being $50. In addition, some libraries set limits on the annual total above which the dealer must obtain approval before supplying additional titles.

Do you have a minimum annual expenditure requirement?

None of the dealers requires a minimum annual expenditure requirement.

Are your selections specific enough for small-volume as well as large-volume clients?

All of the dealers feel that they can service small as well as large libraries.

What is your policy on returns?

Limited Returns  Reasonable Returns  General Returns
 10          7            9

Policies on returning selections which the library considers to be outside of the scope of the blanket order vary. With some probing it was revealed that the policy represented the point at which the dealer would question the library’s interpretation of the specifications rather than a willingness or unwillingness to accept returns.

Is there a service charge for blanket orders?

None of the dealers has a service charge for blanket orders. The cost of each item is the publisher's price at the point of origin. Six dealers send their books postage-free.
What are the major advantages of blanket orders for the bookseller?

- Having a guaranteed customer (9)
- Publisher discounts on multiple orders (6)
- Strengthens relationship between the bookseller and the library (6)
- Tends to expand business with individual libraries (5)
- Less labor (5)
- No advantage (5)
- More satisfying work (3)
- Better chance of obtaining Soviet books (3)
- Invoicing is easier (1)
- Expand cultural export efforts (1)
- Increases dealer publicity (1)
- Creates a partnership in collection building (1)

What are the major disadvantages of blanket orders for the bookseller?

- No disadvantages (9)
- More labor (9)
- Increased overhead costs (6)
- Possibility of more returns (5)
- Requires more highly qualified personnel (2)
- Producing multiple forms for each book (1)
- Customer resistance to blanket order complexities (1)
- Tendency for the customer to see it as an inflexible package (1)
- Lack of immediate feedback (1)
- Failure of librarians to recognize its sophistication (1)

Do you intend to solicit more blanket order business?

All of the dealers except one intend to solicit more blanket orders. The one exception does not plan to solicit more blanket orders but will not refuse requests for such service.

Characteristics of Foreign Blanket Orders

Foreign blanket orders have become popular enough so that close to 40 percent of the dealers interviewed have developed standard plans which can be modified for individual libraries. The dominant pattern for the scope of these plans is a subject approach to the publications of a given geographical or cultural area.

The dealers expressed great confidence in their training and experience as booksellers. Many European countries require the completion of a formal course and/or an apprenticeship in the book trade in order to qualify for a license as a bookseller. Therefore, they regard this as the most important qualification for those who select books to be sent on blanket orders.

Sources of information regarding new publications are generally the publishers and national or trade bibliographies. Since several dealers must rely upon the publishers for information regarding new books, it appears that the existence of a well-organized national bibliographical service exerts some influence on the quality of blanket order service.
point is especially relevant to the acquisition of noncommercial publications. Portugal, Spain, and to a lesser extent Italy are noteworthy with respect to this situation.

Although the procedures for handling reprints and monographs in series seem to reflect the influence of the Farmington Plan, they vary widely. Many dealers have recognized that libraries have different policies and varying needs, and therefore are prepared to be flexible as to how these categories of publications are handled. Publishers’ series appear to be more important in the foreign book trade than in the U. S. Therefore, the dealers suggest that considerable attention be given to them.

Price ceilings for individual items sent without prior approval are made at the discretion of the library. Fifty dollars appears reasonable except for art books. Annual ceilings are another matter. Requesting that the dealer notify the library upon reaching an arbitrary annual ceiling seems to be an attempt to lock the barn after the mare has fled. Several dealers suggest instead that more attention be given to estimates of probable costs of various categories of publications at the time the specifications are written. Thus, the specifications will more accurately reflect the budget allotment.

There has been much discussion among librarians regarding the relative merits of “approval plans” and blanket order plans. Beyond rhetoric, there appears to be no difference between them. A given book must be judged by the library as being inside or outside the scope of a plan. All of the plans allow items to be returned when they do not meet the specifications. A liberal return policy available on a plan which requires many returns is to the advantage of neither the dealer nor the library. Likewise, a limited return policy is insignificant where the dealer performs high quality selection. Some dealers absorb postage and handling charges while others do not. The number of blanket order plans labeled “approval plans” is growing rapidly. But the best advertising a dealer can have is a record of good, consistent service.

In terms of present practice, blanket orders appear to be used primarily by large academic and research libraries. More use by various sizes and types of libraries will be necessary in order to determine their efficacy for various situations. The purpose for which the blanket order is intended seems to be a key factor. Certainly, many medium-sized or smaller academic libraries as well as some public and special libraries have collection policies in specific areas similar to those of present blanket order users. The consensus of the dealers is that there is a greater potential for discrimination in writing blanket order specifications than has yet been realized. A reliable test of this unrealized potential would be of immense value to many libraries. Subject areas such as current literature or history pose difficult book selection problems regardless of the selection methods utilized. Several dealers are in the process of developing the means to perform more discriminating selection in order to solicit blanket orders which are intended to serve

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different purposes than the current plans, that is, to supply a standard selection of current works on a given foreign culture. The selections will generally be limited to authors of known reputations. These blanket orders will be geared to meet the broad range of undergraduate level reading and research needs on a consistent basis over time.

Dealer Attitudes

The advantages of blanket areas for the dealer seem to revolve around greater stability as a result of a more definite basis for sales predictions. There also tends to be a greater volume of sales of serial subscriptions and back issues from blanket order customers. Although it appears that these points are balanced by perceptions of greater overhead costs and more labor, the large number of dealers who cited no disadvantages makes this conclusion somewhat insecure. Many dealers feel that they have been pressured into blanket orders by librarians and their competitors. Nevertheless, some of them foresee a change in the nature of bookselling with the dealer doing considerably more than he has in the past. In this new role the dealer will take a more active part in the collection development of a given library. At the same time, bibliographical services will assume an even greater importance for the dealer’s operation.

Conclusion

Finally, blanket orders appear to be deceptive in their complexity. They appear to assume a clearly defined acquisitions policy and demand procedures which are designed to receive and review book shipments with a minimum of delay. Acquisitions policies are not easily written and are subject to constant modification. But more importantly, policies define goals and set priorities. Goals set the constraints within which any method must operate. Clearly, a rational approach to the various methods for achieving acquisition goals is imperative. Until further research regarding blanket orders is made available we can do no more than make educated guesses as to the relative merits of the blanket order method. In the meantime, this survey will serve as an introduction to one group of blanket order plans.

Acknowledgments

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16 Rue de Conde
Paris VIe, France
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P. O. Box 349
Wiesbaden, Germany
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* Art bookseller
** Slavic bookseller
State Libraries and Centralized Processing

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This study reviews the literature relating to processing centers which are operated or substantially funded by state library agencies to serve public libraries. The role of LSA and LSCEA funds and the major problems affecting these centers are discussed. Some additional problem areas which appear to be developing are also identified.

Background and Definition

The origins of interest in centralized cataloging and processing cannot be attributed to any single person or to any particular period. It is a subject which has long occupied the interest of librarians and about which there has been much discussion and writing.

In this country concern about the problem of duplication of efforts in cataloging began early. In 1853, in a report to the Smithsonian Institution, Charles C. Jewett outlined a plan for producing stereotype plates for printing catalog copy which could be used for all libraries. Jewett's proposal advocated cooperative cataloging by libraries with the work centered in the Smithsonian (40).*

In 1893 Library Journal announced two plans. The Rudolph Indexer Company proposed to prepare copy for 100,000 titles in the ALA Model Library and to prepare cards for all new books after January 1, 1894. This work was to be under the direction of C. A. Cutter. The Library Bureau also proposed to begin issuing cards for new books on a semiweekly basis (12, p. 508).

These efforts were not successful on a large scale, and in 1901 the Library of Congress announced that it would begin the distribution of sets of cards prepared for its own catalogs. Apparently the initiation of the Library of Congress card service was considered a solution to the problem of cataloging in public libraries, because it was more than forty years before the literature began to pay more than scant attention to the subject.

Since 1945 a great deal has been written about centralized and cooperative cataloging. For this paper it was decided to focus on a single aspect of the subject. State library agencies have been very active in the establishment and operation of processing centers, and it was felt that an examination from this viewpoint might offer some insight into the whole topic.

* Numbers in parentheses refer to the numbered items in the bibliography.

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As one examines the literature, it soon becomes apparent that state libraries have been involved with centralized processing in a number of ways—directly as operators of centers, indirectly as sources of funds for centers, and even more indirectly in their role as a planning agency for library services in bringing a number of libraries together to plan centralized processing activities. This paper will deal with those activities in which the state library acts either as operator of a center or provides financial resources to other libraries for the operation of centers.

Two events which occurred in 1956 appear to have provided great impetus to the development of centralized processing. These are the publication of the ALA standards for public libraries and the passage of the Library Services Act (LSA). The standards call for systems of libraries based on efficient size units and for centralized processing. The LSA and the subsequent Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) provided funds to the states which could be used to encourage the development of systems. Prior to 1956 centralized processing activities were few: notably Georgia, Missouri, and New York.

By 1958 interest and activity had expanded to the degree that the entire Summer issue of Library Resources & Technical Services was devoted to centralized processing. Four of the articles in this issue presented case studies of processing centers in operation. Dorothy Bendix reported a survey of existing centers and suggested that LSA would stimulate more activity (4). Evelyn Mullen suggested, in an article entitled “Guidelines for Establishing a Centralized Library Processing Center” (50), six advantages for centralized processing. Since these statements, or essentially similar ones, appear in most articles about centralized processing, they are worth noting. They are:

1. Concentration of expensive cataloging tools.
2. Concentration of able catalogers.
3. Shortened lines of communication with corresponding efficiency and administration.
4. Greater use of standardized rules and procedures.
5. Elimination of extra revising and editing.

In 1959 Karl Brown reported that by the summer of 1958 twenty-one states had centralized processing programs or planned to start them (7, p. 377). Throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s the literature is filled with announcements of new services and plans for processing centers. In 1961 Mullen characterized the literature as “largely concerned with what libraries propose to do in centralized processing and how projects are starting, rather than what they have accomplished” (51, p. 35). She voiced the hope that the next eighteen to twenty-four months would produce some articles which would include well-documented information on costs—both capital outlay and operating, as well as staffing and work loads (51, p. 38).

Mullen’s plea did not go unheeded. In 1962 Mary Lee Bundy pub-
lished *Public Library Processing Centers*, which is the most comprehensive normative study of processing centers to appear. She found forty-five centralized processing units in twenty-five states. Bundy's findings indicated that most of the processing centers were young (only four were over ten years old); most served a small number of libraries (only eight served twenty or more libraries); most depended in some part on state or federal subsidy (only six received their total support from participating libraries); most operated at a low volume (only thirteen centers processed over 20,000 volumes) (10).

Centers continue to proliferate. In the past five years new centers have been announced in Hawaii, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Connecticut, Maryland, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Planning is underway in Kansas and New Jersey. In 1964 James Hunt estimated that there were at least sixty processing centers (38).

**The Era of the Wizards**

Beginning about 1966 a new trend—the utilization of management consultants in planning and evaluating processing centers—can be discerned. New York apparently pioneered this effort with a series of studies by Nelson Associates, Incorporated. This firm has also undertaken studies of processing centers or centers as part of state libraries in Iowa, Ohio, and Colorado. The firm of Arthur D. Little, Incorporated has undertaken similar studies in Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and Kentucky. It is interesting to note that all of these states had initiated centralized processing activities well prior to the studies undertaken by these firms.

It is generally not possible (and is always dangerous) to assign causes of behavior based solely on a literature search, but one cannot help but wonder whether or not the utilization of management consultants represents an awareness on the part of these states that centralized processing is an extremely complex business enterprise requiring highly specialized skills and administrative ability.

**The Present Situation**

The evolution of the literature presents an interesting picture of change. While the writing about this subject has not been unduly optimistic, a pattern of high expectation certainly characterized the early announcements of a centralized processing activity. For most of these activities, the few announcements in state library association journals and the state library newsletter plus a news item in one or more national library publications is the extent of the literature coverage. The literature would also support a belief that all of the announced centers flourished and are still in existence because there are no reports of centers which failed or even reports of centers which are having operating difficulties, except the Oak Park (Illinois) Center, whose backlog and financial deficit received coverage, but whose more recent successful recovery has largely gone unnoticed (58).

At the moment there would appear to be from sixty to eighty process-
ing centers operated, or substantially funded, by state libraries. These centers are for the most part still plagued by the problems noted by Bundy: small centers, serving small libraries with limited volume for processing and heavily dependent upon state and federal funds. The fact that thirteen years after the standards and LSA these centers, which were born with such high expectations for growth and development, still exhibit infantile characteristics is a problem with which the profession will need to grapple in the very near future.

Research

To categorize one group of writings as research and thereby exclude other writings on the same subject is to tread on very thin ice. It is a supportable statement, however, that centralized processing activities have not been supported by significant research studies. In 1960 Maurice Tauber characterized the literature of centralized cataloging as “largely philosophical, historical, polemical and descriptive” (66, p. 182). Relatively little has occurred in the last decade to make that statement untrue. Most of the research has occurred after the establishment of the centers.

Normative Studies—As processing centers began in the post-LSA period, it was necessary to provide information about these relatively new activities. The Bendix study cited earlier described the methods of operation of several centers and discussed the various administrative arrangements in use (4). The Bundy study (also cited earlier) is the most comprehensive of these studies and provided the first clear picture of what was taking place across the country (10). In 1966 Sarah Vann reported on a study of thirty state library operated centers (sixteen of these in New York) and five state library funded centers. Of twenty-three respondents, eighteen were still receiving state and/or federal aid for continuance of the operation. The range in volumes processed was from a low of 20,000 volumes to a high of 200,000 volumes but only five of the centers has passed the 100,000 volume mark. The range in members of these centers was from ten or less to sixty. She reports that the centers still have difficulty with local idiosyncracies of cataloging, that ordering is still a serious problem and that many member libraries still tinker to some extent with the cataloging done at the center (70).

Theses and Dissertations—Only a few theses or dissertations have been devoted to centralized processing. One of the most significant is Donald D. Hendricks’ Comparative Costs of Book Processing in a Processing Center and in Five Individual Libraries. The study dealt with the Oak Park, Illinois, center and five of its clients. The study found that the costs at the Center (when all costs were included) were significantly higher than at the individual libraries, although he suggests that there were reasons for the differences (33). Other researchers have found difficulty in getting accurate cost data.

Studies of Individual Centers—It was very interesting to the author that one of the earliest studies of centralized processing was also one of the best. In 1959 Mrs. Brigitte L. Kenney studied the Southwest Mis-
southern Library Service, Incorporated. This nonprofit corporation organized by a group of libraries attracted much interest and is the subject of a number of articles in the bibliography. Mrs. Kenney's study is notable because it did not focus upon the techniques of operating the center but dealt with how well the center had accomplished its objectives (42). Of particular interest is the fact that she attempted to measure what impact the center had on the services of the member libraries. While this was not always possible, she was able to establish that in several cases the center has saved both time and money for the members and that this time and money has been diverted to new activities (42). This was the only study which could be found which attempted to measure whether the claimed advantages for processing centers actually exist and whether these advantages do, in fact, accrue to the member libraries.

Clayton Highum followed Hendricks' studies of Oak Park with a study for the Illinois State Library on the feasibility of a statewide center. He recommended that such a center be established and that the Oak Park center become its nucleus (36).

Bibliographies—There are two bibliographies in the field which are very valuable to the researcher: Mary Hanley's Centralized Processing, Recent Trends and Current Status (51), and Lawrence E. Leonard's Cooperative and Centralized Cataloging and Processing: A Bibliography, 1850–1967 (43). The Leonard work is the more useful because it is later and has a much broader scope.

Standards—A set of performance standards which could guide policy decisions about centralized processing has not been developed by the profession. In 1958 Mullen suggested some guidelines (51), and in 1966 the ALA Regional Processing Committee issued a broader and more detailed statement entitled "Guidelines for Centralized Technical Services" (5). These statements represent the experience and judgment of practitioners in operating and using centers. The literature does not permit any judgment of the effectiveness of these statements in shaping policy decisions.

Implications

One frequently turns to the literature in search of answers and finds only more questions. Such is the case with this study. As the bibliography indicates, a great deal has been written about state libraries and their activities in centralized processing, but a great many more questions are not answered in the literature. The literature reveals a great many problems which remain to be solved. Among these are the following:

1. Is centralized processing an economically feasible activity for the states in the long run?

The fact that many centers are dependent upon state and/or federal subsidy long past the establishment period should be a cause for concern. At the moment this paper is being written, Congress is debating a budget proposal which would cut federal funds for state libraries by 50 percent. It is also important to note that 1970–71 is the year in which the Library

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Services and Construction Act will expire unless renewed by Congress. Should there be a curtailment of federal funds, the states will certainly have to reassess the priority given to centralized processing. To the extent that the availability of federal funds has permitted the states to engage in economically unsound activities, centralized processing may face substantial reverses.

Related to this is the growing importance of commercial processing centers. There are now many of these, and they are competing for business. In earlier years these centers existed primarily as a means for book jobbers to obtain book business. Now commercial centers exist whose sole business is book cataloging and processing. If this sector of business continues to grow, the state libraries may find it difficult to justify the operation of activities which compete with private business in the state.

2. What are the parameters for a centralized processing operation?

In their study of New York State, Nelson Associates suggested a single statewide cataloging operation for all of the libraries in the state excluding the New York City libraries and, additionally, suggested three centers to process books (52).

The libraries which would be served in this system add well over a million volumes per year. At the other end of the size scale, the data in the Vann study (71) indicates that the average per processing center is well below 100,000 volumes. The low-volume center still predominates. Related to this is the fact that centers seem to have some difficulty in attracting new clients after the initial establishment period. In Bundy's study (10), twenty-five out of thirty-seven centers reported that their future plans included obtaining more clients.

The low-volume statistics would also intimate that the centers may not have attracted large public libraries as clients. One study which this literature search calls for is the need to draw a composite picture of processing center clients. The literature points to a hypothesis that the new “larger unit,” i.e., a county or regional library or a municipal library extending its service by contract, which has been created by state agencies with state and/or federal funds, are the primary clients and that older libraries not part of these new systems would be under-represented among the clients. In some instances state library agencies have created and used processing centers as an incentive to encourage libraries to affiliate with systems. This use of centralized processing as a glue in the sticking together of library systems may in part explain the persistence of state and federal subsidy as a basic element of processing center support.

3. What kinds of management skills do processing centers need?

The studies by management consultants, reports of flourishing centers, and the few reports of failures suggest that the mastery of business management principles may be more essential to success than the knowledge which the professional librarian brings to the operation. A processing center is more like a commercial enterprise than it is like a library. Yet, often it is governed and operated solely by individuals who are accustomed only to the operations of libraries. The use of management consultants
may well indicate that state libraries are aware of this fact and that they use these firms to obtain needed management inputs into policy decisions.

4. What is the future of centralized processing?

During the last decade or so in which state library operated processing centers have proliferated, these same agencies have been giving increasing attention to interlibrary cooperation. Thus far the literature indicates that centralized processing will not be a vehicle for initiating cooperation among types of libraries. Very few instances of centers serving more than one type of library can be found and the Bundy study (10) reported that public librarians did not feel that a center which met their needs could also serve other types of libraries.

The ALA guidelines (3) state that it is possible for a single center to serve both school and public libraries. The experience at the Oak Park Center (35) and the Nelson Associates study in New York (54) point to the fact that there may be serious problems in so doing and that only strong, well-established centers should attempt it. College and university librarians have traditionally been unenthusiastic about centralized operations even among institutions of the same type.

Commercial services and partial cataloging services like the Library Journal kits will make it increasingly easier for libraries to achieve economical cataloging without centralization. If centralized processing is to survive as a major service of state libraries, it will need to provide a specialized service beyond the cataloging and processing of books and other library materials. The Arthur D. Little study of Florida (45) and the Nelson Associates study of New York (52) suggest the added role of serving as a statewide bibliographic center for libraries of all types. Without this or some similar enlargement of function, state libraries may find it increasingly difficult to justify the continued subsidization of centralized processing.

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AT THE DETROIT ALA meeting in the summer of 1965, upon the recommendation of the Copying Methods Section's (now the Reproduction of Library Materials Section) Policy and Research Committee, the Executive Committee of the Copying Methods Section approved the appointment of an "ad hoc" committee "to design a methodology for determining photocopying costs and a means of applying this methodology to library photographic laboratories." Subsequently, an ad hoc Committee on Copying Costs was formed with John L. Fraser, head, Photographic Department, Harvard University library; Robert C. Sullivan, assistant chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress; and Cosby Brinkley, head, Photoduplication Department, University of Chicago library, as members. Initially, Cosby Brinkley was designated as the coordinator of the committee's work. At the Executive Committee meeting of the Copying Methods Section at Midwinter ALA in Chicago in January 1966 the following motion was carried:

That Mr. Brinkley and the Committee on Copying Costs should proceed with the study to determine what costs are included by laboratories in charges for photocopies; that, in the meantime, Mr. Charles G. LaHood (at that time Chief, Serial Division, Library of Congress and a member of the Policy and Research Committee) should discuss with the P & R Committee whether recommendations on what costs should be included are needed.

In a letter of March 24, 1966, Russell Shank, chairman of the Copying Methods Section Policy and Research Committee, wrote to Frazer G. Poole, chairman of the Copying Methods Section, describing the intent in establishing the committee as follows:

Our concern is not only with the technical and mechanical elements of costs, but also with the number and kind, and the cost elements of, the administrative and other service functions which might be charged to copying laboratories operations in widely varying patterns throughout the country, and which might account, in part, for variations in the costs of copies to the customers in different locales. . . . We have in mind such items as the costs of extensive bibliographic checking, of pick-up and delivery within the system, of lights, phone, etc.
libraries might completely subsidize photocopying in lieu of interlibrary loan, others might try to recover the costs through slight excess charges for paid services. Some of the variations will be determined by organizational arrangements among the libraries, wherein some of the services that are provided by photolab staffs in one library are provided by reference or general library office staffs in others (e.g., bookkeeping). These can be important items in the comparison of copying service costs among libraries, and we think the Copying Methods Section should provide guidance in data gathering to allow complete comparisons, not just those related to the mechanical elements of costs.

In the summer of 1966, following the ALA meeting in New York City, Gerritt Fielstra, chief, Photographic Service, New York Public Library, and Sam G. Whitten, librarian, Science Library, Southern Methodist University were added to the committee and Robert Sullivan was appointed chairman. Cosby Brinkley and John Fraser agreed to continue to serve as consultants to the committee.

The newly constituted committee met at Midwinter ALA in New Orleans on January 11, 1967. An itemization of typical expenses or categories of cost borne by library photoduplication services had been previously circulated to committee members was discussed. The consensus was that formulating a questionnaire on the basis of such a list to circulate to libraries would be most difficult and would result in interminable questions of semantics since the nature and size of the service as well as fiscal situation varies greatly from one library to another. The 1966 Directory of Library Photoduplication Services compiled by Cosby Brinkley was selected as the logical source for selecting the libraries to be questioned about how they bear the cost of searching and related reference services in their photoduplication departments.

It was agreed that the committee would draft a letter of general inquiry to be sent to the libraries listed in the 1966 Directory asking if the costs of searching and related reference type expenses must be defrayed from the fees collected for photocopies. The purpose of the questionnaire would be to determine the elements used by various libraries in determining their rate structure for photoreproductions.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire (see Appendix A) was mailed on May 1, 1967, to 124 libraries listed in the 1966 Directory of Library Photographic Services as having "extensive facilities." A total of 109 libraries responded (approximately 88%).

**Question 1**

The answers to the question whether cost estimates are provided free of charge were overwhelmingly "yes." Only two libraries responded negatively; two additional said "no" for some clients and "yes" for others. One library gave a reluctant "yes." Thus, of the 109 libraries queried, counting the two partially negative answers as a single negative reply, 106 responded "yes" and 3 "no," for a 97+% affirmative
The following quotations are taken from the negative or partially negative responses received to question 1:

**Institution**

8 "Yes, if within reason (approximately 1-5 references) for foreign requests, institutions of higher learning, scholarly research libraries and individual scholars. Others are charged $4.80 per hour plus 'processing' at $1.25 per volume. Identifying incomplete or inaccurate reference—$1.00 per title."

10 "Yes—academic, public institutions and Government libraries; no—private businesses and industries."

57 "... the University Library charges for the work of estimating at the rate of $1.00 per item..."

74 "Estimates not provided."

79 "Yes (reluctantly)"

**Question 2**

The responses were more varied to question 2 which asked whether the costs of identifying and transporting materials to the laboratory for photocopying are absorbed by the library. Of the 109 answers, 89 were "yes" and 20 "no," an 81+% affirmative response. Some of the comments accompanying the negative responses appear below:

**Institution**

3 "4.00 per item transaction charge to industry; $1.00 charge to nonprofit organizations."

7 "Rates include searching costs."

8 & 10 See responses to question 1 above.

41 "Until recently we did; now we have a handling charge."

47 "Time taken at $1.50 per hour; it is done by part-time student."

50 "We add a surcharge of 30% on basic rates for cost of handling, etc."

62 "We charge 20¢ per exposure for mail requests, 10¢ for over the counter transactions."

74 See response to question 1. "References (filled or unfilled) requiring extensive searching: each 30 minutes—$2.50; commercial organizations and non-subscribers—$3.00."

79 "The 25¢ per volume fee does not fully absorb the actual cost."

90 "Service charge for each book, volume or piece—25¢."

93 "10-25% service charge."

**Question 3**

Replies to the question as to what elements of cost are included in determining rates for photoreproduction were understandably the most varied because of the varying sizes of the libraries, the public they serve and the size of the photocopying service required, as well as the degree of care taken in filling out the questionnaire.

It must be emphasized that several of these categories are very
broad and that some libraries mentioned only a portion of the cost category whereas others indicated all of the elements included in the definition of the category. For instance, libraries indicating A, or administrative costs, as a consideration in determining their rates, generally indicated invoicing, or paperwork, but in some cases, especially the larger libraries, it includes the cost of supervision also. Similarly, the term overhead is subject to a latitude of interpretation on a wide range of cost. Thus, it is admittedly difficult to draw more than general conclusions or trends from an analysis of the cost elements reported as included in rates. Also, since 19 libraries made no response to this question, and others indicated other considerations were present by “etc., etc.” the approximate percentages probably could be increased slightly by more precise reporting. The categories C, L, and X are actually informational rather than true cost categories for determining rates.

The following categories or areas of cost were identified and the frequency with which the libraries cited them as being included in the determination of their photocopying rates was as follows:

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<td>X</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
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(For identity of each category, see Appendix B)

Suggested conclusions or generalizations are as follows:

(1) Since 97% of libraries supply free cost estimates, 81% bear the cost of searching and stack service, approximately 66% of libraries consider the cost of supplies in determining photocopying rates, approximately 55% consider the cost of personnel or operators, approximately 48% consider the cost of rental or purchase of new equipment, approximately 19% include postage costs, and less than 10% consider overhead or transportation costs, the majority of library photocopying services are more than 50% subsidized operations. The approximately 5 to 11% of the libraries reporting that they follow prevailing library or commercial rates serves to reinforce the conclusion that less than 50% of the library photocopying services are self-supporting.

Samuel M. Boone in Chapter V of his M.S. in L.S. thesis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1964) entitled “Current Administrative Practices in Library Photographic Services,” indicated that 17 (approximately 38%) of the 45 college and university libraries
responding to his questionnaire reported that they consider their photographic operations to be self-supporting; those libraries answering in this manner ranged from the most productive to the least (based on production statistics also reported), but no definition of “self-support” was provided. To the same 1963 questionnaire, other libraries gave qualified or indefinite answers; 15 libraries replied that they did not consider their laboratories to be self-supporting, and 11 of these gave percentages of subsidies ranging from 10 to 75%.

Robert H. Muller’s articles in College & Research Libraries, XVI (July 1955),5 and Library Trends, VIII (January 1960),6 refer to the lack of uniformity in library photocopying rates and the tendency to follow the lead of other laboratories in establishing rates rather than to conduct careful cost analysis.

William R. Hawken in Appendix A of the Copying Methods Manual (ALA, 1966)7 presents an excellent summary of “Document Reproduction Services in Libraries,” and particularly comments on the difficulty in making valid generalizations about the nature and operation of document reproduction service in libraries. Factors that are identified as causing wide variations in the policies and practices governing the operation of such services are:

Preliminary Underlying Factors
1. Size of library
2. Type of library
3. Type of collection
4. Type of clientele

Hawken classifies the principal cost factors as:

1. Equipment costs
2. Materials costs
3. Direct labor costs
4. Direct overhead costs
5. Indirect overhead costs

Finally, the article includes a very knowledgeable discussion of the costs of identifying, searching, locating, marking and transporting of an item to a laboratory to be copied, as well as the costs involved in preparing cost estimates.

(II) Approximately 25% of the library photocopying services available are confined to one or more office copying machines (usually a Xerox 914 model). These machines are generally either operated by the patron or the library absorbs the cost of the salary of the operator (frequently a student assistant), as well as any cost of searching or related reference service. The costs of “bookkeeping” and other overhead far exceed the actual cost of the photocopy itself.

(III) The larger the library and the clientele it serves, the greater the demand for and cost of photocopying services, and the greater the need for and tendency to reflect these costs in photocopying rates.
Ralph H. Phelps, director of the Engineering Societies Library in New York, contributed a brief article to the February 1967 issue of *Special Libraries* entitled "Factors Affecting the Costs of Library Photocopying." Phelps refers to the questions frequently raised about the rates charged by the Engineering Societies Library (and all libraries) for photocopying that he feels are stimulated by one or more of the following three factors:

1. Low cost figures advertised by photocopy equipment manufacturers.
2. Low rates some college and universities give their students and faculty members.
3. Charges for some commercial photocopying.

Phelps makes the point that, with minor modifications, many libraries bear sizable indirect costs related to supplying photocopies that do not enter into the computation of the rates referred to in the three instances cited above. Some typical costs libraries incur in supplying photocopies that are frequently not taken into consideration in making comparisons of photocopying rates are:

- Answering inquiries in person, by mail or telephone.
- Handling incoming and outgoing mail.
- Envelopes and postage for correspondence.
- Providing cost quotations.
- Providing pro forma invoices.
- Transporting volumes from and to the shelves.
- Identifying references (frequently incorrect or incomplete).
- Preparing invoices or maintaining deposit accounts.
- Preparing follow-up statements for overdue accounts.

In summary Phelps advances the proposition that "the services required to provide photocopies are the major factor in determining the cost of photocopying by a library," whereas the cost of the copy itself is a minor factor.

To fortify this position, Allen B. Veaner, then Chief of Acquisitions, Stanford University Libraries, forwarded a letter to the editor that appeared in the September 1967 issue of *Special Libraries*, citing additional indirect, or hidden, costs involved in library photocopying of which the public is not normally aware. Veaner refers to costs such as supervisory overhead, staff benefits, equivalent value of space and utilities, the requirement to invoice on the purchaser's own forms, and the need to build reserve funds for equipment purchased.

Finally, to prove that the wide variation in elements of cost that are considered in determining photocopying rates, or the degree of subsidy afforded library photocopying facilities, is not peculiar to U. S. libraries, the June 1968 issue of *History*, the journal of the Historical Association of England, reports on a survey made of the photographic services available in some of the major libraries in Great Britain. The ten
libraries surveyed were the British Museum, Public Record Office, National Library of Scotland, Scottish Record Office, National Library of Wales, Bodleian Library (Oxford), Cambridge University Library, John Rylands Library (Manchester), Manchester Central Library, and the Essex Record Office. The thesis advanced in this article, which appears without author under the heading of "editorial notes," is that if photocopy service could be speeded up from four months to approximately a one-week maximum, the "pressure on the reading rooms might be reduced significantly at little or no cost to the authorities." While we do not agree that such a dramatic change could be accomplished without substantially increased costs, we do agree that every effort should be exerted to provide as prompt service as possible.

The following revelation concerning photocopying cost factors in other countries is especially interesting: "In this connection it may be noted that in Germany, in order to avoid inter-university loans, students can order Xerox copies of books at a heavily subsidized rate. In Holland the Dagmar microfilm reader is available with a government subsidy to all students."

This survey reports information collected on the charges made for: "I. Photographs proper, for reproduction in facsimile; II. Microfilm; III. Photocopies and photostats; IV. Xerox copies."

The report is particularly critical of the photographic service at the British Museum and recommends consideration of a change in their price structure to permit them to operate on a more nearly self-supporting basis, especially with very large or commercial orders. Also suggested is an "express service which should supply photographs or microfilm in one week at double the normal cost."

In conclusion, the Photocopying Costs in Libraries Committee hopes that it has performed a service in documenting the patterns or variant factors that affect photocopying rates in U. S. libraries. The questionnaire promised that answers would be kept confidential and that a final report would be mailed to all cooperating libraries. Therefore, the identity of the libraries that responded to the questionnaire has not been indicated in the tabulation below, and publication of the results of the survey in LRTS was felt to be the most widespread dissemination of the information collected possible. The committee wishes to thank the 109 libraries that responded to the letter for their cooperation. Although the committee offers no recommendation, other than that caution be exercised in comparing library photocopying rates, it would welcome any comments or suggestions that might serve as the basis for further action by the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of ALA.

REFERENCES
2. Letter dated March 24, 1966 from Russell Shank to Frazer G. Poole.
Cosby Brinkley, Head, Photoduplication Service, University of Chicago Library.


APPENDIX A

The RTSD CMS Photocopying Costs in Libraries Committee of the ALA is assembling information about how libraries bear the cost of searching and related reference services in their photoduplication departments. The Committee wishes to know whether such costs are included in determining the rates for photoreproductions prepared in your library. Specifically:

1. Do you provide cost estimates free of charge?

2. Does your library absorb as a service to patrons the cost of identifying and transporting materials to the laboratory for photocopying?

3. What elements of cost are included in determining your rates for photoreproductions?

We would appreciate your answering these questions in the above spaces, signing and returning the form in the enclosed self-addressed envelope; you may wish to retain the copy of this form for your files. Answers will be kept confidential and the final report will be mailed to all cooperating libraries.

Enclosure

Gerritt E. Fielstra, NYPL
Sam G. Whitten, SMU
John L. Fraser, Harvard
Cosby Brinkley, U. Chicago
Robert C. Sullivan, LC (Chairman)
Appendix B

Responses to ALA Photocopying Costs in Libraries Committee Letter of May 1, 1967

Legend:  
A Administration (including accounting, billing, correspondence or supervision)  
C Some or all orders referred to commercial firm  
L Prevailing library or commercial rates  
O Overhead (including electricity, plumbing, utilities, space, or maintenance of physical plant)  
Pe Personnel (including wages and/or benefits)  
Po Postage (including wrapping)  
R Rental or purchase of equipment and depreciation  
S Supplies (materials including wastage)  
T Transportation of library materials to and from the laboratory  
X Service within library apparently limited to Xerox 914 or similar copier  
— Not indicated

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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>yes</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
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<td>yes</td>
<td>Pe, X</td>
</tr>
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**Legend:**
- **A** Administrative
- **C** Commercial
- **L** Library rate
- **O** Overhead
- **Pe** Personnel
- **Po** Postage
- **R** Rental
- **S** Supplies
- **T** Transportation
- **X** Xerox
- **—** Not indicated

*Volume 14, Number 2, Spring 1970*
Regional Groups Report

MARIAN_SAN_NER, Chairman
Council of Regional Groups

THE REGIONAL GROUPS continue their activities; seven groups have sent in reports of their programs since the last report printed here. The following summaries indicate the wide range of interests among the regional groups.

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the Georgia Library Association held its meeting in October. Reprint material was the subject for this meeting. Kenneth C. Walter, Assistant Director of Libraries for Technical Services of the University of South Carolina, spoke on date problems in acquiring and cataloging reprint materials. The second speaker was Walter J. Johnson, President of the Johnson Reprint Corporation, who presented the problems of reprint publishers. Discussion from the floor was moderated by Evelyn Frits, Assistant Librarian of the University of Georgia.

Michigan Library Association's Technical Services Section held its fall meeting during the MLA Conference. Dorothy Comins, of Wayne State University, was Chairman of the Program Committee. The speaker of the day was William J. Welsh, Director of the Processing Department of the Library of Congress. Mr. Welsh spoke on the role of the Library of Congress and the highlights of the past year in its Processing Department. He mentioned, among other things, the problems resulting from an increased work load, staff changes, and the process of changing to automation for the handling of card orders.

At the October meeting of the Technical Services Section of the New Jersey Library Association, Mrs. Helen W. Tuttle presented a paper entitled "The People in the Back Room." She spoke of the developing trend in academic libraries to place the responsibility for selection and collection-development on their professional librarians rather than on faculty members, and emphasized the need for cooperation in the selection-acquisition-cataloging process. Mrs. Tuttle also discussed the need for library school courses in technical services and the proposed program for the training and use of library technical assistants. She advocates "a new breed of technical services librarians" who will be able to make the selection-acquisition-cataloging processes function as a uniprocess.

The fall meeting of the Resources and Technical Services Section of the New York Library Association was held at Lake Placid in October. The RTSS joined with the College and University Section to sponsor a
program carrying out the theme of the Conference “The Librarian in a Multi-Media World.” Speakers were Dr. Donald Ely, Syracuse University, who spoke on “The Contemporary Library—Change by Evolution or Revolution,” and Mrs. Mary Joan Egan, Library and Media Department Head, Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central Schools, whose topic was “Tackling Multi-Media Technology.” During the past year, this Section devoted some time to a study of the preservation of library materials, and voted to schedule a preconference or some other extended meeting on this topic in 1970.

The New York Technical Services Librarians held two meetings in 1969. At the April meeting, Brett Butler, Vice-President of the Stacey Division of Bro-Dart Industries, spoke on “The Book Dealer’s Role in a Library’s Technical Services Program”—a description of Stacey’s Books-Coming-into-Print program. Mrs. Barbara Marks, Program Chairman, introduced William J. Welsh, Director of LC’s Processing Department, as the speaker for the December meeting. Among other items covered by Mr. Welsh was a statement that the Library of Congress is interested in reestablishing a Cataloging-in-Source Program; the plan would be to supply the intellectual information (main entry, LC and Dewey numbers, and subject headings) in the book, and allow the descriptive cataloging to be done by the library from the book itself.

In October, the Technical Services Division of the Oklahoma Library Association sponsored a workshop on “Conversion to LC.” Chairman of the workshop was Miss Evelyn Potts, Chief Cataloger at the University of Oklahoma, and local arrangements were in the hands of Miss Nancy Carter, Vice-Chairman of the TSD.

The Technical Services Division of the Pacific Northwest Library Association met in Seattle in September. The two speakers were from the Washington State Library: Mrs. Josephine Pulsifer, Head of Technical Processes, and Mrs. Jeanette Whitcher, Computer Program Analyst. They presented a joint program on their library’s experiences with the MARC program entitled “MARC—Backwards and Forwards.”
I. Matters arising from the Statement of Principles, approved at the

1. General points

It was agreed that, although the Meeting was not authorized to
make any alterations to the Statement of Principles which had been
approved and voted by a representative gathering of national dele-
gates at the Paris Conference of 1961, it could draw attention to
the weaknesses and inconsistencies in the Statement of Principles
and could make recommendations for revisions of the text and for
solutions of problems not adequately dealt with by the Principles.

It was agreed that any definitive edition of the Annotated Edition
will take into account, as well as the points discussed and agreed
upon at the Meeting, the comments received for the Meeting but not
discussed and any comments received as a result of the Meeting.
The commentary will report as far as possible the various solutions
adopted in the different codes and revisions of codes compiled since
1961.

2. Particular points which relate to sections of the Statement are set
out in the following paragraphs.

Section 1. It was agreed that the commentary should be revised to re-
move any impression that the Principles were intended only for
large libraries and should emphasize that they should be used in
small libraries and special libraries as far as possible.

Section 4.1. It is recommended that in order to avoid any incon-
sistency with Footnote 2, the text should be interpreted to read that
added entries give information not “under other headings” but “in
other places in the catalogue.”

Section 6.2. It was agreed that the commentary should not recom-
end that an author who writes under different names for different
types of works should have main entries under the various names:
rather, that there be a uniform heading with added entries, not
references, under the other names.

Section 7.1 & 8.2. It was agreed that the Principles do not provide
satisfactory guidance for dealing with the change of name by a liv-
ing author, but that the treatment of these in the catalogue may

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vary according to circumstances. In certain cases it might be more useful to adopt the most recent name immediately.

Section 7.1. It was agreed that in order to advance international uniformity, the commentary should encourage the use wherever possible of the original form of names and titles, rather than the form used in the language of the country in which the library is located.

In catalogues using the roman script, names in non-roman alphabets should be transliterated according to a standard international system. As an exception ancient Greek names should be written in the Latin form, which may also be used for other ancient and medieval authors known in the West primarily in that form, e.g., Men-cius, Avicenna. In catalogues using other scripts a uniform phonetic transcription may be used for each name if no exact transliteration system exists.

Section 8.22. It was agreed that, for the case when two different authors are most frequently identified by the same form of name, the commentary should not recommend that they be distinguished in headings by the addition of unused or little used forenames.

Section 9.11 & 9.12, Footnote 7. The Meeting recognized the unsatisfactory nature of sections 9.11, 9.12 and Footnote 7, and wished to point out that no codes evolved since the Paris Conference have found it possible to formulate rules consistent with both these sections. It was agreed that the commentary should include a survey of the various solutions adopted or under discussion. The Meeting discussed the problems of works issued by dignitaries, such as Popes and heads of states, and it was decided that the commentary should draw attention to opposing views regarding the attribution of personal or corporate authorship to such works.

Section 9.41. The Meeting agreed that, although the proposal in the commentary was not in accordance with the text of the section, it would provide a more satisfactory basis for a consistent rule.

Section 9.44. The Meeting decided that the commentary should encourage the tendency which already exists to adopt the original form of the name of cities and states.

Section 9.5. It was recognized that the existing commentary was not consistent with the text of this section, and it was proposed that any revised commentary should consider more fully the nature of entries for laws, constitutions, etc., under states and of the terminology involved in grouping the entries for such works. The various points of view on these questions should be sent out and examined.

Section 10.2. The Meeting agreed that the suggestion in the commentary (p. 50 English edition) that a work with more than three authors might sometimes be entered under the first author should be canceled.
Section 10.3. While sections 10.1 and 10.2 provide clear guidance for the entry of works produced by several authors which are intended to constitute an entity and section 10.3 provides clear guidance for collections of previously existing material, the Principles do not provide for the intermediate cases in which a publication consists of separate contributions which are written for the occasion but not intended to form an entity, or in which previously existing and new material are combined in one publication. The Meeting agreed that the commentary should deal with this defect in the Principles by recommending the application of section 10.3 to these intermediate cases: the editor to be treated in the same way as a compiler.

3. The Meeting decided that inconsistencies in terminology in the Statement of Principles—in particular, the terms “book” and “work”—should be pointed out and that any revised commentary should use consistent terminology.

It was also agreed that it would be useful for such a commentary to give references from one section of the Statement to another where the same matter is treated from a different point of view.

II. An international standard for the descriptive content of Catalogue entries

1. The Meeting decided that there should be a standard bibliographical description for a publication, and that this should consist of a comprehensive statement of the data likely to be useful in library catalogues and for other bibliographical purposes.

2. The items should be given in a fixed order, and, except for the title of the publication, need not be transcribed exactly from the title page.

3. It was agreed that where a uniform title is required as a filing device, this title is not considered to be part of the standard bibliographical description.

4. The principal items should be, in the following order:

   title
   subtitle
   author statement
   subsidiary author statement relating to the work
   edition statement
   subsidiary author statement relating to the edition
   imprint statement (consisting of place, publisher, and, if of importance, place of printing and printer, date)
   collation
   series statement
   notes (including any other title for the same work which it is useful to mention)
5. It was agreed that the original title must always form part of the standard bibliographical description.

6. The Meeting welcomed the introduction of the International Standard Book Number and was emphatic that the ISBN should be included in the standard bibliographical description.

7. It was agreed that a working party should be set up to make detailed recommendations for the composition, form and order of the items listed above and for any other items which should be included in the standard bibliographical description.

III. Shared Cataloguing and Automation

1. The Meeting agreed that efforts should be directed towards creating a system for the international exchange of information by which the standard bibliographical description of each publication would be established and distributed by a national agency in the country of origin of the publication. The means of distribution in such a system would be by the medium of cards or machine-readable records. The effectiveness of this system is dependent upon the maximum standardization of the form and content of the bibliographical description.

2. It was agreed, on the suggestion of Dr. K. W. Humphreys, that there should be consultation between the Chairman of the IFLA Committee on Uniform Cataloguing Rules, representing this Meeting, and the Advisory Committee of the IFLA Section of National and University Libraries with a view to cooperation within IFLA to further these objectives.

IV. It was agreed that a small committee presided over by Dr. Eva Verona should be set up to prepare a final form of the annotated edition of the Statement of Principles, and to arrange for its publication at the earliest possible date with the aid of a secretariat. To provide for representation of different cataloguing systems, the other members of the committee should be Dr. F. G. Kaltwasser, Mr. Peter Lewis, and M. Roger Pierrot.

V. The Meeting stressed the urgent need for early agreement on a standard bibliographical description, and it was agreed that the working party referred to in item 7 of section II above should be presided over by Mr. A. J. Wells, the other members to be Mrs. H. D. Avram, Dr. A. Domanovszky, Mr. M. Gorman, Madame S. Honoré, Mr. K. Nowak, and Mr. A. van Wesemael.

VI. In the course of the Meeting an explanation was given by M. J. Fontvieille of the cataloguing problems arising from African names, and it was agreed that a working party of M. Fontvieille and Mr. A. Nitecki, with authority to co-opt other specialists, should be set up to prepare a survey on African names as a supplement to the IFLA
Manual Names of Persons already published.

VII. The Meeting unanimously resolved that thanks be conveyed to the Council on Library Resources for the generous grant that had made it possible to bring together a group of specialists who could not otherwise have met within the framework of IFLA. Thanks were also expressed to Preben Kirkegaard, Director of the Royal School of Librarianship for allowing the Meeting to take place in the School, and members of the staff of the School and other Danish Colleagues who had contributed so much to the success of the Meeting, particularly Mrs. Inger Warmind, who had also acted as a member of the Organizing Committee.

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CATALOGUING RULES

Resolution proposed by the officers of the Committee:

1. That it is desirable to establish a continuing secretariat to assist and coordinate future work arising from the resolutions of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts and directed at creating an international system for the exchange of bibliographical information and promoting the necessary uniformity in headings and description.

2. That the officers of the Committee on Uniform Cataloguing Rules, in consultation with the IFLA Executive Board, seek financial means to maintain this secretariat.

3. That the various sections and committees of IFLA interested in these problems be invited to cooperate with the secretariat, which should also make contact with the appropriate organs of other interested bodies, e.g., FID, ISO, UNESCO.
AACR: ADDITIONS AND CHANGES

Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletin 88, September 1969, contains additions and changes to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules approved by the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee and the Library of Congress. In cases where the Library Association and the Canadian Library Association have not approved the change, this is noted.

The overall emphasis of the additions and changes is toward clarification of existing rules through inclusion of examples, addition of explanatory footnotes, or rewording of the rules.

In Part I, Entry and Headings, examples of major changes will be noted in rules 73 and 81. In rule 73, the following is substituted for the first paragraph, "add the name of a larger geographical entity in which the place is located except in the case of (1) states of the United States and provinces of Canada and (2) other non-local places when the place in question is clearly the place of that name that is best known to the user of the catalog." Footnote 12 would then change to read, "the term local is used to indicate municipalities (i.e., cities and towns), boroughs, communities, etc., and such larger areas of limited size and townships, countries,". This change in rule 73 will cause changes to appear in other rules concerned with geographic names.

In rule 81 a footnote reference is added to the effect that, "legislative subcommittees of the U.S. Congress are best entered under the committee to which each is subordinate . . . ." The reason for this change was that they are normally cited in the Congressional Record and the calendars of the two houses under the name of the current committee.

There are several changes in Part II, Descriptive Cataloging. Examples of these changes are found in rule 143A1, the use of brackets within parentheses by the Library of Congress in a series statement, and rule 147, the addition of section K, Non-thesis editions.

Included with the other changes is a section on changes in capitalization for Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian (Roman and Cyrillic alphabets) and Slovenian—Paul Berrisford, Chairman, Descriptive Cataloging Committee, American Library Association.

**"ODE TO A LIBRARY COURSE" OR "DIVIDE LIKE . . ."**

I think that I shall never see
A cataloger tired as me.
I'm up so very late at night,
Doing homework is my plight.
My class, it starts at 12 three o,
That's P.M. friends, I ought to know.
At that same time in early morn,
I'm sweating over standard form.
At 3 A.M., I wouldn't lie,
I'm learning how to classify.
I ponder over Dewey's books,
Until it's hard to stand their looks.
And then to culminate my fears,
Enter in a book called Sears.

With bloodshot eyes and fingers sore,
I type my cards up by the score,
With hopes they're done in proper style
With numbers that aren't off a mile.
But I don't care I'll do my best
To graduate with all the rest.
And if this course I fail to pass,
I'll blame it all on Cat. and Class.

—James R. Shores
Director of AV Services
Materials Center
Forest Grove Union High School
Forest Grove, Oregon

Volume 14, Number 2, Spring 1970
The American Chemical Society and the Chemical Society of London have forged the first link in what may become a worldwide computer network for chemical information.

Under an agreement just approved by the governing bodies of the two societies, the British society, acting on behalf of ten scientific and professional societies in the United Kingdom, becomes the exclusive distribution agent in the U.K. for publications and services of the American Chemical Society’s Chemical Abstracts Service. In return, the British consortium will expand CAS’s computer systems and services in the U.K. and prepare information from British chemical journals and patents for input to the computer system at CAS headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

In announcing the agreement, Dr. Milton Harris, chairman of the board of the American Chemical Society (ACS), said that it represents an important step forward in the Society’s efforts to bring about broader international participation in the computerized chemical information system that CAS has been developing for the past decade.

Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) digests and indexes all of the world’s new published information on chemical science and technology, which now totals nearly a quarter of a million scientific articles, reports, and patents each year. It gets information from some 13,000 scientific and technical journals published throughout the world and from patents issued by twenty-six nations. This material is published weekly in condensed form in the journal, Chemical Abstracts, which is used by chemical scientists throughout the world.

For most of the past decade CAS, with financial support from the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies, has been building a comprehensive computer-based system for processing, storing, searching, and disseminating chemical information. More recently, ACS’s primary journals have been developing techniques for computer handling of their manuscripts. A computer at ACS headquarters in Washington, D.C., is used for typesetting and printing journals and at the same time feeding information directly into the computer system used by CAS, in Columbus.

The operations of CAS have long been international in scope. “More than 70 percent of the data processed at the CAS information center originates outside of the United States and 60 percent of the subscribers to CAS publications and services are overseas,” explained Dr. Harris. Most of the chemists in the western world now use and depend upon Chemical Abstracts as their principal source of summarized and indexed chemical information. Virtually all university, government, and industrial libraries regularly subscribe to Chemical Abstracts. Selected parts of the publication are also readily available to individual chemical researchers and groups interested in various specialized areas of chemistry.

“ACS alone cannot bear the burden of processing all the world’s new chemical information into a computer system,” Dr. Harris emphasized. “At the same time, the effective use of computer-based information services requires specialized facilities and trained personnel. This implies a need for decentralized centers throughout the world. The Chemical Society-ACS agreement provides just such an approach.”

The Chemical Society is acting for the United Kingdom Consortium on Chemical Information, which was formed in September 1968 by ten U.K. scienti-
tific societies. Consortium Chairman, Dr. J. W. Barrett, welcomed the agreement as an opportunity for the Consortium to rapidly develop a computer-based information system while contributing to the continuing development of the ACS system.

"The aim of the Chemical Society and the Consortium is to provide in the U.K. comprehensive, computer-based information services comparable with those now becoming available in the U.S.,” he said. "Moreover, the agreement permits The Chemical Society to invite other countries to join with the U.K., and it will be our intent to work with all other countries who so wish."

Discussions leading up to the British agreement began in 1964. For the past two years, the British society, with technical assistance from CAS, has been providing computer searches of CAS-processed data for chemists in the United Kingdom through an experimental information center at the University of Nottingham. During the same period, several members of the British society's staff served internships in CAS's operations in Columbus to gain familiarity with the practices and procedures used there.

The British agreement is expected to serve as a model for future agreements with organizations in other countries, Dr. Harris pointed out. Experimental computer information centers, patterned after the one in Nottingham, are now operating at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, the Danmarks Tekniske Bibliotek in Copenhagen, and the National Science Library of Canada in Ottawa. Similar centers are currently being established in the United States at the Illinois Institute of Technology and the universities of Georgia and Pittsburgh.

Since early 1968, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which includes the western European nations, Canada, Turkey, Japan, and the U.S., has been encouraging cooperative experiments between CAS and analogous organizations in its member nations. To date, eleven nations are involved to some degree under this program.

Members of the United Kingdom Consortium, in addition to the Chemical Society, include the Royal Society, the Royal Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Faraday Society, the Society for Analytical Chemistry, the Biochemical Society, the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Chemical Industries Association, and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.

**LIBRARY SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

This annotated bibliography, the third in the ERIC/CLIS Bibliography Series, includes citations to 104 library surveys and development plans at the state or national level published since 1965, and is based on the collection of the ERIC Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences. It includes most of the post-1965 titles listed in Galen E. Rike's "Statewide Library Surveys and Development Plans; An Annotated Bibliography, 1956-67" (ED 025 439; Price: Microfiche-$0.50, Hard Copy-$5.00). Fifty-six titles not found in Rike are included in this bibliography.

Arrangement of the bibliography is by state, with national surveys listed first. Availability information is given whenever possible. Many of the items are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS).

Copies of the bibliography are available in microfiche and hard copy format from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). The National Cash
The American Society of Indexers, founded in 1968, has officially come into being by the adoption of its constitution at a membership meeting on June 16, 1969. The following officers were elected:

**President:** Dr. Charles Bernier, School of Information and Library Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo.


**Secretary:** Mrs. Susan Pinzow, Indexer, *The New York Times*.

**Corresponding Secretary:** Jane Stevens, Editor, *Library Literature*, H. W. Wilson Company, Bronx, New York.

**Treasurer:** Herbert Landau, Director, Management Information Services, Auerbach Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Board of Directors:**

One Year:
- Mrs. Marian Ash, Managing Editor, Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Two Years:
- Dr. Ben-Ami Lipetz, Head, Research Department, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.
- George Lowy, Assistant Head of Acquisitions, Columbia University Library (formerly Director of Indexing and Bibliographic Services, Crowell-Collier).

Three Years:
- Dr. Maurice F. Tauber, Melvil Dewey Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University.

The following committees were established: Program; Register of Qualified Indexers and Membership List; Ethics, Standards and Specifications; Membership; Constitution and Bylaws; and Publications.

The first general meeting was held on October 28 with three speakers: Dr. John Rothman, Editor, *The New York Times Index*, who spoke on the American National Standard Institute's Z39 Committee and its Standard on Indexing. Delight Ansley, former Chief Indexer of McGraw-Hill, Inc. and Liz Stalcup, Freelance Editor and Indexer, spoke about "The Good Index: Its Characteristics, Preparation, and Future." The meeting was held jointly with the National Association of Book Editors, and a fruitful cooperation between the two organizations may develop from the meeting.
ERI/CUS 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).

Documents with an ED number may be ordered in either microfiche (MF) or hard copy (HC) from 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.

Institution (Source): Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J., Graduate School of Library Service.
Sponsor: Public Health Service (DHEW), National Library of Medicine.
The first progress report is ED 022 504 and the third progress report is ED 028 811.

This report describes the statistical evaluation of the output of MEDICO automatic indexing procedure. Some of the findings of the evaluation were: (1) of the weights assigned by the MEDICO and manual check procedures, 98 percent were either in agreement or differed by a weight of 1, indicating that the effectiveness of the method of weighting could be improved by allowing only two weights in the system instead of the three weights actually used; (2) when the definition of a link was changed from co-occurrence within a sentence to co-occurrence between two punctuation marks, the percentage of relevant links increased from 72 percent to 84 percent; and (3) a comparison of the index terms generated from full text with those generated from the reduced text of abstracts or summaries showed that the proportion of terms indexed from reduced text is greatest for those terms which had higher weights in the full text analysis.

Institution (Source): Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J., Graduate School of Library Service.
Sponsor: Public Health Service (DHEW), National Library of Medicine.
The first progress report is ED 022 504 and the second progress report is ED 028 810.

Since the First Progress Report the indexing program has been modified to facilitate the updating and expansion of the computer-stored dictionary. The MEDICO file which is the output of the automatic indexing program is a direct file stored on magnetic tape and is sequenced by document accession number. The primary access point of the file can involve as many as four hierarchical levels and generic searches are easily implemented. Boolean searches allow for the retrieval of highly specific information. Prior to searching, the Boolean expressions corresponding to the natural language query are formulated by the human searcher. Normalization of the query to

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make it compatible with the index language is accomplished automatically by the computer. The tape file is searched sequentially to search for the presence or absence of terms as prescribed in the Boolean expression. Several queries can be processed simultaneously and the output for each query can be printed out as a separate unit.

ED 028 800. MF $0.25, HC $2.10.

Beginning in December, 1967, the New England Library Information Network (NELINET) was demonstrated in actual operation using Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC I) bibliographic data. Section 1 is an introduction and summary. Section 2 describes the processing function demonstrated which included catalog card and label services. During May, June, and July, 1968, attention was concentrated on achieving a more efficient pilot operation. Statistics were compiled in June and July. From these statistics an estimate is made of cost per title of performing a similar operation on a full-scale random access system. Appendix A contains this cost projection. The demonstration of cataloging services was suspended on July 31, 1968, and the project was re-directed to setting up a MARC II based system. Section 3 describes this effort. The basic difficulty was deciding whether immediate hook-up with interim programs or delayed hook-up with permanent programs was better. The decision was made in favor of delayed hook-up and programs suitable to this system are described.

Institution (Source): Illinois, University, Urbana, Coordinated Science Laboratory.

In contrast to conventional information storage and retrieval systems in which a body of knowledge is thought of as an indexed codex of documents to which access is obtained by an indexed query, this study aims at an understanding of what is "knowledge" as distinct from a "data file," how this knowledge is acquired, and how this knowledge can be made effective through symbolic discourse between man and machine. The purpose is the development of cognitive memory systems which are capable of responding with structured information that matches the gap in the knowledge of the querist, rather than with the delivery of a "document," i.e., an accidental linguistic representation of the information about a particular fact, that may or may not cover the point in question. The initial research centered around the development of a linked data structure concept and other technical aspects. Later, the study concentrated more on the fundamental interactions involved in cognition, attempting not to duplicate human intelligence but to design machines to accomplish results that are similar to the results of cognitive processes. A pilot information system—"Rules of the Road"—was developed for experimental use.

Sponsor: Texas Library Association, Acquisitions Round Table.
Availability: Mrs. Jean Branch, Houston Public Library, 500 McKinney Avenue, Houston, Texas ($1.50).

Four papers are included: (1) "Automation of Serials," by Shula Schwartz and Patricia A. Bottalico, reports a program at Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas; (2)
"From Texana to Real-Time Automation," by Calvin J. Boyer, reports an on-line circulation system for Moffet Library at Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas; (3) "Data Processing Applications for Acquisitions at the TSU Library," by Alvin C. Cage, describes activities at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas; and (4) "Planning an Automation Program," by John B. Corbin.


Institution (Source): California University, Berkeley, Institute of Library Research.

Sponsor: Office of Education (DHEW), Bureau of Research.

This report presents the initial phase of the File Organization Project, a study which focuses upon the on-line maintenance and search of the library's catalog holdings record. The first year has been primarily devoted to defining issues to be studied, developing the facility for experiment, and carrying out initial research. Achievements involved: (1) obtaining equipment; (2) programming and testing an initial software system, and then expanding it to supply access to the central processor from two different mechanical terminals at two remote locations; (3) planning for acquisition and incorporation of an existing machine file as well as bibliographic records which require original conversions; (4) developing software for data base preparation and for file handling and access; and (5) initiating analyses on issues such as optimum length of search keys.

Fogel, Marc. Determination of Statistical Clumps. May 1969. 52p. CFSTI PB 184 136. MF $0.65, HC $3.00.

Institution (Source): Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

One useful tool suggested for mechanizing information storage and retrieval requires that vocabulary used in the system be divided into groups of words, each group representing a different subarea of the initial field. The problem of subdividing a vocabulary is best handled by computer. Of a number of existing techniques, one is selected, modified, and certain improvements are suggested.


Institution (Source): California University, Berkeley, Institute of Library Research.

Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Two related reports are LI 001 651 and CFSTI PB 183 327.

The objective is to explore the implications and test the utility of context data for meeting the needs of users of information systems. The result has been the establishment of a context data base in machine-readable form for some 900 documents. The context data representing these documents have been obtained and put in machine form for the following entities: cited documents, authors and journals. Approximately 2,400 cited documents, 262 authors, and 58 journals are represented. A retrieval system (QUERY) capable of processing the context data and retrieving the indicated documents was developed. Analyses both of the results of this usage and of the relationships that exist between context data and content were made. The report suggests that though the characterization of cited documents and authors is adequate, the characterization of other entities (journal, society, or organization with which the author is affiliated) is not totally satisfactory, because of the degree of interpretation required.

Harris, Jessica L. A Study of the Computer Arrangeability of Complex Terms

Volume 14, Number 2, Spring 1970
Litofsk, Barry. *Utility of Automatic Classification Systems for Information Storage and Retrieval*. May 1969. 226p. CFSTI AD 687 140. MF $0.65, HC $3.00.

Institution (Source): Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

Large-scale, on-line information storage and retrieval systems pose numerous problems above those encountered by smaller systems. A step toward the solution of these problems is presented. The methodology is that of *a posteriori* automatic classification of the document collection. Feasibility is demonstrated by automatically classifying a file of 50,000 document descriptions. The advantages of automatic classification are demonstrated by establishing methods for measuring the quality of classification systems and applying these measures to a number of different classification strategies. By indexing the 50,000 documents by two independent methods, one manual and one automatic, it is shown that these advantages are not dependent upon the indexing method used. It was found that among those automatic classification algorithms studied, one particular algorithm, CLASFY, consistently outperformed the others.


Institution (Source): California University, Berkeley, Institute of Library Research. Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Two related reports are CFSTI PB 184 226 and CFSTI PB 183 327.

In the Context Information Processing Project literature searching involves prediction, and context represents a new class of clues to be obtained and processed for the overall improvement of automatic literature search systems. Context clues are those items of information that describe various objective properties and relationships that hold for individual documents: authors and reviewers, professional societies, journals, etc. Traditionally, literature searching systems have assumed that every document has a content that can be identified properly in terms of one or more index terms, describing what that document is “about.” This project suggests that the fundamental concepts of subject content and of “aboutness” are imprecise and confused, in comparison to the naming of individual things or observable properties in context language. There is no implication that content processing should be eliminated; instead, the project hopes to establish context information as relevant for literature searching systems.
and, furthermore, to discover the correlation, if any, between context and content information and put this correlation to use.

**MASFILE-I Pilot Project. Final Report.** April 1969. 35p. ED 028 801. MF $0.25, HC $1.85.

Institution (Source): Five Associated University Libraries, Syracuse, N. Y.

The objectives of the Project were (1) to test the utility and cost of compiling a manipulative data base from remote card files; (2) to test the utility of the Administrative Terminal System (ATS) for inputting bibliographic data into computer files from catalog card copy at a central location; (3) to test the adequacy of a modified MARC tagging scheme for labeling, inputting, and retrieving formatted bibliographic data elements; (4) to determine overlap of items in the file; (5) to aid the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) in designing a compatible worksheet for transferring the intellectual product of local catalogers into various on-line and off-line machines; and (6) to develop recommendations for building a bibliographic data base. A sequential sample of shelflist catalog cards was selected from each FAUL library in the Library of Congress Classification for the Book Trade and Library Science (Z116-Z1000.5), manually merged, and converted to machine readable form by the IBM ATS system at SUNY-Buffalo in a modified MARC I format. After editing, a list of 1,827 items was published containing full citations, holdings statements, and indexes by main entry, LC card number, and LC class number. A draft cataloger’s worksheet was designed and is undergoing testing. Overlap studies were made, and time and cost figures compiled. Recommendations for continuation of the project (MASFILE-II) are also included.

Smith, Stephen F., and Shoffner, Ralph M. *A Comparative Study of Mechanized Search Languages.* January 1969. 56p. CFSTI PB 183 327. MF $0.65, HC $3.00.

Institution (Source): California University, Berkeley, Institute of Library Research. Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

Two related reports are CFSTI PB 183 329 and CFSTI PB 184 226.

This report, resulting from the Context Information Processing Project, is a review of request language and search logic in its present state with the purpose of relating these findings to the design of QUERY (the language described in CFSTI PB 184 226) and to context information processing needs. A basic assumption is that an information retrieval system should be adapted to the user’s method of organizing information, rather than vice versa. The review attempts to identify as many search languages as possible and to classify these according to form. A description of each classification, together with a list of the languages so classified, is provided. Later, in the comparative analysis, only three languages are considered. In this analysis, an English request is given and the equivalent statement in each search language is examined for its ease and power of expression. The effects of each type of request upon the user and the requirements for implementing that request are discussed.

The production of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules was a complex and arduous effort consuming five years in its preliminary stages and eleven years after it became an operational project. It involved three national library associations and one national library; produced four institutes (at Stanford, Montreal, and two in London); cost many times its original estimates; had its full quota of frustrations, disagreements, and crises; experienced subversive counterattack in the library press; had spin-off contributing importantly to a major international conference on cataloging; and concluded with the publication at opposite ends of the same year, of two texts, the North American and the British. That the conclusion of this international enterprise should have resulted in five major gatherings of the cataloging profession to analyze, evaluate, and criticize the resultant rules should come as no surprise. What is surprising, however, is the fact that only one of these meetings was held in the United States. The first three took place in Canada in 1967 and the last in England in 1969.

First came a five-day seminar at the McGill University Library School in Montreal with Wyllis Wright, Chairman of the American Code Revision Committee, as featured speaker. No proceedings were published.

Next the School of Library Science at the University of Toronto held a two-day colloquium on March 31 and April 1 with the general editor of the rules as principal speaker. The University of Toronto Press published these proceedings as The Code and the Cataloguer in 1969.

A scant two weeks later, on April 13 and 14, the School of Librarianship at the University of British Columbia conducted a workshop at which Seymour Lubetzky, first editor and principal figure in the code revision effort, was the stellar attraction. The proceedings of this workshop were issued by the University of British Columbia Publications Centre in 1967 under the title New Rules for an Old Game.

The June 1968 general conference of the American Library Association featured a seminar on the rules conducted by the Cataloging and Classification Section, the papers of which were issued in Library Resources & Technical Services, vol. 13, no. 1, Winter 1969 issue.

Crowning the distinguished accomplishments of these preceding convocations of catalogers (in this reviewer's opinion) are the proceedings of the Nottingham Seminar on the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. The format is identical with the British text of the rules. The title page recto is a model presentation of bibliographical essentials and the verso has its cataloging-in-source entry. At the end is a bibliography by A. G. Curwen, an index of references to rules by rule number, and a general index. In between are some of the most careful and detailed analyses of the rules and of the differences between the two texts, some of the most thoughtful consideration of fundamental issues, and certainly some of the most lively discussion of these matters that you are likely to find in cataloging literature. Run, don't walk.
to the nearest typewriter to order your copy. (The ISBN is 85365 271 6.)

The papers that were presented, prepared for a seminar that took place only eight weeks after the publication of the British text, display careful study and thoughtful analysis and criticism. J. A. Tait deals with the introduction and the rules of entry: W. Dent with headings for persons; T. D. Wilson with headings for corporate bodies; and Miss J. Friedman with uniform titles. The real gems, in my opinion, are those of R. O. Linden, description of monographs, and of G. E. Hamilton, description of serials. Both writers not only deal meticulously with the relevant rules but carefully compare the two texts, rule by rule. Their work will be very useful at some future time when the North American text is revised. Our rules for description were largely taken over from the Library of Congress Rules for Descriptive Cataloging, with editorial review and revision. The British, with the advantage of an extra year for work, gave these rules a more fundamental scrutiny and overhaul; their work deserves our close attention.

A. G. Curwen tackles the problem of implications for individual libraries forthrightly and thoroughly. I especially liked his defense of the accusation that the rules ignore the demands of the computer. "If we abandon old ways just because they do not suit present-day computers designed basically for other purposes, we may well end up with something as poor as we deserve." P. J. Quigg, writing on implications in a national context, calls the British Museum on the carpet. "Is it possible," he queries, "that nothing has changed since Panizzi's day? Sooner or later (and preferably sooner) the British Museum must make some response to the situation."

The defections in the North American text from the basic principles of entry under author (in the case of rules specifying category subheadings) and under the name of the author (particularly rule 99, providing for entry under place) come in for a consistent drubbing. The Library of Congress is also often cast in the role of a Svengali relative to American libraries' Trilby. The reports of the discussions frequently display unexpected and sometimes unorthodox views which add a delightful spice to the proceedings.

"Mr. —— referred to the form of heading: University of Oxford. He really could not see why "Oxford University" should not be preferred just because the names of some universities were in the form "University of X" and others in the form "X University." It seemed an unnecessary subtlety to have to follow their individual peculiarities. From the reader's point of view it would be much easier if a uniform style were employed wherever possible."

"Mr. —— replied that his argument was that a heading derived by consulting a complicated set of rules did not seem to him to be, in many instances, an appropriate identification tag for the particular work; a Standard Book Number or a BNB number would serve better."

"Mr. —— asked why, since our government was the government of the United Kingdom, the new code perpetuated the use of the heading Great Britain, implying that the writ did not run in the six counties of Northern Ireland? Mr. —— said he presumed that if one entered a government publication under the name of the country, it was a country over which the particular government exercised jurisdiction. Yet, under Rule 78B there appeared the shocking example: Great Britain. Scottish Home and Health Dept. This should, surely, be: Scotland. Scottish Home and Health Dept. Miss —— thought Mr. —— would be interested to know that her library had always entered Scottish departments under Scotland."
"Mr. —— did not see why certain bodies should be selected as carrying out basic legislative, judicial, or executive functions and be entered under Great Britain, while other government bodies were not so entered. He asked if there was any reason for making this division, rather than putting the whole lot under Great Britain, or putting none of them there."

"Mr. —— said that the basic thing about local churches and libraries was the place in which they were situated, and it would simplify matters if they were entered under place."

J. C. Downing and N. F. Sharp are to be congratulated on a superior job of editing these proceedings. They have presented the seminar in such a fashion as to make us all wish we had been there.—C. Sumner Spalding, Processing Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.


To anyone seeking reassurance as to the amount of interest being shown on a global basis in the organization, retrieval, and dissemination of information, particularly scientific and technical information, this issue of this journal is recommended, being entirely devoted to the topic. It is replete with descriptions of numerous projects actually in operation (or perhaps already abandoned, a realistic note being sounded in several places in the accounts) in many countries. Under the editorship of H. C. Campell, he and nine other authors wrote accounts of the status of information services in ten areas of the world, including an account of international activities.

A theme which seems to run through the various chapters is that in each country more is being done in the fields of science and technology than in any other disciplines, perhaps because government sponsorship is more easily gained for them or perhaps because industrial seed money in these areas encourages the development of services centered technically. There is a good coverage of the entire international scene. Chapters on India and on Japan represent the Orient; South Africa has its chapter. Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union are described in separate chapters for European coverage. For the Americas, there are chapters on Latin America, Canada, and the United States. Then last, and definitely not least, is the account of international services.

Perhaps the contributor in this collection best known to Americans is Joseph Becker, who wrote a very down-to-earth account of the outlook for the development of national information networks in the United States, covering the political, financial, and technical problems to be solved.

The other accounts are more concerned with those information services somewhat on the prosaic side, since union lists, abstracting, and cooperative acquisition programs can hardly be described as innovations. A few uses of computers, magnetic tape data bases, and SDI systems are reported, but they are in the minority. It would be interesting to see what a global state of the art account as of January 1970 would show, since the descriptions in this issue would probably refer to mid-1968 or earlier.

For those desiring a well-documented, carefully edited report on the state of information services in far and near corners of the globe, this issue is recommended. It will probably leave no doubt in your mind that collectively we have a long way yet to go, in spite of the relative abundance of data processing equipment and programming expertise now available. Library and information services will need much more than commercially avail-
able tools to solve all their problems quickly. Once again this publication of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science has been successful in gathering together a comprehensive collection of articles on a theme of general interest.—Ellis Mount, Science and Engineering Librarian, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.


To commemorate the publication of Harvard's Catalogue of Hebrew Books, Professor Harry A. Wolfson's essay, "Hebrew Books in Harvard," was especially reprinted from the April 29, 1932, issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. The glory and excitement of the events leading to this outstanding collection are warmly related by Professor Wolfson, who modestly minimizes the importance of his own role in putting together one of the world's great Hebraica collections. The romance of his story is all the more intense because such events can no longer be duplicated; the resources which might make it possible have been exhausted by the ravages of war and the purchase or breaking up of surviving major collections of Hebraica.

The heart of the Harvard collection is the 12,000 volume corpus assembled over a lifetime by Ephraim Deinard, scholar, traveler, and bibliophile. Deinard's collection contained eleven Hebrew and five Latin incunabula. In securing his library, Harvard enjoyed the good fortune of finding two copies each of four of the Hebrew incunabula.

One excerpt from Professor Wolfson's account provides some quiet amusement for modern catalogers in research libraries. In describing the headaches of deciphering the title-pages of Hebraica for cataloging purposes, he states: "The cataloguing of old rabbinic books, unfortunately, has not yet been reduced to a mechanical process." This reviewer is well acquainted with the difficulties Wolfson cites, but has not yet noted any mechanical processes which can replace the cataloger's intellectual effort in organizing and presenting research materials to users of the library.

Every user of the Catalogue and every lover of Hebrew books should own and read Professor Wolfson's charming, informative companion piece. It is a pity that its text was not directly incorporated into the Catalogue's front matter.

Today the Harvard Hebrew collection aggregates 100,000 volumes, of which 15,000 have been added since 1962, and the printed Catalogue contains 85,000 cards, 35,000 of which represent cataloging done since that time. The many changes of cataloging practices and policy over the years have been accurately noted in the preface by Dr. Charles Berlin, Lee M. Friedman Bibliographer in Judaica and Head of the Hebrew Division of the Harvard College Library. Besides the preface, which traces the history of Judaica at Harvard, Berlin has prepared extensive notes and appendices to explain the filing rules and the intellectual organization of the catalog. A complete explanation of the cataloging practices employed at Harvard as well as Harvard's unique classification scheme are presented. The introductory section concludes with a prospectus of the classification scheme itself.

Of special note is that the Catalogue was completely prepared with local resources, even to the photography and preparation of offset plates. Photographic methods will continue to be useful for multi-alphabet bibliographies until appropriate computer hardware and software exist, a prospect that does not seem immediate.
The Catalogue is published in two sections: four volumes of authors and subjects intermixed and two volumes of titles. The author/subject volumes generally follow the romanized entries established by the Library of Congress. A fair number of LC printed cards are reproduced in the Catalogue. Many do not represent actual holdings; they have been interfiled in anticipation of acquisition or for reference or authority file purposes. The user of the title section enjoys a double blessing: he does not have to contend with the abomination of transliteration schemes—the titles are filed in Hebrew—and their filing sequence and the binding sequence of the last two volumes follow the normal right to left order of the Hebrew language. It would have been nice to see a Hebrew title-page at the front of the title volumes. It seems a shame that a major Hebrew bibliographic tool cannot itself be cataloged as a Hebrew book!

There is a peculiar anomaly to the volume numbering which may be a trap for the unwary. In order to shelve the two title volumes as Hebrew books, it was necessary to number the first title volume as volume 6 and the last as volume 5 of the entire six-volume set. This ingenious arrangement assures correct shelving and allows users of each half to approach the set in a natural and easy way.

The fact that this is a catalog of Hebrew books results in the omission of some key reference works that are not themselves entirely in Hebrew but which are indispensable to any Hebrew collection. Perhaps the most glaring omission occasioned by this restriction of scope is Marcus Jastrow’s A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature (London and New York, 1886-1909). Similarly, the various editions of Wilhelm Gesenius’ Hebrew grammars and the familiar Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament by Brown, Driver, and Briggs will not be found in the Catalogue.

Only works with distinctive titles are in the title catalog, but classics having distinctive titles—such as the Zohar—are to be found in the author catalog under a conventionalized heading. Fortunately, there are cross-references in such cases.

The weakest aspect of the Catalogue is its paucity of subject access for all but the most recent publications. Under the very important topic, Inquisition, there is but a single heading, followed immediately by an entry for Insects! There are only eight subject headings for Europe and less than a page of entries under History. For Hebrew Language, however, there are over 250 entries. Such distributions of subject headings reveal much of the nature of the Harvard collection, but an analysis of the collection itself and the library’s acquisition policies over many years is not within the scope of this review.

For generations, lack of subject access has kept Hebrew studies arcane and esoteric. As a consequence, a thorough knowledge of Hebrew bibliography and book lore has been confined to a small elite of assiduous scholars, rabbis, and book collectors. Even so elementary an access point as the author was until recently unpopular and even unknown in much Hebrew bibliography; the title was always “traditionally” considered the key to Hebraica. (The incunabulum edition of Jacob Landau’s Agur has no author entry in the Catalogue.) However, setting up the Hebrew Division of the Harvard University Library on a fully professional basis in accordance with modern library science is a major step in breaking the restrictive traditions which have kept so much Hebraica inaccessible to the user just as surely as if the books themselves had been chained to the library. Harvard is to be commended for taking this positive, forward step for the future
of Hebrew bibliography and for opening up its great Otsar (treasure house) of Hebraica to scholars outside of Cambridge.

One final note: the Catalogue is a bargain! The price of $40 per volume is significantly less than the unit cost of several other catalogs of major Hebrew collections.—Allen B. Veaneer, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.


Some publications in the field of librarianship—catalog codes, reference sources, bibliographies, for example—are designed to serve their intended audience for lengthy periods of time, if not indefinitely. (Success in accomplishing this aim varies considerably.) This report from the Institute of Library Research does not fall in the timeless category; it is a “now” publication, and is largely a review of the state-of-the-art at Berkeley. Because of the efforts of ILR, LC’s ISO, ISAD, and other organizations and institutions, we can hope that many of the problems to which this report is addressed will not be with us by the end of the next decade. Some solutions will undoubtedly be made possible by advances in technology, but it takes no crystal ball to predict that all of the large obstacles in the area of computer applications to bibliographical control will require the intensive, detailed, and comprehensive attention which typifies this study.

Some more specific idea of the topics presented comes from the Introduction and Summary (p. 1): “Machine files are being sought and created as a feasible solution to the problem of growth and complexity in the catalog, as a response to the need for new and expanded services, for their speed and convenience in access, and to replace human labor in generating products such as book-form catalogs and bibliographies. What are the dimensions of the task of acquiring, maintaining, and using the very large data base? Why is it desirable or even necessary that library files be accessible on-line? What techniques can be recommended as efficient, economical and acceptable for organizing and searching large files in operating context? . . . What methods should be used to encode record content in the various parts of the system—input processing, storage, output? What should the file structure be, that is, how will records be mapped into the physical storage and how should they be related to each other? What should be the form and capability of the search language? What post-retrieval analysis and processing capability should be provided to the system user?”

Clearly, these questions have not proven susceptible to easy or pat answers, and it is to ILR’s credit that the work presented avoids, to a large extent, blue-sky theorizing and concentrates on immediate, practical matters. There is, for example, an excellent discussion of file organization. Other topics which receive thoughtful and imaginative consideration are those of (1) representation of diacritical marks and an expanded character set, (2) design and use of a search code for bibliographic names, and (3) automatic translation of records from one encoding format to another, and computer-assisted formatting. Some of the routines and programs developed in relation to these and other problems have been tested on a data base of 75,000 records from the University of
California at Santa Cruz, and the intention is expressed to arrive at a data base of half a million on-line records in successive phases of the project. When the larger data base is available, undoubtedly many of the hypotheses and procedures outlined in this study can be given more definitive testing and will be the subject of further reporting.

An interesting aspect of the work at ILR is its relation to and commentary (implicit and explicit) upon MARC. At the time this report was written, the staff of ILR was well aware of the difficulties associated with MARC: ambiguities in definition and interpretation (stemming in part from the nature of cataloging and cataloging rules); likelihood of change in the format; complexity and cost required to encode bibliographical data. Partly to ameliorate these difficulties and partly for machine-processing efficiency, the report presents an ILR processing format “convertible to and from MARC II.” It would seem, however, that unless computer-assisted formatting largely supplants manual encoding, the ILR format is at least as intricate as MARC and carries with it similar difficulties in application. This discussion is valuable for any library which is attempting to use the MARC format and MARC records from LC in its own catalog situation.

The relatively little attention given to cost analysis in conversion of records is largely theoretical and, although interesting, awaits the test of large-scale conversion efforts. Several appendices, including “An Algorithm for Noisy Matches in Catalog Searching,” by James L. Dolby, “User’s Guide to the Terminal Monitor System,” by William D. Schieber, and “Sample Size Determination for Data Conversion Quality Control,” by Jorge Rodriguez, bear greater or lesser relationship to the main body of the report.

The value of this study, and of a large portion of the work of ILR, is not necessarily in presenting guidelines immediately pertinent for use in widespread library applications. Major questions, however, are considered with acumen and sophistication, and, in reports such as this one, accomplishments are presented which can be reviewed, tested elsewhere, and used as stepping stones in the search for increased library effectiveness.—Joseph A. Rosenthal, Chief, Preparation Services, The New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.


This book reports in depth on a very large project admirably planned and executed, and what the authors have handed us is a genuinely important contribution to library technical processing. Several preview articles appeared in the Winter 1969 issue of Library Resources & Technical Services and elsewhere, but even having read these, many heads of college and university libraries and surely all technical services administrators will do well to take a very close look at the complete report, whether or not they suppose that any involvement with centralized processing may lie in their future.

The Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center (CALBPC), based at the University of Colorado’s central library in Boulder, began operation on a field-testing basis in January, 1969, and moved into full production in July. The enterprise was set in motion in 1966 when the National Science Foundation (NSF) responded to a proposal by representatives of the libraries of nine state-supported institutions (two universities, seven colleges) with an initial grant of $54,000 for exploration of the practicability of a book acquisition and pro-
cessing center in Colorado; the institutions supplied additional funds. This Phase I grant was to finance data collection and evaluation. Other NSF grants followed for Phase II, systems design, and Phase III, operation of a center during a trial period. Principal investigators were Ralph E. Ellsworth, Dougherty, and Don S. Culbertson. Leonard was named Project Director and Mrs. Maier, Assistant Project Director.

After preliminary meetings with staff of the nine libraries, the study team plunged into most painstaking, not to say exhaustive, on-site investigations of the operational characteristics of each library. The report spells out meticulously the techniques they employed—the development of a "standard technical processing activities list" ultimately totaling eighty items, process flow charting, time observation studies, diary studies, sampling methods—and the procedures and files to which these were variously applied. Their findings are presented in detail in tables and charts carefully integrated with text and in voluminous appendices. Alive to the more persistent problems that have so notoriously plagued central processing for public and school libraries, the investigators concentrated particularly on such questions as processing time-lags, local modifications of LC copy, variations in mechanical preparation of books, institutional business office systems, and, above all, most precise determination of costs at every step. Title duplication among the libraries was another key matter carefully assessed.

Mountains of information were gathered, and the staff's ensuing task of computation and analysis was obviously staggering. Once this was accomplished, the compiled data were ready for use in a mathematical model simulating the Center's operations and permitting testing by computer of alternative subroutines on variable input. Constructed under subcontract by a management consulting firm, the model is so flexible as to promise much usefulness to other libraries in analyzing their operations. The results which emerged gave the investigators sound reason for recommending that a centralized book processing operation would indeed be viable and advantageous to the participating institutions.

The report is packed with so much absorbing information that only a few of the facets can be touched upon here. The team found that for the nine libraries the average cost of acquiring and processing a volume was $4.50; the comparable figure they calculated for CALBPC was $3.10 for single copy processing, but duplication of orders could well reduce it to $2.58. They recommended establishing an initial charge of $2.65, but also the development of separate fee schedules for English-language and foreign materials. (Finally adopted were opening fees of $3.95 per title for original cataloging, $2.35 for LC copy, and $1.85 for an added copy—these including a seven percent allowance for further research and development—but one suspects that this pattern will be reworked because of the penalty it imposes on the libraries ordering new titles most promptly.)

The report recommended that processing should at first be limited to in-print titles, leaving expansion to cover gift and out-of-print materials for later. On the ticklish question of monographic series, it is sensibly suggested that any member library not adhering to LC practice had better continue ordering them directly. For the nine libraries the average processing time-lag, from receipt of request to completion of cataloging, was found to be 189 calendar days, with a range from 65 to 474. There can be no guarantee, but there is good reason to believe, that CALBPC can improve on this; expansion of an existing courier service is proposed. Reduction of bookkeeping loads on the member libraries
should be a major benefit; the libraries are depositing lump sums to cover processing fees and book purchases and are receiving accounting reports twice a month. Automation is limited initially to accounting, bill paying, and book labeling, but the authors definitely have their eyes on MARC and an online configuration in the long run. There is an interesting analysis of the approval plans already in force at the university libraries; it is proposed that these be continued, but that the college libraries continue to order title by title for the present.

Page by page this is a remarkably solid and valuable report—NSF is to be praised for having made it possible—and it is no wonder that it brought about the launching of the Center. The question then arises, what of the future, with possibly major changes in the national library scheme? One may particularly ponder the effect of future materialization of that promised land, Cataloging-in-Source, on processing centers generally: profound, beyond doubt, with some of them dropping from sight. Regarding such a one as CALBPC, however, granted a gradual shift of emphases, there are so many benefits, quite apart from new-book cataloging, in a consortium approach, first to acquisitions—higher discounts through centralized volume buying; the influence on local jobbers to expand and tailor their inventories, thus cutting average lag-time; the effectiveness of high-level management and other specialists brought together; streamlined bookkeeping—and then, obviously, to future large-scale automation and the maintenance of huge data banks, as to augur for long life indeed; for that matter, academic libraries are going to keep right on indefinitely making retrospective acquisitions through purchase and gifts, and they will need cataloging.

Ellsworth, in his library’s latest annual report, writes: “CALBPC will succeed because it must. Librarians’ attitudes could kill it, but the potential benefits of this organization are so obviously important that attitudes must not be allowed to interfere with its growth and welfare.” We wish CALBPC Godspeed, fine attitudes, and excellent progress in debugging during its shakedown period. We trust that its own annual reports will not only provide all of us with the fullest possible accounts building upon and, out of experience, refining the data presented in this book, but also make for most pleasant reading.—Robert L. Talmadge, Director of Technical Departments, University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign.


With today’s high level of activity in library automation, one might expect that papers presented in 1967 and not published until 1969 would represent history and not the current state of the art. Perhaps no better evidence could be presented to document that automation does not come easily; that while advances are being made, the time scale is not very fast.

The keynote address on “The Future of Library Automation and Information Networks” by Joseph Becker was in his usual lucid style. Since his “future” in 1967 remains “the future” today, his review is as good as new. Edward A. Chapman began a brief course in library systems analysis with the, by now, rather obvious suggestions for organizing, planning, and conducting systems studies. Paul L. St. Pierre followed with a procedure for analyzing the system and subsystems which make up a library operation. Librarians who have not been initiated

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Library Resources & Technical Services
into the wonders of systems work sheets and flow charting will find the reproduced samples useful. The two subsequent chapters on planning buildings for automation are sketchy and provide a minimum of useful information.

Sessions which followed dealt with automation in library operations: acquisitions, cataloging, serials, and circulation, and with book catalogs and Library of Congress automation projects. While fewer operational systems could be described in 1967, and even though some of the anticipated systems may have turned out to be the impossible dream, there is a good deal of useful information in these chapters, along with advice on directions to go and those best avoided. Wesley Simon-ton’s paper on “Automation of Cataloging Procedures” is especially useful in that he relates automation to the goals and techniques of cataloging and suggests how the computer, in helping to meet the goals, may change theoretical and operational concepts of cataloging. Production of book catalogs by computer has its pros and cons. Kelley Cartwright analyzes the value of book catalogs clearly and presents excellent summaries of methods of production, with sample pages.

The contributions of Barbara Markuson and Henriette Avram on the Library of Congress system study and the MARC pilot project are useful for background. The “Analysis of Functions” tables in Mrs. Markuson’s paper include provisions for analytical data on production, essential to any systems studies.

Bruce Stewart, in discussing serials systems, differentiates between those providing listings of holdings, which can hardly be called automation, and those which include serials control, eliminating normal check-in and holdings records. A number of improvements have been made in most serials systems since his report.

Automated circulation systems have reached a degree of standardization, making C. D. Gull’s survey relevant today. Clarification of the differences in requirements for circulation systems in public libraries and those in college or university libraries would have been useful.

Charles Bourne ended the institute with a useful “word of encouragement: do not wait for developments that are reported to be just around the corner or in the development laboratories; you may be better off using the tools and resources that are presently known and available.” He added “a word of warning: no library mechanization project will proceed smoothly and easily; you can expect trials and tribulations, sweat and tears.”—Melvin J. Voigt, University Librarian, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California.
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