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Introduction

THE MAJOR THEMES OF THE YEAR'S WORK in cataloging and classification in 1973 are cooperation and standardization. Neither of these is new in library literature. The 1970s, because of economic stringency, have been characterized by an increasing need for economizing. Since cooperation has proved to be the most effective means of achieving economy, especially in the area of technical processing, recent years have seen accentuated and invigorated efforts toward library cooperation. Furthermore, modern technology, which has made possible cooperative ventures among libraries never dreamed of before, has added further impetus to such efforts.

In order that cooperative efforts achieve their fullest potential, compatibility of records, formats, and procedures is of foremost importance. In this age of increasing interlibrary cooperation, standardization has become more imperative. It no longer means merely general agreement on principles or major issues; it frequently means uniformity down to the last detail in bibliographic records and format.

Cooperation takes many forms, notably sharing resources and exchanging bibliographic records. The latter, in particular, concerns those in the area of cataloging and classification. Activities and publications in these areas in 1973 show a preponderance of efforts in cooperation and standardization. Furthermore, the scope has become international. The thirty-ninth conference of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in 1973 chose for its general theme “universal bibliographic control.” At this conference, Margreet Wijnstroom, secretary-general of IFLA, stated: “Our aim is to have everything published in the world uniformly cataloged.” This may well prove to be a prophecy rather than a fantasy.

Following is a discussion of the major trends and significant publications in the areas of cataloging and classification in the year of 1973. For
those readers who are interested in an overview of the year's work rather than a selective discussion, a comprehensive annotated bibliography follows this article.

The discussion is organized under five broad headings: cooperative and centralized processing, catalogs and catalog production, cataloging, subject analysis, and classification. Since automation constitutes a large subject in itself and concerns all areas of library service, only those aspects closely related to cataloging and classification of library materials will be discussed here. The *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, published by the American Society for Information Science, includes a paper on library automation each year. Also, a pre-Conference session on library automation was held in Las Vegas in 1973, and the papers presented there have been scheduled for publication.

**Cooperative and Centralized Processing**

One rarely opened a journal in the field of library science in 1973 without encountering articles or news items concerning some cooperative or centralized efforts. These terms are used in the sense of sharing and exchanging library resources and bibliographic information or providing information from a central source, such as the MARC records or Cataloging in Publication (CIP). It is in these areas that modern technology is being used to great advantage. Automation and telecommunication have made possible the establishment of networks providing such service from one central source, yet without the impediment of the time factor.

The 1970s have seen lessening efforts toward innovation or experimentation. The economic pinch has resulted in a much more practical attitude on the part of librarians. Now is the time to consolidate and to reap the benefits from the experimentations carried out during the 1960s, the years of abundant resources. The fattest cow from the years of plenty appears in the form of Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). The initials have become a household word in the library community. Of the numerous experiments with automation in technical processing, OCLC has come through as the most successful and promising system. At present it not only feeds some sixty institutions in the state of Ohio but also provides nourishment for libraries in neighboring and even some far distant states either by making its data base available to them or by offering itself as a model for similar networks. Recent activities of OCLC are reported regularly in the center's Newsletter and news items concerning it appear in most of the journals of library and information sciences.

Kilgour has outlined the objectives of the OCLC, which include six subsystems: (1) on-line union catalog and shared cataloging; (2) serials control; (3) technical processing system; (4) interlibrary loan communication; (5) remote catalog access and circulation control; and (6) retrieval by subject and title. Among these, only the first was operational in 1973. The others are to be implemented within two years.
In spite of Kilgour's rather modest statement that "OCLC's five years of experience is inadequate to warrant recommendation of its type of incorporation as a model," and his warning of difficult organizational problems, newly formed or proposed networks are looking to the OCLC network system as a model for replication. To those who are about to experience the miracle of modern technology for the first time, OCLC's "few steps into a vast and unexplored area" as described by Kilgour seem giant steps forward. Regional networks are being planned or formed all over the country. Initials such as IRLC, SOLINET, FEDNET are being constantly added to the library vocabulary. As an example of these newly initiated or projected networks, the recently incorporated Illinois Regional Library Council (IRLC) has among its plans the promotion of cooperative efforts for the acquisition and processing of materials. A New York Task Force on Library Data Centers has recommended a statewide bibliographic computer network, modeled after OCLC, which will serve academic, public, and specialized libraries. Among its proposed projects is shared cataloging. A network to be called SOLINET which encompasses ten states is being proposed by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries.

Reports of experimental use of the OCLC system in other parts of the country include those of the Five Associated University Libraries (FAUL) in New York, the Cooperative College Library Center in Atlanta, the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center (PRLC), and the Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania (ULC). Other networks being contemplated or planned are CAPTAIN (Computer Aided Processing & Terminal Access Information Network), involving Rutgers University and eight state colleges, and COBICIL (Cooperative Bibliographic Center for Indiana Libraries).

Hendricks presents the results of a study of library networks and processing centers. He does not recommend the establishment of a processing center today, because of many negative factors observed in existing ones. Although there is merit in centralized card production on a regional, statewide, or area basis, he sees no advantage in handling the books. However, he extols OCLC, which he considers to be as important to librarianship as the space program is to science. He sees the installation of an OCLC-type, machine-readable bibliographic data base to be the eventual answer to the mounting costs of technical services in libraries.

It is only logical that these regional activities should eventually culminate in a national network. The idea has been fermenting in library literature for some time and is finally beginning to take on a definite form. In October the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) came forth with its recommendations for a national library service; "A New National Program of Library and Information Service" (Washington, D.C., 1973) was released and distributed to librarians and other interested parties for evaluation and discussion. This is probably the first time a library service on a national scale has
been formally proposed. The proposal is based on the premise that “the cooperative, multi-institutional approach to computer usage” is most economic and efficient, since such a total systems approach will result in eliminating duplication of local efforts. The core of the program is the establishment of a national network which interconnects existing information systems and libraries. One of the two basic functions of this national network is bibliographic production, i.e., the processing of machine-readable tapes produced by the national libraries into by-products (cards, book catalogs, special bibliographies, SDI services, etc.) required by local institutions. When fully implemented, this network will have tremendous implications for technical processing. In such an establishment the computer and telecommunication facilities are to play a major role. With the services promised by the national network and with the availability of minicomputers to libraries hitherto deprived of computer service for financial reasons, library service may enter a millennium which existed only in dreams before. It is anticipated that a formal document incorporating comments and evaluations from the people in the field will be submitted to the United States Congress for legislation in about a year. One cannot emphasize enough the exciting promises such a program holds.

In Britain, plans for a national library service have resulted in the establishment of the British Library in 1973. One of its functions is to act as a central cataloging agency and to compile a complete record of publications available in the nation’s libraries. Another very ambitious project is being proposed in that country. Tentatively designated British Media Record (BMR), it is to be a central computer data base of catalog information for nonprint materials. The system will involve the cooperation of existing catalog-producing organizations. It is hoped that this database will be used by cataloging agencies on a cooperative basis so that data entered by one agency can be selected by another agency and incorporated into its own published output with a resulting elimination of duplication of input.

In the proposed national network system in the U.S., NCLIS sees the Library of Congress (LC) as the “hub of the nation’s bibliographic apparatus” and MARC records as the nucleus of its data base. The scope of MARC’s coverage is being broadened every year. In 1973 LC began to include French-language monographs, machine-readable map catalog records for currently received single and multisheet thematic maps, map sets, and maps treated as serials. In addition, LC has issued a special MARC data base which contains 7,831 records representing popular titles, i.e., titles frequently ordered from April 1969 through September 1970. An additional series containing some 8,600 titles has also been announced.

On the international scene, MARC is also gaining ground. In Britain, Coward reports in his paper to the Aslib Computer Applications Group in June that MARC as an external project will be discontinued and the experimental network of some twenty-three libraries will be scrapped.
In the future MARC is to be established as an economic self-supporting operation oriented toward its potential customers which initially will be the 115 new local authorities expected to come into being in 1974. The back files of British National Bibliography (BNB) containing some 500,000 entries are expected to be available in machine-readable form within a year. In Canada, a MARC Office, established in January as a new section under the Research and Planning Branch of the National Library of Canada, will be responsible for the implementation and documentation of a Canadian MARC tape distribution service.

Concerning the RECON Project, LC issued two publications. *RECON Pilot Project*, issued in late 1972, presents the results of the pilot project which was initiated in 1969 to test various conversion techniques. Many practical difficulties were encountered, and the processing of older catalog records and those in foreign languages was found to present significantly more complex problems than those encountered in processing records for current English-language monographs. As a result, "the prospects for a large-scale retrospective conversion activity do not seem encouraging at present." The second document, *National Aspects of Creating and Using MARC/RECON Records*, was prepared by the RECON Working Task Force which was established concurrently with the RECON Pilot Project to consider certain basic questions of retrospective conversion that are of national scope. Three basic questions were studied: (1) is it feasible to define a level or subset of the MARC format that would allow a library using the lower level to be part of a future national network?, (2) is it possible to use machine-readable records from a variety of sources in a national bibliographic store as a way to reduce the conversion effort on the national level?, and (3) what are the problems of producing a National Union Catalog from machine-readable records? The results "affirm the need for coordinated activity in the conversion of retrospective catalog records. Although it seems impossible to prevent all duplication of effort, it is within the realm of possibility to keep that duplication to a minimum and to achieve a high degree of compatibility among records converted in different places." In view of the proposed national network, the results and recommendations made in this publication warrant careful study.

Another nationwide project of providing cataloging information from a central source is Cataloging in Publication (CIP) initiated in 1970. Clapp, in an article written shortly before his death in 1972, provides an excellent summary of the background of the program. At midyear, LC reported that the program is processing some 13,000 to 18,000 titles per year and is gaining support from more and more publishers. Information concerning CIP appears regularly in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* and LC's semiannual report on CIP. The program has been expanded to include selected U.S. government documents which are widely acquired and cataloged by U.S. libraries. The first federal agency to be included is the National Park Service. Closely related to the CIP program is Pope's study showing that a time-lag exists.

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between the publication of a book and the availability of LC cataloging information to libraries; she concludes that the solution to the problem lies in providing cataloging information in the publications themselves.\textsuperscript{14} In Australia, an experimental CIP program with the publisher Butterworths has been started, and the preliminary results are encouraging.\textsuperscript{15} The National Library is hoping that it will interest all Australian commercial publishers in a national CIP program.

Another on-going cooperative program administered by LC is the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). Ishimoto presents the results of a study of its impact on thirteen large university libraries. She remarks that the program "contributed a great deal towards reducing cataloging costs and increasing bibliographic compatibility with the Library of Congress" and concludes that "without NPAC, virtually no major academic research library, in view of the tight budgetary situation in recent years, could have continued to maintain present levels of bibliographic control."\textsuperscript{16} One of the recommendations made in the NCLIS proposal for the national program is the expansion of NPAC to worldwide coverage.

As mentioned earlier, all these cooperative efforts are predicated on standardized and uniform practice among individual libraries. In the following sections it will be seen that many of the recent activities and publications relate directly or indirectly to standardization in various areas.

\textbf{Catalogs and Catalog Production}

Book catalogs continue to be of great interest. A recent development which carries the primary advantage of book catalogs—portability—to an extreme is catalogs in microform, particularly on microfiche. At the Las Vegas Conference, the RTSD Book Catalogs Committee sponsored a program which included papers on microform catalogs. Roberts and Kennedy report on the reproduction of Georgia Tech library's entire card catalog on microfiche, updated with a bimonthly cumulated supplement produced by computer output microfilm (COM). Now every academic and research department on campus has a copy of the entire library catalog, a luxury unthinkable prior to the development of micrographics.\textsuperscript{17} Florida Tech University library has reproduced its computer-based card catalog on microfiche and made it available to the development of other educational institutions and industries in the central Florida area. The 120,000-book catalog on microfiche, contained on four-by-six-inch sheets of film, can be reproduced at the cost of $1, using COM.\textsuperscript{18} It has been announced by Microcard Editions that the 1960–1970 volumes of the \textit{Library of Congress Catalog. Books: Subjects} are now available on microfiche. This trend is evident outside of the country also. The fifth edition of \textit{UNICAT}, the South African Union Catalog, now appears on microfiche, listing 138,611 books and 68,129 titles on six fiche.\textsuperscript{19} Standards in this area are also being developed. The RTSD Reproduction of Library Materials Section is cooperating with the Reference and Adult Services Division Interlibrary Loan Committee in preparing specifica-
tions for the microfilming of card catalogs which is to be published by the Library of Congress.

Allison summarizes the pros and cons of book catalogs and sees the book catalog as "merely a temporary measure until all libraries can be linked up to an electronic computer memory holding the contents of the National Union Catalog, with connections provided by high-speed data transmission links."20 Probably spurred by the proliferation of book catalogs in recent years, the RTSD Book Catalogs Committee is now working on a set of guidelines for book form catalogs which it is hoped will be ready for publication in 1974.

Several articles on the application of modern technology to catalog production and conversion appeared during 1973. Malinconico and Rizzolo describe the production of photo-composed book catalogs at New York Public Library through manipulation of a machine-readable data base. The library's automated book catalog subsystem is capable of producing cumulation/supplement book catalogs in installments.21 MacDonald and Elrod propose a method of developing computer-based catalogs which depends on the accumulation of data from operating programs rather than requiring unit card conversion. They also propose that the bibliographic and finding functions of the catalog be separated, with the latter being automated first and the former being served by a card file with one card per bibliographic item.22 Dimsdale and Heaps describe the file organization and design for the automation of a million-title collection.23

Concerning the more traditional card catalog, a program on the current state of catalog card reproduction was sponsored by the RTSD Reproduction of Library Materials Section at the Las Vegas Conference. Prior to the meeting Joseph Z. Nitecki, chairman of the section, had compiled a collection of twenty-one papers concerned with the technology of card reproduction for library catalogs. This collection, which brings together literature concerning the technical skills used in the production of catalog cards, was reproduced on microfiche by the Library of Congress.

In connection with the arrangement of the catalog, efforts are being made toward an international filing standard. A shortened version of Coward's statement of principles on filing, prepared for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Working Group on Bibliographic Filing Arrangement, appeared in *International Cataloguing*.24 Coward discusses the need for an international program of standardization, and his proposal takes into consideration the three major draft filing codes drawn up by the Library of Congress, the Library Association Working Party on Computer Filing Rules, and the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare Kommission für Alphabetische Katalogisierung. This may well be the first step toward international agreement in this area.

**Cataloging**

Much progress toward international standardization is being made in the area of descriptive cataloging. The item foremost in news in 1973
was the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Single Volume and Multi-Volume Monographic Publications* [ISBD(M)], first published in 1971. Great interest is being shown in this document as it is soon to be incorporated into the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)* and implemented by the Library of Congress.

Nineteen seventy-three opened with a debate on this document. It began with an exchange of letters between Gerald L. Swanson and L. Quincy Mumford in *American Libraries* in December 1972 and reached full bloom in three articles in *Library Journal* early in 1973. In the first of the three, Spalding discusses the origin, rationale, and implications of the ISBD(M). Spalding’s article was followed by one written by Swanson which embodies probably the most vehement criticism of the ISBD(M). He criticizes the fact that the ISBD(M) had not been circulated widely for evaluation and comment by the recognized standards associations (ISO, American National Standards Institute) or other professional and information industry organizations, questions whether the ISBD(M) will achieve any of its three objectives, and points out its implications of costly modification of existing computer programs. To this the Library of Congress published a response answering Swanson’s attack point by point. In addition to these three articles, Gorman, who played a significant role in the original development of the ISBD(M), also defends it, calling it a “genuine breakthrough in international standardization.” Anderson has also traced the origin of and given the rationale for the ISBD(M).

At the ALA Midwinter Meeting, the ISBD(M) was the central issue with the Descriptive Cataloging Committee (DCC). A statement by the committee was issued near the end of the Meeting, reaffirming its acceptance, in principle, of the ISBD(M). However, the committee recommended that the revised chapter 6 of AACR which LC had been working on not be published until after the IFLA conference in Grenoble in August 1973, preceding which the ISBD(M) was to be examined and perhaps revised by experts called by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing. Another factor in the delay of publication and implementation of the ISBD(M) is the anticipated “International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials” [ISBD(S)]. The results of the Grenoble meeting are that a definitive edition of the ISBD(M) will be published, incorporating comments received prior to and during the meeting. This text will mainly clarify and amplify the earlier text but will not alter it in any fundamental way. Subsequently, LC announced that it will now proceed to complete its draft revision of chapter 6 of the AACR which will be published as a separate pamphlet upon approval by the cataloging rules committees of ALA and the Canadian Library Association. Implementation is expected early in 1974.

The ISBD(M) is also gaining approval in other countries. It complements the Paris Principles for entry and form of headings, and, in this sense, far greater international standardization has been achieved in cataloging than in any other bibliographic area.
The ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee is working closely with other agencies in making plans to develop a revised edition of the complete AACR. The objectives of the revision are stated to be: “(i) to incorporate the revisions so far made to the published texts of AACR, and those pending (in particular Chapter 6 and the revision of Part III); (ii) reconciling the existing variants to produce a single text; and (iii) to take account of the use of AACR beyond the Anglo-American community with a view to producing a ‘one text, potentially international code’.” Progress is being made both in the organization of revision work and in the content of the AACR. A Catalog Code Revision Joint Steering Committee (ad hoc) will include representatives from the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain. Verona is actively working on the problem of corporate authorship and presented parts of her results at the IFLA conference in Grenoble. Her work, when completed, will cover all phases of the problems of corporate authorship, and will no doubt have great bearing on cataloging rules.

While the AACR is progressing slowly but steadily toward its second edition, several publications on the AACR appeared which are worthy of note. The British Library and AACR, a report of a study prepared by Chaplin on the projected organization, includes many specific comments on the AACR and recommendations for its amendment. Masonneau, in an article pleading for standardization of title pages, also discusses the redundancy of certain rules for the choice of entry in the AACR and recommends simplification.

Hamdy questions the need of the main entry in cataloging, attacks in particular the concept of authorship in the choice of main entry as manifested in the AACR, and advocates the abandonment of the main entry in favor of a “title unit entry.” His argument against the author as main entry is more convincing than his questioning of the need of the main entry itself, for he fails to refute all the reasons for having a main entry as stated in the introduction to the AACR. Furthermore, the “title unit entry” he advocates sounds very much like main entry under title.

The area most in need of standardization is cataloging of nonbook materials. Part III of the AACR, especially chapters 12, 14 and 15, has proved to be inadequate in coping with the proliferation, particularly in the range, of nonbook materials in recent years. Librarians have long been waiting for a standard. The publication of Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections, the so-called “Canadian manual,” was heralded by some as the fulfillment of the need. The manual was prepared in consultation with the CLA/ALA/AECT/EMAC/CAML Advisory Committee on the Cataloguing of Nonbook Materials. It was immediately endorsed by the Canadian Library Association. At the Las Vegas Conference, the RTSD CCS Cataloging of Children’s Material Committee submitted to the RTSD CCS Executive Committee its endorsement of the manual and urged the executive committee to designate it as an interim guideline. However, the executive
committee was reluctant to endorse it officially. The general feeling was that the AACR revision should be pushed to production as soon as possible, rather than provide an interim measure. Nonetheless, the committee received Nonbook Materials as a basic document for the revision of the AACR. Part of the reason for this decision was probably that Nonbook Materials represents the American view and that in the revision of the AACR the "Anglo" view should be taken into consideration also. Hence, the publication of Nonbook Materials Cataloguing Rules prepared by the Library Association Media Cataloguing Rules Committee was awaited with some eagerness.\(^6\) It was finally issued in the latter part of 1973. With these two basic documents, the revision work on chapter 12 of the AACR can now be resumed. The Library of Congress is engaged in the preparation of the draft. Another basic document to be taken into consideration in the revision is Standards for Cataloguing Non-print Media (1972) prepared by the Information Science Committee of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. It appears that there will not be any official standard for cataloging nonbook materials until the publication of the second edition of the AACR.

The form and location of media designations constitute major questions in the descriptive cataloging of nonbook materials. Lewis argues that the generic medium designation immediately following the title statement is "discriminatory, functionally inefficient, and out of line with the national and international acceptance of AACR," and that it should be placed with the collation.\(^7\) Taylor, on the other hand, advocates a generic term used after the title and a more specific designation used to introduce the collation.\(^8\) Two monographs also deal with cataloging of nonbook materials. Shifrin devotes approximately one hundred pages to the classification and cataloging of nonbook materials, considering such matters as Dewey Decimal Classification, various indexing systems, AACR, ISBD(M), and the Canadian manual.\(^9\) He also includes sample cards and outlines cataloging procedures. Horner's Special Cataloguing, which is more a treatise than a manual, discusses problems encountered in the cataloging and indexing of music, films, maps, serials, and the multimedia computerized catalog.\(^10\)

Meanwhile, work toward international standardization continues. It was reported at the IFLA conference in Grenoble that among the possible IFLA projects to be funded by Unesco grants in 1975-76 is a study of existing systems and proposals for cataloging nonbook materials. Also being considered is a draft for an "International Standard Bibliographic Description for Audiovisual Materials."\(^11\) Such a document has been prepared by a group of Canadian catalogers, with J. McRee Elrod as convener. It is suggested that IFLA establish a working group to study this problem. The International Film and Television Council sponsored an International Conference on Audiovisual Cataloguing in London from 30 October to 2 November. Among the papers scheduled to be presented was a summary of projects on the preparation of cataloging rules.
for nonbook materials. However, the reports on the meeting are less encouraging than one might hope. It was reported that there was no opportunity to mention, much less discuss, the existing cataloging rules and manuals. While many recommendations concerning international cooperation were made, nothing substantive seems to have come out of the conference.

A new genre of nonbook materials in libraries is the machine-readable data file itself, the existence of which brings up the problem of bibliographic control. Pearson describes a system of cataloging and classifying computer programs and data bases used by System Development Corporation. The Descriptive Cataloging Committee now has a Subcommittee on Rules for Cataloging Machine-Readable Data Files which reviewed at the ALA Midwinter Meeting papers prepared by its members on topics of medium designation, collation, summary notes, publication data, title transcription, and uniform title. It is expected that rules will be forthcoming.

In the area of cataloging rare books and manuscripts, two publications contribute to standardization. The second edition of Dunkin's How to Catalog a Rare Book updates and expands the earlier edition particularly in the areas of collation formula and title transcription. The Library of Congress published Manuscripts: A MARC Format, a manual intended primarily for use of other institutions since LC does not have immediate plans to distribute records of this kind on magnetic tapes.

Subject Analysis

The field of subject headings remains a barren ground. Relatively little basic research on subject headings, in general, or LC subject headings, in particular, has been reported in library literature. Nineteen seventy-three produced only a handful of publications in this area. Metcalfe inquires into the meaning of the term "subject" and finds it an unsatisfactory term in information retrieval because of ambiguity in its use, and particularly because of conflicts and confusions of meaning with regard to "distinctions of general and specific, and of object and aspect." Wang has analyzed the structure of LC subject headings for Chinese literature and Chan has studied the structure of subject headings containing national adjectives.

Considerably more is happening in the related area of indexing languages. Contributions of Richmond, Kim, and Mineur are noteworthy. Richmond investigates the compatibility of index terms between different systems. She remarks that "a thesaurus effective for one field can be less appropriate in combination with other thesauri for reasons entirely due to its internal structure and development," and concludes that "all index terms have to be defined precisely if they are to be fully effective as retrieval aids." Kim deals with the problem of the updating of thesauri. Mineur presents a thoughtful examination of the problems and the failures of chain indexing and suggests means of handling...
syntagmatic relations between concepts through the use of symbols.51

On the more practical side, work on improving Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress (LCSH) is being conducted by several groups. The RTSD CCS Subject Analysis Committee has been examining or working on several projects, including a list of headings relating to Blacks which was developed by catalogers working with the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection, lists of subject headings regarding the Gay Liberation, and topics in the correctional field. At the Las Vegas Conference the Subcommittee on Subject Headings for Gay Liberation was dissolved because no real goals could be identified and it was felt that there was no good reason for continuing. At the Library of Congress, the Technical Processes Research Office is engaged in an in-depth study of subject indicia assigned to the same books by the British National Bibliography and LC and an analysis of the correspondence between LC classification numbers and LC subject headings chosen by the two agencies.52 The evaluation of differences takes account of the assignments of Dewey Decimal numbers and PRECIS (Preserved Context Index System) entries. BNB and LC are working toward compatibility of entries, which, when accomplished, will prove to be a giant step forward in international cooperation and exchange of bibliographical services. This effort is also mentioned by Austin in an article which presents a summary of the development and nature and structure of PRECIS in terms simple enough for most to comprehend.53

The eighth edition of LCSH, originally announced for publication in the fall of 1973, has been delayed until 1974. It will be a cumulation of headings in the seventh edition and those in the subsequent supplements through 1972 with some special features. The MARC Development Office is converting LC subject headings data into a MARC format which will allow all future editions and supplements to LCSH to be produced by an automated system. The eighth edition will be produced from the resulting data base.54,55

Classification

In the area of classification, work continues on the major schemes. The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is working toward its nineteenth edition. The system is going strong, particularly in Britain and Australia. A survey conducted in Britain in July 1972 reveals that 99.3 percent of the public libraries and 85.5 percent of the college libraries surveyed use DDC.56 It has been urged that DDC be adopted by the new British Library due to its wide use in that country. In Australia, a recent survey shows that approximately 85 percent of the libraries responding to a questionnaire use DDC.57 In the United States, continuing interest in the eighteenth edition was evidenced in colloquia on DDC held at a number of library schools. As yet, proceedings or papers of these have not appeared in print.

For the LC classification, the sixth edition of Class Q. Science was published in 1973. It seems that the long felt need of a general index to

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the LC classification is finally being met. A task force on cataloging composed of head catalogers of several Canadian university libraries recently obtained a grant under the Canadian federal Local Initiatives Program (LIP) to complete such an index.*

Routine revisions of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) continue. Progress is reported regularly in FID News Bulletin. Foskett’s book on the classification is a perceptive treatise on the principles and current developments of the scheme.68 Also discussed is the larger question of the need in this modern age of a general classification scheme, as well as the work of the Classification Research Group.

At long last, the second edition of the Bliss Classification scheme is promised to be forthcoming. The December 1972 issue of the Bliss Classification Bulletin reported that the final camera-ready copy of the new edition was to be supplied to the publisher before the end of 1973 and that 1974 will see the publication of the first part.

The Classification Research Group has issued a report on its activities for the period September 1968 to September 1972.59 The group is still pursuing the establishment of a general classification scheme. In the discussions of this project, many fundamental issues have been raised, such as the distinction “between the classification of phenomena, as observed and named by man, and the classification of knowledge about phenomena,” the problem of using disciplines as the basis of a general classification, the distinction between subject and form specifications, and the principles of relational indexing. It appears that the work is still in a preliminary stage and that we will not see the finished product for some time. On the other hand, the group’s revision of the Classification of Library and Information Science was reported to be nearing the publication stage. In relation to this project basic problems of classification were also brought up, such as the determination of core subjects, terminology, notation, and citation order. Hopkins has summarized the work done by the group with regard to the general classification scheme.60

A Ranganathan Memorial prepared by the Committee on Classification Research of the International Federation for Documentation appeared in early 1973 although bearing a 1972 imprint. It includes a posthumous manuscript by Ranganathan entitled “Impact of Growth in the Universe of Subjects on Classification,” which treats philosophically some very fundamental aspects of classification.61 It discusses the separation of the three planes of work of classification, and points out the emancipation of the idea plane from inhibition by the verbal and notational planes and the advantage of recognizing the following modes of formation of new subjects and isolates: Loose Assemblage, Lamination, Denudation, Fission, Fusion, Distillation, Partial Comprehension, and Subject Bundle.

Jones has raised a fundamental question about classification systems,
arguing that “mutual exclusivity does not appear to exist in the real universe: even if it did we would not have the ability to measure it exactly.” As a result, its validity as a basic principle for classification is questionable. Two articles in German deal with the term “classification.” Beck attempts to define classification and related terms and to lay out the special characteristics of library classification in the first of a series of articles on basic principles of classification and information retrieval. Beling and Hagen attempt to clarify concepts of “thesaurus” and “classification” in the fifth in a series of articles on the terminology of information and documentation.

For beginners and library science students, Langridge discusses the concepts and nature of classification with succinct comments on individual schemes. Of interest to classificationists is the publication of a new serial entitled FID/CR Newsletter by the FID Classification Research Committee which includes information concerning studies in classification in general and the work of the committee in particular.

Conclusion

The theoretical and original work continues to come from abroad, particularly from Britain. American journals on the whole contain mostly results of surveys and articles of a this-is-how-we-do-it type. Monographs which contain results of research are mostly published dissertations without much rewriting and are often criticized for retaining much of the paraphernalia and pedantry of academic dissertations.

Nineteen seventy-three has not been an exciting year in terms of published works in the field. Hardly any of the works bearing a 1973 imprint can be considered monumental. In fact, only a few can be called milestones. However, there has been no lack of activities and much progress has been made in many areas. If 1973 has proved to be somewhat lackluster, 1974 seems more promising. With the scheduled publication of the eighth edition of the LC subject headings list, the revised editions of the ISBD(M) and the Bliss Classification, the possible publication of the seventh edition of the Colon classification, the implementation of additional subsystems in the OCLC system, and the projected national network, there are quite a few things to look forward to in 1974.

REFERENCES

6. Donald D. Hendricks, A Report on Library Networks (University of Illinois, Library Resources & Technical Services
Graduate School of Library Science, Occasional Papers, no. 108 [Champaign: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1973], 23p.

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32. The British Library and AACR.

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Publications in Cataloging and Classification: 1973
An Annotated Bibliography*

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I. General and Miscellaneous


Reprints primarily papers published in the 1960s. Of interest to cata-

*Annotations have been omitted from publications with titles which reflect the contents and from those we have not had an opportunity to examine. The bibliography includes a few publications with 1972 imprint but released in late 1972 or 1973. Brief news items and reprint articles are not included.

The following abbreviations are used: AACR for Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1967), ISBD(M) for International Standard Bibliographic Description for Single Volume and Multi-volume Monographic Publications, LC for Library of Congress, and OCLC for Ohio College Library Center.

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logers is the section "Bibliographic Control," which includes papers on filing, *AACR*, book catalogs, and subject analysis.


Reports the application of unit-cost studies in the technical service functions at Arizona State University. Claims that "when correctly used, the unit-cost study program can enhance staff development and staff self-esteem" and that "through this process, the creative energies of the group are channeled into significant contributions toward redesigning systems."


Syllabus of a course in library automation presented in eight units. Of interest to catalogers are those units on the MARC program, library clerical processes, cataloging, and library networks.


Includes fifty-eight recommendations concerning standardization of entry and bibliographic description, and establishment of a Canadian list of subject headings based on the LC subject heading list.


A brief manual covering the rudiments of cataloging and classification, processing, card reproduction, and some acquisitions.


Includes a description of the format of the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee's machine-readable catalog.


The results of a questionnaire completed by ninety-eight Australian libraries reveal that most libraries use the *AACR*, the 1942 edition of the *ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards* rather than the 1968 edition, the Dewey Decimal Classification, and the Library of Congress subject headings.


Index to reproductions on microfiche of LC cards contained in Infor-

Describes the evolution of mechanization in libraries from its beginning in specialized areas (such as the Atomic Energy Commission's punched card *Nuclear Science Abstracts*) to present-day automation in the major academic and public libraries. Special mention is made of the MARC project, computer-produced catalogs, and on-line retrieval and cataloging.


The subcommittee's major activity is "to proceed with arrangements for the preparation of a thesaurus of headings in the field of English law, to include also Scots, Irish and possibly American law." Recent efforts were centered on finding a suitable author for this project.


Traces the history of the concept of apprenticeship in cataloging courses, and the ups and downs of the practical components of these courses in library school curricula in Britain.


For librarians who "need to work efficiently with Russian language material" but "are not concerned with selection or analysis." Of value to catalogers are sections on the fundamentals of the Russian language, transliteration, and notes on "cataloguing problems."


A detailed description of reclassification as well as current cataloging
and circulation systems at Western Kentucky University.


Transcript of an interview with Hannah McCauley, director of the Library Technology Program at Ohio University—Lancaster. Discusses the purposes, requirements, and training of library technicians.

II. Cooperative and Centralized Processing


Reviews the literature on MARC to mid-1972, including the MARC pilot project, MARC II format, *British National Bibliography* and MARC, the MARC communications format, the retrospective conversion of 1960-1969 material, and the international influence of MARC. Also discusses the results of a feasibility study on the use of MARC in South Africa.


Traces the development of the Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) program. Discusses the lessons learned from the Cataloging-in-Source project of the 1950s and the early stages of the present CIP program. Similar programs in Brazil and the USSR are also described.


Reports on the planning of the projected network which will be similar to the OCLC with the possibility of over 100 libraries in the ten southeastern states as members.


A one-year program under the auspices of the Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Drexel University, and University of Pennsylvania with a goal to test OCLC's capacities. Despite some problems, such as integrating OCLC with already existing manual procedures, scheduling problems, and operational problems with terminals, the program will continue for up to three more years.


A discussion of library processing centers and networks and their various activities, focusing on three centers: the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, the Rocky Mountain Bibliographic Center, and OCLC. Does not recommend the establishment of any more processing centers which would handle the books as well as provide cataloging copy. Praises highly OCLC-type operations.

Hopkins, Judith. "The Ohio College Library Center," *Library Resources & Technical Services*
Technical Services 17:308-19 (Summer 1973).

Describes the procedures used in the OCLC on-line shared cataloging system. Based on a speech delivered to a group of technical services librarians.


Advocates a national network founded upon regional centers rather than by subject fields.


Presents the results of a fact-finding study about the effect of NPAC on the organization of bibliographic activities in thirteen large university libraries. Concludes that this program has contributed toward reducing cataloging costs and increasing bibliographic compatibility with LC.


A brief sketch of cooperative efforts in the United States from 1875 to 1970.


Discusses the effects of computer-based cataloging systems, particularly with regard to interlibrary cooperation, based on the experience of OCLC. Also mentions some of the difficult organizational problems in such a system.


A description of OCLC’s on-line union catalog and shared cataloging subsystem, and other subsystems to be implemented in the near future.


Describes the changeover to the OCLC shared cataloging by an on-line system at Ohio State University libraries. Three stages were involved: a unit catalog card or catalog card set mail-order operation (the off-line system); the direct hookup of terminals with the OCLC computer (the on-line system); ability to introduce original cataloging into the OCLC data base and have card sets printed.

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Library Automation in Sweden: An Overview. (Larc Reports, vol. 6, issue 2)

Part II describes the Swedish LIBRIS (Library Information Systems) with a brief discussion of its shared cataloging routine.


Summary of the main proposals in a report entitled The Scope for Automatic Data Processing in the British Library published earlier. Includes discussions of an integrated cataloging system and the retrospective conversion of the British Museum catalog.


The study consists of two parts: (1) a general survey of technical processing and of the extent of computerization in South African libraries, and (2) a detailed study of the availability of MARC records for current monograph acquisitions in six libraries.


Describes the Birmingham Libraries Co-operative Mechanisation Project (BLCMP) which was formed in 1969 to investigate the feasibility of using MARC tapes in a group of libraries. BLCMP is now implementing an automated shared cataloging system based on LC MARC and British National Bibliography MARC records, and the original cataloging of participating libraries. A union data base is being developed from which local and union listings can be derived.


Outlines the state of computer networking among colleges and universities in various disciplines including library science.


Describes the physical characteristics and format of computer-produced cards, and the procedures for drawing up specifications for production of cards in packs.


Describes the materials and procedures employed to obtain catalog cards in the OCLC off-line mode.


An instructional manual for OCLC member libraries employing the on-line cataloging system. Describes the cathode ray tube terminal, in-
structs in the operation of the terminal, and explains the tagging and coding of bibliographic data.


Investigates two problems: (1) the length of time required to make LC cataloging information available to libraries, and (2) the differences between the bibliographic data provided in trade catalogs and those appearing on LC cards. Concludes that a time-lag does exist and that its solution lies in providing cataloging information in the publications themselves.


Presents the results of the pilot project which was initiated in 1969 to test various conversion techniques. Many practical difficulties were encountered, and the processing of older catalog records and those in foreign languages was found to present significantly more complex problems than the processing of current English-language records.


Summarizes studies designed to consider basic questions of retrospective conversion that are of national scope and undertaken by the RECON Working Task Force which existed concurrently with the RECON Pilot Project. The four areas of investigation were: (1) levels of machine-readable records, (2) conversion of other machine-readable data bases, (3) a national union catalog in machine-readable form, and (4) an alternative strategy for RECON.


Review of the 1972 literature of library automation. Includes sections on networks, and catalogs and cataloging.


Describes recent developments in two networks, Pittsburgh Regional Library Center and the Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania.


Contains “a description of the MARC communications format, a
summary of how machine-readable records are created and used, information about the MARC Distribution Service, a selected bibliography of publications concerning MARC, and a report on automation in technical processing at the Library, which summarizes the principal activities of the MARC Development Office."


The program, now operating at the rate of 13,000 to 18,000 titles per year, has doubled during the twelve months ending June 1973. It now covers about 55 percent of the U.S. book trade production.


Proposal for a new program of federal and state support for libraries and information services. Includes recommendations for a national network serving two functions: bibliographic production and service uses.

III. Catalogs and Catalog Production


A previously unpublished paper dating from 1968. Concludes that the book catalog seems to be more useful to some types of libraries than to others and that it may be “merely a temporary measure until all libraries can be linked up to an electronic computer memory holding the contents of the National Union Catalog, with connections provided by high-speed data transmission links.”


Experiment conducted to test the turn-around time of card orders sent to LC. In comparison to an in-house card processing turn-around time of ten working days, 53.9 percent of the orders sent to LC were returned within thirty working days.


Lists by subject all major published library catalogs in the English language.


A shortened version of a statement of principles on filing prepared for the International Organization for Standardization Working Group on Bibliographic Filing Arrangements, the paper discusses the drafts of three major filing codes and the need for an international program of standardization. It suggests a program for the preparation of four documents: a multilingual filing concept glossary, a general statement of filing principles, a general statement of filing signals required in machine-readable records, and an international filing standard.

Describes file organization and design of an on-line catalog for a collection of one million books. "A method of virtual hash addressing allows rapid search of the indexes to the catalog file."


Results of a study of the problems of converting the card catalog of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne library into machine-readable form.


Results of experimentation showing that "search keys derived from personal author names possess a sufficient degree of distinctness to be employed in an efficient computerized interactive index to a file of MARC II catalog records having 167,745 personal author entries."


Proposes a method of developing computer catalogs by accumulating data from operating programs rather than by converting unit cards as usually is done. Suggests that the bibliographic and finding functions of the catalog be separated with the latter being automated first.


Describes NYPL's automated bibliographic control system which is capable of producing photocomposed book catalogs. "The book catalog subsystem supplies automatic punctuation of condensed entries and contains the ability to produce cumulation/supplement book catalogs in installments."


The survey was carried out from 1969 to 1972 by the library schools of the United Kingdom.


"Both" refers to a dictionary catalog and a divided catalog (i.e., divided many ways). A tongue-in-cheek treatment of the subject.

The University of California at Los Angeles library uses an in-house IBM 360/20 computer to produce a weekly updated author and title listing of newly acquired materials which are awaiting catalog copy.


Investigates the impact of a bibliographic retrieval/card production system, such as OCLC, on building a catalog. The “other half” refers to catalog maintenance which must be performed locally; in particular, the problems of integrating new entries into the existing catalog and of reconciling conflicts and inconsistencies between old and new entries.


Examines the difference in filing order resulting from two codes: *Ordnung der Eintragungen* (1969) and *Titelaufnahme für die Kataloge der allgemeinbildenden Bibliotheken*.


The report explores the question whether, in converting a library’s holdings to machine-readable form, it is more economical to use an existing file—such as the University of California Union Catalog Supplement (UCUCS) data base—for titles not on LC MARC II tapes, or to input the library’s entire data base without using an existing file. Concludes that “use of UCUCS would definitely be desirable for the small and medium size libraries, but questionable for the large library.”


The microfiche catalog is a reproduction of the library’s entire card catalog and is updated with a bimonthly cumulated supplement in computer output microfilm. A copy of the microfiche catalog is placed in every academic and research department on campus.


Based on a survey of book catalog use in two libraries, the District Center Library (West Chester, Pennsylvania) and Forest Park Community College Library (St. Louis, Missouri). The results indicate that users are generally favorable toward book catalogs.


Presents a “simple method for librarians to employ to measure and evaluate author catalogue use” by asking direct questions in brief interviews with readers and by analyzing query slips filled in by readers who have failed at the catalog.

Reports the results of a study on the differences between the standard computer sort/merge program and the ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards. The basis of the study was CARDSET, a computer-to-microfilm system based on the MARC II tapes.


IV. Cataloging


The ISBD(M) symbols will make the card catalog more mysterious to its users than it is now. Suggests that public libraries get together to provide their own card production facilities.


Describes accomplishments of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing since 1954 and the functions of the IFLA Cataloguing Secretariat established in 1971.


Describes the work of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, which includes sponsoring the Paris Conference in 1961 and the Copenhagen Conference in 1969. The permanent secretariat of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing was established in 1971. Its functions are to act as a coordinating center, to promote cataloging projects, and to disseminate information.


The first of a series of working papers to be presented to the International Organization for Standardization by the International Working Group on Content Designators of the International Federation of Library Associations' Committees on Cataloguing and Mechanization. "This first working paper is a statement of: 1) the obstacles that presently exist which prevent the effective international interchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form; 2) the scope of concern for the IFLA Working Group; and 3) the definition of terms included in the broader term 'content designators'."


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A rather detailed review of this historic event. Reproduces parts of the hearings of the Royal Commission.


Although originally commissioned as a contribution to a wider study of the feasibility of applying automatic data processing to the operations of the main national libraries of Great Britain, this report came to be concentrated mainly on the expected requirements of the projected British Library. Based on an analysis of the bibliographical and cataloging functions of the British Library, specific recommendations on the form and content of its record of holdings are made. The adoption of the MARC format and of the AACR are among the major recommendations.


Part one includes a discussion of the problems involved in organizing different types of nonprint materials and a procedural manual. Part two includes an example of a community survey, a list of sources for audiovisual materials, lists of uniform titles and subject headings used in cataloging phonorecordings, and general subject headings lists with Dewey numbers.


French translation of the *ISBD(M)* with a preface by Suzanne Honoré, explaining its background and current status and summarizing the major changes.


Summarizes the development of the descriptive cataloging code.


Updates and expands the earlier edition, particularly in the sections on collation formula and title transcription.


A charming, tongue-in-cheek treatment of corporate entries found in the British Museum’s *General Catalogue of Printed Books*. Includes examples such as “Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial” and “Home-Grown Threshed Peas Joint Committee.”


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The author, who was primarily responsible for the form of the ISBD(M), assures the reader that the format was drafted by qualified persons and the drafts were circulated to many people and national institutions in many countries. Calls the ISBD(M) "a genuine breakthrough in international standardization."


Used in the library at California State University, San Diego, this system advocates main entry under title and modifies the LC class numbers PN1997.A1-Z89 to include scenarios.


Questions the validity of the main entry and attacks in particular the concept of authorship in the main entry as manifested in AACR. Examines in detail the rules concerning choice of entry. Advocates the abandonment of the main entry in favor of a "title unit entry."


Summarizes the development of cataloging standards in France, the present revision of some of the standards to bring them into agreement with the ISBD(M), and mechanization of the national bibliography, Bibliographie de la France.


A treatise on the problems of cataloging and indexing special library materials. Deals individually with each form listed in the subtitle, examining the problems involved in the bibliographic organization and description of the material, and summarizing and comparing the solutions recommended in the major cataloging codes. Not intended as a day-to-day work manual, but rather as an "academic" examination of the problems.


———. Examples Illustrating Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, British Text, 1967. Ed. and Comp. for the Cataloguing and Indexing Group of the Li-

Provides cataloging examples accompanied by notes citing the essence of the rules and explaining the rationale of the choice of entry, the form of the headings, and the descriptive items.


The status of, and attitudes toward, *ISBD(M)* in various countries. Some national bibliographies are already using it; others are considering using it or reviewing it.


Discusses the use of learning programs in the subject field alphabetical cataloging.


A detailed description of the procedures, with a discussion of the manuscripts catalog and manuscripts index and how they complement each other.


The comparison shows that the basic principles embodied in Panizzi's 91 Rules continue to be evident in the *AACR* and that fully one-half of his ideas have been incorporated into the *AACR*.


The generic medium designation immediately following the title statement is "discriminatory, functionally inefficient, and out of line with the national and international acceptance of *AACR*." Advocates a specific designation placed with the collation. The author is chairman of the Library Association (British) Non-Book Media Cataloguing Rules Committee.


Rules for cataloging graphics and three-dimensional representations (i.e., filmstrips, globes, microforms, slides, and transparencies), motion
pictures, and sound recordings. Designed as "a self-contained code of practice in its own right," it also reproduces from the British Text of the AACR some of the rules for personal and corporate headings, for uniform titles for books and music, and for recording the publisher's name in the imprint.


Bibliographic control should begin at the source, i.e., title pages. Suggests that ALA should develop standards of bibliographic form and make them available to the publishers. Also, certain rules on the choice of entry in AACR can be simplified.


Discusses the communication gaps between the library user and the principles of entry.


Describes a system of cataloging and classifying computer programs and data bases. Descriptive cataloging is based on AACR. Classification is by general areas of application, e.g., accounting. For subject analysis, descriptors are used to represent the processing functions performed by a program, such as data validation.


Reports from the conference sponsored by the International Film and Television Council.


Contains approximately 100 pages of discussion concerning the classification and cataloging of nonbook materials, various indexing systems, cataloging codes for nonbook materials—including the Canadian manual, the AACR, and the ISBD(M)—and cataloging procedure and sample cards.


Traces step-by-step the development of the ISBD(M), summarizes the
differences between it and the AACR, and discusses the implications with particular regard to the mechanization of bibliographic records.


Possibly the most vehement attack on the ISBD(M). The ISBD(M) reached an advanced stage of development without consultation (outside of LC) in the U.S. Questions the validity of the standard's peculiar punctuation pattern, and discusses the possible consequences of its adoption, among which is the enormous cost involved in reprogramming.


Includes sections on catalog publication, cataloging, and cataloging standards.


A report on the National Library's decisions regarding the fifty-eight recommendations presented by the Canadian Task Force on Cataloguing Standards. Includes comments on each recommendation.


Advocates the use of a generic term after the title of a work as a medium designation. A more specific designation may be used to introduce the collation if it is needed.


Intended for the use of institutions involved in creating machine-readable records for manuscripts. The Library of Congress does not have immediate plans to distribute records of this kind on magnetic tape.


This long-awaited official edition of the Canadian manual, like the preliminary edition published in 1970, contains cataloging policies, rules, and procedures for nonbook materials. The first edition has also incorporated rules for video-records and machine-readable data files, and suggestions for storage of all media. Includes many valuable cataloging examples.

V. Subject Analysis


Describes the development of PRECIS, events leading to its establishment, the criteria, and its characteristics and structure with illustrating ex-
amples. Relationship between PRECIS and classification at BNB is also explained.


A tabular list of revised subject headings used at Hennepin County Library including new headings, what each new heading replaces, and cross referencing involved.


A proposed list of options for subject headings and Dewey numbers for upcoming Watergate materials (nonbook materials included) followed by cataloging examples. The headings and numbers vary according to the aspect of Watergate covered.


An examination of the LC subject heading list reveals a pattern of direct and inverted forms of subject headings based on subject categories. This pattern is different from the one based on word-frequency discussed in Harris’ Subject Analysis.


Describes a procedure used in the Ellensberg Public Library.


Intended as a supplement and continuation of International Federation of Library Associations, Liste internationale de formes approuvées pour le catalogue des noms d'états, ed. by Suzanne Honoré (Provisional ed.; Paris: 1964), this alphabetical list of names of countries provides five items for each country listed: the brief form of name which appears in the Bonn list, the customary brief form, the brief form of name used in the IFLA list, the official full name, and the official language.


A brief description of a system of automatic indexing based on Bayes’s theorem.

Kim, Chai. “Theoretical Foundations of Thesaurus-Construction and Some Methodological Considerations for Thesaurus-Updating,” Journal of the

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Results of a survey on how thesauri are actually updated. The present practice is that the updating is largely done by indexers alone without feedback or input by the question negotiators. Such a method does not allow a cybernetic process of communication, i.e., "both way" communication, between authors and readers. Argues for a theory for the systematic updating of a thesaurus and proposes techniques for this purpose.


Inquiring into the meaning of the term "subject," Metcalfe concludes that it has not proved to be a satisfactory term in information retrieval, due to the conflicts and confusions of its meaning, particularly with distinctions of general and specific, and of object and aspect.


Summarizes the criticisms of chain indexing. An inherited overemphasis on generic relationships is seen as the major cause of the failures of chain indexing. Suggests the use of symbols to emphasize syntagmatic relations and prevent ambiguity.


Using Engineers Joint Council, Thesaurus of Engineering Terms as an example, Richmond demonstrates that "an index made for a relatively narrow field and not designed to be used outside that field can be quite effective with terms that would cause no end of difficulty in combination with similar indexes for other fields." Concludes that all index terms must be defined precisely in order to be fully effective as retrieval aids.

Rugh, Archie G. "Catalog, Bibliography, Or Index?" RQ 13:27–30 (Fall 1973).

Discusses the ambiguous use of the form subdivisions "Bibliography," "Catalogs," and "Indexes" in LC subject headings and the problems such ambiguities create for reference librarians.


Sparck Jones, Karen. "Collection Properties Influencing Automatic Term
Attempts to discover the collection properties determining retrieval performance with automatic term classifications. The performance depends upon (1) the supply of terms for matching in request and document descriptions, (2) the supply of terms for classification in document descriptions and term vocabulary, and (3) the supply of strong connections between terms.


Discusses two categories: the literary genres and the chronological subdivisions. More specific headings for the genres and more period subdivisions will be needed for the expanding Chinese collections in American academic libraries.

VI. Classification


First in a series of articles on classification and information retrieval. Attempts to define classification and related terms, and to lay out the special characteristics of library classification and the criteria for information retrieval.


Fifth in a series of articles on the terminology of information and documentation, this number attempts to clarify concepts of “thesaurus” and “classification.”


Describes the structure, development, and current application in USSR of the new bibliothecal-bibliographical classification. Also outlines the methods used by three large libraries in USSR for the reclassification of their collections.


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Discusses revisions made in the new edition with emphasis on the fundamental change which renders the abridged edition more an adaptation than an abridgement of the full version of DDC.


Describes the reclassification of a collection of 250,000 volumes from Dewey to LC classification by the on-line Administrative Terminal System within seven months at Western Kentucky University library.


Summarizes topics discussed at the group’s meetings September 1968–September 1972. Among these are general classification, library and information science classification, and the revision of Bliss’s Bibliographic Classification.


A list of official additions and corrections to Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, Edition 10.


“Examines the theoretical foundation of classification as a science for the determination and systematisation of the relation among concepts which may form classes in a scheme of subjects, data, or object location. It compares the structure of six universal classification schemes, DDC, UDC, LCC, CC, BC, and BBK, and points out their inadequacies for the classification of subjects. On the basis of the comparative study, proposals are made for a new universal classification system. The proposals cover the structure and contents of the new scheme, as well as its value to information science and other disciplines.”—FID News Bulletin 20:145 (15 Nov. 1973).


Criticizes the new mathematics schedule in the 18th edition of Dewey as “not suitable for a college, university, research or technical library.” Proposes two alternatives based on the American Mathematical Society’s 1970 mathematical paper classification scheme.


Describes the processing of Universal Decimal Classification codings by the computer.

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Revised edition of a manual on the methods of using Universal Decimal Classification. Also describes its structure and principles.

**FID/CR Newsletter. 1- 31 March 1973- The Hague?**

A newsletter "to keep members of the Classification Research Committee of FID informed of studies in classification in general and the work of the FID/CR Committee in particular."


A perceptive treatise on the background and current developments of UDC. Also inquires into the larger question of the needs for a general classification scheme and discusses the work of the Classification Research Group.


Discusses the new general classification scheme being developed by CRG with a NATO grant. "Using Kyle's scheme as a model and integrative levels theory for facet grouping, the group has explored applications of general systems theory and relational analysis."


Comments on each class briefly and recommends more thorough revision. Suggests a British edition of Dewey Decimal Classification with the removal of the American bias and an emphasis on the British Isles. Expresses faith in the durability of DDC.


The numbers were expanded to meet the needs of a research collection of German language and literature in the library of the University of California, Riverside.


A thought-provoking article, questioning the fundamental basis of classification defined as "all attempts at the imposition of order upon our observations of the universe." Concludes that "mutual exclusivity does not appear to exist in the real universe: even if it did we would not have the ability to measure it exactly."

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A favorable review.


A study of law library policies of “forcing” nonlegal or law-related materials into KF. The results indicate that most KF users accept LC’s non-law numbers, i.e., not “forcing.” Those adopting the “forcing” or partially “forcing” policies are mostly smaller libraries.


An elementary textbook on classification. Discusses the concepts and nature of classification with succinct remarks on individual schemes.


The system described is an adaptation of the Santa Cruz slide classification system developed by Wendell W. Simons. The slide catalog records are being converted to machine-readable form, will be updated by the computer, and are to be printed in microfiche form.


The interrelationships are analyzed by means of linkages derived from the listing of journals under more than one subject category in the list “Source Journals Arranged by Category” from the 1970 *Science Citation Index*, and by grouping these subject categories according to the Dewey Decimal Classification.


Three different patterns are discovered in LC’s classification of African literature written in various languages. Criticizes in particular the handling of African literature written in the English language and proposes an alternative treatment.


Argues that books are best shelved by a multilevel hierarchical system, i.e., Universal Decimal Classification, whereas articles and patents should be filed by means of a set of essentially equal and combinable descriptors, i.e., a thesaurus.

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*Library Resources & Technical Services*

A classification scheme for English literature based on the Universal Decimal Classification and designed for the Andersonian Library, University of Strathclyde. Modifications include division by period (single centuries rather than literary movements), consolidation of works by individual authors in one place, and collocation of history, biography, and criticism.


A "recent manuscript" traces the development of the removal of rigidity in library classification. Discusses the separation of the three planes of work of classification. Points out the emancipation of the ideal plane from inhibition by the verbal plane and notational plane, and the advantage of recognizing the following modes of formation of new subjects and isolates: loose assemblage, lamination, denudation, fission, fusion, distillation, partial comprehension, and subject bundle.


This survey, conducted in July 1972, reveals that of the 940 libraries (response rate 92.52 percent) that returned the questionnaire, 744 are using the Dewey Decimal Classification. In Britain 99.3 percent of public libraries and 85.5 percent of college libraries use DDC. Although only 80 percent of university libraries use DDC, it has gained new followers since an earlier survey made in 1967.


Incorporates the additions and changes adopted through September 1970.

If we remember anything about 1973, as far as serials are concerned, we will probably recall it in terms of rampant inflation. Industry (subscription agencies) estimates run overall from 9 percent to 16 percent, and this may be a somewhat conservative figure used in order not to alarm librarians too much. About 10 percent of some 59,500 titles handled by one major agency incurred rate changes. Of these 1.4 percent actually decreased in price.

Let us look at some outstanding examples of what we were forced to face: Bioresearch Index from $75 to $400 (433 percent increase), Biochemical Journal from $180 to $265, Chemical Abstracts from $1,900 to $2,400 (26.33 percent increase), and American Statistics Index from $440 to $790. U.S. government publication serials were no exception: Statistical Bulletin from $1.50 to $28.70 (1,814 percent increase), Congressional Record from $45 to $100, Current Business Reports from $6.00 to $30.10 (401 percent increase), Index Medicus from $63 to $155, Survey of Current Business from $9.00 to $34.45, Commerce Today from $15.00 to $42.40, and Air Pollution Abstracts from $15 to $27, to name but a few.

Many publications have virtually doubled in price. British and Japanese publications especially have been subject to excessive price increases. The devaluation of the dollar and the fluctuating nature of former hard currencies have compounded the situation in terms of increases in both subscription prices and administrative costs. Library budgets seldom keep pace with overall price increases. In a period of, at best, static serials budgets, the effects of such substantial increases can be most serious indeed. The major result throughout the country has been a move toward a general reduction of from 10 percent to 20 percent (in dollar amounts) of a library's active serials list. A term which one sees increasingly is "deselection." In the best of cases this will mean an organized effort by the library to reduce its active serials list with the close
The Consequences of Inflation

The consequences of inflation are several: a greater concern for cooperative acquisitions and periodical banks, increased interlibrary lending, the development of union lists, and a move to conversion to microform.

Serious attention must now be paid to cooperative acquisition programs. Although much of the discussion of this concept in the past constituted only lip service to an ideal, sufficient groundwork has been laid to permit the building of interinstitutional and regional acquisitions networks. The University of California library system has established a clearinghouse to provide a coordinating body for orders of new titles costing $100 or more. (At least, one then is required to review the “essentiality” of a title before ordering it anyway.) This effort should tend to eliminate duplication of expensive sets within reasonable borrowing regions. In this area of preventive duplication, one can recognize the potential of a cooperative endeavor such as the Associated Colleges of the Midwest (ACM) Periodical Bank, which serves the libraries of ten undergraduate liberal arts colleges, stressing the educational process rather than research as such and with emphasis on speed of service. The ACM Periodical Bank provides photocopy service for heavily used titles thereby substantially reducing the need for duplicate purchases within member libraries. It also endeavors to provide copies of less heavily used materials from Chicago area libraries, reducing the need for expensive back set purchases of little used materials.²

Among the noteworthy examples of effective service through interlibrary loan has been the service of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago in providing loans to member libraries of foreign newspapers secured under the Association of Research Libraries Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project, as well as loans of domestic newspapers.

The interlibrary loan process will obviously be affected by the rise in prices. As subscription lists are reduced, libraries will become ever more dependent upon each other, and pressures to lend bound journals or to
increase photocopying capabilities will increase substantially. Librarians must review existing impediments to regional interlibrary loan service before such service is forced upon them (particularly in state-supported institutions) from without.

The growth of system-wide and statewide union lists of serials is an encouraging development. A librarian who possesses knowledge of serial holdings of a number of neighboring libraries and who has reasonably fast photocopying or interlibrary loan service available may find it unnecessary to consider the purchase of extensive backfiles. To be of value, such union lists should be kept up to date as continuing endeavors and must contain accurate and detailed holdings. Because they should be compiled to meet the needs of and organized for the convenience of interlibrary loan and serials personnel, rather than for the convenience of computer operations, it is extremely important to secure close coordination in such projects among the serials librarians—especially the serials catalogers—the interlibrary loan personnel, and the systems personnel. The contribution of the serials cataloger in providing suitable direction and guidance relating to entry is crucial.

**Microform Substitutes**

The increased availability of journals and newspapers on microform coupled with rapidly escalating costs of binding and the growing lack of storage space makes the idea of reliance on microforms much more acceptable presently than in earlier years. Librarians have generally hoped that they would not be faced with this decision for another ten to fifteen years, but it has become clear to many of us that the day of the microform is here. Strangely enough, the advent of the massive use of microforms in some quarters has contributed to bringing down the price of second-hand materials. Industrial libraries especially troubled by lack of space are converting their holdings to microform and selling their bound volumes. Institutions feeling the pinch of massive price increases are reducing duplicate subscriptions and finding buyers for these duplicate backfiles. This means that publishers are securing fewer renewals, which may lead them to raise prices. But for the first time publishers may be getting the message that they can price themselves out of the market. While this may bring a less than sympathetic comment from the harried librarian, it may mean the loss of another journal to the scholarly world. But the loss may not be without a gain if, eventually, the number of specialized journals is reduced and the result is fewer, better journals. In any event, these sales of backfiles are bringing on the market more stock of such sets as the Zeitschrift für physicalische Chemie, a title almost impossible to acquire two years ago.

The major impact of this microform "revolution" is felt by the librarian who must try to secure reader acceptance of microforms. Many faculty view microforms with distaste if not downright revulsion and require a great deal of individual attention and instruction in their use. Once instructed properly, however, the faculty and, even more, the stu-
Students have shown remarkable resiliency in adapting to the new device.

One of the major unresolved questions relating to microforms is the choice of medium, specifically the choice between microfilm and microfiche. At least two ALA committees are currently concerned with the problem. Major companies in the field are either trying to play it safe by offering both types for the same title, or specializing in one or the other and actively seeking to commit customers to one or the other form. In any event, the choice is upon us, and it is one that must be carefully considered since different viewing and storage equipment is involved. A library should have both capabilities, but may choose to favor one form because of patron reaction, staffing patterns, and storage requirements.

The impact of microforms on libraries will be greatly intensified if, as anticipated, the Superintendent of Documents makes depository items available on microfiche. The eventual result will be a preponderance of microforms received instead of the usual deluge of paper copy.

The Reprint Market

According to industry sources domestic purchases of reprints have dropped 30-35 percent. This substantial decline is attributed to two factors, the failure of library budgets to keep pace with inflation and the space problem. As we have seen, this problem has caused a shift away from the purchase of extensive back sets either to conversion of present holdings to microform or to initial purchase of microform for completion of sets. Industrial libraries have been particularly hard hit by lack of space, and they also seem to be much less reluctant to purchase microform. No doubt industry's long use of microfilm in other areas of its work has much to do with a more positive attitude toward this medium. As mentioned earlier, more and more duplicate back sets have come onto the market. Far from competing detrimentally with unsold reprint volumes they have tended to complement this area since in many cases these second-hand sets were not readily available second-hand or in reprint.

If this seems to add up to a glut on the market for the already beleaguered reprint firm, fear not. For the selling market has shifted, and foreign countries, notably Germany (with five new major universities), Japan (who else but—along with art and race horses), and Australia, have apparently taken up the 30 percent slack of our domestic reductions. It seems unlikely that microform is being ignored by our foreign colleagues, but one company representative of the hard-copy industry thinks that they are still eight to ten years away from massive microform purchases. Personally, I wouldn't bet my last mark on yen on it.

It seems very likely that we will be faced with large increases in the costs of new reprint sets as a result of staggering rises in paper and printing costs and increased overhead.

Subscription Agents and Publishers

A question frequently raised in discussions concerning agents and

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publishers relates to the reason for the growth of the service charge. Conversations with representatives of several major subscription agencies reveal that the publisher now finds the annual price increase a better source of funds than the previous practice of securing cash in advance for future years. For the agency, price increases are usually accompanied by a reduction in agency commission. This, in turn, results in reduced revenue to the agency or, of course, higher service charges to the library.

Generally poorer service by publishers has resulted in an increase of complaints and adjustments. This has increased the required proportion of customer service personnel to more than 25 percent of an agency's staff, without increasing profit. Many association and society publishers have discontinued commissions to agencies because of either the price squeeze or their feeling that agencies are too much trouble to deal with and that one should deal directly for greater efficiency (let's not open that Pandora's Box). The result is the discouragement of agency orders by not giving discounts.

Because of paper shortages, more and more serials are failing to meet scheduled publication dates, to the point of becoming irregular for all practical purposes. Publishers are increasing the practice of no cancellation and thus no refund once an order is processed or service has begun. The growth of fulfillment or "service" centers not owned or controlled by the publisher continues. (The use of the term "service" in this context seems premature, to say the least.) The one-year-only subscription term is upon us in greater numbers as costs spiral so much higher each year that the annual increase becomes a necessity for survival. A trend which will not please the smaller school libraries is the more common requirement of publishers that subscriptions be placed for volume year or on a by-volume basis only. And finally, the paper shortage means that fewer extra copies will be printed, so claiming will need to be handled much more speedily in order to get an unreceived issue before other libraries beat you to it.

In addition to raising prices as much as 1,000 percent in response to pressure from Congress to put the publishing program on a self-supporting basis, the Government Printing Office (GPO) has for all practical purposes cut subscription agencies off from their 25 percent trade discount on periodicals. This used to be a profitable item for agencies to handle. Now a handling cost will have to be charged to libraries dealing through agencies, thus raising some more costs. There is still the option of the 25 percent discount if the agency orders in bulk and handles all distribution. One can only imagine what the resulting delays will be under this arrangement. But, then again, one wouldn't have to deal with the GPO either; so perhaps there is a bright side to this after all. If the transshipping delays could be minimized by an agency and if some of the 25 percent discount is passed on in not charging a service charge for this service, then perhaps some agency might have a more profitable operation.
Collection Development

A definite trend which has affected libraries in 1973 is an emphasis on collection development beyond what was formerly primarily an institution's or system's interest, as attested by the springing up of vigorous state and national groups devoted to collection development. On a statewide level, 1973 saw the official establishment of the Collection Development Librarians Chapter of the California Library Association, and on the national level the Collection Development Committee of the RTSD Resources Section was formed at the 1973 Las Vegas Conference. The California group has held program meetings centering around the description and evaluation of special library collections or specific subject areas. In the future more emphasis is to be given to the discussion of collection development policies in various subject areas. The national group has as its purpose the discussion and development of the following guidelines:

1. for the allocation of library materials budget including the development of budget formulas.
2. for the formulation of collection development policies.
3. for the description and evaluation of library collections.
4. for the development of review programs with a view to coping with space limitations.\(^3\)

Where do serials enter into this? Everywhere. If serials budgets are reaching the 70 percent level, then it is safe to say that serials librarians must be heavily involved in the collection development aspects of budget policy formulation, evaluation of the library's serial resources, determination of collection development policy, and development of review programs to cope with massive title deselection projects with all the implications for nonrenewal (always better than the cancellation headache) procedures and extensive record changes.

Conferences

Conferences seem to take up a certain portion of librarians' time, and serials librarians are no exception. Three conferences indicate the importance of serials within the library framework. The first was the Conference on Management Problems in Serials Work held at Florida Atlantic University in March 1973. Topics discussed were various aspects of physical and data storage, micropublishing, serials acquisitions, and needed improvements in subscription agency services.\(^4\) Another important serials conference, conducted in May by the Library Automation Research and Consulting Association (LARC),* was concerned with automated serials systems, a topic much in the forefront of the serials field as of late (more about this later). Topics covered included a state of the art review, the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), management

* Editor's note: The name of the association was changed later in the year, without a change of acronym, to Association for Library Automation Research Communications.
problems of network managers, medical networks, and descriptions of the National Library of Medicine and the University of California at San Diego automated serials systems.5

A highlight of 1973 was the one-day “conference within a conference” on serial publications at the Las Vegas Conference of the American Library Association, which presented “a concentrated look at technical service problems of serials publications.” Speakers presented a general overview of serials, a review of the National Serials Data Program, a report on the “International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials,” a discussion of microforms in serials acquisition, and management. The papers were supplemented by workshops of varied subject matter, e.g., subscription agents, binding, storage and retention, selection and budget, organization of serials departments, classification of serials, serials in microform, cataloging problems, management of periodical collections in school libraries, non-Western serials, acquisition of o.p. periodicals, exchange, automation, and management of periodical collections in public libraries. This was a fabulous day for the serials librarian, and ALA and the RTSD Serials Section are to be highly commended for organizing a most successful program.

Serials Cataloging, Identification Numbers, and Data Bases

Two important recommendations affecting serials cataloging were presented toward the end of 1973. The first proposed that the ALA Descriptive Cataloging Committee revise Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) rule 162B to read: “When the title of a serial publication consists of a generic term, the title is to begin with that term, followed by the name of the issuing body, transcribed in the sequence and form given on the publication.”6 The second proposed “that consideration be given to the use of the title as defined in revised Rule 162 as the main access of a serial bibliographic record.”7 The rationale behind these important considerations is that the present MARC serials format will require duplicate, confusing fields to record the information necessary to comply with the present AACR rule. This change, proposed by the Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serials Data Bases, would serve to simplify entry and linking fields and result in considerable economies in the maintenance of large serials data bases.

This has been a year of discussions and programs on serial data bases and a search for a standard unique code for the identification of serial publications. In the former category there has been considerable discussion regarding the National Serials Data Program and the newly organized Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serials Data Bases. The program, housed in the Library of Congress, is concerned with coordinating and developing a national serials data base. Its primary task has been to process and create a data base from the current serial cataloging records of the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine. At the end of 1973 the data base includ-
ed 5,200 records for newly cataloged serials, which include for each indication of the “key title” and the headings used by the participating libraries. The concept of “key title,” resulting in a designation which may or may not agree with the main entry as determined by the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (and applied in the MARC serials format), has been introduced as a part of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) which is a part of the larger UNISIST system proposed by UNESCO for the international exchange of scientific information. The ISDS operates through the International Centre for the Registration of Serial Publications in Paris, which has the responsibility for the allocation and assignment of International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) designations to serials. Draft International Standard 3297 was distributed in late 1973 to national representatives of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for ratification. Approval of this draft will officially ratify the ISSN as a unique identifying number for a serial publication. The center is presently concentrating on bringing together a single file of 30,000 titles from the machine-readable data bases of CASSI (Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index), CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique of France), INSPEC (Information Service for Physics, Electrotechnology, and Control of the Institution of Electrical Engineers), BIOSIS (Biological Science Information Service of Biological Abstracts), and Geological Abstracts.

In addition to the serial formats contained in AACR and ISSN, there is the format specified in the “International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials” [ISBD (S)]. The ISBD (S) is primarily concerned with the data elements utilized in the correct description of a serial title and is not concerned with main entry as such. According to NSDP, all major discrepancies which formerly existed between the proposed standard for the ISSN and the ISBD (S) have been eliminated. If the past experience of international negotiations is relevant, the main points will be settled quickly and the problems will arise with the minor questions. Another agency at the international level is the Working Group on Bibliographic Data Interchange, a subunit of UNISIST, which held meetings in 1973 for the purpose of investigating the areas of compatibility in existing or developing data bases or systems.

To return to activities of NSDP, a present project with the University of Minnesota is devoted to studying the feasibility of converting the Minnesota Union List of Serials file (80,000 records) into a form meeting NSDP data base specifications for the basis of a proposed national serials data base. A projected activity involves developing a large core data base of 60,000 serial titles in science and technology.

The Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serials Data Bases was formed at the Las Vegas Conference of ALA in June 1973 as a result of concern on the part of several individuals relating to:

1. The lack of communication among the generators of machine readable serials files.

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2. The incompatibility of format and/or bibliographic data among existing files.

3. The apparent confusion about the existing and proposed bibliographic description and format "standards."14

In the words of a report prepared for discussion at the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) midwinter meeting of 19 January 1974,

An urgent requirement exists for a concerted effort to create a comprehensive national serials database in machine-readable form. Neither the National Serials Data Program nor the MARC Serials Distribution Service, at their current rate of database building, will solve the problem quickly enough.15

Thus the group set about to improve communication, to lay the groundwork for solving the compatibility problems, to create a set of agreed upon practices, to prepare a proposal for a cooperative conversion project, and to find a vehicle (the Ohio College Library Center system) for such a project. We shall certainly hear much more of the NSDP and the Ad Hoc Discussion Group in the future. Perhaps these endeavors will help to solve many of the problems relating to generation and maintenance which have plagued the various state and regional union lists of serials.

Bibliographies of Serials

And yet one final acronym, for perhaps the most eagerly awaited work of the year, the 1950-1970 cumulative New Serial Titles (NST). This excellent work, based on cooperation between the Serial Record Division of the Library of Congress and the Serials Bibliography Department of the R. R. Bowker Company, is a prime example of cooperation between an institution in the public sector and a profit-oriented firm in the private sector. In addition to its primary function as a bibliography of serials, this edition of NST is noteworthy for its introductory articles relating to standardization of serials bibliographic data.

Another welcome publication from Bowker is the fifteenth edition of Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, as readable as ever, in a more convenient single-volume format. New in this edition are the inclusion of ISSN numbers, an expanded subject heading list reflecting new disciplines, and the inclusion of Dewey Decimal Classification numbers.

The National Endowment for the Humanities and the Organization of American Historians are investigating the possibility of updating Gregory's American Newspapers 1821-1936. This would be a major bibliographic effort of interest to serials people. One question is whether to continue it in its present form or to put the information about new titles and new holdings in machine-readable form for future ease of updating and printing. Current plans include the possibility of bringing together existing data on a national level, identifying material on state levels, identifying those titles which should be microfilmed for preservation, and coordinating available funds for microfilming selected titles.
A year’s survey is not complete without a mention of the Williams & Wilkins case. The United States Court of Claims held in a 4–3 decision that there had been fair use made of the copyrighted material and thus there was no infringement. The detailed dissenting opinion characterized the use by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) as “a case of wholesale, machine copying, and distribution of copyrighted material by defendants’ libraries. . . .” Two important aspects should be noted. First, the decision restricted the holding to the type and context of use by NIH and NLM as shown in the court record. The court did not pass on dissimilar systems or uses by other institutions. Second, the decision stated, “Hopefully, the result in the present case will be but a ‘holding operation’ in the interim period before Congress enacts its preferred solution.” Meanwhile Williams & Wilkins plan to seek a review of this decision in the U.S. Supreme Court.

And finally, as another milestone in our unending search for a better way to do things, MARC serials records were first distributed in 1973.

REFERENCES


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Additions and Changes to RTSD Meeting Schedule for ALA Conference in New York

Several changes have been made to the RTSD meeting schedule that was published in the Winter 1974 issue of Library Resources & Technical Services.

Three more speakers have been announced for the Technical Services Costs Committee program on Tuesday, July 9, 8:30-10:30 p.m. They are: H. William Axford (director of libraries, University of Oregon), Richard Dougherty (university librarian, University of California, Berkeley), and Paul Fasana (chief, Preparations Services, New York Public Library).

The following meetings (asterisk indicates closed meeting) have been added to the RTSD schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Date/Day</th>
<th>Hour</th>
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<tr>
<td>RTSD/AAP Joint Committee</td>
<td>July 11, Thurs</td>
<td>8:30-10:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTSD Nominating Committee</td>
<td>*July 7, Sun</td>
<td>2-4 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*July 11, Thurs</td>
<td>8-9:30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RASD/RTSD/ASLA Public Documents Committee</td>
<td>July 10, Wed</td>
<td>4:30-6 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Census Bureau Advisory Subcommittee</td>
<td>July 9, Tues</td>
<td>2-4 p.m.</td>
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Interested ALA members are invited to attend an organization meeting on Thursday, July 11, 8-9:30 a.m., of a proposed RTSD Discussion Group of Heads of Preorder and Precatalog Searching in Large Research Libraries. The group hopes to provide a forum for exchanging information and ideas relating to procedures and responsibilities.
Developments in Copying, Micrographics, And Graphic Communications, 1973

FRANCIS F. SPREITZER
University of Southern California Library
Los Angeles

No question about it: legal rather than technological or economic developments commanded the greatest interest in library reprographics in 1973.

"The opposing sides of the copyright issues [are] taking to the barricades again," wrote Advanced Technology/Libraries; "Copyright Revision: The Battle Is Joined," headlined Knowledge Industry Report. The struggle that anticipated as well as followed Senator McClellan's introduction of the bill for the general revision of the copyright law, S-1361, in March, and its companion House of Representatives version, HR-8186, may indeed be compared with trench warfare—that protracted, repetitive, exhausting, deadly serious grind.

Senate bill S-1361 was essentially identical with its predecessor, S-644. The many complex issues involved in a revision of the 1909 Copyright Act were analyzed in a voluminous publication. Upon reading this analysis and the reports of the debates and arguments of educators, librarians, scholars, and scientists, on the one hand, and publishers, on the other (or information users versus information packagers), one might agree with the view that "the wonder is not that a revision bill has failed to pass, but that one has even been seriously considered."8

Library interest is centered on section 108 concerning "fair use." The counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights termed this section of the bill a compromise. Predictably, the interested parties would have none of it. Librarians continued to campaign for a clearer enunciation of the "fair use" principle. In a hearing held on 31 July, the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision, a group of forty-one educational users, including National Education Association, American Library Association (ALA), and Association of Research Libraries (ARL), asked not merely for the protection of single copying privileges but also for limited multiple copying for classroom purposes. Library interests are not at stake in this matter, yet the "educational coalition" presented a united front. But on the crucial issue of single-copy reproduction for scholarly and research use—of paramount
importance to scholars and thus libraries—the Special Libraries Association withdrew from the hitherto common stance and declared itself in favor of royalty and license arrangements as a condition for such copying. This step was prompted by apprehension about a worst-case interpretation of some ambiguous language in both the bill and its proposed amendments, as well as the fear that the need to comply with some new fair use regulations will delay services that academic and public libraries have been performing for libraries of companies operating for a profit. As a result, libraries could no longer present a united front for their view of the public interest against the capable lobbyists of the information industry, who want to revise the copyright law so publishers can make more money.

Since the subcommittee seemed unlikely to adopt a general educational exemption and such an amendment is difficult to get from the full committee or on the floor, publishers seemed more worried about the interpretation of the fair use provision of the bill as it was found in an unpublished Senate report in 1968: “[T]he making of a single copy of an article in a periodical or short excerpt from a book would normally be regarded as fair use.” This would sanction the established fair use practice which the “information industry” is seeking to render illegal. By November “[n]ew language indicating that this right does not extend to systematic reproduction but only to isolated reproduction [was] under consideration” by the subcommittee. Such a change would eliminate filling interlibrary loan requests by copying except by permission of the copyright owner.

Nonprint materials have special copyrighting problems not shared with print materials. If films, videotapes, and audiotapes need to be copied, they are almost always reproduced in their entirety and in multiple rather than single copies. The duplicates are also made for classroom or group instruction, while library photocopies are used only by the person ordering them. Also, the production costs of nonprint materials—especially films and video programs—are high, and the editions are small. The unit price is thus relatively high. With audiovisual materials, however, the improving ease and quality of in-house processing can make duplicating extra copies more financially attractive than buying them. By contrast, cost, appearance, or convenience of use often forbid the reproduction of entire books on the Xerox machine or by the microfilm/Copyflo method. Thus, though neither photocopiers nor tape duplicators can be policed effectively, the technology of duplication is more likely to affect audio/video publishers than publishers of print media. Some audio cassette publishers try to cope with the problem by charging a higher price for the original and permitting unlimited duplication by the purchasing institution for its own use. Other publishers permit duplication for use within one building. The Granite School District in Utah broke new ground in educational films by negotiating with distributors permission for in-house duplication of 16mm films on videotapes. There were some misgivings, but almost all companies approached

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by the district agreed to grant licenses for an experimental one year term.\textsuperscript{10}

In general, educators refuse to agree that a permit is needed for limited copying. Vanderbilt University would rather be sued by the Columbia Broadcasting System than accept a free license for taping newscasts for the Vanderbilt University Television News Archive.\textsuperscript{11} At an open forum on licensing copyrighted materials sponsored by the Information Industry Association and the Educational Media Producers Council, a counsel to the Ad Hoc Committee held fast to fair use of audiovisual materials without claiming unlimited duplication privileges, emphasizing that schools and libraries might not purchase originals were they forced to pay for copying them.\textsuperscript{12} The same principle might apply to periodicals as well. The Williams & Wilkins Company, which sued the United States government for copying articles from its journals at the National Library of Medicine and the library of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), seems to have been concerned about this problem. Williams & Wilkins asked subscribers who had let their journal subscriptions lapse why they did not renew, reminding them that for the time being it was all right to copy from the company's journals, that a license was not required or implied, and that the proposal of a royalty at five cents per page for interlibrary loan copying had been withdrawn without prejudice.\textsuperscript{13}

"Without prejudice" undoubtedly related to the expected decision of the Court of Claims in the landmark suit, for which the publishing and library world was waiting in suspense through most of the year. Court Commissioner Davis found for the plaintiff in February 1972.\textsuperscript{14} Preliminary as his opinion was, it has greatly encouraged some publishers to try to shape the copyright revision bill to obtain the new rights which they desire. It also might have influenced some librarians to think that yielding to the licensing demands could become a necessity. The case was argued before the full bench on 7 March 1973. The decision, expected as early as 11 July, was handed down on 27 November. Librarians, scholars, and educators could sigh with relief: a majority of the court rejected the commissioner's opinion and found for the defendant, deciding that single-copy reproduction of journal articles as practiced in the two governmental libraries named in the proceeding was within the bounds of fair use.\textsuperscript{15}

The court noted that the fundamental purpose of the Copyright Act was "to promote the Progress of Science and the useful Arts"; that copyright was "[n]ot primarily for the benefit of the author, but primarily for the benefit of the public"; and that to serve the constitutional purpose "courts in passing upon particular claims of infringement must occasionally subordinate the copyright holder's interest in a maximum financial return to the greater public interest in the development of art, science, and industry."\textsuperscript{16} The following reasons were given for the decision:

1. The libraries, as nonprofit institutions devoted solely to the ad-
advancement and dissemination of knowledge, copied articles useful to their requestors' work. The copies were for the personal use of the requestors, who did not sell or generally distribute them. The articles were copied not for commercial gain but for convenience in studying.

2. The libraries adopted and enforced reasonable limitations to keep duplication within appropriate confines.

3. Library photocopying was, until recently, a generally accepted practice.

4. Science would be seriously hurt if such library photocopying were stopped.

5. Plaintiff, despite insistence to the contrary, did not show he had been hurt by such photocopying. In fact, he had never even made a study of the actual effect of photocopying on his business, which had prospered.

6. Since plaintiff did not prove he had been hurt by photocopying and since science would be hurt if library photocopying were stopped, the benefit of the doubt should be given to science and the libraries rather than to the publisher and the owner. It is also beyond judicial power to establish licensing systems or to devise compromise solutions. Those are matters for Congress.

7. A recent congressional committee report recognized that library photocopying can be "fair use."

8. Library photocopying would qualify as "fair use" in a number of foreign countries.

Although the court strongly emphasized that its decision was limited to the Williams & Wilkins case, its ruling has become the law on library photocopying and will continue to be the law unless reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court or superseded by a copyright revision bill with new provisions for these matters.

Throughout the long wait for the decision, it was taken for granted that the loser would take the case to the Supreme Court. After the decision, however, Williams & Wilkins was not quite sure. Urged by other publishers, the company appealed, but apparently without much enthusiasm. The strong dissent voiced by three of the seven judges encouraged the company. Williams & Wilkins board chairman William H. Passano admitted the company would be no worse off if it lost. He also appeared to hint that even if the company won it might not be better off either, for other agencies might follow the lead of NIH, which amended its copyright rules to stipulate that single-copy photocopying of copyrighted articles must be permitted without royalty in the case of research wholly or partly supported by NIH. If other organizations granting research funds adopted similar policies, they would nullify any legally enacted provisions for licensing schemes. And publishers, while making short-run gains in battle tactics, would end up effectively losing the war.

Full-Size Copying

Until the Court of Claims decision, libraries in the U.S. ran the risk
of being sued by publishers for infringement. The Soviet Union considers the photocopy machine an instrument of potential subversion (its general use there, after all, would make things much easier for Soviet Ellsbergs; and for samizdat publishing, photocopying would be immensely easier for duplicating manuscripts than laboriously retyping them with carbon copies); photocopying an out-of-print textbook there may cost the evildoer his job or worse.\(^{18}\)

An incident in New Jersey demonstrated that lawful users of a public library could get into trouble because the copier had become a community resource for duplicating nonlibrary materials:

\[
\text{[A]t the Halstead (N.J.) Public Library, fistfights broke out over the use of an ordinary black-and-white Xerox machine, which, at ten cents per copy, brings in all the local bargain hunters. One gentleman in the long queue had been copying a stack of papers for 15 minutes when, reportedly, a woman behind him let fly a roundhouse—so hard that four others in line hit the deck.}\(^{19}\)
\]

Perhaps there might not have been a fight had the library acquired the fastest of the new plain-paper copiers, the 3M VHS, which delivers the first copy in four seconds. The new A-M 6000 takes seven seconds, and the Royal Bond fifteen seconds. By comparison, the IBM II needs six, the Xerox 4000 seven, the Xerox 720 sixteen, and the Xerox 1000 twenty seconds.\(^{20}\)

New plain-paper copiers introduced include the Reprox 10 (a Xerox licensee), and the Savin 300, which seems adaptable to coin-operated service. Xerox began marketing the 3100, a tabletop model for lower volume installations, and the 6500, a subtractive color copier. Laser technology, it should be noted, remained behind the doors of development labs, and new electrostatic imaging techniques based on ion projection were also being developed.\(^{21}\) In the most popular and troublesome library application—self-service copying—coated-paper, liquid toner machines maintained their supremacy.

**Microform Materials and Micropublishing**

For 1972-73 the eighty academic libraries of ARL reported an increase of 11 percent in microfilm reels, 13 percent in Microprints, 34 percent in microfiche, and a small decrease in Microcards in their collections. Except for Microcards, growth rates, based on unit counts, remained at the previous year's level. This makes perhaps 280 to 320 million pages of text that these libraries added on microfilm, with 280 million pages on Microprint and 320 to 380 million on microfiche.\(^{22}\)

More fiche and fewer Microprints might have been added had the Government Printing Office (GPO) program of micropublishing (or, to be more accurate, reprinting) become a reality at last. Thomas F. McCormick, appointed Public Printer on 8 February 1973, intended to inaugurate this program but made no progress.\(^{23}\) An "information industry" spokesman condemned the GPO for having "failed to come forth with a micropublishing program acceptable to the Joint Committee on Printing";\(^{24}\) there was little doubt, however, that commercial publishers
and the Information Industry Association delayed the long overdue program themselves.  
Librarians came under fire from Freedman, who accused them of exercising “unofficial copyright” by refusing at times to lend rare materials to (micro)reprinters for nothing or next to nothing. This could be considered merely an expression of resentment by some micropublishers who have to pay something for convenient access to materials they would otherwise have to search for, buy, store, and perhaps later resell. Against this alternative, most library rates seem to be bargains. It is hardly the libraries’ fault if some projects are commercially feasible only if the works to be reprinted are available without charge. This controversy shows that the problem of differing treatment of bookform and microform reprinters can still generate some heat and lead to further drafts of the “Policy Statement on Lending to Reprint and Microform Publishers” by the RTSD Reprinting Committee.

In the past, large research libraries were reluctant to substitute periodicals on microfilm for original copies in bound volumes. The idea is catching on, however. The New York Public Library is among the more recent converts to film. Thirty-five-millimeter microfilm is excellent for this purpose. Competition in the marketplace and the sometimes uncritical acceptance of microfiche makes it almost inevitable for some titles to be published in both formats. There is a large overlap in Bell & Howell’s offerings of periodicals on microfiche and the titles in the Xerox University Microfilms microfilm catalog.

A comparison of two editions of a list of popular journals on microfiche by a third major publisher illustrates the price developments in micropublications. At first glance, the brochures seem to differ only in the color of the paper and the names of the parent organizations of the company, which changed hands. Looking closer, we notice that between May and October prices rose, for example, from $399 to $499, $100 to $125, $125 to $160, or $745 to $845, other prices changing less, some not at all. A commercial micropublication price (rate) index might be useful to librarians. None, however, is forthcoming.

Microform International Marketing Corporation, distributor of Pergamon Press journals on microfilm, offered journal subscribers 50 percent off the regular microfilm price if they wished to trade in paper copies. Trade-in deals of a different kind were made by fly-by-night microfilmers, who induced some libraries to hand over serial files in return for microfilm copies at a later date. These marginal operators delivered either shoddy merchandise or nothing at all. The victims lost their materials and were blasted by a publisher for violating the copyright laws.

Most libraries prefer 35mm to 16mm microfilm not merely for standardization of services and supplies but also for the higher quality and larger image of the 35mm. Now it is possible to order 35mm film and without warning get 16mm printed on 35mm stock. One will get a lot of blank film on both sides of a string of small images without the quality
or dimensions normally associated with 35mm films. This shoddy practice may be the result of ignorance rather than deception, and we hope it will be short lived. But watch out before buying. Help may come through the work of Subcommittee SC/35 (Advertising Microform Publications, Carl M. Spaulding, chairman) of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards Committee Z39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices. Purchasing guidelines, such as those issued by the California State University and Colleges (CSUC), must be specific in order to be useful. As the example given above indicates, a vendor could easily conform with the CSUC 35mm microfilm specifications and still deliver a product essentially different from the one desired.

The unacceptable side effects of the hypochloric acid film used for a while by the New York Times finally became public knowledge, and the controversy over the Times’ treatment of libraries furnished with such film continued throughout the year. The Times did nothing but refer complaints to the Kalvar Corporation, which supplied the raw film to the Microfilming Corporation of America, the Times’ microfilm subsidiary, which used it in producing New York Times backfiles.

Repeated efforts by the RTSD Resources Committee Micropublishing Projects Subcommittee to learn how the Times intended to settle library complaints brought forth the same vague, monotonous responses: “The customer will be satisfied.” Satisfaction, however, apparently depended on Kalvar’s success in persuading libraries to content themselves with repairing their damaged property and keeping the same films, which could only cause further damage. The Micropublishing Projects Committee pushed hard to help libraries get permanent satisfaction by having the Kalvar film replaced with silver halide film. ALA’s executive director, Robert Wedgeworth, and American Libraries vigorously supported this effort. By the end of the year, however, success was yet to come.

Another matter the Micropublishing Projects Committee sought to clarify involved the “Library of American Civilization,” the first ultramicrofiche project of Library Resources Inc. (LRI), an Encyclopaedia Britannica subsidiary. Here volume counts given in some promotional materials were questioned for accuracy. LRI conceded that bibliographical and physical criteria for counting volumes would lead to two different figures for the size of the collection. On the basis of a page count, however, LRI customers received more material than advertised: not 6,000,000 pages, but 6,700,000.

The committee was also concerned about future support of LRI ultrafiche systems should the company cease operations. Though LRI replied it had no intention to quit, rumors persisted. By June 1973, 48 percent of the libraries that purchased the “Library of American Civilization” subscribed to the second LRI collection, the “Library of English Literature.” This figure indicates some satisfaction with the first collection, but the figure is not very impressive. Just as before, reviewers praised the collection for its fine reproduction. Once again, however, all
copyrighted works were excluded—an action resulting in severe criticism of the collection for the consequent elimination of important secondary literature.\footnote{34}

Ultimately, of course, sales rather than reviews decide the fate of publishing ventures. At the beginning of the year, Macmillan Library Services announced it had become the exclusive distributor of the five ex-NCR-PCMI ultrafiche collections.\footnote{35} Nothing more was heard until October, when the same materials were advertised as the publication of Microlection Publishing Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.\footnote{36} Though advertising the collections as “expanded and augmented,” Microlection added little to them.

UMF Systems, Inc., however, won from West Publishing Company, the nation’s largest legal publishing house, a contract to reprint the “National Reporter” series at 75\% reduction on four-by-six-inch fiche. The first series covers all federal and higher state court decisions from 1925 through 1934, originally published in 2,800 volumes, each of up to 1,200 pages.\footnote{37} Accountants have the Commerce Clearing House library of basic tax information, 327 volumes on 296 fiche.\footnote{38} These applications of ultrafiche technology seem well suited for lawyers and accountants.

Even with these encouraging new developments, ultrafiche technology is still fighting for survival. Though conventional microreprinting, by contrast, enjoys reasonably good health, the future of micropublishing seems up for grabs. Visions of a quickly expanding market seem to have faded. \textit{Microfilm Newsletter} agonized over whether the micropublishing bubble was bursting,\footnote{39} and \textit{Publishers’ Weekly} showed why. While the microforms industry pinned its hope for a big breakthrough on the development of cheap reading devices, no microform reader—no matter how inexpensive, small, and good—can change basic publishing economics. Microform editions cost just as much to produce and sell as paperbacks and very little less than hardcover books. Gaining market exposure for titles is the greatest noneconomic publishing problem, which microforms cannot help to solve. They are thus appropriate in special applications, but not as book replacements.\footnote{40}

Publications with many illustrations, especially in color, are economically attractive on microfiche. \textit{Victorian Bookbinding: A Pictorial Survey} by Sue Allen, published in full color by the University of Chicago Press, may have been the first commercial publication of its kind by a book publisher. It was priced at $1 per fiche, with four in the set, the same as for monographs in black-and-white fiche in the MicroEdition series.\footnote{41} The SUNY Press claims to be first to publish original nonfiction on microfiche.\footnote{42} Chicago seems to have been the innovator among the major houses. By the end of the year, the list of fifty-six micro-titles included first printings along with reprints but no “simultaneous micro-publications” (microreprints concurrent with the edition in book form).\footnote{43}

Economics and market realities are important. Block argued that these realities call for providing librarians with material they want: val-

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uable research materials in well-organized form rather than semiusable, supersophisticated information systems. It is equally important, however, that microform acquisitions satisfy not only librarians but also the ultimate user. To achieve this end, more thought must be given to the medium itself. As Jackson has stated, "[t]he least studied problem is the layout and presentation of information on microforms." Kottenstette was controversial but correct in recommending against too rigid a standardization of microfiche formats at a time when the implications of image arrangements have not yet been adequately considered. The Denver Research Institute found an industrial sponsor for its studies in formatting.

Not yet standard, but likely to succeed, is a new format: the 48× reduction microfiche. The nonprofit, foundation-financed National Microfilm Library pioneered with a "cost effective file maintenance system" for college catalogs and bulletins, confirming predictions that the 48x reduction ratio would not be restricted to computer output microfilm (COM) but would extend to textual matter as well. A sample fiche from the National Microfilm Library contained 540 pages on a four-by-six-inch fiche. Legibility was good.

Micrographic Equipment and Processes

The 48× reduction microfiche format was devised for the Defense Integrated Data System miniaturized catalogs (MINI-CAT) program, the computer-generated fiche replacing the previously used 16mm cartridges. It seems logical to expect that the magnitude of the program and the ready availability of the hardware (readers and printers) supporting it would have a substantial effect upon other, non-Department of Defense micrographic systems. The Defense Supply Agency called for bids on an initial purchase order, unusually large for the micrographics industry, under the practical, realistic requirements of MIL SPEC V-80240. Washington Scientific Industries, Inc., offered a fine front-projection reader at a very reasonable price and received a contract for 11,480 units, with options up to 36,000. Now that the specifications have been revised to require both 24× and 48× magnification for the MINI-CAT readers, large-scale adoption of the 48× format for all sorts of nonmilitary uses seems even more assured. With the currently standard 98-frame, and both 24× and the new 48× microfiche equally usable in readers conforming to the revised specifications, special equipment for the 48× fiche is no longer necessary. Washington Scientific Industries has begun to deliver the MINI-CAT MC-1114 reader with dual-magnification capability and sees a commercial potential of 150,000 for these units.

The high-reduction fiche could also be used with a substantially improved hand-held viewer of the virtual-image (screenless) type, scheduled for end-of-the-year delivery by Microvision, Inc. Another hand-held viewer, the Exac-Tics, was also introduced at the National Microfilm Association convention exhibits.
The National Microfilm Library’s 48x microfiche was thought to have been made on a prototype of Terminal Data Corporation's DocuMate II microfilmer. This is a uniquely versatile, automatic, high-volume planetary camera that can use roll film in standard formats or make microfiche in the step-and-repeat mode, and film one or both sides of documents up to thirteen by eighteen inches at rates up to 6,500 pages per hour. The price of the camera—about $80,000—is proportionate to the features and performance. At the other end of the microfiche camera price range is the Model 6010 Table Top Copy Camera from Electro Optical Mechanisms, Inc.—a relatively simple, semiautomatic step-and-repeat camera/processor for small business offices with a built-in monobath processor. The format is standard 24x, four by six inches, and the camera is priced at $2,500.

Most microfiche masters are still produced from microfilm by various strip-up methods. An ingenious new way of doing this is based on molecular adhesion. With the MOLEX system, the cut strips of roll film are placed upon a transparent plastic base in any desired arrangement and adhere to it without any adhesives, clips, or pins. One can peel off the film just as easily, because, as long as it stays clean, the base is reusable. Changing, rearranging, or updating the master is no problem.

It seems more difficult to find good bookholders than good cameras, yet bookholders are important in library microfilm work. An excellent motorized, dual-platform cradle was introduced by Leitz, Inc. The fine Japanese portable microfilm camera, previously sold in the U.S. as Konica, is now available in an updated and stationary version from Leitz, with Alan Gordon Enterprises, Inc., selling the standard model under the Gordon 35 label.

A one-of-a-kind step-down camera is reportedly the basis of a new proprietary publication system, the “Microaperture.” At a 75x reduction, 100 pages fit in the window of a standard aperture card, upon which an eye-legible index or other information may be printed. Gerard Mercure and Jean Thibault brought their bibliographer’s camera to the ALA Conference in Las Vegas. Though the design is clever, marketing may be a problem.

The urgent, long-felt need for a microfilm enlarger/printer that would approach the ubiquitous coin-operated copying machines in convenience, cost, and quality is still unfilled. At the National Microfilm Association exhibits, an English firm, Imtec, has shown a well-designed microfiche reader/printer that made good positive prints from both positive and negative films. Another well-functioning bipolar machine, the Regma, came from France. Alas, neither is available for purchase. Another new model, Micro Design’s RP 550, is made in the U.S. Though its price is right, its bipolar feature is optional, and it did not work quite as well as the imports—at least in the exhibits. Xerox has apparently withdrawn the bipolar version of its microprinter. It has in the works, however, a high-volume microfiche printer, the 3600 MEP (Microfiche Enlarger/Printer) built around the familiar 3600 copier/duplicator.50
The UMF UltraViewer Copier 144-A, combining an ultrasonic viewing and enlarging head (75x) with an SCM electrostatic copier, is more like-
ly to find a niche in libraries.51

Some libraries have acquired fiche-to-fiche printers, and more will consider doing so in the future. An improved model of the Blue-Ray MicroFlash printer, combining good quality with sufficient speed for limited production, is suitable for library use. The price, about $2,800, includes a diazo developer. Perhaps the most intriguing novelty of the year, however, was the Scott System 200. Scott Graphics uses a process similar to zinc-oxide electrophotography for its updatable microfiche. The film, exposed in a step-and-repeat camera, is sensitized frame by frame and developed upon exposure. Any part of the fiche left unex-
posed may be used later. Though unerasable, images may later be over-
printed with "void" or "superseded." Some years ago there was interest in updatable microimaging for library use, and some work was done by Bell & Howell under the sponsorship of the Council on Library Re-
sources.52

Librarians rely on Library Technology Reports for dependable in-
formation about microform equipment. The latest series of evaluations included the Bell & Howell Briefcase Reader, Dietzgen-Gakken 4309, Eastman Kodak Ektalite 120, Micro Design Microlite 175, Micobra K100 Escort, and the RTS Mini-Viewer Model 86.53 From England came a re-
port on the Compact, a French portable microfiche reader, sold by Real-
ist in the U.S.54 A lively, informative, though subjective discussion of the Bell & Howell reader appeared in Microform Review.55 The Re-
ports also published an updated version of "Microform Readers for Li-
Libraries." The equipment list in this article helps to establish the identity of some readers sold under different brand names yet made by the same manufacturer.56 Hawken’s report on the 3M 500 reader/printer must be read before deciding for or against purchase.57 A report on the rejuvena-
tion of used microfilm concluded that the available treatments might improve appearance, but not legibility.58

Wear and tear on film can be minimized, but reading equipment must be not only well designed but also well kept. A remark in an Eng-
lish review on microfilm reader developments to the effect “that more than 99 per cent of readers in general use do not receive any cleaning or maintenance beyond lamp change,” alas, seems more realistic than pes-
simistic.59 The problem is that, unlike typewriters or other library equipment, microform readers are all too often expected to be at least self-cleaning, if not self-maintaining. Service contracts do not obviate the need for in-house care and are often quite expensive. Except for reader/printers, a trend toward self-service is discernible. Xerox University Microfilms started to sell service kits to “enable users to do their own maintenance and simple repair work”; customers can phone such firms as HF Photo Systems and LMM for a diagnosis of problems, instruc-
tions, and dispatch of necessary parts. Serviceability is becoming increas-
ingly important.

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Princeton Microfilm Corporation introduced a novel storage device, the Micro-Shelf. An open-front, standup plastic box for ten reels of 35mm microfilm, it fits standard library shelves quite well. A 16mm version is also available.

New processes reported or demonstrated include a “real time” (instant) microfilming by Bell Labs using a pulsed laser that burns a fine pattern of holes into a thin bismuth layer coated on a transparent film base. The Naval Electronics Laboratory Center’s dry process photorecorder uses a cathode ray tube to expose high-resolution dry silver film. HRMR stands for “human readable/machine readable Information Processor.” This system was built for the Air Force Systems Command. It works by recording information on microfiche in both graphic and digital form. The digital part of the fiche is contained in a hologram placed in the header area.

Applications, Audiovision, Facsimile Transmission

In 1973 micrographics technology expanded its integration into library processing systems, and the former trickle may soon widen into a stream. The retrospective microfilm catalog, either as a “cheap and dirty” reproduction or as a more finished machine-readable conversion product, is an idea whose time may have come.

Informative descriptions of the COM applications at the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Los Angeles Public Library have become available. A systems study at Yale compared COM and hard copy as an interface between people and computerized bibliographic information in the technical processing area. A COM union catalog based on standard book numbers has been shown by LASER (London and South Eastern Library Region) to be practical and inexpensive for interlibrary loans. Its effectiveness is somewhat vitiated by an arbitrary distinction between books in microform and books on paper. In England only paper books may receive International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN). Microform books may not. Fortunately, publishers often ignore this distinction. Microform books, however, are still subject to the new British value-added tax, while Xerox copies are not.

Bro-Dart’s new Ultrasfiche Library Book Data File is arranged alphabetically by author and title and includes ISBNs. A library using the Bro-Dart Direct Input Ordering system receives a special reader with an ultrasfiche containing 80,000 titles. Once a desired title is found, only the ISBN and the number of copies wanted has to be keyed into the system for ordering. Another dealer uses COM to give weekly reports of his inventory to retailers buying from him. The Superintendent of Documents now lists GPO stock on COM microfiche; instead of walking to a centralized file of 100,000 cards, inquiry clerks can check stocks at their desks.

Two developments in the technology of printing computer output on paper are worth noting: the Xerox 1200 copies directly from magnetic tape at a rate of 3,600 pages per hour; Data Corporation’s jet print-
ing method, Dijit, is claimed to print 150,000 characters per second, or 70,000 lines per minute, matching computer speed.

It is easy to update last year’s review of the audiovision scene: the expected revolution is still in preparation, the turmoil in the video cartridge/cassette industry continues, the videodiscs are still coming (Teldec and Philips VLP may really be just around the corner). Super 8 film for video is still in the background, equipment and “systems” proliferate, and compatibility remains almost nonexistent. The Sony U-matic videocassette progressed well in institutional use, and the Avco/Sears Cartri-vision met quick death in the marketplace. Almost every issue of Advanced Technology/Libraries, IGC Monthly, Knowledge Industry Report, Photo Methods in Industry, and similar magazines carried articles or printed news. Whether bringing heat or light, the articles are filled with the unshakable conviction that we can soon begin to realize the potentials of the medium. Libraries working with cable TV have made a start.

Facsimile transmission is another area long on promises but short on delivery. Sophisticated new systems for the graphic arts are being developed but demand too much transmission band-width to be economical, at least right now. Problems with voice-line facsimile transmission remain unchanged. Current telefax copiers, though good for businesses, are bad for libraries, which need improved resolution and higher speeds. The new Xerox Telecopier 410 does not furnish enough of either for transmitting copies of printed text, especially fine print. It has another feature potentially quite useful for interlibrary loan purposes, however: it receives inquiries unattended.

Publications, Research, and Professional Activities

Fortunately, interest in micrographics is no longer limited to a few experts and enthusiasts. People interested in covering the field must still read the Journal of Micrographics, Library Resources & Technical Services, Microform Newsletter, Microform Review, and the NRCd Bulletin. But for complete coverage, these no longer suffice. Articles about and references to micrographics appear in many other periodicals, and microfilm is often discussed at meetings of user groups. The proceedings of a conference on the expanding use of microform in law libraries and the results of the ALA Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) microform survey show how much these “lay” groups can add to our knowledge of microform users and uses.

Here we can mention only a few of the many worthwhile writings and activities of this past year. Ballou gives an excellent panoramic view of 1971 and 1972 developments in microforms technology, complete with an extensive bibliography. Spigai’s The Invisible Medium condenses a wealth of information into a lucid introduction to microforms for librarians. The National Microfilm Association (NMA) published a well-illustrated primer for the general public. In a tutori-
al Zaffarano provides information for the novice not found in the other two introductions.  

Margolis' characterization of the microform librarian as a "rare bird" is apt, but the species is multiplying. The "realistic approach to microform management" recommended by another microform librarian, Beck, is ably demonstrated in Fair's continuing series of articles on the microtext reading room and in Dodson's discussion of microform use in the library. Ellsworth's latest book shows that most microform accommodations in academic libraries still seem cluttered and unattractive.

DeVilliers and Schloman report difficulties with 16mm image quality in backfiles of scientific journals at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. According to Scott, students are reluctant to use "Books for College Libraries" on microfiche in his library. On the other hand, Willems reports 85.5 percent acceptance of a books-on-fiche program by extension course students in South Africa. It appears, however, that the students did not have much choice.

Acquisition librarians and scholars can benefit from Sullivan's paper on microform developments and from Miller's proposed standard of bibliographic citation for microreprints. Ardern reviews library microform history from the vantage point of thirty-five years' active participation in it.

White comments on new repro/micro equipment in his survey of recent progress in library technology. LaHood and Ehrenberg discuss the complex problems microphotographers and custodians have with map reproduction. Though Swedish work in miniaturizing X-ray photos may seem irrelevant for librarians at first, it shows possibilities for improving the quality of microform reductions of pictures. Researchers at the Rochester Institute of Technology suggest a more objective method of resolution testing than the pattern distinction on the National Bureau of Standards chart.

Dorfman, Kish, and Massey summarize recommendations for the archival preservation of microfilm. Bessière describes a variable partition (frame) microfiche, used in an ambitious information retrieval system in France. Drawing on Hawken's microform standardization proposal (1968), Tate advocates yet another new microfiche format: the "35mm" (i.e., low-reduction) microfiche.

In a thought-provoking article, "Systems Instead of Standards," Hawken concedes that for librarians the proliferation of microformats has been both annoying and expensive. He argues, however, that attempts to arrest the development of new and improved formats by an imposition of standards would be premature since the "micrographic technology pot is [still] boiling." Library materials are so diverse that no single universal system can satisfy all requirements. People should stop searching for universal compatibility between microforms and their associated hardware, he feels, and start thinking in terms of several systems instead of procrustean standardization. Hawken then uses the example of
the “Library of American Civilization” to show how to design a complete system. Though his argument is persuasive, we still must ask how many distinct systems a single library can reasonably accommodate at any one time.

The California State University and Colleges took a view opposing Hawken’s. The directors of the nineteen CSUC libraries adopted a set of “standards and guidelines” which would limit acquisitions to two formats: 35mm microfilm and four-by-six-inch microfiche with reduction ratios from 16× to 24×. CSUC agreed to stop buying microfiche with higher reduction ratios and any sort of micro-ropques.95

The Library of Congress (LC) published Specifications for the Microfilming of Books and Pamphlets in the Library of Congress and Newspapers in Microform: United States, 1948–1972, the latter with holdings reports for over 32,000 domestic newspapers. It also started issuing the Foreign Newspaper Report to publicize expanded microfilming activities in this area.

Current State of Catalog Card Reproduction—the first RLMS Microfile publication—constitutes a collection of twenty papers from the RTSD/RLMS program meeting at the ALA Annual Conference in Las Vegas produced on microfiche by the LC Photoduplication Service.96 RLMS has also published a new edition of the Directory of Library Reprographic Services.97 This directory includes Sullivan’s “U.S. Library Microfilm Rate Index for 1972.”98 Sullivan found that from 1969 to 1972 35mm negative film rates increased by 25.9 percent, while positive film rates actually declined. The RTSD Resources-Committee Micropublishing Projects Subcommittee contributed Microform Information: First Sources, a brief, well-chosen, annotated list.99

Library schools may be slow to include new technologies in their curricula, but they are featuring more reprography courses.100 The University of Maryland now has the distinction of offering two courses: in one, Charles G. LaHood lectures on micrographics technology; in the other, Klaus Otten offers a hands-on “micrographics and information dissemination” course, the first of its kind.

The National Microfilm Association became the sponsor of the ANSI PH5 Standards Committee; Don M. Avedon, NMA technical director, is its new secretary. The seventeen NMA standards committees continue to function. With Lee G. Burchinal as president and Carl M. Spaulding newly elected to the board of directors, NMA stepped up efforts to try to serve the library community. The NMA Library Relations Committee brought together librarians and micropublishers for a discussion of common problems and began to explore the possibility of forming a library interest group. NMA sponsored at Northwestern and Stanford universities two completely noncommercial, library-oriented seminars that were well attended and received. These are to be continued.

We must end, however, on a less happy note: the NMA Archive of Micrographics was quietly abolished after only two years of existence. If micrographics technology is an industry with a future, it does not yet
seem far enough advanced to place much value on recording the accomplishments of its past. We hope that after a few more years there will be enough interest to sustain a permanent revival of this type of project.

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101. "Standards and Guidelines for Procurement of Microfilm, p.4-5.
Preservation of archival and library materials will be the topic of a Tuesday morning, 9 July, 10 a.m.–12 noon, session of the ALA Conference in New York City. Sponsored by the joint ALA/Society of American Archivists Committee on Library-Archives Relationships and the RTSD Preservation of Library Materials Committee, the meeting will be devoted to reports and discussion on some ways and means to insure preservation.

Frazer Poole (assistant director for preservation, Library of Congress) will preside, speaking briefly on LC's preservation program, introducing the speakers, and leading the discussion. Fred Shelley (deputy executive director of the National Historical Publications Commission) will present “Microfilming for Preservation and Access to Materials,” focusing primarily on NHPC activities. Charles G. LaHood (chief of Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress) will discuss “Standards for Microfilming—National and International.” A regional preservation program, as exemplified by the New England Document Conservation Center, will be described by its director, George Cunha.

Questions and discussion from the floor will be encouraged.
Acquisitions in 1972*

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When Dougherty and McKinney reviewed a decade of progress in acquisitions work in 1967, they emphasized the tremendous impact of federal aid to libraries, beginning in 1956 with the Library Services Act and culminating with the Higher Education Act (1965) and the Shared Cataloging Program (1966). They pointed out how this governmental involvement had brought great changes to the world of acquisitions, including the development of mass purchasing techniques and cooperative acquisitions programs and the growth of the reprint and microform industries. The pressures generated by the massive infusion of federal funds overloaded antiquated acquisitions systems and “necessitated ad hoc decisions that may be expedient but not efficient.” From this base the authors took a look into the future and suggested that automation, communication, cooperation, and budgets would be the dominant issues in acquisitions work. They emphasized that implementation of some of the expensive programs implied by these issues was largely dependent on the continuing consent of appropriating bodies to underwrite them.

Five years later, at least in terms of federal appropriations, the acquisitions climate had changed drastically. It is true that during 1967 and 1968 federal funding for library collections and programs continued at a high level, but this only served to emphasize problems in the area of book purchasing and distribution. Acquisitions librarians were plagued with a shortage of trained personnel and deteriorating relations with the book trade. Beginning in 1969, however, librarians saw the beginning of large reductions in federal appropriations, presidential vetoes, and administrative impoundment. The problem was compounded by the threat of fund curtailment at the city and state levels, a threat which was fully realized by 1971 when many libraries were forced to cut back on hours, personnel, and book budgets. And whereas the availabil-

* Editor’s note: This article is the first of a two-part series designed to bring the year’s work in acquisitions up to date. The second article, covering the developments of 1973, is scheduled for the Summer issue.
ity of federal funds in the period 1964–68 magnified certain weaknesses of acquisitions systems, the budget cuts beginning in 1969 were “certainly no panacea.” By 1971 it was clear that “sloppy techniques [had] appeared in many acquisitions departments,” and Fristoe and Myers expressed the hope that fund reductions would have the “salutary effect of prompting more efficient and logical selection and order procedures.”

Examination of the acquisitions literature of 1972 indicates a continuation of some old problems, notably decreasing book budgets and increasing prices, but there also appears to be a new emphasis on finding ways to make the available resources go further. A great deal of work has been done in the areas of exchange and gift, approval and gathering plans, cooperative acquisitions, and selection practice. In the face of mounting budgetary problems, acquisitions librarians have responded by tightening procedures and redefining priorities, actions which suggest that the budget crisis may indeed have had at least one “salutary effect.”

Federal Appropriations

Federal funding for libraries continued the downward trend which began in 1969, the “year of the Nixon budget cut.” The president twice vetoed funds for fiscal 1973 for the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), the second veto occurring after the sine die adjournment of Congress on 18 October 1972. This caused all Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education and Welfare programs to be funded temporarily until 28 February 1973 “at the level of President Nixon’s 1973 budget request or the FY 1972 appropriation, whichever was lower.” The result was that only $32.6 million was made available, the smallest amount since 1964.

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA II) was also funded only through February 1973 at the FY 1972 level of $90 million. Appropriations for the Higher Education Act (HEA) were increased slightly for fiscal 1973, with some $2 million additional in Title II, College Library Assistance and Library Training and Research. College Library Resources (Part A) was funded at the $12.5 million level. The net result was that “the calendar year 1972 came to a close with the appropriations picture for library programs looking quite bleak.”

On 20 October 1972 a general revenue sharing law, the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (PL 92-512), was signed by President Nixon. This law makes specific provision for libraries among a number of other services eligible for “priority expenditures” from local governments’ share of the revenue sharing funds. At the close of calendar 1972 no payments had been released from Washington; so the effect of revenue sharing on library services remained uncertain.

Postal Rates

An increase in postal rates was adopted by the Board of Governors of the Postal Service and became effective 6 July 1972. The library rate
is scheduled to increase within a ten-year period to ten cents for the first pound and five cents for each additional pound. The special fourth class rate is scheduled to increase over a five-year period to twenty-one cents for the first pound and ten cents for each additional pound. On 25 September a brief was filed in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia by the Association of American Publishers, the American Library Association, and the National Association of College Stores challenging the decision of the Postal Rate Commission.

**Copyright**

Early in 1972 it was announced that President Nixon had signed S.J. Res. 132 which extended the duration of copyrights until 31 December 1972. Continued delay over copyright revision was blamed on the growing controversy between the broadcasting industry and cable television advocates, a controversy which has proved incapable of compromise. The president subsequently signed PL 92-566 on 25 October 1972 extending copyrights an additional two years until 31 December 1974. Senator McClellan of Arkansas had earlier announced detailed plans for moving the copyright revision bill in 1973, but he also indicated that Congress might not be able to complete its work by the end of 1973—hence the unusual two-year extension.

On 16 February 1972, in the case of Williams & Wilkins v. The United States, Commissioner Davis of the U.S. Court of Claims rendered his opinion that Williams & Wilkins is "entitled to recover reasonable and entire compensation for infringement of copyright." The commissioner's opinion did not have the force of law, however, and was immediately contested by the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Medical Library Association, and a number of other educational groups.

In related developments, Williams & Wilkins issued a statement which announced the establishment of a "special institutional rate" applicable to library subscribers, involving an average increase of 12½ percent, to which would be added a royalty payment of five cents per page for multiple copies of a single work. After considerable opposition was expressed by the National Library of Medicine and other libraries, Williams & Wilkins rescinded the demand for a royalty and stated that the new rates imposed on institutional subscriptions had no connection with a license to photocopy.

**Price Indexes**

The average price of U.S. hardcover books showed a surprising, though very slight, decline in 1972: $12.99, down from $13.25. Care should be used in interpreting these figures, however, because they are based on Publishers' Weekly figures for which the unit is volume rather than title as in previous years. Prices of other materials increased significantly, with serial services up 7 percent, and periodical prices up 18 percent.
Approval Plans

Articles on approval plans appeared as early as 1958, according to McCullough, and a number appeared in 1972. McCullough's study provided an annotated bibliography of all the important papers on approval plans through mid-December 1971 and was the first to examine the subject critically in terms of the vendor and his influence.21

Dobbyn suggested that approval plans may owe their genesis to stress situations which began to develop in acquisitions departments as a result of rapid increases in book funds or sloppy techniques and procedures. She concluded that recent decreases in available funds may bring about changes in attitudes toward approval plan purchasing which, in her view, is a "simple, easy, expensive method used by some acquisitions departments to purchase materials, many of which prove to be unnecessary. . . ."22

Another important publication on this subject was the proceedings of the third seminar on approval plans, which moved with its originator, Peter Spyers-Duran, from Western Michigan University to Florida Atlantic University.23 The emphasis was on the economic aspects of approval and gathering plans.

The economic status of blanket ordering was also examined by Gamble, who noted that large budgets were necessary to support this kind of effort and that there must be a commitment to acquire all relevant materials.24

Automation

Most of the automated acquisitions systems developed through 1966 were described by Dougherty and McKinney as "off-line and not part of a totally integrated system."25 They further noted that the "performance data of automated systems is not generally known. Some are well guarded secrets and might as well be classified 'top secret'."26 With a few notable exceptions,27 little has been reported in the years since 1966 describing efforts to produce totally integrated systems. Except for reports on activity at the universities of Michigan and Hawaii, Dahl-Hansen and Dougherty state that the "literature of 1967 did not report any significant advances directly concerned with acquisitions work."28 A year later, they further lament that "there seems to be no reason, other than historical precedent, for acquisitions departments not organizing their purchase and payment operations along more automated lines."29 Beginning with 1969, articles on any aspect of acquisitions automation decrease drastically until by 1971 almost nothing is reported in the literature.

With the exception of activity in Oregon and Massachusetts, this trend continued into 1972, although the Library of Congress published a monograph on the automation of its Order Division.30 In the main, however, the picture remains the same: relatively little research and development in the area of acquisitions is being reported. If the published
literature is any guide, by far the greatest efforts with respect to the automation of library processes are in the areas of cataloging and circulation. It is difficult to understand the reason for this. As Dahl-Hansen and Dougherty observed: "there are any number of sophisticated programs available which control ordering and payment procedures that could be readily modified to accommodate library accounting routines." It is perhaps time for someone to survey and report on the literature of acquisitions automation with particular reference to technical reports, where it is possible that more information is available than has appeared in the principal journal literature.

Exchange and Gift

Possibly in reaction to recent reductions in available book funds, librarians have devoted an unusually large amount of work to the area of exchange. Typical of the papers on this subject, probably in response to a frequently expressed need by acquisitions librarians, is the study by Galejs on the economic aspects of serial exchanges. He concludes that libraries should not ignore the possibility of exchanges as a means of serial acquisition—especially in periods of austerity and reduced funds. . . .

As more and more libraries face increasing financial problems, they will be forced to look more closely at the costs of various materials and services offered by the library, and it is likely that exchange operations will have to be subject to the same scrutiny as other library activities.

Equally important is the paper by Shinn which proposes the use of a multilingual, many-purpose form letter to achieve uniformity in exchange communication. In suggesting guidelines for the creation of this form, she takes into account the recently proposed standard book exchange request form designed by the International Federation of Library Associations' Committee on the Exchange of Publications.

Significant studies on library exchange practice were also offered by Hamann, Kanevsky, and Suaiden. The paper by Hamann was particularly important in calling attention to the United States Book Exchange (USBE), which has been insufficiently known and used. Although the USBE is not an exchange in the usual sense of the term—one publication for the other without charge—it is "probably unique among exchanges inasmuch as it is the only such mechanism which receives and distributes surplus publications in one place." It is also an economical source of supply since a small annual membership fee and handling costs are the only charges levied by this nonprofit corporation.

Government Publications

Early in the year it was announced that "for the first time in history" government publications would be available to the general public through a commercial outlet. The Government Printing Office (GPO) authorized the establishment of this retail outlet in one of the largest department stores of Dayton, Ohio. A distinction must be drawn, how-
ever, between this type of operation and the seventeen branch bookstores operated by the GPO across the country.

Hoduski has called attention to a growing concern on the part of federal documents depository librarians regarding the recall of certain materials by the Superintendent of Documents. In connection with her examination of this problem, she prepared a list of suggestions for action which were subsequently approved for implementation by the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee in June 1972.

A wealth of timely and useful information on the acquisition of government documents was developed during a panel discussion at the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Librarians. The proceedings were subsequently published with an annotated bibliography of sources and selection aids.

**Microforms**

Basic procedures for the acquisition of microforms, among other subjects, are discussed by Fair in the second of a series of articles concerned with the development of a typical microtext reading room. Particular attention is given to considerations of "format, variation, and reliability of publisher-supplied project information," as well as the "search for an adequate system of bibliographic control." With the announcement by the University of Toronto Press and other scholarly presses of their intention to begin publishing new books simultaneously in microfiche and in traditional book form, the question of which format to select became increasingly important to acquisitions librarians. To determine the degree to which librarians welcomed or rejected this innovation, a survey was conducted by Norton on behalf of Butterworth & Co., a leading British legal, medical, and scientific publisher. It was clear from the replies of 522 librarians that they are generally unenthusiastic about the publication of books in microform. But Norton believes that more and more publishers will adopt simultaneous publication, and that "librarians and manufacturers of equipment would do well to cooperate in presenting their views about the kind of microform needed when the time comes for wider use."41

**Reprints**

One of the most important publications of 1972 was Nemeyer's study of the reprint industry in the United States. Based on a doctoral dissertation accepted by Columbia University in 1971, the study relies mainly on data from questionnaires and interviews and emphasizes hard-copy, facsimile republishing rather than microform. The chapter entitled "Acquiring Reprints" points up the present inadequacy of bibliographic controls and reprint reviews. Another useful contribution related to reprints was a paper by Lane concerned with standards, pricing, and the judgment of librarians in purchasing. He noted increasing interest in the establishment of reprint jobbers, "leaving reprinters to concentrate on production and editorial work."43
The issue of library fees charged to reprinters by libraries for loan of materials intended for publication was taken up by the Reprinting Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division. Consideration was given to amending the 1968 policy on lending to reprinters which had glossed over the problem of the difference in the economics of the two principal forms of publication, microform and hard-cover reprint. It was suggested that "in many instances the fees charged by libraries prohibit the publication of microfilm editions." A final position on this complex question had not been reached by the committee at the end of the year, but one was anticipated during 1973 based partly on feedback being solicited from reprint publishers and librarians.

Selection Aids and Practice

It is interesting to observe that during the sixties most of the discussion of book selection related to censorship and intellectual freedom. Since about 1970, there appears to be a change in emphasis, a renewed interest in the principles of selection and the practical business of building library collections. If this observation is correct, it may be yet another manifestation of retrenchment in the face of changing, and generally diminishing, budgets for library materials. It is also possible that the influence of approval purchasing has played a part in this development. In view of the continued popularity of approval plans, it is worth recalling the observation by Dahl-Hansen and Dougherty concerning the absolute necessity of an acquisitions policy statement which the approval vendor can interpret and, it might be added, which the library staff can interpret in order to match the selection process to user needs.

The literature of 1972 suggests a continuation and amplification of the concentration on principles of selection and the building of collections. A large number of publications covered selection policy and principles for all types of libraries including school, public, academic, and institutional. Relatively few studies appeared which sought to relate selection practice to censorship and intellectual freedom. These problems were not overlooked, but the emphasis was on freedom to read, access to materials, and obscenity issues. It would appear that librarians are responding to the challenge of reduced purchasing power by working to insure the most rational expenditure of whatever money is available.

Cooperative Acquisitions

The impact on library book budgets of the cutbacks of recent years was felt very strongly in 1972 by a number of cooperative or shared acquisitions projects: the Farmington Plan, the Latin-American Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LACAP), and the PL 480 program for Yugoslavia.

Discontinuance of the Farmington Plan was announced to the membership of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) in September and became effective 31 December 1972. Three reasons were cited by Philip McNiff, chairman of ARL's Foreign Acquisitions Committee:
"(1) the increasing use of blanket order programs by member libraries (which presumably duplicated the Farmington program); (2) the Library of Congress' national program of acquisitions and cataloging; and (3) the reduction in many libraries' book budgets in recent years." Edelman pointed out that the ARL decision applied only to the Western European program of the Farmington Plan, while the "programs for the other parts of the world are very much in operation." In an extremely thought-provoking article, Edelman goes on to remind us of recent fiscal realities which make it "obvious that outside commitments are the first to suffer in times of austerity." He concludes by calling attention to the fact that one of the basic weaknesses of the Farmington Plan was its lack of an adequate monitoring device, a problem for which "no solution that is both practical and within reasonable cost has been developed." And he goes on to suggest that a major research effort should be directed to the solution of this problem which is a "key issue in library operation and an essential element in any cooperative venture."

The demise of LACAP was blamed on fiscal exigencies, specifically a decreasing volume of business, according to Stechert-Haäner, the plan's official agents. Program participants anticipated final shipment of materials in February 1973.

The PL 480 program in Yugoslavia was terminated 31 December 1972 because of insufficient funds, and the Israel program was expected to cease early in 1973. In the face of terminations it was heartening to have the monograph by el-Erian which explored the impact of the program on American libraries.

Noteworthy in the journal literature on the subject of cooperative acquisitions were the papers by Heard and especially Cole, who noted that "the current financial plight of most educational activities has hastened the day when we must seriously consider all feasible possibilities." Cole continues with criticisms of some of the actions and failures to take action on the part of the Association of Research Libraries and the Library of Congress before concluding with a number of suggested projects, practical as well as visionary, which could promote library cooperation if they were implemented.

Other Significant Publications

An unusually large number of important monographs were published in 1972, including the previously cited works by Nemeyer on reprints, Perkins on book and media selection, and Bloomquist on hospital library practice.

One of the most significant of these new books was Hickey's monograph in the Bowker series Problem-Centered Approaches to Librarianship. The emphasis in this volume is on catalogers and cataloging problems, but there is also a great deal of interest to acquisitions librarians as well. Organizing library collections and processes is a problem which
should be seen as a continuum and should not be rigidly departmentalized. Here Hickey attempts to set "the organizational tasks in the broader context of the total library situation." 53

Two recent books related to publishing, distribution, and acquisitions were those of Gillespie and Spirt on the selection of juvenile paperbacks, and of Pross and Pross on government publications in Canada. 64 The latter volume contains a particularly useful section which lists a variety of finding aids, checklists, and bibliographies.

The publication of the proceedings of the 1969 Tokyo conference on libraries and information science made available a number of important papers related to acquisitions work. 55 Part 6 contains studies on the acquisition and exchange of publications with particular emphasis on government publications. Veaner’s paper is especially important for its guidance on problems related to the administration of acquisitions and exchange.

In Summary

If 1969 was the year of the Nixon budget cut, and 1971 the year of lamentation over reduced book budgets, 1972 may be fairly described as the year of adjustment. This is not to say that there will be no need for further adjustments of a substantial nature in the next few years, but by 1972 the effect of reduction of federal funding and reduced appropriations at the local level had filtered down to almost every type of library and library operation. Some of the effects on a number of programs have been mentioned in appropriate sections of this report, and there will no doubt be others before this crisis has run its course.

Nevertheless, this brief survey of the year’s work in acquisitions demonstrates a strong effort by librarians to come to terms in a practical way with the drastic change in economic conditions since 1969. The resourcefulness of acquisitions librarians is attested by their reevaluation of approval purchasing, by their renewed interest in exchanges and selection practice, and by their acceptance of a more realistic view of cooperative acquisitions. There is every indication that they will weather the storm.

REFERENCES


27. In particular the project funded by the National Science Foundation at the University of Chicago: "Research and Development," Scientific Information Notes 8:9 (Aug./Sept. 1966).


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W. R. Fink and M. S. Stearns, “Principles of Selection,” in Library Practice in Hospitals, ed. by Harold Bloomquist (Cleveland: Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972), p.63–75.

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Proposed Amendments to Bylaws, 1974

Below are presented proposed amendments to the bylaws of the Resources and Technical Services Division and to the bylaws of its sections. These amendments will be voted upon by the members of RTSD and of the sections at the 1974 ALA Conference in New York. (Refer to *Library Resources & Technical Services* 17:458-71 for present RTSD and section bylaws.)

The amendments propose substantive and nonsubstantive changes in the bylaws. Amendments incorporating substantive changes in RTSD and section bylaws appear first. The nonsubstantive changes follow. In general, the nonsubstantive changes are to bring uniformity to the language of the bylaws, e.g., to put all appropriate verbs in the emphatic future tense, in the RTSD bylaws to make all references to the Resources and Technical Services Division be "Division," and in the section bylaws to make all references to the section to which the bylaws pertain be "Section."

**SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS: BYLAWS OF THE DIVISION**

Article IX.

Sec. 1. (d) In the first sentence, strike out "and third" after "appointed for a second," and strike out "six" and insert "four" before "consecutive years."

Sec. 3. Strike out the entire section and insert: "Sec. 3. Intersectional committees. Intersectional committees of sections within the Division and other intra-Division committees may be established as required by the groups concerned upon notification of the Organization Committee of the Division.

Interdivisional committees and other committees formed with units that are outside the Division and that are within the Association may be established only as provided for in Article IX, Sec. 5 of the Bylaws of the American Library Association."

Sec. 4. Strike out the entire first paragraph and insert: "Sec. 4. Joint committees. The Division may recommend to the Committee on Organization of the American Library Association that joint committees, either standing or special, be established with other organizations when the functions of the proposed committee cannot appropriately be delegated to a single Division or section committee. Joint committees with organizations outside the American Library Association shall be established only as provided for in the Bylaws of the American Library Association."

In the second paragraph, strike out "Division" and insert "Association" before "may be authorized."

**Article XVI.**

Sec. 1. In the first sentence, insert "of the Division" after "governing body of any section", and insert "of the Division" after "ten members."

**SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS: BYLAWS OF THE SECTIONS**

The following amendments apply to the bylaws of all sections:
**Article IX.**

Sec. 1. (c) In the first sentence, strike out "and third" after "appointed for a second", and strike out "six" and insert "four" before "consecutive years."

Sec. 3. Strike out the entire section and insert: "Sec. 3. Intersectional committees. Intersectional committees with sections within the Division and other intra-Division committees may be established by the Section upon notification of the Organization Committee of the Division.

Intersectional committees and other committees formed with units that are outside the Division and that are within the Association may be established only as provided for in Article IX, Sec. 5 of the Bylaws of the American Library Association."

Sec. 4. Strike out the entire section and insert: "Sec. 4. Joint committees. The Section may recommend to the Division that joint committees, either standing or special, be established with other organizations when the functions of the proposed committee cannot appropriately be delegated to a single Division or Section committee. Joint committees with organizations outside the American Library Association shall be established only as provided for in the By-laws of the American Library Association."

Representation of the Section in organizations outside the Association may be authorized by the Section, with the approval of the Division and the American Library Association.

The following amendment applies only to the bylaws of the Serials Section:

**Article IX.**

Sec. 1. Strike out the last sentence: "Members of the Serials Policy and Research Committee shall be appointed for terms of five years and shall not serve consecutive terms."

**NONSUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS:**

**BYLAWS OF THE DIVISION**

**Article I.**

Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" after "The name of this body".

**Article II.**

Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" after "The object of this Division."

**Article III.**

Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" after "This body" in the first sentence.

**Article IV.**

Sec. 1. Strike out "becomes" and insert "shall become" before "a member of this Division."

Sec. 2. Insert "shall" before "consist of the same classes."

Sec. 3. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" before "those honorary members" in the first sentence.

Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" before "honorary members of this Division." in the second sentence.

Sec. 4. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" before "eligible for membership" in the first sentence.

Insert "shall" before "have the right" in the second sentence.

Strike out "constitute" and insert "shall constitute" before "the dues of the members" in the third sentence.

Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" before "considered the date" in the fourth sentence.

Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" before "considered as election" in the fifth sentence.

Sec. 5. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" before "the same."

**Article V.**

Sec. 4. Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" before "carried if it receives" in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph.

Strike out "becomes" and insert "shall become" before "effective upon publication" in the last sentence of the second paragraph.

Sec. 5. Insert "shall" before "constitute a quorum."

**Article VI.**

Sec. 2. (a) Strike out "consists" and insert "shall consist" after "The Nominating Committee" in the first sentence.

Sec. 3. (b) Strike out "are" and insert
“shall be” after “of the votes cast” in the first sentence.

Article VII.
Sec. 1. Strike out “are” and insert “shall be” after “The officers of this Division”.
Sec. 2. Strike out “are” and insert “shall be” after “the duties of the officers”.
Sec. 2. (c) Strike out “Chairman” and insert “chairman” after “The” in the only sentence of the section.

Article VIII.
Sec. 1. Strike out “consists” and insert “shall consist” after “The Board of Directors” in the first sentence.
 Strike out “do” and insert “shall” before “not have the right” in the last sentence.
Sec. 5. Strike out “has” and insert “shall have” after “The Board of Directors” in the first sentence.
 Strike out “are” and insert “shall be” after “budget requests” in the second sentence.
Sec. 7. Strike out “constitutes” and insert “shall constitute” after “voting members”.
Sec. 9. Strike out “do” and insert “shall” before “not conflict”.

Article IX.
Sec. 1. (a) Strike out “committee” and insert “Committee” in the heading for the section.
 Strike out “consists” and insert “shall consist” after “The Organization Committee” in the first sentence.
Sec. 2. Strike out “are” and insert “shall be” after “annual committees” in the first sentence.
Sec. 7. Strike out “are” and insert “shall be” after “all members” in the first sentence.

Article X.
Sec. 2. Strike out “is” and insert “shall be” before “open to anyone”.

NONSUBSTANTIVE
AMENDMENTS:
BYLAWS OF THE SECTIONS
The following nonsubstantive amendments apply to the bylaws of all sections:

Article I.
Strike out “is” and insert “shall be” after “The name of this body”.

Article II.
Strike out “is” and insert “shall be” after “The object of this Section”.

Article III.
Strike out “is” and insert “shall be” after “This body” in the first sentence.

Library Resources & Technical Services
Article IV.
Sec. 1. Strike out "becomes" and insert "shall become" before "a member of this Section."
Sec. 2. Insert "shall" before "consist of the same classes."
Sec. 3. Insert "shall" before "have the right to vote" in the first sentence.
Insert "shall" before "constitute the dues" in the second sentence.
Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" after "American Library Association" in the third sentence.
Sec. 4. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" before "the same as those."

Article V.
Sec. 4. Strike out "is" and insert "shall be" after "A proposal" in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph.
Strike out "becomes" and insert "shall become" before "effective upon publication" in the last sentence of the second paragraph.
Sec. 5. Insert "shall" before "constitute a quorum."

Article VI.
Sec. 2. (a) Strike out "consist" and insert "shall consist" after "The Nominating Committee."
Sec. 2. (c) Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" after "Nominating Committee" in the first sentence.

Article VII.
Sec. 2. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" after "duties of the officers."

Article VIII.
Sec. 1. Strike out "consists" and insert "shall consist" before "of the officers" in the first sentence.

Article IX.
Strike out "section" and insert "Section" after "of the officers" in the first sentence.
Sec. 5. Strike out "has" and insert "shall have" after "The Executive Committee" in the first sentence.
Sec. 7. Strike out "constitutes" and insert "shall constitute" after "voting members."

Article X.
Sec. 2. Strike out "are" and insert "shall be" after "annual committees" in the first sentence.

Article XI.

Article XII.

Article XIII.
Sec. 1. Strike out "section" and insert "Section" after "by any other" in the first sentence.
Sec. 4. Strike out "becomes" and insert "shall become" before "effective."

The following nonsubstantive amendment applies only to the bylaws of the Cataloging and Classification Section, the Reproduction of Library Materials Section, and the Resources Section:

Article VIII.
Sec. 1. Strike out "The executive committee" and insert "The Executive Committee" in the first sentence.
Resources and Technical Services
Division—Goals for Action*

The Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association has as its general area of responsibility matters concerning the acquisition, bibliographic description, subject analysis, preservation, and reproduction of library materials; and those aspects of the selection and evaluation of library materials relating to their acquisition and to the development of library resources.

To meet its obligations in these areas, the division: (1) encourages continuous study and review of its mission and activities; (2) seeks to interest librarians in technical services and collection development and to promote the professional interests of those already engaged in these activities; (3) attempts to provide continuity between existing and new procedures in order to facilitate changes for the individual librarian and library; (4) stimulates research and the production of literature in its areas; (5) conducts studies and creates channels for exchanging data on such projects; (6) provides a forum through publications, workshops, institutes, and conferences for the discussion of problems and developments in technical services and collection development; (7) interprets its activities to interested persons and groups; and (8) cooperates with other units of the American Library Association and with other organizations of related purpose.

The goals of the Resources and Technical Services Division are interrelated. Progress in one area will generally strengthen efforts in others. The list given below outlines immediate goals but is not designed to be all-inclusive or to remain appropriate for all time. It should be reviewed regularly and changed in relation to progress made and to new conditions both in society generally and in the library world.

1. Broader bases of involvement.

a. Direct attention to technical services and collection development in all types of libraries and for all types of materials. Restudy divisional attention to school libraries, to small public libraries, to library systems and networks, and to libraries serving the disadvantaged and the handicapped. Place greater emphasis on the selection and processing of non-print materials.

b. Enlist as broad a base of membership participation as possible, for active commitment enriches both the librarian and the body of professional knowledge. To this end, promote participation in regional, state, and national activities, providing opportunities for the participation from newer members of the

* Approved 24 January 1974 by RTSD Board of Directors.

Library Resources & Technical Services
profession as well as members of the paraprofessional staff. Care should be taken to ensure balanced participation from representatives of all types of libraries.

c. Improve communications within the division, providing mechanisms to develop and extend communications in both directions between the membership and those directing and participating in divisional and sectional activities.

d. Cooperate with others in areas of mutual concern, both in and out of the library profession, such as other units of the American Library Association, commercial processing services, publishers, dealers in library materials, educators, institutions such as the Library of Congress, and other library and related associations.

e. Increase divisional involvement in relevant international library concerns and associations, including cooperation in establishing bibliographic standards, developing bibliographic control of library materials, increasing the availability of library materials, assistance to libraries in developing countries, and the exchange of personnel.

f. Implement the overall goals of the American Library Association.

2. Interpretation. Present and interpret collection development and technical services to the rest of the library world and to non-librarians through appropriate means of communication, in order to develop adequate support for these activities and to increase the satisfaction of the library patron.

3. Personnel. Give attention to the recruitment and training of technical services and resource development librarians, in cooperation with the Library Education Division, the Office for Library Personnel Resources, and library schools. Provide firm leadership in securing equality of opportunity in the profession, with particular emphasis on the elimination of all forms of inequality in library employment, for example, discrimination on the basis of sex or sexual preference. Provide firm leadership in the active recruitment of ethnic and racial minorities. Give attention to the analysis of duties, differentiating those appropriate to professional staff, to library technical assistants, and to clerical personnel.

4. Formulation of standards. Employ all possible resources in the standardization of the elements and terminology of the technical services and related operations, including data processing and systems analysis, bibliographic identification, forms, statistics, jobber performance, staff productivity, and reproduction of library materials.

5. Technological developments. Investigate applications of technological advances as they apply to areas of divisional responsibility; collaborate with other groups in the study of mechanization and automation and in facilitating education in these techniques.

6. Resources. Cooperate with and initiate projects to assist organizations and institutions in the provision of adequate library resources and in programs that will look to the effective bibliographic control and sharing of such materials among all library users. For smaller and less specialized libraries, such projects may involve regional centers, commercial processors and jobbers, and the Library of Congress. For larger, specialized, and research libraries, other organizations, such as the Association of Research Libraries and associations of subject specialists, may also be involved.

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7. **Preservation.** Devote increased attention to the preservation of library materials.

8. **Cataloging.** Study the terminology and systematic arrangements employed in the description and subject analysis of library materials in order to keep them current and to ensure that they do not demean the image of any group in our society. Intensify efforts to complete the work in progress on a set of non-print cataloging rules.

9. **Continuing search for needs and opportunities.** Review activities on a regular and continuing basis. As a means of ensuring such review, and in recognition of it, publish at least once every four years the current Goals for Action in the division’s journal, *Library Resources & Technical Services.*

**NEW CATALOGING PUBLICATIONS**

The January/March 1974 issue of *International Cataloguing* reports that ISBD(M), the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Single Volume and Multi-Volume Monographic Publications*, 1st Standard Edition (London: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, 1974) and ISBD(S), the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials* (London: IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, 1974) are available for $5.00 each from the Canadian Library Association (151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E8 Canada).

The revised Chapter 6 (description of separately published monographs) will be published by ALA in the early summer of 1974. The revision incorporates the provisions of the 1st Standard Edition of the ISBD(M). This separate pamphlet containing Chapter 6 can be purchased from the ALA Order Dept. (50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611). Copies will also be sold at the ALA Publishing Services booth at the New York Conference.

A draft of the revision of the AACR Chapter 12 (entry and description of motion pictures and filmstrips) is being made available by the Library of Congress to persons who work with audiovisual materials and who are willing to comment on the draft by 24 June 1974. The LC staff will summarize the comments received to take to the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee meetings at the ALA Conference in July 1974. Experienced catalogers of audiovisual materials who wish to comment on the draft should request a copy from: C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director, Cataloging, Processing Department, Annex Room A2010B, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.
THE LAS VEGAS WORKSHOP OF THE COUNCIL OF REGIONAL GROUPS (CRG) representatives proved to be an interesting and valuable session. Carolyn J. McMillen, CRG chairman 1972/73, had planned the program to provide an opportunity for representatives of the various regional groups to meet and talk with the chief of the Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress (LC), Edward J. Blume, and the assistant chief, David Remington. A questionnaire had been sent out in advance for Mr. Blume to respond to, and, at the request of the workshop attendees, he will consider how the questionnaire results can be collated and distributed to CRG member groups. Mr. Blume presented in outline the work of the LC Subject Cataloging Division, the function of the subject catalogers in assigning new classification numbers and subject headings, and in developing new headings and numbers. He was questioned about the procedure for establishing new class numbers and subject headings, and he explained that the introduction to the eighth edition of Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress (LCSH) would include, in a lengthy introduction, the policy of the Library of Congress regarding subdivisions. Favorable comments were given to Mr. Blume concerning a looseleaf classification updating service based on the current updating system devised for the Subject Cataloging Division. The desire was expressed also for an offprint or preprint printing of the "Introduction" to the eighth edition of LCSH.

The group expressed interest in "piecemeal changes" in the LC subject headings in addition to massive changes, and emphasized the continuing need for information regarding any changes being published as soon as possible in the Library of Congress Cataloging Service.

It was suggested by the CRG chairman, and the attendees concurred, that the various regional groups spend part of their upcoming fall and/or spring meetings in discussion of important issues and problems relating to LC subject cataloging. The results could be presented to the 1974 CRG workshop for discussion with response from the chief of the Subject Cataloging Division. Other technical services questions could be con-
sidered in the future if such program/workshops would be helpful to regional groups, as great interest was expressed for such "give and take" sessions. The 1974 ALA Conference in New York is being planned to continue the discussion on subject cataloging by LC and will include a session with a representative from LC who will discuss Cataloging in Publication.

News from Regional Groups

The Connecticut Library Association Technical Services Section met May 1973 in Norwich. Lewis Lanese was elected chairman for 1973/74. The program included a presentation by Richard H. Schimmelpfeng (University of Connecticut) followed by a discussion on Library of Congress classification and reclassification problems.

The Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians met May 1973 at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. The program included a progress report on the project study for a Cooperative Bibliographic Center for Indiana Libraries (COBICIL) by Barbara E. Markuson and a presentation on Cataloging in Publication (CIP) by William Gosling (project manager of CIP at the Library of Congress). The final session was in two parts: the Serials Data Bank Project for Indiana, and a summary of the ARL Management Review and Analysis Program being conducted at Purdue University library by Michael K. Buckland.

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON INFORMATION RESOURCES

The scope of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences (ERIC/CLIS), operated by the American Society for Information Science, was merged with that of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Media and Technology (ERIC/EM) at Stanford University to form the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources (ERIC/IR). The merger became effective 1 January 1974. The new clearinghouse covers the combined subject areas of library/information science and educational media/technology.

ERIC/IR is one of a number of clearinghouses comprising the nationwide Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) network sponsored by the National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In its subject field of interest, each clearinghouse acquires and processes (abstracts and indexes) fugitive materials for announcement in Research in Education and the journal literature for announcement in Current Index to Journals in Education. In addition, each clearinghouse commissions information analysis products and serves as a resource to the educational community.

All inquiries and material should be addressed to: ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Center for Research & Development in Teaching, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94304. Telephone: (415) 321-2300, ext. 3345.

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Library Resources & Technical Services
IN THE MAIL

Statistics

While it is refreshing to see some work being done in the application of quantitative techniques to library problems, I feel that it is important that some errors of omission and some misconceptions in the article by Ash, Aldrich, and Hanes, "A Prediction Equation Providing Some Objective Criteria for the Acquisition of Technical Reports by the College or University Library," [Winter 1973] be corrected.

First and foremost is the implication that the relationships found in the study are indicative of a cause and effect relationship between the dependent variable (number of technical reports) and the independent variables (number of volumes, FTE engineering faculty, engineering doctoral candidates, and engineering researchers).

By their very nature regression techniques tell the researcher nothing at all about a cause and effect situation. In fact, almost all discussions of regression techniques contain a caveat concerning this very point, for example:

"Just because a particular functional relationship has been assumed and a specific computational procedure followed, do not assume that a causal relationship exists among the variables. That is, because a function has been found that is a good fit to a set of observed data, we are not necessarily in a position to infer that a change in one variable causes a change in another variable."1

Thus on the basis of the evidence presented, the authors are simply incorrect when they make statements such as "The result was a formula which can be used to predict the number of technical reports a library should have at each point in its development" (p.35, my italics), and "Results of analysis indicate that there is a predictive relationship between the four selected variables and the number of technical reports a college should obtain" (p.40, my italics). In both cases the use of the word "should" is inappropriate and indicates an interpretation of the data resulting from the techniques which is unsupported by evidence presented in the article.

As an aside I might add that had the authors confined their conclusions to the objectives stated in the first paragraph—

for the purpose of finding answers to the following questions: Is library size alone a factor in the extent of technical report collecting? Is the college curriculum a factor? Is engineering enrollment a factor? What are other possible factors?

—they would not have fallen into the post hoc trap.

As for the other problems with the article, I wish that reporting had been more specific in matters such as the method of choosing the four factors to be included in the final model (step wise regression, factor analysis, individual correlation, tests for autocorrelation, etc.). It would also have been useful to establish and report confidence limits and prediction intervals. Also of value would be a couple of statements putting a multiple correlation coefficient of .77 in perspective for the reader not acquainted with the concept.


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Lastly, I take exception with the implication that because "... the two groups of libraries roughly corresponded in size" (those who did and did not return the questionnaire), no bias is introduced by not having complete returns. It would appear from examination of data presented in Table 1 (p.36) that even though the median is approximately the same, the distribution of numbers of libraries among the size class is vastly different. (A Chi-square test indicates that the hypothesis that they are both from the same distribution could be accepted with only 75 percent confidence.)

In summary, I am pleased to see publication of articles of this type since the library profession needs and can make use of such techniques. However, I would hope that all journals would insure that competent reviewers are used to prevent misinterpretations of data and techniques, and the subsequent discrediting of useful tools for the library management profession.—William H. Scholz, Systems Coordinator, New Mexico State Library, Santa Fe.

The authors reply: It appears that Mr. Scholz is reading into our study an interpretation reflecting a cause and effect relationship which we did not suggest. We used the word "should" in an administrative probability sense. The nature of the variables is such that a cause-effect relationship is impossible.

We believe Mr. Scholz correct in the sense that we should have mentioned how we chose the four factors (modified step wise regression). However, for those readers not acquainted with the multiple R concept, it is inconceivable that they would understand the concept of step wise regression. We do not believe a confidence interval is useful in this case.

Finally, we agree with Mr. Scholz's Chi-square determination. It is our judgment, however, that the distributions are from the same population.

While it is refreshing to see academic controversy in the library literature, it is unfortunate that in this case Mr. Scholz presents nothing more interesting than the usual textbook arguments and then reads them into our study.

Subject Headings

It is gratifying to see one's work extended by studies conducted from a different point of view, whether they fully confirm previous results or not. Since I am also convinced that the problems of form of subject headings warrant far more rigorous study than they have received to date, Lois Mai Chan's "'American Poetry' but 'Satire, American': The Direct and Inverted Forms of Subject Headings Containing National Adjectives" [Summer 1975] is to be commended.

However, her discussion of my conclusions (Jessica L. Harris. Subject Analysis: Computer Implications of Rigorous Definitions [Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1970], 279p.) contains some misinterpretations which seem to have led her astray in interpreting my work. A quotation on p.333 omits, without ellipsis, a line from the original, introducing a distortion of what I actually said. The quotation should read: "In adjective-noun phrases where the adjective denotes nationality, language, culture, or ethnic grouping, the difference between mean frequency of entry and non-entry words is significant in all cases. Word frequency is clearly a major influence in structuring these phrases" (Harris, p.91; omission in italics).

Also on p.333, Professor Chan finds a lack of clarity in my suggestion that relative frequencies of words should be a valuable aid in structuring new subject headings, resulting in a hypothetical list where (apparently) the relative
frequency of the adjective and the noun in the heading were compared, so that I am interpreted as possibly suggesting the following:

   Literature, English but Hungarian literature.

Mean frequencies are clearly stated to be the frequencies under discussion (Harris, p.91), and it is also stated, that in headings containing a national, ethnic, etc., adjective, “In all cases but one the noun is the determinant of direct or inverted entry. That is, if a given noun is the entry word, and the adjective is inverted, all headings composed of this noun and a national adjective are inverted. The converse is true: if a given noun is not the entry word in one such heading, it never is” (Harris, p.80). I do believe that careful reading would clear me of ever having proposed such an idiocy as that in the example above.

I am still convinced that, when previous practice provides no precedent for structure of a subject heading (e.g., we have now clear precedent for most literary forms in all languages, based on subject headings for those forms in other languages), comparison of relative word frequencies will offer a valuable aid to selection of the entry word in adjectival phrases of all kinds. It would be ridiculous to propose such an arbitrary measure as the criterion, particularly at the expense of consistency (and hence, predictability). —Jessica L. Harris, Library Science Department, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, New York.

Lois Mai Chan replies: The omission of one line from the quotation on p.333 was made inadvertently, and I owe Professor Harris an apology. However, I wish to add that my interpretation was based on her statement in the original text and not on the truncated version that appears in the paper.

The hypothetical example on p.333 was presented as a possible interpretation of the criterion by word frequency. Professor Harris’ comments above help to clarify the situation. The statements in her book seem to suggest a more significant role played by word frequency in forming subject headings containing national adjectives than that implied in her comments above. Perhaps a few examples illustrating how the criterion of word frequency should actually be applied in forming new headings will be helpful to the readers of Professor Harris’ book.
Surprisingly, the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology (ARIST), now in its seventh volume, has not been reviewed before in this journal. Doubtless many readers are familiar with this series and find it to be, as does this reviewer, one of the most useful publications in the library and information science profession. For those who are unfamiliar with ARIST, this review will cover first some major aspects of the series.

Since its inception in 1966, ARIST has been under the strong editorial direction of Carlos A. Cuadra. A dozen or so chapters for each volume are selected from a master list of subjects; the selection is flexible, with core areas generally being reviewed annually. Distinguished practitioners are commissioned to review the literature and write chapters; the authors and the editorial staff work against rather tight deadlines to ensure prompt publication each autumn, a major plus for this series.

Naturally, there are variations among authors in style, readability, coverage, and degree of critical analysis. Each chapter generally has an issue-oriented introduction and summary. A chapter body may vary from a mere summary of the literature to highly critical and interpretive analysis; most reviews fall somewhere between. Coverage, based on but not limited to the preceding year's literature, is selective despite the extensive bibliographies for each chapter. Authors generally begin chronologically where their predecessors stopped, and they tend to correct for, in their opinion, omissions of important documents and to offer alternative views; over several volumes, this provides balance. There is a fair amount of duplication among chapters in terms of documents reviewed, but the substantive overlap is less because each slices the pie differently. The existence of overlap speaks more to the ill-defined topical boundaries of the field itself. The reader interested in a specific topic had best be alert to several approaches. ARIST chapters are neither difficult nor elementary expositions, but the reader with some prior knowledge or a seriousness of purpose will benefit most.

The utility of the series lies largely in current awareness of the several professional areas, whether it be for completeness in one's specialization or to keep abreast of trends in others. However, the series is also useful for retrospective searching because of the years now covered and the historical perspectives provided. Authors provide focus and direction, and, often, considerable insight to their topics, but ARIST is not a substitute for reading or re-reading some of the original literature to uncover further methods and results and to formulate or revise individual conclusions about a document's significance. It is unfortunate, but perhaps only human, that longer and more detailed studies often are reviewed less substantively than shorter works. The timeliness of ARIST often brings the first public notice to the existence of some documents. Obtaining reviewed documents may be difficult, particularly some of the reports and the foreign literature, the latter receiving increasing attention. Arrangements to deposit some reviewed items with a clearinghouse seem warranted. Within ARIST, ac-
cessibility both to topics and to reviewed documents is enhanced by a new, separately published (and separately reviewed) cumulative index to volumes 1-7; it contains revisions and expansions and, for better coverage, should be used in place of the indices carried within each volume.

Good and bad features of ARIST are easily illustrated with examples drawn from volume seven, but space permits little more than an indication of its content which mainly covers 1971 literature. The important thing to remember is the collective and correcting influences which continually occur through the series. Topics cited below as new to the series usually means that the subject previously received scattered coverage.

Part I on "Planning Information Systems and Services" begins with "Information Needs and Uses" by Nan Lin and William D. Garvey. Discussion, patterned on a rough model of human communication, covers (1) the need for, informal exchange, and use of information among scientists and technologists, as seen in their attitudinal and behavioral patterns; and (2) the organizational innovations in management of scientific information delivery systems. A new topic on "Costs, Budgeting, and Economics of Information Processing" by John H. Wilson, Jr., emphasizes techniques and interpretation rather than actual or comparative costs in discussing cost reporting and accounting, cost effectiveness, PPBS, and cost benefits and marketing.

Part II covers "Basic Techniques and Tools." Phyllis A. Richmond reviews "Document Description and Representation," emphasizing standardization and codification in descriptive analysis, and responsiveness to change in subject analysis. In "Organization of Information," Noah S. Prywes and Diane Pirog Smith discuss a formal generalized Data Description Language (DDL) to facilitate automatic data organization (logical and physical-storage data structures) and conversion. They use a welcome tutorial technique, in which the design of a prototype DDL is illustrated with the organization of an ARIST volume. Automatic classification and other aids for organizing information are considered. A new topic on the "User Interface in Interactive Systems" by John L. Bennett is concerned with major decisions in designing an interactive terminal facility for effective user behavior. He emphasizes attention to user needs and covers facility components, synthesis of features, design feedback, and the potential of both human engineering and standardization to aid design. Richard C. Kletter and Heather Hudson introduce a new topic in "Video Cartridges and Cassettes." Their lively presentation stresses social utility rather than economic potential and analyzes the effects of cassettes in training programs, in educational and other institutions, and their potential for changing user patterns and institutional structures. They also cover device hardware and marketing from a potential user's view rather than that of industry.

Half of the volume, Part III, is devoted to applications. Susan K. Martin, in "Library Automation," points to other reviews and critiques and considers activities at the federal level and abroad, automation aspects of networks and cooperative systems, systems analysis (particularly costs), functional applications, research, and staffing. Edwin E. Olson, Russell Shank, and Harold A. Olsen, in "Library and Information Networks," review the social and political environment promoting networks. They emphasize literature which analyzes and interrelates the administrative, economic, and technical components of networks. They also cover network
models, performance, standards, and overlap. A new topic, "Machine Readable Bibliographic Data Bases," by Marvin Gechman, offers a brief historical perspective; a listing of data base activities in the academic, government, industry, professional society, and international arenas; standardization and cooperative efforts; and future trends. Wesley T. Brandhorst and Philip F. Eckert review computerized "Document Retrieval and Dissemination Systems," pointing out major current issues and discussing, in particular, software packages, search strategies, and evaluation, testing, and measurement. They tabulate the status, search system, and general search characteristics of seventy-six operational and experimental systems. Joseph Raben and R. L. Widmann introduce a chapter on "Information Systems Applications in the Humanities." An overview of the several disciplines is followed by a more detailed account emphasizing current limitations as well as increasing acceptance of computer application activities in language and literature, music, history, art, archeology, and cultural anthropology. Another new topic reviewed by Alfred Blumstein covers computer-based "Information Systems Applications in the Criminal Justice System" in terms of case-following systems and institutional resource management systems for the police, the courts, and correctional institutions. He discusses research, planning, evaluation, privacy protection, and the use of recidivism statistics in decisions.

Part IV on the profession contains a single chapter, "Library and Information Center Management," by Ferdinand F. Leimkuhler and Alice Billingsley. They review management information systems, planning, programming, and budgeting systems, library applications of planning, operations research and systems analysis, and cost-effectiveness.

ARIST is a timely, excellent commentary and pointer to the literature and the trends underlying it. Its high quality continues. The library and information science profession is indeed richer for its publication.—Alan R. Benenfeld, Electronic Systems Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.


A cumulative index to the first seven volumes of the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology (ARIST) is now available as a separate companion publication, a most handy form. Because of revisions and expansions, it should be used in place of all previous indices contained within each volume.

The Cumulative Index follows a dictionary arrangement and entries are filed basically word-by-word, with several exceptions to that simple rule explained in the introduction. Little or no problem arises in locating a personal name entry, but several problems are posed in locating both corporate name entries and subject entries because of the variety of their possible forms. The index does not treat them consistently, nor does it have adequate cross references. The problem is acute because all forms used must be sought to obtain a complete set of page references to the Annual Review volumes. For example, subunits of an organization, including named projects, may appear only as subentries under the main organization, or under both their own name and that of the main organiza-
tion. Acronyms have see references to the spelled-out name; then again, the acronym form is normally used for the name when it occurs elsewhere as a subentry, usually without a see also to the spelled-out name as entry. Foreign organizations may or may not be listed additionally under the name of the country.

A topical phrase may be entered under only one, or both direct and inverted forms. For example, “phonetic coding” but no subentry for “phonetic” under the entry “coding”; and “catalogs, title-a-line” but not the direct form. Compound topics do not necessarily have entries under all parts; for example, “recall and precision studies” but nothing under “precision.” Topical see also cross references are minimal and incomplete: for example, “library networks (see also information networks)” but not the reverse, and neither refers to the entry “networks” although the latter has a see also reference to the first two.

However, getting to one or more appropriate entries may be only part of the battle. References under each entry are to an Annual Review volume and page, pointing either to a text discussion or to a bibliographic citation. References from purely topical index entries always point to text discussion, but references from other types of entries, particularly name entries, may point to either text or citation and these cannot be differentiated without prior knowledge of the bibliographic citation. This often entails extra steps for the user. For example, if the index leads the user to a citation page, going from that page to text discussion of the cited document may require either searching page by page through the chapter or re-entering the index under another citation element more likely to yield a direct reference to the text page.

The Cumulative Index is not on a par with the Annual Review. The topical and corporate entries need considerably more attention, particularly in terms of (1) entry format and cross referencing, and (2) collecting together, under at least one index entry, all text references to a document. The Cumulative Index would also be more useful were it to include a list of each volume’s chapters and its subsections and inclusive pages. The list could also serve as a mechanism within the index to overcome the lack of any subject context for personal-name entries.

Despite its present flaws, the index is usable, necessary, an improvement over ARIST volume indices it cumulates, and convenient in form. The next Cumulative Index is scheduled to appear simultaneously with volume ten of the Annual Review. What better way to mark that anniversary of this most important series than to have its index fully equal to it in quality.—Alan R. Benenfeld, Electronic Systems Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
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