CONTENTS

Descriptive Cataloging in 1982. Gordon Stevenson ......................... 259
Subject Cataloging in 1982. Constance Rinehart ............................ 269
Preservation of Library Materials. Margaret Byrnes ........................ 297
Resources: The Year’s Work in 1982. Erwin K. Welsch .................. 315
In Memoriam: Neil L. Edgar ............................................................ 330
Letters to the Editor ........................................................................... 331

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor, and Chairperson of the Editorial Board: ELIZABETH L. TATE

Assistant Editors:

PHYLLIS A. RICHMOND
EDWARD SWANSON

CAROLYN C. MORROW

FRANCIS F. SPREITZER

J. MICHAEL BRUER

LINDA SAPP

for Cataloging and Classification Section

for Preservation of Library Materials Section

for Reproduction of Library Materials Section

for Resources Section

for Serials Section

Editorial Adviser:

DORIS H. CLACK (for Regional Groups)

Liaison with RTSD Newsletter:

ARNOLD HIRSHON, RTSD Newsletter Editor

Library Resources & Technical Services (ISSN 0024-2527), the quarterly official publication of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association, is published at 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Business Office: American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Advertising Traffic Coordinator: Leona Swiech, Central Production Unit, ALA Headquarters, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Circulation and Production: Central Production Unit/Journals, ALA Headquarters, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Subscription Price: to members of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, $10 per year, included in the membership dues; to nonmembers, $20 per year; single copies $5.

Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Library Resources & Technical Services, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Library Resources & Technical Services is indexed in Library Literature, Library & Information Science Abstracts, Current Index to Journals in Education, Science Citation Index, and Hospital Literature Index. Contents are listed in CALL (Current Awareness—Library Literature). Its reviews are included in Book Review Digest, Book Review Index, and Review of Reviews.

Copies of books for review should be addressed to Arnold Hirshon, Editor, RTSD Newsletter, Cabell Library, Virginia Commonwealth University, 901 Park Ave., Richmond, VA 23284. Do not send journal issues or journal articles for review.

The contents of this journal, unless otherwise indicated, are copyrighted by the Association. All material in this journal copyrighted by the American Library Association may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of scientific or educational advancement.

© American Library Association 1983

Publication in Library Resources & Technical Services does not imply official endorsement by the Resources and Technical Services Division nor by ALA, and the assumption of an editorial responsibility is not to be construed necessarily as endorsement of the opinions expressed by individual contributors.
The Year's Work in Serials: 1982

Benita M. Weber

"Incredible things are happening in the world," he said to Ursula. "Right there across the river there are all kinds of magical instruments while we keep on living like donkeys."

Gabriel García Márquez*
One Hundred Years of Solitude

Writing this review article while on sabbatical in Colombia, South America, native land of the 1982 Nobel Prize winner for literature, I am inclined to agree on the one hand with José Arcadio Buendía, protagonist in García Márquez' famous novel, when I try to analyze developments and trends in the serials field. "Magical instruments," that is, the advanced technology needed to push us into the next stage of development, are close at hand, yet the delaying of their availability keeps us dependent on obsolete artifacts such as card catalogs and cumbersome, ineffective delivery systems.

On the other hand, geographical and psychological distance from one's daily working routine does contribute to a somewhat more objective analysis of those trends and developments. Viewed from a distance and from a comparative basis, the events shaping the serials world look quite logical and even hopeful. Nevertheless, 1982 was a year characterized more by reflection and summation of past events than by celebration of great advances. The predictive literature, such as there was, seemed headed in one direction, that of downplaying "collections" and pushing us toward the concept of "access" to resources.

The literature and events covered in this review will be divided into the following areas: journal publishing, economic considerations and document delivery; automated systems and bibliographic control; evaluation and use of collections; resource sharing and preservation activities; organization and administration of serials activities.

JOURNAL PUBLISHING AND ECONOMICS

Serials librarians constitute one group of professionals who are painfully aware of the proliferation of journal publishing. Winkler (1982b,

*An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the "References." Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Benita M. Weber is Head of the Serials Department, General Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
21) makes note of the fact that the number of titles listed in Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory more than doubled between 1965 and 1981, going from 28,000 titles to 63,000. Reasons cited for the explosion, especially in the academic and scholarly areas, include development of new fields of study, the infamous “publish or perish” syndrome, and the fact that there really are no penalties for publishing a “bad” journal. Winkler does not address other possible reasons for this increase, reasons that may extend beyond a mere increase in publishing. These may include the fact that titles not previously included are now included due to increased awareness resulting from improved national and international bibliographic control mechanisms. White (1981, 28) cites other reasons why it is not risky to publish journals: there is a ready cash flow because subscribers pay in advance, and this money can be invested at good return rates. Also, librarians are addicted to complete runs and cannot bear to cancel a subscription after investing in that title for several years. One journal editor that Winkler (1982b, 22) interviewed suggested that journals should review each other, just as books are reviewed. Much of the blame for the seemingly endless proliferation of journal publishing often goes to the scientific and technical publishing community, though in fact all areas are equally culpable. Scientific Journals in the United States: Their Production, Use, and Economics (King 1981) offers a very detailed look at some of the variables involved in this phenomenon. Kronick, * in a review of this work, points out several discrepancies with regard to the lack of clarity or logic in statistics presented, but he feels that the book as a whole is provocative and raises important questions about the future of the sci/tech journal system.

Regardless of who’s to blame for the increase in publishing and skyrocketing prices, the financial burden falls nonetheless on those libraries committed to maintaining complete and current journal collections for their users. Nineteen eighty-two was a fiscal disaster for library serials budgets. The average price for 1982 subscriptions to U.S. journals was $44.80, a 14.5 percent increase over 1981, and the third highest increase since 1970 (Brown). It appears, according to Brown, that most research institutions, commercial publishers, societies, and universities are charging libraries discriminatory institutional rates, and that many other publishers who had not previously charged institutional rates did so in 1982. The only bright note to report in this otherwise exceedingly dreary account is that the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar against most foreign currencies meant that many European journals cost less in 1982 and still less in 1983 than they had in 1981 (Letter). This curious phenomenon brought an element of havoc into the serials budgeting process for 1983.

Since most U.S. libraries’ serials collections comprise predominantly U.S. titles, it is Brown’s report that attracts our attention and causes concern. What methods of coping have libraries employed, especially the vast majority of libraries that did not enjoy a 14.5 percent increase in their acquisitions budgets? In a summary of his National Science Foundation–funded study covering the years 1969-80, White (1981, 33) re-
ports, not surprisingly, that librarians have shifted funds from the monographic budget to pay for serials. While that trend has slowed down, it has not stopped altogether. Libraries are also canceling sole subscriptions as opposed to duplicate or branch copies as before. The reason for canceling is the perception that the material is little used. . . . This decision is infrequently based on use data, or on determination of coverage in indexes and data bases. . . . Ninety-two percent of the respondents indicated that the decision to cancel was an independent decision, made without consideration of network or consortium membership or availability" (White 1981, 36). Price was cited as a reason for canceling in less than 9 percent of the responses (White 1981, 36), a finding that disputes the myth of libraries canceling the expensive titles first.

According to one iconoclast in the serials field, there may be another way to cut down on expenses for serials. Paul (1982a) expresses serious doubts about the value of using subscription agents in university libraries. Since subscription agents no longer give discounts but rather charge service fees to libraries, Paul asks, would it not be more economical for libraries to order from and pay directly to publishers, especially when some publishers give discounts to libraries for direct orders? Paul (1982a, 34) is somewhat convincing until he muddies the waters with mention of several labor-intensive tasks that he claims could be avoided by using direct orders with publishers: e.g., checking stacks of mail, revising renewal lists, decoding cryptic billing entries. While each of these points can be soundly refuted by talking about efficiency and the horrors of dealing with publishers, suffice it to say that Paul offers us food, albeit not very digestible, for thought.

The pros and cons of serials exchange programs, especially in times of budget retrenchment, are often debated. While we know there is no "free lunch," exchange programs do offer an alternative method of acquisition without necessarily expending funds from the serials budget. In a study conducted at the University of Illinois Library, the domestic exchange program was found to be quite equitable in terms of receiving about an equal amount (in dollars) compared to what was sent out on exchange (Yu 1982). Despite some acknowledged and serious flaws in methodology by the author, principally that no attention was given to "hidden" costs such as overhead or personnel, the study served to justify the continuation of the exchange program and highlighted areas that need further investigation. On the other hand, the results of a study at Duke University Library in 1981 led to the conclusion that because of increased availability of Soviet serials from vendors, exchanges were not necessarily cost-effective, even though their "hidden costs" were minimal (Stevens).

One footnote to the whole economics of serials business deserves special mention and as many brickbats as we can toss. In an advertisement for *Journal of Nutrition for the Elderly*, Haworth Press, publisher of many library-related journals, announced the following pricing structure: Individuals—$29; Institutions—$50; Libraries—$82! To call this outrageous and library-way robbery is a gross understatement.
ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING AND DOCUMENT DELIVERY

The developments and predicted results in the arena of electronic publishing and document delivery, although for the most part completely out of the hands of traditional serials librarians, nevertheless have the greatest potential for impacting on what we now regard as traditional handling of serials and services for users. The current state of the art is perhaps best described as "on the threshold," but it is moving rapidly and steadily forward.

At least one version of the electronic journal is right around the corner. Comtex Scientific Corporation plans to issue one new journal per month, up to a total of thirty-six, in various scientific fields. While initially they will be available only on microfiche, Comtex expects to have them stored in a central computer to which subscribers, who will pay $500–$600 per year, will have access. Each issue of this "journal," however, will consist of just one in-depth research report, more like a monograph, instead of articles, reviews, and correspondence. The notable difference is that reports will be published within a few weeks of receipt, as opposed to months or years as the situation now exists with the prestigious scientific journals. Founders of Comtex apparently do not envision their product competing with traditional print journals, but rather with other electronic journals (Winkler 1982a, 26). There are some technical problems, according to the publisher, that still need to be resolved, such as the fact that the graphics software does not yet exist for charts or graphs; however, rising costs of printing, paper, and mailing may make the electronic journal more appealing in the future. One of the problems with this type of publishing venture is that, although unedited research in progress will be available quickly, it will not have gone through the rigors of peer review. There are even those who have characterized Comtex' experiment as an "electronic garbage heap" (Broad, 964). This point of contention, it seems, must be worked out between the newwave publishers and the users of scientific information. It is not up to serials librarians to decide whether scientific data are good or bad.

The ADONIS project, reported in this review article last year, continues to be of interest for its tackling of the electronic problems from both ends: storage and delivery. The six publishers—Academic Press, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Elsevier Science Publishers, Pergamon Press, Springer Verlag, and John Wiley—who together publish about fifteen hundred journals, plan to implement ADONIS in early 1984. Traditional journal articles, unlike those Comtex proposes to publish, will be stored and printed using lasers and optical disks. Three methods of transmitting the article to the requester will be utilized: (1) printing the article at the ADONIS center (probably in England) and mailing it within twenty-four hours; (2) online transmission to a licensed ADONIS user and printing it at a local site; (3) satellite transmission. The second two methods seem infinitely preferable to the first, which sadly, still must rely on the archaic postal systems. That seems somewhat akin to bringing the Columbia space shuttle back from California to Florida in covered wagons. One of the primary aims of the ADONIS
project is to alleviate the copyright problem by paying participating publishers a fee for each use of their articles (Sci/tech).

Full text retrieval is no longer a promise but an actuality. Harvard Business Review/Online, electronically published by John Wiley & Sons, is a full text business database available online through Bibliographic Research Service [BRS]. Specially developed software allows a searcher to view and display the precise occurrence of a searched term anywhere within the record, including the text of the article. As of September 1982 all 1982 articles had been loaded with the full text (Spotlight). Furthermore, BRS is anticipating the introduction of databases with full text retrieval of American Chemical Society journals and a Medical Information Retrieval System database, providing full text retrieval of important journals and textbooks in medicine. DIALOG will provide full text retrieval of Chemlaw, which provides access to U.S. federal chemical regulations of more than a dozen federal agencies (Full text). As everyone is well aware, the costs of online connect time to these databases often put access to them out of the realm of the possible for many users. Although full text retrieval is a very significant development, it is doubtful that libraries en masse will rush to cancel their hard-copy subscriptions to those titles available online.

While electronic publishing and document delivery developments augur drastic changes for serials librarians and for the ultimate users of information, we cannot escape the fact that, for the immediate present, we must rely on making documents available either in-house, through interlibrary loans or other resource sharing methods. Photocopying still plays a large role in providing access to serials. A report issued by King Research, Inc., for the U.S. Copyright Office for its five-year review of the 1976 Copyright Act states that while photocopying done for patrons by library staff has decreased overall, it has actually increased by 45 percent in academic libraries. King also found, that despite tight budgets and the small growth in number of libraries between 1976 and 1980, circulation (i.e., sales) increased by 40 percent for scholarly, scientific, and technical journals. This finding seems to point to adherence to the copyright law by libraries, while at the same time ARL (Association of Research Libraries) libraries, for example, increased their borrowing activity over the same period by 16 percent (King Report).

Providing access through interlibrary loan is becoming more of a burden to certain libraries who have become "net lenders" and who have subsequently started to charge substantial fees for their services. White (1981, 38) summarizes the current situation quite accurately: "The bibliographic access system, through terminals, is just about in place. The document delivery system is still nowhere near in place, because we depend on two fundamentals, one a disaster, the other a myth. The disaster is the postal system; the myth that interlibrary loan is a self-evident good that all libraries willingly share, because we all benefit from it."

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL AND AUTOMATED SYSTEMS**

That bête noire of 1981, AACR2, proved to be less ferocious in 1982 than expected. Serials catalogers, though still faced with some unsettled
or unsettling issues, adjusted to and implemented the new rules with a minimum of fanfare. Most of the literature, little though there was on the topic, and personal conversations with those most directly involved with AACR2, reflected an attitude of acceptance and an overall appreciation of the improvements in the new code as applied to serials. At the national level, participation in bibliographic utility databases mandated adherence to AACR2, at least for choice of headings if not always for description. At the local level, individual libraries are still confronting some tough decisions with regard to open versus closed catalogs, internal files that are in pre-AACR2 form, microform cataloging for serials, and linking titles in pre-AACR2 form, a step that often necessitates extensive recataloging (see, e.g., Carter 1982a).

AACR2 has produced a curious phenomenon, according to one cataloging expert who is outside the AACR2 community in Berlin. Commenting on entries in Serials in the British Library and New Serial Titles, now taken from the MARC database and entered in AACR2 form, Franzmeier notes that four serial titles may exist in one record: a uniform title, a title proper, a key title, and an abbreviated title. He calls this phenomenon the miraculous multiplication of serial titles and asks, "Is this multiplication the inevitable result of ten years of trying to standardize, to internationalize, and to rationalize serials cataloging, with so much effort, so much good will and so much cooperation in and between IFLA, ISDS and AACR? Have we succeeded, or have we, perhaps, failed?" (Franzmeier, 9). These are, of course, rhetorical questions; nevertheless, they will be answered in the course of time.

At the Library of Congress a test project was conducted using minimal level cataloging for serials. During the experiment the average productivity was 446 percent greater than the average titles-per-hour rate for full descriptive serials cataloging. The average cataloging cost was $9.41, while full cataloging (subject and descriptive) is nearly $75.00! By year's end plans were being made to implement minimal level cataloging for microforms, new receipts of low research value, items from the cataloging arrearage, serials selected as "current only," and discards (LC, 5–6).

The first year of automated production of New Serial Titles [NST] using the CONSER database resulted in files so large that cumulations could not be printed in the usual manner. Because NST is continuing to grow in size, plans are being made to distribute it in microfiche starting in 1983 or early 1984 (LC, 14). The CONSER project also continued to flourish in 1982. The Abstracting and Indexing Project, which would add abstracting and indexing information to more than 100,000 CONSER records, can be implemented as soon as funding is obtained. Limited CONSER membership will also be extended to institutions chosen for the National Endowment for the Humanities Newspaper project. Finally, one thorn in the side of CONSER has been partially removed. When Cornell University left OCLC and joined RLG, it stopped contributing to the CONSER database that is maintained on OCLC. Last year, however, Cornell started re-inputting its original serials cataloging into OCLC, while continuing to input into RLIN. At
year’s end the other two CONSER members in the Research Libraries Group, the University of Michigan and Yale University, were investigating methods of rejoining the CONSER group (LC, 9–12).

The tenth anniversary of the National Serials Data Program [NSDP] was celebrated in 1982 at the Library of Congress. Due in large part to the cooperative program with the U.S. Postal Service, NSDP assignment of new ISSN's increased in 1982 by 6 percent (LC, 17). NSDP, like its international affiliate, the International Serials Data System [ISDS], has become a well-oiled cog in the machinery of serials control. (For a review and assessment of the ten-year history of ISDS, see Szilvássy.)

Standardization efforts aimed toward tighter serials control in automated systems continued throughout the year. The Library of Congress published the National Level Bibliographic Record—Serials; it provides the standard for inputting catalog records for serials according to the MARC format. Use of these standard input procedures will promote the effective exchange of machine-readable catalog records for serials by defining the specific data elements that should be included in records that will be shared or contributed to a nationwide database (Library Issues, 273).

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Z39 Subcommittee E continued trying to hammer out a standard for detailed serials holdings statements. In what has become a trial by fire, the subcommittee was attempting to resolve criticisms of its third draft at the end of 1982. The relationship of this standard to existing standards (principally the one for summary holdings statements, Z39.42) and to future developments is critical. Work also continued on development of a method for exchanging holdings/location data in machine-readable form. While Z39.42 specifies data elements to be included and defines the relationships among these data elements for serials holdings at the summary level (as will the detailed statements standard if it is ever approved), development of the new MARC format will permit implementation of these standards in computerized systems (Library Plans, 79–80). Other ANSI Z39 standards work affecting serials in 1982 included: issuing of a second draft of the serial claim form, subcommittee 42; revision begun of Z39.5, abbreviation of titles of periodicals; subcommittee Q began revision process of the standard on format and arrangement of periodicals; and subcommittee AA was established to work on an interlibrary loan form (Voice).

Although regular readers of LRTS will have seen Matson’s article on series authority requirements in a nationwide system, it deserves special mention, nevertheless, for its articulate and thorough examination of the problems needing resolution. The essential differences between series and name headings in authority files are explained with lucidity. The kinds of information to be entered in a series authority file, as well as the means by which to describe that information, are discussed. One unorthodox but logical suggestion put forth is this: “The injunction to change serial (and series) records every time the title changes, an injunction that has brought some headaches but also a very great measure of uniformity to serials cataloging, might be relaxed somewhat for the handling of series. With series, the variable title acts as a secondary access
point rather than the primary access point to the material on which it appears” (Matson, 342).

The automation of serials activities, and especially the chronicling thereof, continued apace in 1982. In addition to the systems developed by bibliographic utilities and by a few of the leading universities, there has been a steady increase in the number of serials systems installed by private companies and serials subscription agencies. Faxon’s LINX and SC10 systems for check-in, ordering, claiming, and fund accounting have been reported and reviewed in the literature quite extensively (for one recent report see Begg). EBSCONET, another online serials control system, essentially supports check-in and bindery activities (Serials News 1982a). MetaMicro Library Systems, a Texas-based company, introduced its version of a serials control system, one designed for small and medium-sized libraries (Serials News 1982b). The Blackwell Group began marketing PERLINE, the newest competitor in the field of online serials control, developed in England. Saxe* provides a useful overview comparing and contrasting aspects of ten online serials systems. The ten systems she covers are CLASS, EBSCONET, Faxon, NOTIS, OCLC, PHILSOM, RLIN, UCLA, UTLAS, and WLN. Since the information was originally presented at the First Annual Serials Conference in fall 1981, some of it may be understandably out-of-date, but it is a good starting point for those desiring a general introduction to the topic.

The OCLC serials control subsystem for online check-in, one of the earliest available systems, has not been as widely accepted for implementation as might have been expected. One of the essential reasons for this is certainly the fact that OCLC has still not brought the claiming function online. Other problems with the subsystem were discovered in a test project conducted at Iowa State University Library Serials Department (Roughton). Access to the records, easiest through use of OCLC control numbers or ISSN, precipitated the necessity for a paper intermediary file linking titles to a control number. Title changes proved difficult to handle; problems with incorrect information in the frequency fixed field either prevented automatic check-in or required manual adjustment. Downtime was another chronic problem. Roughton (p.30) asks, “Is it necessary to share check-in information in the way it is profitable to share cataloging information?” She concludes that serials receipts operations are complex and need to be looked at differently from other library operations. (For other commentaries on the OCLC check-in system, see Lastrapes, a survey of six academic libraries.)

At a time when the continuing computerization of serials functions is a foregone conclusion, it seems pointless to talk about the failures of the past in a manner that impugns current accomplishments. Yet, in a long-winded two-part essay, that is just what Paul does. In a sometimes bitter tirade against the early automation efforts of the 1960s, he also describes contemporary developments in serials automation as being characterized by bibliographic overkill and information inflation (Paul 1982b, 45). In what is essentially homage to the marvels of manual check-in, Paul (p.9) asks us to accept that “the manual file gives us a revised basic edition of the serials check-in records every 20 to 30 seconds of the working day.”
The Management of Serials Automation (Gellatly) brings together in one volume information relating to serials automation from a variety of standpoints: bibliographic control, acquisitions, union listing, network, vendor, and publishing developments. Much of the information, written by knowledgeable people in the field, has been described in the journal literature elsewhere, however. Serials Management in an Automated Age (Melin 1982b), containing the proceedings of the First Annual Serials Conference held in October 1981, is a rather slim volume for its hefty price. This book may be viewed as a companion piece to Gellatly’s; together they cover the major developments and trends in serials automation.

EVALUATION AND USE OF COLLECTIONS

Despite White’s findings, mentioned earlier in this review, that library cancellations of subscriptions are based very little on use data or on coverage in indexes and abstracts, methods for evaluating use and potential value of titles in collections are still surfacing in the literature. One such system in use at an academic library attempts to arrive at a cost/benefit ratio for each paid title. That ratio is determined by dividing the cost of the journal by the relative worth of the journal, where worth equals the weighted sum of these factors: relevance, usage, and availability (Peters, 150). Another author has devised a rather complex mathematical formula for determining potential demand; this might be useful to information scientists or to journal publishers (McDonough).

Another method of evaluating or predicting the use of specific titles in collections is citation data, the logic being that the most frequently cited journals will be the most used and vice versa. Stankus and Rice review the literature on the use of citation data for science journals, and they conclude that for this type of evaluation to be valid, comparison must be made only among journals of similar subject scope, purpose, and language (Stankus, 109). They also point out that varying article counts per journal or a young publication history can affect the validity of the data.

The use of online databases to aid in collection development is recommended by one author (Trubkin). Her article is based on the premise that “journals frequently cited by a number of databases are those which should be considered as vital to a business and management periodicals collection” (Trubkin, 44). She studied nine online services to find out which titles were cited by which databases and how often. She contends that, at least for this particular subject specialty, “online database publishers provide evaluative screening of the business and management literature. By necessity, the databases are highly selective, seeking to provide the best available information. Any publication selected by a number of respected databases receives an implicit endorsement of value” (Trubkin, 43-44). One might be inclined to take issue with such a blanket statement.

Collection evaluation for serials seems to be one area where the proverbial wheel is being reinvented by a variety of people. According to Downes, no matter how we do it, we are not doing a very good job of it: “Journal use surveys as conducted thus far can be understood best as a desperate compromise between the two themes of pragmatism and
hope. Regardless of the techniques used by librarians and others to rank journal titles according to their level of use, the results have been imperfect and unsatisfactory when they have been applied to collection management" (Downes 1981, 2-3).

In this discussion one group of articles deserves special attention because they are concerned with a genre of little-understood, and probably little-used, publications, namely those of intergovernmental organizations. It is indeed curious that in one year at least four articles on the subject have appeared; for too many years those “fugitives” from bibliographic control have confounded serials and reference librarians alike. Two of the articles (Morehead and Harvey) present selected reviews of serial publications of, for example, the United Nations, its semi-officially related organizations, and the Organization of American States. A third article covers one of the most infuriating of the category, the European Community. Kearley gives a history of the organization, and describes its infrastructure, its publications, and its distribution of documents. There is also an annotated bibliography of the more important serials titles.

The last article of note is a list of about 140 periodicals, including publisher name and address, beginning date of publication, frequency and price, but most important, indexing and abstracting sources for each title (Zink). As Zink (p.51) comments, “The state of the art in indexing periodicals of international government organizations lags far behind. . . . There has not even been a rudimentary attempt to compile a directory of indexing sources.” These articles contain a wealth of information to aid in the evaluation, control, and use of the publications of intergovernmental organizations.

**IMPROVED ACCESS THROUGH RESOURCE SHARING AND PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES**

Why are we seeing a veritable explosion of serials union listing activities, what does it mean, and where is it leading? Thewhys have to do with good timing, available technology, reasonable costs for creation, and shrinking budgets for acquisitions. The meaning is improved access for interlibrary loan and other resource sharing programs, though improved delivery has not come as far along. The direction in which it is headed is still an unknown. Automated union list activities have taken on a chrysalid form: further along, certainly, than their larval beginnings but not yet developed into their ultimate adult structures.

In an effort to prevent several hundred thousand newspaper titles from becoming fugitive materials, the National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded nearly $1 million to six institutions who will enter bibliographic information into the CONSER/OCLC database and holdings into OCLC’s union list component. Grants have been given (as of the end of 1982) to the American Antiquarian Society, the Center for Research Libraries, Western Reserve Historical Society and the state historical societies of Kansas, New York, and Wisconsin. These six institutions will enter about thirty thousand records into the database, projected to contain some three hundred thousand titles published since
1690. The project will also include preservation microfilming, on a selective basis, of those titles in danger of disintegration (NEH). It is an encouraging sign that an agency of the federal government is giving a significant financial boost to bibliographic control, union listing, and preservation activities, particularly in a time of decreased total federal support for that agency.

Three institutions whose serials collections are critical to the national and even international library communities began in 1982 to make their resources known and available through the OCLC cataloging, interlibrary loan, and union list subsystems. The Center for Research Libraries received a Department of Education HEA Title II-C grant for retrospective conversion of its currently received serials and their linking titles. Approximately half of their 13,750 titles will be unique to the OCLC database (CRL). Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, Missouri, a major resource for holdings of scientific periodicals, began entering its 25,000 serial titles into OCLC. In addition to being able to borrow through the interlibrary loan subsystem, OCLC members will be able to examine exact holdings online through use of the union listing component (Linda Hall). The Universal Serials & Book Exchange [USBE] joined OCLC in July 1982, thereby making available online its 4 million issues through the interlibrary loan subsystem. Although only titles from USBE's core list were loaded into the database, any title can be requested for filling in gaps or for interlibrary loan purposes. Since the actual issues, not photocopies, are provided for interlibrary loans, the usual copyright restrictions do not apply (Universal).

The availability of the OCLC union list component has fostered creation of numerous state and regional union lists. The Indiana University Libraries project and the Pennsylvania Union List of Serials were two of the earliest to be created online. (For general descriptions see Indiana n.d., and Carter 1982b.) Two recent additions are those of the Northeast Ohio Major Academic Libraries (NEOMAL) and the New York state libraries (OCLC-based). The New York effort will coordinate the serial holdings of more than three hundred organizations, both OCLC members and nonmembers. The New York effort is significant because, like the conversion and union list project undertaken by three major universities in California—Stanford, UCLA, and Berkeley—it represents an important step toward linking different networks and databases.

As union list and resource sharing projects have flourished over the past several years, so have we seen a parallel growth in the amount of published information to aid, guide, and train those about to embark on their own projects. The proceedings of a workshop devoted to the topic of union list projects were published last year (Ellsworth). The workshop, held in 1979, offered sessions that at the time related the state of the art. Fortunately, or unfortunately, much has happened in three years; some of the contents, therefore, contain obsolete information. At the time of the workshop, for example, implementation of AACR2 was fully one year away, so problems discussed are more of a theoretical than a practical nature. One rather curious feature of the book is a section entitled "A Serials Discussion Group: Form of Entry" (Ellsworth, 53–67).
After discussing diagrammed examples, a question-and-answer session is reported in detail, without ever identifying the speakers or even the name of the main session presenter. Those wanting a general treatise on the topic of union lists will, however, find the book interesting. A more useful tool, for those needing nitty-gritty details and advice about setting up union list projects, will be *Guidelines for Union Lists of Serials*, published in 1982 by ALA’s RTSD Serials Section Ad Hoc Committee on Union Lists of Serials (Bloss). (The final draft of this work was discussed in this review article last year.) Yet another aid recently published is more specialized. Published by the Midwest Health Science Library Network, it is designed to help health sciences libraries plan and develop union lists so that manually constructed lists can be transferred to machine-readable format (Notes).

The U.K. Serials Group continued its vigorous activities by publishing the proceedings of its 1981 conference on resource sharing (Graham). Resource sharing from local as well as international viewpoints is discussed. One particularly persuasive essay defending the British Library Lending Division smashes some long-held and well-entrenched beliefs about local cooperation and union lists (Harris).

While union list projects and resource sharing of all types forge ahead, the issue of centralization versus decentralization has still not been resolved. Three papers presented at the April 1982 SUNY/OCLC meetings explore union list quality-control concerns and requirements from both vantage points (Bowen). It is clear that there are problems with both approaches, and no one “best way” surfaces in these presentations. Maurice B. Line, director general of the British Library Lending Division [BLLD], believes there is a best way, however, at least for interlibrary loan activity. He sharply criticizes the decentralized interlibrary loan system used in the U.S. from various viewpoints. It is not good at supplying either heavily wanted or little-used materials, the supply is slow, creation and use of union catalogs can be costly, and demand is concentrated on a relatively small number of large research libraries. He outlines the reasons why a centralized system is better, of course citing the BLLD as a prototype. Line (p.65) summarizes his ideas rather cynically: “Underlying it all is a feeling that cooperation must be a good thing. The truth is that librarians huddle together for warmth; cooperation has a nice warm cuddly sound, and resource sharing, though not so cuddly a phrase, sounds both harmonious and economic.” Line hits hard at the foundation of the U.S. loan system, and he makes it difficult to refute his ideas.

One method by which access can be continuously assured is by preservation of materials. The NEH newspaper project, which includes preservation microfilming, is one example of this, and another is the microfilming of old Latin American serials at the University of Texas Benson Latin American Collection (Microfilming). The titles to be microfilmed and entered in the OCLC database (through a grant from HEA Title II-C) have been selected because of their vulnerability, rarity, and research value. The project has two major objectives: preservation of the original printed artifacts and of their intellectual content, and facilitating access to these materials by researchers in other locations.
While we look forward to and prepare for the changes that will affect our profession, we must, nevertheless, manage the ongoing activities related to serials and organize ourselves in the manner that most efficiently and effectively leads to provision of services and materials to our users. It appears that there is still no agreement as to the structure that best meets this goal. Potter revives the form-versus-function argument by tracing the history of the establishment of separate serials departments. He describes the advantage derived from separatism "not in improved procedures but in collection development. Greater attention was paid to serials" (Potter 1981, 87). As a strong proponent of organization by function rather than format of material, Potter (p.88) fans the flames of the controversy with these statements: "Serialists often believe that their work is more difficult and gives off a brighter aura than the work of other librarians. . . . Further, serials librarians are so convinced of the difficulty of their jobs that they almost invariably make their procedures even more difficult as they attempt to anticipate, with elaborate procedures, any foreseeable problems." The second part of that statement seems so ludicrous that it is hard to accept any portion of his total argument. Indeed, the only reasonable notion Potter offers finally is that automation, providing decentralized access to a central serials file, obviates the need for separate serials processing, and may even lead to the elimination of traditional technical and public services divisions (Potter, 92).

Though many serials librarians are not intimately involved in public service duties, it is imperative that we concern ourselves with the ultimate users and the ease, or lack thereof, they have in using the arrangements and files we create. Two recent articles offer serious testimony to the importance of this issue. The "serials maze," an elaborate flowchart of twenty-four steps conceived by Pinzelik (p.90), dramatically and graphically illustrates the tortures a typical patron must endure to find one periodical article. The possibilities for failure, though not always the fault of the library, are all too numerous. Pinzelik advocates the use of serials specialists to serve as intermediaries between the collection and the user. She concludes (p.94), "Serials are costly to purchase, complicated to process, difficult to find, and underused. It is essential that the additional step of providing adequate public service to the collection be taken." A study was performed at the University of Illinois, Urbana campus library, to determine the success rate of patrons using a serials catalog of about one hundred thousand titles. Quite surprisingly, the investigators found that 72 percent of the patrons in the study successfully found the right entry the first time, and another 12 percent located the needed entry after a second or third try (Golden, 28). They also found that implementation of title access using AACR2 rules could have avoided 20 out of 47 second and third searches. A final interesting statistic showed that 49 percent of the unsuccessful searches were due to patron failure, while 51 percent were due to errors in the serials file (Golden, 27). If this study is truly representative of large libraries, it of-
fers important data as well as a challenge to the creators of serials files. Two monographs published in 1982 attempt to provide some current focus on the issue of organization and management of serials activities. Taylor,* former editor of the witty and lively periodical Title Varies, writes well, has an overall grasp of the complexities of serials, and identifies developments and trends with a refreshing clarity. His book is a unique addition to the professional literature in that he explores both sides of the issues, librarians’ and publishers’ alike. The second book, The Serials Collection: Organization and Administration (Melin 1982a), treats the issues in a more prosaic manner. Five of the fourteen chapters, each written by a different author, reexamine the form versus function theories of organization. The remaining chapters deal with AACR2, automation, and special processing problems of specific types of serial materials.

FINALE

In reviewing a year’s worth of events and literature related to serials activities, it is tempting to ask, if only rhetorically, whether the developments represent small steps, medium strides, or great leaps forward for the profession. As the future is somewhat unknown, it is difficult to measure the overall value of a particular occurrence, even though at the time it may appear quite significant.

If the reader will permit this departure from tradition, I will call again upon García Márquez’ One Hundred Years of Solitude to help illustrate the point. ‘‘This is the great invention of our time,’’ exclaimed José Arcadio Buendía when presented with a new discovery by the gypsy. Buendía had at first thought, ‘‘It’s the largest diamond in the world.’ ‘‘No,’’ the gypsy countered. ‘‘It’s ice.’’ In synthesizing the developments in the serials world, it is clear that they prognosticate profound changes in the acquisition, control, and dissemination of serials. While we cannot think of these developments in terms of discovering ‘‘diamonds,’’ let us hope they are more significant than a rediscovery of ‘‘ice.’’

REFERENCES

Bowen, Johanna; Hartman, Anne-Marie; and Bloss, Marjorie. 1982. ‘‘Quality Control: Centralized and Decentralized Union Lists,’’ Serials Review 8 (Fall):p.87-95.
‘‘CRL Receives Funding to Begin Retrospective Conversion of Catalog Records.’’ 1982 FOCUS 2 (July/Aug.): p.2.


García Márquez, Gabriel. 1970. One Hundred Years of Solitude. Tr. from Spanish by Gregory Rabassa. New York: Harper. The quotation that begins the article appears on p.8; the quotation that closes the article appears on p.18.


"Spotlight on HBRO." 1982. BRS Bulletin 6, no.9 (Sept.):p.3-5.


Descriptive Cataloging in 1982

Gordon Stevenson

"Is there a catalog in your future?" Williamson* addresses this question in a wide-ranging, speculative article about access to information twenty-five years from now. She is reasonably sure that we will still have library catalogs in the year 2006. But she is not sure what kinds of catalogs they will be, what sorts of access they will provide, or what their contents will be. Williamson and several others writing in 1982 were somewhat uneasy about the present and very concerned about the future. The question which would not go away in 1982 was this: Have we made the right decisions to carry us into the future? Important decisions with long-range implications have been made, we are irrevocably committed to a new cataloging code, everywhere catalogs are being restructured, and online systems are being planned and implemented. This, one would think, is not the time to have doubts about what we are doing or where we are going. But among at least a few librarians, there is an uneasy feeling that we are at the start of a new era in information control, and that we do not know what the future holds. The conviction that we have simply automated manual systems and have not exploited the potentials of the computer has been, and remains, a persistent concern of many librarians. The dilemma is compounded by the professions commitment to international standards. These standards, the foundations of Universal Bibliographic Control [UBC], are not always congruent with what are perceived to be in the best interests of local systems. But the commitment to internationalism continues.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

In 1982, the International Federation of Library Association’s International Office for UBC began its second decade. It could look back on several projects that contributed to the development of a worldwide system (Anderson 1982a). On the other hand, "In 1982 it cannot be said the UBC has come to fruition either as a concept, or as a programme, or as a plan. But... it is implicit in the planning and discussion of library development at the national and international levels" (Anderson 1982b,

* An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the "References." Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Gordon Stevenson is Associate Professor, School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany.
26). As illusive as it may be—and perhaps ultimately unattainable—the impact of a commitment to UBC has had a profound impact on the structure of virtually every library catalog in the United States.

Milcetich* reviews the history of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions [ISBD], and believes that its impact has been positive. On the other hand, Heymans,* in his critical review of several interrelated international standards, raises serious questions about the need for some basic changes. There surely will be changes, and the UBC office has a continuing concern with these issues: ISBD, international authority control, Cataloging in Publication [CIP], the use of UNIMARC (the Universal MARC format), and the development of an international MARC network.

As a result of the International CIP meeting in Ottawa (August 16–19), IFLA issued a set of recommendations on: (1) the scope of national CIP programs, (2) the content of CIP records, and (3) operating procedures for implementing CIP programs. The most significant change in the function of CIP during the past decade is that “a CIP record is now available in forms other than the entry in the printed book—as part of national bibliographies in their various appearances and, in some operations, in machine-readable form before publication” (International, 419). The final report of the most extensive survey of the use of CIP records in the United States (Mendenhall) shows that of the three uses studied, high use was reported for cataloging purposes (with medium and low use for acquisitions and public services). The report includes recommendations for improving CIP.

The exchange of MARC tapes at the international level began in 1974, and there is now an informal network tied together by bilateral agreements. Steps toward a formal network began in the late 1970s, but complex technical and legal problems have delayed its implementation. Clement* outlines the historical background and present state of the work of the Steering Committee of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, an affiliate of IFLA. The functional element at the heart of an international network would be UNIMARC. With UNIMARC, only two conversion programs are needed for each national agency (one from the national system to UNIMARC, the other from UNIMARC to the national system). Avram and McCulm review the history, purpose, and potentials of UNIMARC, and ask for “a major effort to bring a UNIMARC programme into service” (Avram, 53). Differing interpretations of UNIMARC indicate an urgent need for a published manual (UNIMARC).

**AACR2**

Four years after its publication and two years after its implementation as the standard of our national bibliographic database, AACR2 seems to have been largely accepted—albeit, somewhat begrudgingly in some quarters. On the other hand, the benefits that one would expect to result from the work and disruption caused by the adoption of AACR2 do not seem glaringly evident to all librarians, and, in fact, the full ramifications of the changes have not yet been documented (e.g., their impact on
interlibrary loan or reference services). Discussions of the new rules, with only a few exceptions, deal with problems of general implementation and specific application, rather than with substantive questions about the rules as such. In her "Saga of Cataloging Rules," Martin implies that the structural changes introduced in AACR2 were the result of some uncompromising dedication to abstract cataloging theory, and that the framers of the code were insufficiently concerned with the economic and administrative consequences of rule changes. She writes that "cataloging rules, once the sole domain of the cataloger, often affect the entire institution and its scholarly community" (Martin 1982a, 3). By 1982, it had become quite clear that if indeed cataloging rules have been the "sole domain" of catalogers, this is not going to be the case much longer.

Nothing is more indicative of the year's ambiguities than the question raised by one of the editors of AACR2: "Should we scrap all bibliographic codes and standards and start anew?" (Gorman 1982a, 241). Gorman writes that "the cataloging codes and standards that defined our work in the pre-machine age are becoming marginal or even irrelevant" (Gorman 1982a, 241). He argues that we need a total machine cataloging code. Be that as it may, most librarians have no choice but to move ahead on the assumption that AACR2 is going to be around for a long time.

When it adopted AACR2, the Library of Congress established a policy of using "compatible headings" (i.e., certain established headings, if similar to AACR2 forms, were not to be changed). As the result of a survey of users, it was decided that to continue this policy would be unproductive. However, "all pre-1981 headings categorized as compatible up to September 1, 1982, will remain in that form. They will not be converted to AACR2 form" (Compatible, 152). The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR2 issued a loose-leaf publication of thirty-five changes, none of which are major (Anglo-American). Cook's* cumulation of interpretations of AACR2 rules reported decisions from four national bibliographic agencies. Two publications are now available that cover only decisions reported in the Cataloging Service Bulletin. Lindberg* and others cumulate numbers 11-16, and Tseng* cumulates numbers 1-16.

Library of Congress rule interpretations did not answer all questions related to the new code. Problems of application, critical analyses, and guidance in its use remained topics of considerable concern. For example, Intner* concludes that the cataloging of media collections in public libraries has entered a period of considerable progress, in part as a result of standardization based on AACR2. Those needing help in understanding rules for multimedia cataloging can find it in Rogers'* book. Richmond* critically examines problems involved in using AACR2 for music materials. Cooper* reviews problems involved in cataloging loose-leaf publications and recommends they be treated as serials. Abrera* and Lin examine the concept of the parallel title, noting various problems, with particular attention to AACR2. Dodd* explains the problems involved in cataloging machine-readable databases, explicat-
ing the ninth chapter of AACR2. Hagler* and Simmons examine bibliographic records in terms of computer functions, covering technical, administrative, and economic problems.

Dowell’s* study of the five-year impact of AACR2 has been published. Hostage, who is interested in the impact of AACR2 on the card catalogs of medium-sized libraries, followed Dowell’s procedures. He concluded that “a medium-sized library can implement AACR2 without closing the catalog and without an unbearable amount of additional work, if it is willing to make some accommodations such as split files and interfile” (Hostage, 19). Bright, drawing on his experience in directing the change from AACR1 to AACR2 at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, concluded that “the card catalog has so many layers of inconsistencies that it has largely outlived its usefulness,” and “we cannot do much to improve the catalog for the present generation of users”—our “best hope” lies with the online catalog (Bright, 9). At Madison, the two codes were reconciled in one file. Bright writes that in all libraries that have developed two files (on cards or on microfiche) “users almost always failed to consult the smaller file and inevitably missed material relevant to their search” (Bright, 6).

**Authority Control**

Anderson predicts that the establishment of authority control systems is the area to which “major endeavours will be directed during the next decade” (Anderson 1982b, 16), and that these new controls will be national or international. Why this resurgence of interest in authority control? Because the online catalog, networks, and linked networks are changing the character of authority control (Ghikas). The local authority file is becoming obsolete.

Bulaong examines the current state of authority control. She writes that the price we have paid for currency of access is a deterioration of authority control, and has found “a breakdown in the consistency of forms in headings used in MARC” (Bulaong, 36). Matthews writes that the problem of authority control has “yet to be satisfactorily addressed by libraries with stand-alone online catalogs or by the bibliographic utilities” (Matthews, 1071). Hildreth (p.120) found that only one of the ten online catalogs he studied has a name authority control. On the other hand, the major bibliographic utilities are addressing the problem, as Martin (1982b) points out. The issue is not so much authority control within the individual library or network as it is between libraries and networks. In the meantime, the Name Authority Co-Op at the Library of Congress expanded to include six more libraries in 1982 (Schmidt), and the Linked Authority Systems Project moved into its second phase. The objective of the project is to link the authority data from the Washington Library Network [WLN], the Research Libraries Information Network [RLIN], and the Library of Congress by developing intersystems standards, computer-to-computer protocols, and other prerequisites of a functional system (Washington). For theoretical and historical background on authority control, one should turn to Perreault* and Auld.*
THE ONLINE CATALOG

John Corbin writes: "The days of library catalogs in card form seem numbered" (Corbin, iii). It is not yet clear what this will mean to descriptive cataloging, or, for that matter, to the structure of library services. Gorman (1982b) believes that the online catalog will result in revolutionary changes in libraries, but he doubts that current bibliographic standards are suitable for this new online environment. The question is whether the online public access catalog will require basic structural changes in descriptive cataloging. But as important as this question may be, the major interest in 1982 was less with the structure of AACR2 than it was with the diffusion of the data it is used to organize.

One of several possible futures is the extensive use of online union catalogs to replace catalogs of local collections. How radical such a change would be depends, of course, on the database (i.e., local, regional, systemwide, statewide, national, international). This and other issues are discussed in The Future of the Union Catalogue.* Salmon (p.22) believes that "within a few years . . . what started out as a simple locating device for interlibrary loan is likely to become the dominant form of catalog, with very significant implications not only for the library user but for librarians as well." But the delivery of bibliographic data—via cable television, telephone lines, and home computers—to home and office is perhaps the most futuristic trend. The Iowa City Public Library, for example, has established a link between its online catalog and a local public service television channel, permitting home access (Patrons). In another development, the Council on Library Resources has underwritten a project to develop software that will permit some home computers to retrieve data from large bibliographic databases and reformat it into the proper style for footnotes and bibliographic citations (CLR).

Around one hundred libraries use the OCLC database as their online public access catalogs, and the other two utilities, WLN and RLIN, each support one or more such catalogs. Furthermore, "The market for online public-access catalogs is a growth market and there are several vendors vying for a piece of it" (Jones, 119).

For those librarians considering retrospective conversion to an online system, there were many practical reports in 1982. A rather large number of them involve the use of OCLC. Dixon* and Meyers describe their experience in setting up an online catalog for a social science research library using OCLC archival tapes. Miller* and Brewer constructed an online catalog for a health science library. They point out some shortcomings in OCLC and the MARC format, attributing them to the emphasis these systems place on card production. Johnson* reports on a study involving the conversion of three library collections, comparing time, quality, and other factors. Krieger's study of a sample conversion project shows that "many two-year academic libraries can expect an extremely high hit rate" when converting with OCLC (Krieger, 44).

The Connecticut Automation Coordinating Committee addressed the standards and cooperative efforts needed to create a statewide online union catalog (French). The interests of small and medium-sized aca-
Academic libraries are being met by the Consortium to Develop an On-line Catalog. The consortium is interested in libraries with less than 700,000 volumes. One of its objectives is to work with utilities, vendors, and networks in online planning (Heyman).

The considerable euphoria associated with the online catalog is balanced by Matthews (p. 1067), who asks: "Is an online public access catalog within the realm of reality, or is it a never-to-be-fulfilled dream of librarians?" He provides a succinct state-of-the-art review, ending with a cautionary note that only time will tell the future role of the online catalog, and reminding us that much research needs to be done. Furthermore, there are "many innovations to be marketed before there is any stability" in the area of the online catalog (Jones, 120).

Research projects funded by the Council on Library Resources continued to produce results in 1982. "The CLR Public Online Catalog Study: An Overview" (Ferguson) describes the scope of a major project. Hildreth* completed a related OCLC project. He describes and compares ten operating systems, with the main emphasis on the "user interface." Horny's* study is more limited, but is quite useful with its review of operating systems. The older catalog use studies, based on card catalogs, appear to be irrelevant to the online catalog, and we can expect a new wave of use studies with new research designs.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC UTILITIES**

Among the major bibliographic utilities, it is not surprising that the largest literature was devoted to OCLC. As is the case with other utilities, the provision of descriptive cataloging data—for the construction of local catalogs and for accessing network resources—continues to be the most efficient and most basic OCLC service. Sawyer* examines the use of archival tapes in a research libraries network. Wanninger* raises questions as to dysfunctional aspects of a database as large as OCLC, especially in view of the high percentage of duplicate entries. Cargille* explores the question of whether one should input a new record into OCLC or adapt an existing record when cataloging a variant edition. Reynolds* examines the extent and consequences of variations when local data are entered in OCLC. Finally, the expanding role of the network service center in OCLC is discussed by Ford.*

At midyear Shurkin* reported serious problems at RLIN. Even before his article was published, an analysis of performance problems had been completed (Arms). By October, Dougherty (p. 575) reported that "RLIN's recent performance has improved tremendously" and was optimistic about the future. In "RLIN and OCLC—Side by Side" (Dailey) we have two detailed comparative analyses of the two systems. They are case studies based on the actual use of the two systems in one library.

With its Bibliographic Service Development Program, the Council on Library Resources is a major force in the evolution of an interconnected national bibliographic database. In considering the background of BSDP's work, Jones (p. 111) tries to "identify and record the status of
various elements that, taken together, form our defacto nationwide bibliographic record system.” The problem, in terms of user service, is not to construct one massive database, but “to create a way for the resources of any given set of institutions (though they may use different shared cataloging services) to be drawn together at a point of need” (Jones, 123). From this follows the logic for a system of linking networks. The linking of networks into a national system moved a step forward in 1982. The Linked Systems Project, under the aegis of the Bibliographic Service Development Program, aims to link WLN, RLIN, and the Library of Congress. The technicalities and protocols of a computer-to-computer communications system are being worked out (Nationwide). OCLC will participate in the development of technical aspects of the system.

The standardization that is a prerequisite of both networks and a national system may have some dysfunctional aspect. This, however, is seldom discussed. Is it a serious problem? Some librarians think it is. Hugh Atkinson was quoted as saying that “the biggest evil perpetuated in systems design is that local access is not as important as adhering to national standards” (Beyond, 526).

**CONCLUSION**

Considerable progress was made in dealing with technical problems, practically all of which are related—directly or indirectly—to the computer. But we are dealing with a moving target, for our expectations of the scope and efficiency of bibliographic access are continually expanding as technologies are introduced and exploited. The era that began in 1961 with the Paris Principles has evolved into a complex technical environment that was hardly even perceived in 1961. The possibility of a relatively stable period (such as, say, the decade prior to the Paris Principles) seems extremely unlikely in the near future. The issues revolve around storage, retrieval, and transfer of bibliographic data, rather than the structure of the data (except, of course, the problem of standardizing files with AACR2, and the structuring of systems of subject access).

Research areas related to a successful move into the era of the online catalog began to take shape. The human element—both in the organizational setting of the online catalog and the interaction between people and machines—was recognized as a central issue that has to be dealt with. There were tensions between the demands of local collections and the commitment to network and international standards. The relationship between catalogers and the institutions they serve came under close scrutiny. Basic questions were asked about the relationship between ends and means. Descriptive cataloging, although moving ahead inexorably with AACR2, remained in flux, largely because of the promises and problems of retrospective conversion, online catalogs, and linked networks. Pragmatism dominated trends and thinking (writers with opinions to the contrary notwithstanding), and no progress was made in the theory of descriptive cataloging. Some librarians believe that we need some radically different conceptual foundation to deal with bibliographic data in the age of electronic communications. But despite sev-
eral eloquent statements about limitations of our current theory, philosophy, and practice, no one produced an agenda that departs significantly from the course to which we are committed.

REFERENCES


Library Automation at the State Level," Technicalities 2 (Jan.):p.8-10.
Ghikas, Mary W., ed. 1982. Authority Control: The Key to Tomorrow’s Catalog. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx Pr.


---

**NOMINATIONS FOR 1984**

**ESTHER J. PIERCY AWARD**

Nominations for the 1984 Esther J. Piercy Award are now being accepted. They should be submitted by December 1, 1983, to Don Lanier, Chair, Esther J. Piercy Award Jury, 613 Ball Ave., DeKalb, IL 60115.

The Piercy Award was first presented in 1969. Its purpose is to recognize contributions to librarianship in the field of technical services by a younger librarian—one who has no more than ten years of professional experience and who has shown outstanding promise for continuing contributions and leadership.

The award may be granted for:

- leadership in professional associations at local, state, regional, or national levels;
- contributions to the development, application, or utilization of new or improved methods, techniques, and routines;
- a significant contribution to professional literature;
- conduct of studies or research in the field of technical services.

Renominations of nonrecipients are acceptable.
Subject Cataloging in 1982

Constance Rinehart

ALTHOUGH THE AUTHORS of a major review of five years of subject analysis literature announced early in their article that they were omitting from consideration “subject analysis as typically practiced in academic and public libraries” (Travis, 123)—the topics normally discussed in these LRTS narratives—the phrases that reflect their concerns, such as controlled vocabulary, free-text searching, and automated indexing are appearing with increasing frequency in what one might consider the “standard” journals of librarianship and technical services. The typical practice of subject analysis in libraries is changing dramatically as the online catalog becomes more prevalent and more sophisticated.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Some of the new texts and revisions of familiar tools that have appeared during 1982 serve to illustrate these developments. Hagler and Simmons, in an interesting and unusual work on basic bibliographic information and its treatment in automated systems, remark that “variations on these techniques [of classification and subject headings] which were not feasible in manual systems are now frequently offered in computer-based ones. These include citation indexing, the use of relevance weighting in word-counting, keyword indexing, and the employment of Boolean logic” (Hagler, 235). Foskett,* in the most recent edition of his treatise on subject analysis, has been able to omit the chapter on computers as being sufficiently familiar and has increased the space given to such automated aspects as derived indexing and computer-based postcoordinate systems.

Designedly far more limited than Foskett’s text are those of Rowley (1982a), which omits any study of classification although it deals rather generously with PRECIS, and Brown,* which even in its first edition equated subject analysis and indexing.

To prepare the way for current considerations of the Library of Congress Subject Heading List [LCSH], Kirtland* and Cochrane have compiled a bibliography of critical evaluations generally covering the period

*An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the “References.” Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Constance Rinehart is Professor and Assistant Dean, School of Library Science, University of Michigan.
1944-79. The commentary accompanying the list indicates that major revision is a necessity if LCSH is to continue as a useful tool. In another background study, Boll* concludes that even if LC subject heading policy has continued to follow Cutter’s principles, applications of the policy have been changing in recent decades. Boll’s concern is not so much that subject headings (terms reflecting the major subject of a work) are in some cases being applied as if they were descriptors (terms describing a single phase of the work), but rather that these changes appear to have been made in response to pressure in individual cases rather than following from the development of new guidelines. Criticism of the basic policy itself is voiced by Mischo (1982a), who feels that Cutter does not offer a sound theoretical base for the subject access system needed in a research library; problems cited include use of synonymous headings, lack of full indexing, and inadequate cross-references. Wepsiec (p.25) suggests that among the factors behind LC’s ‘‘non-adherence to hierarchical principles . . . [are] 1) the absence of precisely defined boundaries for some subject fields; 2) the generally complex nature of relationships among concepts in the social sciences; and 3) the nonexistence of a detailed, comprehensive LCSH code for the guidance of the librarians who establish headings.’’

While Cochrane is investigating the possibility of a cooperative solution to some of these general problems (LC), others are inclined to believe that solutions must be worked out by individual libraries. Recognizing that LC probably cannot undertake large-scale subject revision in its current economic situation, Holley and Killheffer suggest that a single institution can improve subject access at a reasonable cost through ‘‘automated subject searching and the use of machine readable authority files’’ (Holley, 128). This approach would require, however, that LC update its subject authority file and make it available in machine-readable form, and that programs be developed for access to the file.

Specific problems have been addressed as well. Berman* offers directions for libraries or other agencies attempting to increase subject access (1982b) and provides lists of subject terms to replace or augment those used in standard cataloging copy (1982a). Greenberg* examines the characteristics of scope notes in LCSH and gives examples of notes that carry out different functions. Perreault* discusses the problem of changing place-names, and Studwell (1982a) suggests some additional period subdivisions for one geographic area.

Meanwhile, a new edition of the classified list of LC subject headings has been published (Williams), and ALA’s Resources and Technical Services Division began a series of institutes devoted to LC’s subject-heading practices and policies (RTSD). The Sears List, that smaller and ever-more-distant relative of LCSH, appeared in a new edition during the year (Westby).

**The Card Catalog Online**

Discussion of subject access in online systems has displayed a rather discouraging acceptance of the limitations of standard systems and a dismaying tendency to assume that keyword searching will provide all the
subject information that a database can offer. In an address at RTSD’s Silver Anniversary Program in 1981, Williamson (p.124) pointed out that in spite of all our technological advances, little has been done to change the ways in which a user can get at the contents of a library catalog. “We have perfected the catalog which has existed for more than one hundred years without significantly improving the kinds of bibliographic and subject access that the catalog might provide. Nor have we experimented sufficiently with possible new approaches to subject retrieval of bibliographic items which modern technology could support.” Williamson fears that online bibliographic databases, which offer more effective search tools than the traditional catalog, and business information systems, which give direct access to data, may draw information seekers away from libraries to commercial and general use online services.

Lipow,* speaking at an RTSD program on “Subject Analysis in the Online Environment” at the 1982 ALA Annual Conference, pointed out that subject headings enable the catalog user to get at retrospective titles; her conclusions were confirmed by Pease* and Gouke in the report of a study of catalog use at Ohio State University.

An early report on the findings of the Online Public Access Catalog [OPAC] Evaluation Project, administered by the Council on Library Resources, indicated that catalog users had a strong interest in increased subject access (Besant). In spite of the opportunities offered by online searching, however, results of the OPAC study showed that most users of online catalogs could make a subject search only by entering terms from LCSH (Hildreth 1982b, 129). The consequences of this have been summarized by Cochrane* and demonstrated through a study by Gouke* and Pease, who found that an unexpectedly large number of users took a subject approach to the online catalog even when the only information given was the title, and that these searches always failed in the catalog on which the study was based.

Clearly, something more is needed. Although Wilson (1983) opened RTSD’s 1982 preconference on “Prospects for the Online Catalog” with the suggestion that redefinition of the purpose of the subject catalog—not deeper indexing—held the answer, others view the present state of things as merely a necessary phase, to be followed by such enhancements as combined searches, more points of access, the addition of nonlibrary records, etc. (Gorman, 1982b). Salmon (1983) reported at the 1982 preconference that several online library catalogs allowed some sort of combined subject search, resulting in a keyword type of approach, and Rowley described one online system under development that would permit subject searching under any “verbal subject statement” (1982b, 264). Settel* and Cochrane reminded those responsible for catalog development of their 1976–77 project aimed at augmenting the subject descriptions in MARC records by using terms or phrases from the index or table of contents.

The lack of subject access, free-text searching, or any approach by classification number are familiar problems in reference use of OCLC (Miller). The RLIN database, on the other hand, can be searched by
phrases, free-text words, or subject headings, capabilities that prompted Northwestern University Library to offer users of its online catalog a precoordinated, alphabetical subject index or list of subject headings and subdivisions (Horny 1982a, 1982b). The University of New Brunswick, on the other hand, has attempted to increase subject access "by breaking keywords out of precoordinated subject strings and titles" (Allen, 8), although this made it impossible to search precise titles. Access to the New Brunswick catalog is also possible through classification number, which is handled as if it were a single-word entry (Clinton).

Mischo (1982b) has investigated a system for generating additional access points from assigned subject headings and title words, and Hildreth (1982a) considers the use of browsing in the online catalog as a form of subject access. A subject authority file generated from the OCLC records has been proposed both as a way of reducing subject heading errors in the database and as a way of providing an index to it (O'Neill). No practicing cataloger will be surprised to learn that topical headings have been found to occur most frequently even in the online catalog, followed by personal, geographic, and corporate names (Markiw).

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

The need for subject access to collections of archives and manuscripts has been proposed as a question for study (Bearman). Original order is the principle usually followed in organizing these materials, but Boles* argues that documents should be arranged in the simplest order that will still permit access, whether this is the original order or some other. Concerned that archival systems rely too heavily for subject access on the researcher’s interaction with the archivist, Pugh supports the use of indexing to increase subject access to record groups and individual papers and suggests that "archivists may have unnecessarily neglected the idea of subject access" (Pugh, 42) in their efforts to separate archival handling from library processing. Although Pugh equates classification with shelf location—"only one aspect of the book can be retrieved through the classification scheme alone" (Pugh, 34)—she does offer some useful basic distinctions between the two fields.

Following an investigation of the subject approach in a special kind of archive, Nasatir* suggests that LCSH be used for catalog descriptions of machine-readable data files, supplemented by documentation and indexes as necessary. In order to increase subject access, titles of machine-readable data files should contain as many descriptive terms as are applicable; lists of useful terms should be worked into interdisciplinary thesauri, which in turn would be used to provide standard subject access.

Two descriptions of online retrieval systems for collections of photographs have been presented, one using a "turnkey" system (Logan) and the other proposing a faceted classification to provide access (Batty).

One of the more unusual developments in subject access is the creation of a method for indexing recorded materials for the blind in which index words are "superimposed over the recording of the narrated text
at 16 times the speed of the text. The index words are heard and understood only when the cassette player is in the fast-forward mode’’ (Hagle, 267). The process makes the use of recorded materials easier and holds considerable promise for the production of recorded reference works as well as for the indexing of more usual recorded texts.

**CLASSIFICATION**

In one of the papers presented at the ALA/RTSD Subject Analysis Committee’s 1982 program on “Subject Analysis in the Online Environment,” Svenonius (1983) reminded the audience that classification is also of value to the automated catalog and suggested that both classification theory and classification practice might see a revival of interest because of their relevance to online systems. Richmond, speaking on the same occasion, went even further and offered it as her “considered opinion . . . that there is not a very great future in the use of keywords, Boolean algebra, or LC subject headings in online searching. It is more likely that classification will be mandatory” (Richmond 1983, 92). While one major contribution to classification theory appeared during the year (Universal), only the practice of classification has been able to spark much comment in the United States.

For followers of one popular system, the Dewey Decimal Classification [DDC], two extremely useful manuals appeared during the year. Osborn* includes recent history of the scheme and a discussion of its characteristics, as well as extensive exercises in analyzing DDC numbers, assigning numbers to topics described, and reclassifying from older DDC numbers to those of edition 19. Osborn’s work was followed later in the year by the authoritative *Manual on the Use of the Dewey Decimal Classification* (Comaromi 1982b). While more difficult to use as a textbook for beginners, this publication should be of great value to students as well as to practicing classifiers; proceeding in schedule order, the major section of the *Manual* discusses the structure of each class or table and contains commentary intended to help with the classification of problem topics and the use of difficult sections of the scheme.

Discussion of the DDC has included Gray’s call for “conservative reconstruction” (p.47), as opposed to the current enthusiasm for “phoenix” revisions, and Jones* humorous but thoughtful consideration of the treatment of extraterrestrial beings in DDC. Hassell* compares DDC’s enumerative music schedules to a faceted, performance-oriented arrangement, but concludes that such a major change is unwarranted. Linden* also considers the degrees of change in DDC and what they mean to library staff at the local level, and the DDC editor has reported on problems brought to his attention during a tour of England and Scotland in 1981 (Comaromi 1982a).

Except for Geiger’s* completion of a key for the location of subject bibliography in LC’s class Z, comments on the Library of Congress classification related to purely local problems (Crumb, Studwell 1982b) and tended to illustrate the maxim that cataloging solutions come full circle about every fifty years. Activity has begun toward an updating of the Lynn-Peterson *Alternative Classification for Catholic Books* (Classification),
and Gorman (1982a) suggests that both LC and DDC should appear in brief versions useful for shelf arrangement, while the full numbers would be used for machine manipulation.

Two British medical librarians (Whitsed, Palmer) described the problems encountered in converting to the classification of the National Library of Medicine [NLM], and a British NLM users group held its first meeting in May (National).

DDC’s relative, the Universal Decimal Classification [UDC], is also alive and reasonably healthy in much of the world. Goossens* traces UDC’s base in Dewey and developments in the nineteenth century, while de Regt* stresses the problems that arose in the 1970s between the traditional view of UDC as a library classification and the modern attempt to promote its use for postcoordinate searching in information systems. Christiansen* has analyzed the relational signs in UDC (plus, stroke, colon, etc.) into their functions as classification tools and attempts to evaluate their success in responding to the demands of classification theory. Pedersen* discusses problems that arise in the classification of psychology, the attempt to solve them through revision of UDC, and a proposed new solution that allows for a choice of alternative notations.

All of the major classification schemes and several others are discussed by Merrett* in a comparison of map classifications. Examples show how each of four arrangements based on books and four map-oriented schemes would work out in a practical situation.

One new classification, the ICC or Information Coding Classification, was described in some detail during the year (Dahlberg). A universal scheme that has been under development since 1970, the ICC uses a decimal notation and features the combining of concepts both within subject groups and between subject groups.

Shelf arrangements of all sorts are described by Hyman,* who includes a lengthy bibliography on the subject and a reprint of the Reader Interest Classification developed by the Detroit Public Library in the 1940s and first published in 1959.

**CONCLUSION**

Concern with subject access to the information stored in library collections seems, in 1982, to have been focused generally on familiar problems with the shortcomings of LCSH and DDC, and to have produced increasingly pessimistic comment on the means of subject approach in the online catalog. Still, as Hildreth insists, "The immediate future for online subject access is promising . . . . The prospect of combining the best subject access features . . . is exciting, indeed." (Hildreth 1982b, 132) In the last quarter of the fifteenth century, the subject approach to materials was beginning to move away from the use of catchwords to offer better subject retrieval through the development of subject headings (Rabnett); after 500 years, the last quarter of our century may see these subject headings combined with other verbal techniques to offer newer and far more effective procedures.


Pedersen, Johannes. 1982. “Concerning the Main Structure of a New Schedule for Psychology within the Universal Decimal Classification,” International Forum on Information and Documentation 7 (Apr.): p.16-21.


NOMINATIONS FOR 1984
MARGARET MANN CITATION

Nominations for the 1984 Margaret Mann Citation are now being accepted. They should be submitted by December 1, 1983, to LeRoy Ortophan, Chair, Margaret Mann Citation, Catalog Dept., General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

The Margaret Mann Citation is awarded annually for outstanding achievement in cataloging or classification through:

- publication of significant professional literature;
- contributions to activities of professional cataloging organizations;
- technical improvements and/or introduction of new techniques of recognized importance;
- distinguished teaching in the area of cataloging and classification.

Renominations of nonrecipients are acceptable.
Developments in Micrographics, "Fair Use," and Video Technology, 1982

Karen Nadeski and Jack Pontius

The year 1982 may have been a transitional one for micrographics. Two professional societies decided to change their names to reflect their orientation toward management systems, while another reorganized to accept personal memberships only. The Library of Congress [LC] announced its intention to give minimal level access to all microforms, and the Association of Research Libraries [ARL] Microform Project acted as liaison for several cooperative microform cataloging projects. Financial problems, meanwhile, forced the National Archives and the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project to cut back on their activities. Many bibliographic guides and government documents were issued for the first time in microformat and a few organizations began to test the capability of video/optical discs to store print and nonprint materials. A number of state-of-the-art articles were written on video/optical disc technology while micropublishing proved middle-aged enough to merit a book on its history. King Research’s statistical survey of photocopying practices in libraries created considerable controversy and was used by both libraries and publishers in support of their widely differing viewpoints.

MEETINGS AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

"Micrographics: New Importance for the 80s" was the theme of the National Micrographics Association convention held in St. Louis in May 1982. Few seminars or exhibits, however, were library oriented. The emphasis of the National Micrographics Association [NMA] and the micrographics industry has gradually shifted to the data processing market, which has the funds to purchase and to develop new manage-

*An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the "References." Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Karen Nadeski, Assistant Librarian, and Jack Pontius, Associate Librarian, are members of the staff of the University Libraries at Pennsylvania State University.
ment systems (Gray 1982c). This change is seen also in the International Micrographic Congress, whose conference theme last year was "Productivity with Micrographics." In the session which drew the largest attendance, speakers debated the storage and retrieval capabilities of micrographics versus videodiscs (Exelbert 1982b).

Three major micrographics organizations changed their names and directions in 1982. The Microfilm Association of Great Britain was reincorporated as the Microform Association of Great Britain and will now accept personal memberships only (The New MAGB). Its journal, Microdoc, has been replaced by a new title, International Journal of Micrographics & Video Technology.* The National Micrographics Association will become the Association for Information and Image Management on July 1, 1983, if its membership so approves (McGlone 1983). In December 1982, the International Micrographic Congress became the International Information Management Congress (it will retain the initialism, IMC).

At the ALA Philadelphia Conference in July, the RTSD Reproduction of Library Materials Section presented two programs: "Current Uses of Video and Optical Digital Discs" and "At Your Service: Managing and Marketing Library Microforms." A subcommittee of the RLMS Executive Committee is preparing a guide to managing a library microform facility and a subcommittee of the Resources Section Micropublishing Committee is completing work on a guide to the evaluation of micropublications. The eighth edition of the Directory of Library Reprographic Services,* produced under the auspices of RLMS, was commercially published during the year.

A five-year review of the guidelines for microfilming newspapers is being completed by a NMA Committee chaired by Jeffrey Heynen. Charles Willard has agreed to chair the American National Standards Institute [ANSI] Z39 subcommittee that will work on a standard for information appearing on containers of processed microfilm and for eye-legible information on microfilm leaders and trailers. A possible conflict of jurisdiction over the work of this committee was raised by the ANSI Committee PH5-Micrographic Reproduction (Status). Technical Committee 171, Micrographics, of the International Organization for Standardization held a very productive five-day meeting in Ottawa last April. Six draft standards were finalized and sent on for voting (Fromm).

The eighth annual Microforms Conference met for the first time in conjunction with the second annual Serials Conference and the third annual Government Documents and Information Conference in Columbus, Ohio, in October. Some of the topics addressed included the bibliographic control of microforms, coping with microforms at the reference desk, the effect of video technology on library microform collections, and how to integrate government publications in microformat into the library collection. The new national trade show, MicrographiX, premiered in Washington, D.C., in November. It has evolved from the annual Government Micrographics Conference and Exposition and now encompasses both the government and commercial markets. For librari-
ans, the product exposition is perhaps of greater interest than the confer-
ence itself, as may be true of other conferences such as Videotex (Hat-
tery), Videodisc, Viewtext, and Information Utilities (Garoogian).

A number of short courses, workshops, and seminars on microforms
and/or video technology were offered throughout the year. The Society
of American Archivists held a preconference "Introduction to Micro-
forms" workshop; A. J. Seminars presented two one-day courses on the
same topic. Applications of videodisc technology in museums were dis-
cussed at the meetings of the American Association of Museums and the
Museum Computer Network. In England, a number of sessions at the
annual Microforms in Publishing and Libraries seminar were devoted
to video and electronic rather than to microform publishing (Micro-
forms). The National Reprographic Centre for documentation [NRCd]
sponsored courses on such topics as videotex, microfilm, office and li-
brary copiers, micrographics in the 1980s (a popular subject this year),
and the role of micrographics in publishing. At one well-attended semi-
nar on "Micrographics and the Video Challenge," speakers empha-
sized that these storage media are meant to complement and not com-
pete with one another. They saw a major role for micrographics
throughout the rest of the decade (Micrographics).

MICROFORMS IN LIBRARIES

LC announced plans to create minimal level records for all micro-
forms, with some being upgraded to full records when their research
value or demand merits it. The Microform Reading Room staff began
to produce in-house automated minimal level records for the mono-
graphs and monographic sets in its collection last summer and the Pres-
ervation Microfilming Office staff will soon follow suit (Library
Launches). Minimal level records for microform and paper copies of se-
rials will be created on the CONSER database. LC is also trying to iden-
tify commercially produced microform cataloging records which meet
national standards and to develop cooperative microform cataloging
projects (Future).

The background, objectives, and current work of the ARL Micro-
form Project were well publicized (e.g., Heynen 1982a; Bednar). A sta-
tus report for January through September 1982 is available (Heynen
1982b). A summary of the survey results tallied through October was
distributed at the ALA San Antonio Conference. Colleen Bednar's*
column in the RTSD Newsletter is only one of the many places where in-
formation on new microform cataloging projects under way will be an-
nounced.

Library microforms were the subject of several new books and journal
articles this past year. Folcarelli, * Tannenbaum, and Ferragamo pub-
lished a monograph that provides readers with a good introduction to all
aspects of microforms in libraries. While there is some overlap, Cluff's*
book is intended to assist teachers, librarians, and media specialists in
integrating microform technology into their instructional strategies.
Raikes'* article outlined the dramatic changes that were made begin-
ing in 1976 to improve microforms services and facilities at Princeton
University. Areas covered include facility design, upgrading of equipment, staff training, and collection development. Tannenbaum (1981) discussed the design of a microform reading area and gave guidelines for lighting, temperature, aesthetics, and noise control. Farrington reviewed the three ways of housing microforms—centralized, decentralized, and a combination of the two—and the public service ramifications of each method. Although written for businesses, Exelbert and Poli's articles reviewed and illustrated the various microform storage and filing devices that are available (Exelbert 1982c; Poli). McIntosh suggested methods that libraries can use to promote actively their microform collections: good signs, interesting displays, demonstrations, and media contacts.

The libraries of the University of Minnesota, the Pennsylvania State University, and the John F. Kennedy-Institut für Nordamerikastudien Freie Universität in Berlin recently produced guides to their microform collections (Harmon 1981; Pontius; John). The Penn State guide was computer-produced to allow for easy updating; an article by Pontius discussed the use of "canned" computer programs to produce such guides (Pontius 1981). Sixty percent of the holdings of the library of the Kennedy Institut are on microform, with the collection being particularly strong in manuscript and archival material.

In addition to the Microform Association of Great Britain's new journal, Microfilm & Video Systems also began publication in England last year. It plans to cover developments in micrographics and related technologies in the United Kingdom and Europe. The new ten-year cumulative index to Microform Review will help librarians locate both reviews of collections that they are considering for purchase and general articles on the use of microforms in libraries.

The antimicroforms quote of the year was made by Raymond Mason Taylor, the new superintendent of documents, at the fall 1982 meeting of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer. "I DESPISE MICROFILM," Taylor said, "but I am an economic realist, and I am pragmatic in my approach to the acquisition of information" (as quoted in Schwarzkopf, 242). Other people also expressed concern about the amount of depository material being distributed on microfiche. Hermon did a survey of actual and potential use of government publications with emphasis on the use of microformatted documents. He suggested that the change in format may result in a decline in the use of document materials. In a discussion of the transfer of information from the government to library users, Morehead cautioned that indiscriminate conversion by the Government Printing Office to microfiche will result in greater user "disaffection." He cited as an example his dismay that House and Senate bills are now being sent to depository libraries in microformat. Similarly, McClure wrote that "depository librarians were on the receiving end of utilizing a technology over which they had little input as to its appropriateness" (McClure, 261).

A more positive approach is taken by Morton in his discussion of new management problems created by the GPO microfiche program. (Morton 1982b). Zink emphasized that the proper handling of microforms
means more than simply being concerned with special storage requirements. Several of these articles stressed the importance of well-designed microform reading areas and high-quality reading and duplication equipment. Of course, microforms librarians have argued for the same things for years.

An article reviewing possible uses of microform tools in technical services stressed that quality standards must be followed for them to be successful (Schleifer). Several major bibliographic aids were either announced or issued for the first time in microformat during the year. These included *Books in Print, American Book Publishing Record, 1876-1981*, and the catalog of the Center for Research Libraries. It was also announced that the French books in print (*Les Livres Disponibles*) would be offered in an alternative microfiche edition beginning in 1982 (After).

The *National Union Catalog* will be issued in index/register format on microfiche beginning in 1983 (LC). At the ALA San Antonio Conference, it was reported that *Newspapers in Microform* will become *NUC/ Newspapers* and be run from the CONSER database. In 1983, it will be issued in paper only, but LC hopes to have a fiche version by 1984 and to integrate it into the new index/register format by 1985. The *National Register of Microform Masters* is being split between serials and monographic titles. The serials will be included in a new publication, *NUC/Microforms for Serials*, to be run from the CONSER database on the same schedule as *NUC/Newspapers*. Monographic microforms will be included in *NUC/Books*. Both will list service copies as well as master negatives and five-year cumulations may be considered (Howard 1983).

In an important article, Schwarz* analyzed all aspects of the conversion from card to COM catalogs, including database management, bibliographic control, micrographic decisions, cost outlays, and relations with vendors. Bryant* cautioned that COM is losing ground to online access as the cost of storage and terminals declines. Several articles reported on research relating to already existing COM library catalogs. Hodges* and Bloch tried to determine if microfiche or microfilm COM catalogs were easier and faster for patrons to use and found little difference. A survey of COM catalog users at the University of British Columbia attempted to analyze attitudes about the format, filing arrangement, and indexes. The sample survey forms will be of interest to any library considering a similar survey (Simmons, 53).

Several important articles relating to microformatted serials were published late in 1981 or in 1982. A short article discussed practical criteria to consider when selecting journals to be retained in microformat (Grochmal 1981). Another article presented formulas to be used when considering a serial microform conversion. The formulas allow a library to determine the number of years remaining before total shelf capacity is reached and to compare the cost of binding and storage for paper versus microform (Gleaves). Roughton* and Roughton examined a number of journal titles available on microfilm and found many problems, e.g., missing issues, poor photography, confusing box labels, and inconsistent filming of indexes. As a result, they suggested caution when decid-
ing to convert to microformat. Similarly Bailey* argued that indexes should always be included at the beginning of the same reel as the issues even if this would delay the filming of the title. Burke* described a program of splicing together short runs of a journal to save storage space. The article includes a bibliography on splicing microfilm by Hubbard Ballou. This issue of splicing microfilm rolls together was also raised in the “Action Exchange”* column of American Libraries, and generated several responses, not all favorable.

Many articles were written on the use of computer-assisted retrieval [CAR] systems in 1982. Badler* reviewed how CAR systems work, what’s available for purchase, and how to choose a system. Aitken* and Shoemark reviewed various CAR systems and discussed three online retrieval packages called ASSASSIN, CAIRS, and STATUS. Business uses of CAR systems varied from one department store that uses COM for its bride’s registry (Conversion) to systems keeping track of more than 1.5 million monthly Visa and MasterCard transactions (Credit). Library uses included replacing the clipping files or morgue of a British newspaper library (Stack) and storing and retrieving a collection of municipal documents (Brown).

The debate over whether to stay in-house or use a service bureau for microfilming and processing continued (Rivera; Ocon). Miller* reported that since the adoption of dry process online COM units, businesses are treating COM functions more and more as computer peripherals. Trippe* claims that dry process COM is now being accepted by more agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, as archival.

EQUIPMENT

Each year several general articles are published on micrographic equipment. Mainiero* and Tanaseescu* reviewed the different types of micrographic equipment that are on the market. A two-part article discussed equipment that was displayed at the NMA meeting in St. Louis (NMA: Micrographics; NMA Expo). Dorfman* suggested factors to consider when selecting a microform reader or reader-printer. Two articles described the various portable (mainly microfiche) readers on the market (Meriwether; Exelbert 1982a). A description of some of the latest microfilm cameras and processors included a discussion of new trends such as microprocessors for diagnostics and document monitoring (Microfilm Cameras). Bogue* reviewed the characteristics and advantages of various film processors and duplicators. Safady (1981a) reviewed the range of equipment applicable to engineering applications of micrographics. Moore discussed the selection and placement of high-volume copiers in a business to improve productivity (Moore, T.).

Reviews of several microfiche readers and one microfilm camera appeared in the Micrographics Equipment Review, dated 1981 but not published until 1982 (Safady 1981b). It should be mentioned, however, that these reviews are sometimes criticized for containing “very little evaluative material” (NRCd Abstracts, 160). Each issue of Reprographics Quarterly* includes brief versions of NRCd equipment reviews. Types of micrographic equipment reviewed this year included (see bibliography
under journal title for exact references): library microfilm readers, portable microfiche projectors, a portable microfiche reader, readers for either fiche or aperture cards, a reader for roll 105mm COM film, and reader-printers.

An entire issue of Library Technology Reports was devoted to photocopying machines. It included an introductory essay, a discussion of various self-control devices such as coin attachments, and reviews of fifteen photocopiers (Photocopying Equipment). Articles in Reprographics Quarterly that review photocopying equipment are listed in the bibliography under the name of the journal. Kodak introduced its Ektaprint 250, which offers automatic two-sided copying and can make up to 5,000 impressions an hour (Kodak). Since traditional "face down" copiers frequently damage library materials, a Swiss firm's claim to have developed an upside down copier was of interest (Upside).

Many interesting articles appeared on technical aspects of micrographics. A copy of a new New York City anhydrous ammonia regulation for duplicating equipment was published (New York). Morton discussed the issue of acid-free inks for processing Government Printing Office microfiche (Morton 1982a). (Some will question such concern for diazo microfiche!) Veaner presented another view in the ongoing debate over the value of nonsilver microfilm. After reviewing the facts about different film types (diazo, vesicular, silver), he suggested that attention be given to forming a "national micrographics trust" to see that new masters are created according to established standards and that master negatives are stored under proper conditions and are available for duplication (Veaner 1982b, 308). An intriguing news item told of an award being given to a library equipment technician for an invention to prevent, among other things, the scratching of microfilm by reader-printers without automatic glass flat opening devices (Microfilm Invention). A new method of microfilming X rays to retain necessary density changes and detail not possible in ordinary filming was described in an article by Bach.* Hopkins* described a prototype microfiche image transmission system being developed for the Navy which will allow microfiche images to be transmitted electronically and reconstructed at remote sites. Lee* reviewed various existing and prototype updatable microform systems. An Australian firm claimed to have developed a process for printing micrographic images onto cellulose acetate (Plain). A review of color microfilm systems found that problems still exist with color stability and the ease with which color film can be damaged (Gunn). Complaints about color stability of cinema film have implications for microforms because the same processes are frequently used (Colour 1982). Leavitt* described a new film by Polaroid that should be more permanent than dye imaging.

"FAIR USE"

The concept of "fair use" was constantly discussed in one context or another throughout 1982. The publisher interpretation of this phrase was favored in out-of-court settlements the Association of American Publishers made with the American Cyanamid Company (Reuter) and
E. R. Squibb & Son, Inc. (Fields 1982b), but still pending is another lawsuit filed in December against New York University, nine of its faculty members and a commercial copy center near the campus (AAP; Palmer). Depending on its outcome, important precedents may be set for higher education in general.

The American Library Association issued a model policy concerning photocopying within the academic community last April (Model). An Association of College and Research Libraries survey seemed to indicate that, if anything, librarians were being too conservative in their interpretation of "fair use" (Butler, 125). King Research released its statistical study on the photocopying of copyrighted works in libraries in May (McDonald), and until the end of the year this report was cited by publisher and librarian alike in support of their contradictory viewpoints (Savage 1982a, 1982b). Although providing a wealth of information about photocopying practices and recent trends in serial publishing, the findings were inconclusive in regard to the crucial question of how the 1976 act had affected libraries and publishers and the interrelationship of photocopying and publishing revenue (Photocopying).

The Copyright Office presented its review of the five-year-old copyright law to Congress after considering the data contained in the King report and having also held hearings in five major cities (U.S. Copyright 1983). In general, although the case for libraries is presented, the report appears to endorse the publishing community's interpretation of the law. Among the seven nonstatutory recommendations it makes are: adopting collective licensing arrangements, encouraging adequate funding for library services, and investigating further a surcharge on equipment, compensation systems based on sampling techniques, and new technology issues. Its key statutory recommendation is to enact legislation for an "umbrella statute," long favored by publishers (Fields 1983).

The controversy surrounding home video recordings has been in the news since the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Universal City Studios in its suit against Sony Corporation of America for copyright infringement in October 1981. ALA recently issued guidelines regarding off-air taping for educational purposes, which were developed under the auspices of Congress (Guidelines), but revisions may be necessary depending on the eventual outcome of the Universal/Sony suit and pending legislation that would introduce compulsory licensing and royalty fees for video recorders and tapes (Fields 1982a; Most).

This increased pressure for compulsory licenses has also been felt abroad. One of the amendments to the Australian copyright law in 1980 was a statutory license for educational institutions to make multiple copies within prescribed limits subject to payment of royalties if demanded. The arrangement appears to be working reasonably well, although there has been no agreement on the scale of royalties to be paid, and there is some friction between authors and publishers concerning the allocation of royalties (And). Great Britain's Green Paper on copyright reform, released in July 1981, has caused as much furor as our own King report. It too suggests a blanket licensing scheme. A White Paper will be issued
this year, and a lively public debate is anticipated (Problems). Meanwhile, the Article Delivery over Network Information Service [ADONIS] is scheduled to begin operation from a center near the British Library Lending Division early in 1984 (Brandehoff). Scientific, technical, and medical publishers are hoping that this service will finally alleviate some of the copyright and publishers’ cost-recovery problems long associated with local photocopying. The system is limited to Europe at present, but there are plans to extend it to the United States and Canada.

MICROPUBLISHING

Alan Meckler’s* book on the history of scholarly micropublishing was the most important title published on the subject during 1982. Providing important background for understanding the development of micropublishing in the United States between 1930 and 1980, it also records the continued resistance among scholars to microforms and the failure of micropublishing to live up to the expectations of pioneering scholars, librarians, and entrepreneurs. Veener, in a paper presented as part of the RTSD Silver Anniversary Program, reviewed the past, present, and future of micrographics and reprographics (Veener 1982a). However, Selwyn claims that microforms have never reached their full potential as a publishing medium, and it is now too late because of the challenge of video and electronic publishing (Microforms). Nevertheless, Davies* is probably correct when he says that both print and microfilm will have a place for many years.

Several articles discussed noncommercial microfilming. Griffiths* described quality assurance methods used by the Genealogical Society of Utah, where more than 1,200,000 reels of microfilm have been produced over a forty-year period. Ronen* reviewed the Harvard Law School project to film 6,000 volumes to save shelf space and preserve deteriorating research materials. In the second part of a two-part article, Baker* discussed the preservation microfilming program of the New York Public Library from 1930 to 1960. Boylan* and Shores wrote about four cooperative microfilming projects of the Center for Research Libraries to film retrospective materials from developing countries.

Because of financial problems, the ARL Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project reduced the number of titles either purchased or filmed by the project and announced that the Center for Research Libraries would assume responsibility for the administration of the Project (CRL 1982a). Also, a list of newspapers available to subscribers was issued for the first time in many years (CRL 1982b).

Gray’s article on commercial microfilming presented personal views that many librarians will question. For example, he asserts that 16mm cartridge microfilm was a “major step forward in microfilm technology” that librarians have failed to use because they are addicted to 35mm microfilm (Gray 1982a). Abbott’s* article on methods of converting one microformat to another is of interest because of the information it provides about Readex Microprint’s recent conversion of some collections from microprint to microfiche or microfilm. Concern about the fu-
ture of Readex Microprint was expressed at the midwinter meeting of the International Documents Task Force. Questions were asked as to whether Readex will continue to publish in microprint, and whether the publisher will continue to develop a much needed printer for opaque materials (Hoffmann).

Several articles described the development of specific collections. Möller* reported on the efforts of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions to film all books published in Canada through 1900. Allen* traced the history of the Joint Publications Research Service translations through its various microformat and publisher changes. Gray recorded the development of a history of economics series for source documents of major writers in the field of economics, e.g., Adam Smith (Gray 1982b). Maxwell* discussed the filming of materials in Malthus’ library at Jesus College. Meckler* provided case studies on the development of the League of Nations collection by Research Publications, (p.96-115) and the Congressional Information Service index to congressional publications and the related microfiche collections (p.116-33). Finally a micropublication actually made the pages of the New York Times when a controversy arose over the filming of the papers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Rule).

The largest microform publishing project to be announced during 1982 was Research Publications’ Eighteenth Century collection, which will make available selective titles published in English (books, pamphlets, ephemera) between 1701 and 1800. To be issued over a twenty-year period beginning in 1983, this title continues two earlier collections covering British imprints from 1475 to 1700. Access to the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue, from which the titles will be selected, will be provided online in the United States by the Research Libraries Group (as a special file) and in Great Britain by the British Library (RLG).

For genealogists the major event of the year was the publication on microfilm of the 1910 census of population schedules with soundex/miracode indexes for twenty-one states. Fenton* discussed other ways that genealogists can now obtain access to microform material formerly available on interlibrary loan from the National Archives (financial cutbacks obliged the agency to discontinue the service in 1981). The Census Bureau plans to publish an updated union list of library holdings of historical census schedules. (Census).

A number of other important micropublications were issued during the year. University Microfilms International issued the United Negro College Fund archives on microfiche. LC made available the records of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Microfilming Corporation of America offered the papers of the Woman’s International League for Peace and Freedom. An index and related microfiche collection of statistical publications of some eighty or ninety international intergovernmental organizations were published by the Congressional Information Service. A strange juxtaposition occurred when libraries received a brochure for the Yad Vashem photographic archives of the Holocaust about the same time as LC advertised its Göring Photographic Albums.
Scholarly Resources announced Primafiche, a series of five primary source collections covering “landmark” topics in American history (e.g., the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti). Each contains 1,000 to 1,500 pages of selected original source material and a study guide. The cost ($45) makes them possible acquisitions for school libraries. USA Today, the new so-called national newspaper, is now available from Bell & Howell on either microfiche or microfilm, joining the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times as newspapers available in two microformats.

**VIDEO/OPTICAL DISC TECHNOLOGY**

A number of state-of-the-art articles on video/optical disc technology appeared in 1982. Sebestyen’s* and Marsh’s* were two of the most comprehensive. *Video Disks in the Automated Office?* (Walter 1982b), *The videotex Revolution* (Mayne) and *Videodiscs* (Schneider 1981) are three fairly comprehensive monographs on the same subject and are recommended to newcomers as well as users of the new technology. Horder* has updated his 1979 work on videodiscs, including more complete information about videodisc systems on the market and adding a section describing projects concerned with the use of videodiscs in information storage and retrieval.

Peter Crowell, * who is writing a series of articles for *Videodisc/Videotex*, discussed the basics of video (1982b) and the art and science of flowcharting a videodisc program (1982a). Witt* and Galloway detailed how the Bureau of National Affairs produced its videodisc training package for business. John Tydeman and other members of the Institute for the Future reviewed the videotex services currently available in the United States and discussed their probable enhancements (Tydeman 1982b). These same authors also published a monograph on the subject that has been well received (Tydeman 1982a).

Borgman* analyzed videotex systems with the user-system interface in mind. Walter (1982a) examined the present status of optical data storage devices. Wood (1980) and Woolley discussed several of the issues and systems of videodisc technology as applied to library, information, and instructional services, while other authors wondered about the public reaction to and acceptance of the new technology (Burns; Moore 1981). Boyle* evaluated a number of the consumer video magazines on the market. Paris and Boss outlined daily care and maintenance procedures for videodiscs and disk players (Paris 1982b).

“Will the Optical Disc Kill Microfilm?” (Gerber), “Micrographics at the Crossroads” (Dimond), and “Is the World Ready for Videotex, At Last?” (Borrell) are only a few of the titles in the literature that continued to emphasize the competition between the old and new technologies. There appears to be a movement toward integrating these technologies though (De Cillia; Costigan) and in some cases, preferring one storage medium over another, depending on the type of information involved, the length of time it needs to be saved, etc. Ashby, for example, predicts that microfiche will become “increasingly important for visual images, an area where their superior resolution both in screen and printout form should never be replaced by the videocassette or videodisc”
Hendley* has just completed a monograph comparing the archival storage potential of various media.

*Trends in Information Transfer provides one with a good overview of the current scene (Hills). If the literature is any indication, however, librarians are generally enthusiastic about the new technology and encouraging each other to take an active role in its development (Adams; Thompson). Reports from libraries having instituted video programs indicate that they are being overwhelmingly accepted (Edmonton; Phillips; Gotthberg). According to the latest edition of The Video Source Book,* more than forty thousand programs would be available by the end of 1982.

While the U.S. Geological Survey and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research test the capability of videodisc storage for cartographic materials and film and photographic collections, respectively (Eisenbeis; Institute for), the International Museum of Photography in Rochester, New York, has announced plans to record onto laser optical videodisc their entire collection of more than six hundred thousand photographic prints and negatives (Project). Nyerges* says that other museums would eagerly follow suit if not for the cost, the still-developmental state of the new technology, and the lack of shared or published information concerning videodisc projects in the museum world that could be used as models or examples.

The Library of Congress' Cataloging Distribution Service DEMAND system went into operation in October. This computerized system can store more than two hundred thousand images of master cards on one side of an optical disc and retrieve and print any one of these images—using high-resolution laser printing—at the rate of twelve copies per second (DEMAND). In December, LC awarded contracts to Teknekron Controls, Inc., of Berkeley, California, and SONY Video Communications Products Co. of Lanham, Maryland, to prove the feasibility of using optical discs to store, preserve, and retrieve both print and nonprint materials. Teknekron will experiment with some of LC's high-use periodical titles while SONY will convert selected color slides, motion-picture stills, videotapes, and photographs to analog optical discs (Library Awards). This pilot project is scheduled for completion in December 1984.

Pergamon International has begun to market its Video Patsearch, a computerized videodisc search service for U.S. patents issued since 1971. Both the text and drawings for a patent can be displayed on the dual-screen system (Video Patsearch). Mnemos, Inc., has introduced its System 6000, which handles both optical images and digital information on the same media and displays both images on the same screen. At present, though, its applications are better suited to the business than to the library world (Unique; New Concept).

To keep its readers informed about the latest developments, Videodisc/Videotex has begun to publish a monthly companion newsletter, Videodisc Update, and, beginning in 1982, to include in each issue of Videodisc/Videotex a videodisc projects directory that tracks all completed videodisc projects in the public and private sectors and provides information about new videodisc projects. Paris has compiled a directory of videodisc man-
ufacturers and vendors that she intends to update regularly (Paris 1982a), while the Videotex Directory* provides comprehensive information about the organizations that are shaping the videotex and teletext businesses worldwide.

CONCLUSION

There appeared to be a resurgence of confidence in the future of micrographics in 1982 as video/optical discs were portrayed as alternative or complementary storage devices. National concern was finally focused on providing access to existing and future collections of micropublications. Many seminars and meetings were directed to first-time users of either microform or video technology, and new projects were announced or contemplated utilizing one or the other. The question of copyright with regard to present and future technologies, however, remained unresolved.

REFERENCES

Bednar, Colleen F. 1982. “Cataloging of Microforms,” RTSD Newsletter 7 (Jan./Feb.):p.4-6


“Conversion from Paper to COM Improves Data Handling.” 1982. Information and Records Management 16 (Feb.): p.32.


292/ Library Resources & Technical Services • July/September 1983

Howard, Joseph H. 1983. Report given at the ALA/RTSD Heads of Technical Services


The following brands are reviewed: A. B. Dick 980, Canon NP 120, Minolta EP310, Mita DC 131, Mita DC 161, Pitney Bowes 458, Pitney Bowes PBC 2, Pitney Bowes 5200, Royal 130K, Savin 880, Sharp SF 820, 3M 545, Xerox 2350, Xerox 3109, Xerox 5600.


Micrographics, “Fair Use,” and Video Technology


“Unique Disc System Merges Optical and Digital Data New Info Management Dimen-
NOMINATIONS FOR 1984 RESOURCES SECTION BLACKWELL NORTH AMERICA SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

Nominations for the 1984 Resources Section Blackwell North America Scholarship Award are now being accepted. They should be submitted by December 1, 1983, to Mona East, Chair, RS/Blackwell North America Scholarship Award, P.O. Box 1688, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

This award is presented to honor the author or authors of the outstanding 1982 monograph, article, or original paper in the field of acquisitions, collection development, and related areas of resources development in libraries. Blackwell North America will donate a $1,000 scholarship to the U.S. or Canadian library school of the winning author’s choice. The school will select a student concentrating in the acquisitions or collection development areas to receive the scholarship.
Preservation of Library Materials: 1982

Margaret Byrnes

In “Brittle Books: A Way of Life,” Carolyn Harris argues that increased awareness of the national scope of the preservation problem has brought American libraries to the brink of profound change. According to Harris (p.334), “We are in a stage analogous to trying to decide on a classification scheme or a card format; it’s 1876 in the preservation field.” Nineteen eighty-two was the year in which the idea that cooperative programs offer the only hope of preserving the written heritage of the recent past began to be more widely accepted. This realization is beginning to force libraries to develop a common preservation philosophy and coordinate institutional policies, procedures, and priorities. A number of complex issues need to be addressed on the local level, however, before such a national philosophy can take hold. Among those identified by Harris and others in the literature of 1982 are questions of local and national priorities, limiting access to collections, the relationship of preservation activities to collection development programs, and future implications of new technologies. The complexity of these issues requires involvement of a broad spectrum of decision makers. It is no surprise, therefore, that several major preservation topics were addressed by top-level university, foundation, and library administrators during much of the year.

The American Association of Universities/Council on Library Resources Task Force on Preservation completed its study of the preservation needs of research libraries in late 1981. In its final report (AAU 1981), the task force called for a national preservation plan as well as continued program development on the local level. The report identifies issues that must be addressed before a national plan can be realized and challenges individual libraries to create formal preservation policies, provide adequate storage facilities and maintenance programs, review use and access rules, and participate in cooperative efforts. In late 1982, more than forty university administrators, library directors, faculty members, and foundation executives met to discuss cooperative pro-

*An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the “References.” Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Margaret Byrnes is Preservation Officer, The University of Michigan Library.
grams, scholars' expectations, and preservation priorities among other issues at a conference entitled "Toward the Twenty-First Century: Research Libraries and Their Users," sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of American Universities, the Council on Library Resources, and the Johnson Foundation. The 100th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries [ARL] included four presentations by Library of Congress [LC] staff on new developments in preservation technology. The same subject was discussed in greater depth at an LC-sponsored conference to which sixty-two representatives of publishing houses, foundations, and libraries were invited. Among the questions confronted at that meeting were those of cost, access, and copyright related to optical disc technology and the organizational and functional transformations that libraries will experience as they adapt to radical changes in the format of materials (Library Looks; Preservation Conference Closes; Preservation Conference Panel). Each of these meetings served an important function in briefing high-level administrators on the major preservation issues of the eighties and providing an opportunity for them to begin strategic planning.

PRIORITIES, ACCESS, AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The need to establish priorities for preservation and the wisdom of a "planned deterioration" policy for large amounts of material that we cannot afford to keep has been the repeated message of Margaret Child (1982a), former assistant director of the Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH]. In various addresses given during 1981–82, Child argued for periodic reappraisal and weeding of collections and stressed the need to consider long-term preservation costs before making major acquisitions decisions. She urged archives and libraries to look critically at collection development and preservation policies, study collection strengths, and begin now to organize and participate in national resource sharing programs (Child 1982b). The new emphasis on weeding and establishing priorities for collection preservation was underscored by McCrady* in her survey of institutional policies, among them those of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. At the National Archives, the concept of intrinsic value was formally defined and nine criteria were outlined for determining whether an item should be retained in its original format (NARS). Guidance for deciding whether a book should be preserved because of its value as an artifact is offered by Johnson.* Acknowledgment that much more discussion of priorities is needed can be seen in the appointment by the LC National Preservation Program Office of an ad hoc committee to explore the issue in greater detail.

The question of restricting access to deteriorating collections appeared repeatedly in the literature of 1982. Dougherty* outlined the conflict between the need to use collections because of resource sharing, liberal access policies, and patron expectations and the need to preserve fragile materials for future consultation. Wilson* argued that exploitation of materials has been given priority over preservation since the
mid-nineteenth century, when providing access became the primary role of libraries. He calls upon scholars and librarians to increase their knowledge of the book as a physical object and urges a greater degree of interaction between conservators and librarians. According to Mowat, however, deterioration from use is the acceptable result of successful library functioning. Access should not be discouraged in the interests of future users except in national libraries that have designated responsibility for preserving their cultural heritage. The high cost of unsupervised access to photographic collections was the subject of an editorial in *Photography Conservation* (Access). In the same journal, Pedzich describes practices designed to minimize the wear and tear of daily use at the George Eastman House International Museum of Photography.

In his discussion of the relationship between collection development and preservation, Hazen identifies five factors affecting item-by-item preservation decision making: academic activity, collection strengths, costs, alternatives to in-house treatment, and an understanding of use patterns within specific disciplines. Drawing the obvious analogy between this type of decision making and traditional selection activities, he points out the need for cost data on specific preservation techniques, improved control of information regarding available reproductions, the development of sensitive collection management policies, and a database in which items can be tagged with preservation-related information. At the Collection Management and Development Institute sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division [RTSD] of the American Library Association [ALA] in July 1982, Darling outlined an ingenious plan for an online system designed for replacement/treatment decision making. Emphasizing the urgent need to increase allocations for replacement of deteriorated materials, she suggested that preservation and weeding policies should be included in collection development statements and that criteria should be developed for identifying categories of materials for which decisions can be made automatically rather than on an item-by-item basis.

Darling’s concerns are reiterated by Dean (1982a), who sees preservation activities as inseparable from those of collection development. He argues that the library’s ability to preserve should directly affect its decisions to collect, discard, or retain particular items. Weeding must assume new importance as the scope of the preservation problem becomes more fully realized since the removal of each unneeded title from the collection increases the chances that another of real value can be preserved. Dean stresses the importance of participation by the preservation officer in systemwide planning and policymaking since preservation concerns affect virtually all library activities.

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

During 1982, LC announced its three-year plan to test the application of video and optical disc technology for preservation purposes (DEMAND). The Library will use a commercial analog videodisc system to store selected motion pictures, prints, photographs, and other graphic materials. An optical digital disc system will be employed for test
storage of 500,000 pages per year taken largely from high-use serials. Results of the LC projects are expected in late 1984. A very readable explanation of these technologies and their potential for text storage is offered by Goldstein.* Barrett* compares optical disc formats with microforms and discusses cost implications. Pilot efforts in a number of museums to use videodiscs for storage of the information in slides and videotapes are described by Nyerges.* Advantages of these laser-read systems include extremely dense storage capacities, faster, more convenient retrieval and improved access because of the potential for deeper levels of indexing, virtually no wear and tear on the disc surface, and the possibility of enhancing faded or discolored images. While questions remain concerning cost, copyright, image permanence, and the impact of such a major format change on library operations, the evidence thus far indicates that video and optical disc systems offer great promise as media for preserving information now in formats that are rapidly deteriorating in collections throughout the country.

Years of research into the diethyl zinc mass deacidification process by LC Preservation Office scientists resulted last October in the successful completion of a 5,000-volume test run at the Goddard Space Flight Center. By neutralizing the acid in book paper and leaving an alkaline reserve, the DEZ process is expected to extend the useful life of most volumes by several hundred years. Pending completed test results, LC plans to have ready by 1985 a facility capable of deacidifying 500,000 volumes per year (LC Completes; Library of Congress; Preservation Project).

The Wei T'o deacidification process invented by Richard Smith is past the test phase and has been in regular operation at the Public Archives of Canada for more than a year. The system, currently used for Canadian official publications, is said to be producing excellent results. It is designed to treat 5,000 books per week on a twenty-four-hour seven-day cycle at a present cost of three to four dollars per volume (Mass; How to Sweeten).

Both deacidification processes are intended for treatment of materials that have not yet become brittle. Nonetheless, the potential for combining the technologies and using mass deacidification systems for incoming materials and transferring to disc those that are deteriorated has introduced a much needed note of optimism into the preservation literature.

**PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION AND NETWORK ACTIVITIES**

ALA’s Preservation of Library Materials Section maintained a high level of activity in 1982, which included work on guidelines for library binding, comparative cost data for conservation treatments, standards for conservation supplies, and a series of pamphlets on binding methods. In July, the Education Committee issued an eight-page bibliography entitled *Basic Preservation Library.*

With funding from NEH, Research Libraries Group [RLG] members began to inspect their master negative microfilm collections and in-
put into the RLIN database records for more than 21,000 titles. The project, intended to prevent duplication of filming efforts, will be completed in late 1983. Recent preservation-related enhancements to RLIN included use of an asterisk in the 007 field to indicate the existence of a microform copy within a record cluster and insertion of a plus sign to indicate a member’s decision to film a particular title. A new queuing date field has been created so that libraries can enter the date that a filming decision was made. Among other activities of the RLG Preservation Committee were the completion of a draft preservation manual and specifications for the preparation, production, inspection, labeling, and storage of films produced by the cooperative preservation microfilming project expected to begin in the spring of 1983.

News of other network activities included the establishment by the OCLC Research Library Advisory Committee of a task force charged with studying the feasibility of tagging online records to identify volumes that have been designated preservation copies.

As part of its Basic Archival Conservation Program, the Society of American Archivists continued to hold workshops throughout the country, offer consultancies, and issue a variety of publications. Phase II of the program, which began in the fall of 1982, has been expanded to include workshops and publications on preservation microfilming and the conservation of photographic collections.

**PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

A comprehensive summary of program developments including national, regional, and local efforts, publications, and funding is provided by Buchanan.* On this last topic, she notes the effect of recent budget cuts at all levels and stresses the importance of private-sector support if progress in developing national and local programs is to be sustained. The ARL preservation planning program was launched in early 1982 with publication of a resource notebook that is an invaluable collection of core articles and pamphlets supporting local preservation program planning (Preservation Planning) and a self-study manual (Darling). The manual outlines objectives and techniques for the study and suggests sequences of activities for local task force investigations. Helpful sample report outlines are included.

Yale University Library’s pamphlet, *Preservation: Your Responsibility* also is intended for those involved in local programs. Presentations are included on the causes of deterioration of library materials, collection surveys, storage conditions, disaster planning and recovery, replacement/repair decision making, and commercial library binding. Reprinted in the appendixes are guidelines for preservation photocopying, a binding evaluation form, lists of supplies and equipment, and a selected bibliography. The Society of American Archivists flier on establishing conservation programs covers environment and condition surveys, treatment priorities, and setting up in-house conservation facilities. Recommended readings for each topic are included (Implementing). Fortson-Jones (1982a) covers many of the same topics and recommends steps that can be taken by small institutions. A "Conserva-
tion Self-Study’* flier, published by the Society of American Archivists Basic Archival Conservation Program, will assist archives and libraries in identifying local conservation needs. Factors to be assessed include the type of materials held, size, age, and condition of the collection, storage materials in use, environmental and safety systems, staff training, and budget. Similarly helpful is a survey manual published by the New York Library Association (Cunha). Fortson-Jones (1982b) describes survey procedures used at the Nebraska State Historical Society and includes in her report a sample survey form.

On the national level, the LC Preservation Office continued to develop plans for the fledgling national preservation program. Pamela Darling was appointed special consultant to the program and assigned to organize information services. Among her plans are a slide-tape on preservation planning, reference services by phone or mail, fliers covering frequently requested subjects, news releases on LC research findings, and an updated collection of audiovisual materials available for loan. The publications program is well under way with a revised edition of a brief bibliography of core materials (Preservation of Library) and several other titles mentioned elsewhere in this article.

The National Conservation Advisory Council (NCAC) concluded its series of eight committee reports with a formal proposal for the establishment of a National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. Functions of the National Institute would include the development and implementation of a national preservation policy, fostering public awareness of conservation problems, and funding and coordination of conservation programs throughout the country. While full operation is not expected for two to three years, a strong role in supporting conservation education, information services, and research is anticipated.

A grant from the British Library to Cambridge University bodes well for the establishment of a national program in that country. The Cambridge study will include an evaluation of conservation policies throughout the United Kingdom, an outline of existing and needed training programs, a survey of conservation facilities and expertise, and an assessment of the feasibility of a national center for conservation research (Conservation Project). The British Library’s new Conservation Branch has made significant strides with its binding, furbishing, and microfilming programs and funded research into the causes of paper deterioration and the design and construction of overhead photocopiers (Wilson).

Back on this side of the Atlantic, regional and state conservation activities proliferated in 1982. The Northeast Document Conservation Center continued to offer restoration, consultant, and disaster assistance, and workshop services. Russell* describes the history of the center and offers advice to those contemplating establishing regional centers elsewhere. Schur (1982a) describes the center’s staffing and facilities and reviews its NEH-funded program of conducting surveys for local libraries.

In another NEH-sponsored project, Walter Brahm* completed his study of materials conservation in six midwestern states. Finding that sufficient amounts of expertise and equipment exist in the region,
Brahm calls for the establishment of an Office of Preservation Services, a nonprofit, independent restoration center, and citizens groups to foster awareness of the need for conservation on the local level. Judged critical to the success of coordinated activities in the Midwest is a commitment on the part of library and archive administrators to provide adequate funding and establish priorities for collection conservation.

In Canada, the Atlantic Provinces Library Association's Conservation of Library Materials Committee is reported to be planning a study of conservation policies and techniques throughout the region, and McMaster University has established a cooperative program for the binding and restoration of rare books and special collections in Ontario and other provinces.

On the state level, the Illinois Cooperative Conservation Program was in full operation by mid-1982. Among its activities were eight workshops on simple protective and repair techniques, in-depth individual training sessions for hands-on staff, disaster assistance, and telephone reference services. Also made available to libraries throughout the state were slide-tapes on the conservation of nonbook materials, posters on book handling and photocopying practices, a disaster portfolio, and a "Conservation Correspondence" series on topics such as disaster preparedness and minor book repairs (Morrow 1982b).

Statewide conservation services will be established by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as a result of grant funds from NEH. In Michigan, long-range plans for workshops, consultancies, and information services have been approved by the Michigan Library Consortium governing board. Similar plans made by the Conservation Committee of the Society of Mississippi Archivists are making good progress.

The Western Conservation Congress completed its union catalog of conservation literature available in the region and drafted articles of incorporation and criteria for the establishment of state chapters (Knott). Though still in its organizational phase, the congress has been a remarkable catalyst for preservation activities throughout the West. In Arizona work has gone forward on the organization of a cooperative purchasing program for conservation materials and publication of a statewide directory of preservation experts. McCollgin describes the conservation activities of the State Department of Libraries, Archives, and Public Records and the establishment of the Arizona Paper and Photograph Conservation Group. Activities in Oklahoma include environmental surveys offered by the state library, workshops, and planning for a preservation speakers bureau and a state-funded conservation facility. An evaluation of the 1980-81 Colorado Conservation Study is offered by Alexander. Surveys of local libraries, training in basic repairs and disaster recovery techniques, a needs assessment manual, and draft plans for a statewide conservation program helped raise awareness and increase conservation expertise throughout Colorado.

The literature of 1982 provides encouraging evidence of progress being made on the local level as well. Among program activities described are those of the Library of Congress (Satellite; Schur 1982b), the University of Texas (Phased; Conservation: A New Mission), the Newberry
Counseling and Conferences

The much needed expansion of opportunities for formal training of conservation specialists and preservation administrators continued in 1982. The Columbia University School of Library Service graduated its first class of preservation administration students and began the second year of training of conservators. In his address to the American Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works and in an interview with Book Arts Review, Banks describes the Columbia program and argues the need to train conservation "engineers" capable of applying systems approaches to large-scale preservation problems (Interview). Other reports of formal training opportunities include a preservation minicourse at the University of Michigan School of Library Science, a seminar on the conservation of library materials offered by the University of Texas Humanities Research Center, Wayne State University's course in the conservation and administration of photographic collections, three summer courses on the same topic offered by the Rochester Institute of Technology's School of Photographic Arts and Sciences, and a new conservation certification program at San Francisco State University. In addition, the Columbia University School of Library Service announced plans for week-long courses in rare book librarianship that will include sessions on book and manuscript preservation and historical binding techniques.

Conference and workshop opportunities abounded throughout the year, such as the Second Annual Preservation of Library Materials Conference, a workshop on organizing and preserving architectural documents sponsored by the Rochester Institute of Technology and Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design, a conference on preservation management in performing arts collections, and sessions on bleaching and foxing of paper, leafcasting, leather treatment, and the health and safety hazards of chemicals used in conservation that were given at the annual meeting of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. The September meeting of the International Institute for Conservation focused on the need for collaboration between scientists and conservators.

To assist those involved in preservation education programs, a videocassette primer was made available by New York University Law Library staff (Vincent-Daviss) and two bibliographies of audiovisual materials were produced (Ericson; Harrison).

Commercial Binding and Paper Quality

The Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity, sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, issued two final reports in 1982, the "Report on Book Paper" described in last year’s review arti-
Preservation of Library Materials /1305

cle, and “On Longevity in Book Binding” (Book Longevity). The latter
document calls for a systematic study of binding materials by an inde-
pendent research laboratory and the development of standards for edi-
tion binding. Specific recommendations are made for margin widths,
binding methods, adhesives, endpapers, and cover materials. The re-
port reached a wide audience and generated healthy discussion after it
appeared in a July issue of Publishers Weekly (Binding). The interchange
among publishers, production experts, and librarians at the RTSD-
sponsored program “The Physical Quality of the Books We Buy” at the
ALA Annual Conference brought into relief many of the problems noted
in the longevity report. During that session, the conflict between the li-
brary’s need for durability and the publisher’s desire to meet the de-
mand for low-cost books was clearly expressed (ALA Meets).

The long-standing need for librarians to become better informed
about library binding techniques and materials was again addressed in a
number of publications issued in 1982. Among the most important was a
comprehensive dictionary of binding and conservation terminology is-
issued by the LC Preservation Office. In it, Roberts* and Etherington
provide extensive explanations of historical and modern techniques and
materials. Exceptional illustrations and a lengthy bibliography are in-
cluded. Walker* describes factors that must be considered when selec-
ting the most appropriate binding for individual volumes. Included in
her review of binding methods are suggestions for procedures that might
be performed in-house. Groban* and Lowe discuss the advantages and
disadvantages of common bindings used for children’s books, a subject
of increasing interest to school and public librarians for whom durability
has become essential as funding for replacements continues to dwindle.

More detailed performance comparisons of various binding methods
are offered by Rebsamen. In one article, he reports on recent tests that
showed double fan adhesive bindings to be “far superior in openability
to both the cleat-laced and oversewn bindings” and stronger than the
others in page pull resistance (Rebsamen 1982a, 21). In his second re-
port, Rebsamen (1982b) compares drilling, sidesewing, and oversewing
and advises against oversewing for archival works or works on brittle
paper. Both reports are significant in view of the fact that oversewing
and cleat-lacing remain the primary binding methods used in many li-
braries.

Ways of controlling binding costs were included among the topics cov-
ered in the May workshop sponsored by the Denver Bookbinding Com-
pany (Sichler 1982a). Others of particular interest were criteria for se-
lecting materials to be rebound and proper in-house book repair
methods. The workshop planning schedule and teaching units are de-
scribed by Sichler (1982b) and Baker for those who wish to conduct simi-
lar sessions elsewhere.

Recent developments in binding technology include the development
of boardless covers claimed to be strong enough to stand up to heavy use
(Horowitz), press pasting, a new adhesive binding method that allows
the folds of signatures to be retained (Pace), and a high-speed sewing
machine capable of sewing 9,000 signatures per hour, thus making sewing more competitive with adhesive binding (Frank 1982a).

Trends in paper quality included both positive and negative news. On the minus side, the increasing need for economy in book production has resulted in substantial growth in the use of coated groundwood and mid-grade papers and a tendency on the part of several publishers to abdicate to manufacturers their traditional role in selecting papers. (Frank 1982a). On the plus side, however, can be noted the drafting of an American National Standards Institute standard on permanent paper for printed library materials. Publication is expected in 1984. A survey conducted by the Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity showed that of those responding 67 percent of the university presses and 21 percent of other publishers are using acid-free papers and three-fifths of those polled are willing to indicate under the copyright statement in the books they publish that the paper used is acid free. It should be noted, however, that survey results represent only 25 percent of the more than 430 companies to whom questionnaires were sent (Book Longevity, 5). Nonetheless, a "stronger move to alkaline sheet" by several paper mills was noted in 1982 (Frank 1982b, 32), a fact which may presage its more widespread use even by those not included in the survey results.

CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES

During 1982, a number of publications provided still much needed instruction in basic conservation procedures. Morrow (1982a) produced an excellent manual that illustrates step-by-step book repair techniques. Supplies, equipment, and costs are listed for each procedure. The Society of American Archivists flier, Conservation Techniques* covers removal of paper fasteners, adhesives, supplies, surface cleaning, and mending of paper. The first of a six-volume series on science for conservators has been published by the Crafts Council in Britain (Introduction). Each step involved in book hinge and joint repair is described by Greenfield* in another of the Yale University Library pamphlet series. Brown,* Etherington, and Ogden offer an extremely well illustrated guide for the construction of boxes for rare books, the first in a series of publications on similar topics to be produced by the LC National Preservation Program Office. Methods of coping with mold and mildew on books are suggested by Klemme.* Guidelines for the care of rare book collections are offered in the August "Conservatips" column of History News (How to Care), while in the May AIC Newsletter can be found descriptions of various encapsulation machines (Polyester).

The much discussed need for formal standards in conservation and a certification program for hand binders were the topics of a special meeting of the Guild of Book Workers at the Folger Library in April (GBW). Krasnow* describes the legal responsibilities of conservators and suggests the use of formal contracts. Fried* notes the resurgence of fine binders in New York and traces the historical development of different binding styles. Nineteenth-century American binding techniques are compared to those of France, England, and Germany by Eberhardt,*
and years of experience with gilding techniques and the special problems posed by poor-quality papers are reviewed by Ellenport.*

Increasing concern about the toxic effects of chemicals used in conservation resulted in a welcome guidebook produced by the Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration (Clydesdale). The news that ethylene oxide, a chemical commonly used in book fumigation chambers, has been listed as a potential carcinogen was a particular source of worry (University). Evidence appears to indicate that some objects retain the chemical and release it slowly into the air after the fumigation process has been completed (ETO). Two other fumigants, thymol and ortho-phenyl phenol are described by Nagin* and McCann. Included are recommended fumigation methods, safety precautions, and a valuable list of references for further study. Preliminary tests of Richard Smith’s pilot dryer/exterminator have been successful. The modified commercial freezer will dry 200 wet books in one month and exterminate insects in 400–600 volumes in three days without using chemicals.

Major conservation research reported in 1982 that is of particular interest to libraries and archives concerned microbiomcrosis (Kovalik), bleaching (Burgess; Branchick), foxing (Cain), deacidification techniques (Couch), leather structure (Haines), and inks (Hey; Flieder; Mairinger).

For institutions planning to establish conservation units, a list of basic supplies and equipment was published by Technology & Conservation (Roundup). Others will benefit from the expanded list of restoration facilities specializing in library materials that is being produced by the Conservation Section of the International Federation of Library Associations. Canadian libraries in particular will be interested in the conservation issue of the Archives Bulletin,* which is largely devoted to descriptions of conservation facilities in Canada.

**DISASTER PREVENTION AND RECOVERY**

The nightmare of damage to library collections caused by fire or flooding prompted a remarkable number of workshops and publications in 1982. The University of California Berkeley Library provided staff training in salvaging wet and damaged materials as part of a series of workshops on coping with emergencies. Attendees at a two-day workshop at the Bibliographic Center for Research in Denver gained hands-on salvage experience, learned to survey damaged materials, select among available treatment options, write disaster plans, and conduct similar workshops in their home states (Day). As a result of this NEH-sponsored project, fourteen local workshops and approximately 250 disaster plans had been produced by late 1982. Additional assistance to libraries in the West will be made available by the Western Conservation Congress in the form of a disaster response resources directory.

Disaster manuals and planning guides were drafted by the Oklahoma Chapter of the Western Conservation Congress, the Utah Museum Association, the Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium/Dayton and Miami Valley Consortium Disaster Preparedness Task Force, and the Society of American Archivists. The State Library of Colorado made
available kits of supplies needed for small-scale emergencies and offered libraries in the state the services of a five-person disaster recovery team.

Among reports of recent disaster experience was that of the University of Calgary’s successful freeze-drying of water-soaked rare Russian materials (Books Saved). A review of lessons learned from a major fire at the Farragut branch of the Knoxville/Knox County Public Library is offered by Jordan.* The latter report contains useful information about insurance settlement negotiation and commercial treatments for smoke odor and soot.

Other helpful literature on this essential topic includes a discussion of preventive measures related to building structure and air handling, alarm, and extinguishing systems (Streit 1982a), a fire safety questionnaire (Fire), tips on freezing and air drying books after a minor disaster (Hansen), and an up-to-date bibliography on preparedness and recovery (Kemp).

**NONBOOK MATERIALS**

**Microforms**

As a result of several new cooperative programs, preservation microfilming activities are beginning to expand rapidly. So too is the literature on the subject. Reprography basics, source document filming, and managing a reprographic service are among the topics covered by Sung.* The history of the microfilming program at the New York Public Library is recounted by Baker.* His description of funding and policy decisions and problems faced as the microfilming department evolved will be instructive for any libraries establishing such programs today. Equally helpful is the bibliography on preparing materials for filming compiled by Helga Borck* for the RTSD Preservation Microfilming Committee.

The ARL Microform Project was expanded during 1982 to include several new preservation components. During 1982-84, Jeffrey Heynen, project director, will survey existing library microfilming facilities, identify needed cooperative filming projects, devise methods of avoiding duplicated effort, and encourage compliance with national standards. Also included in the project will be an investigation of current preservation statistics keeping practices and the establishment of a clearinghouse for forms and standards presently in use.

**Maps and Architectural Drawings**

Conservation methods and storage techniques for maps and architectural drawings are included in a new manual by Ehrenberg.* Perry* cites reduced physical damage and increased protection from fire and water as primary advantages of vertical map storage units.

**Recordings and Audiovisual Materials**

The new Committee for the Preservation of Sound Recordings held organizational meetings in 1982. Membership includes engineers, chemists, collectors, manufacturers, and technical specialists as well as librarians and archives personnel. All flexible recording media, includ-
Preservation of Library Materials /309

ing video and magnetic tapes and future formats, are within the scope of the committee’s interests. Concerns to be addressed include environmental conditions, condition monitoring techniques, optimal storage time limits, and standards for archival recording tape.

Cleaning and storage of sound recordings, selection and maintenance of listening equipment, and use policies at Rutgers University Institute of Jazz Studies are described by Griffin.* Paris* and Boss emphasize the importance of cleanliness, regular inspection, and controlled temperature and humidity levels in their discussion of care and maintenance of videodiscs and players. Roper* argues that because of the inherently unstable nature of audiovisual materials and machine-readable records, preventive measures such as control of environmental conditions and regular copying programs are the only preservation options available.

Photographic Materials

Stabilization and conservation techniques for photographic materials were discussed at many conferences in 1982. The University of Texas sponsored a series of workshops concerned with the conservation, storage, and display of black-and-white and color images. “Stability and Preservation of Photographic Images” was the title of a special conference at the Public Archives of Canada sponsored by the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers in late August. Among the topics covered at that meeting were emergency procedures, permanence standards, and the effects of improper environmental conditions. At the society’s annual meeting in May, a study of the stability of direct duplicating film was widely discussed.

The Spring issue of *Picturescope,* the journal of the Special Libraries Association Picture Division, was devoted to conservation. Among the articles are an introduction to photographic processes, materials, and standards, a summary of recent research on the preservation of albumen prints, descriptions of projects involving the conversion of nitrate films and duplication of glass negatives, and a discussion of problems encountered with direct duplicating negative film. At the association’s annual meeting in Detroit, the Picture Division sponsored a program entitled “Practical Picture Preservation” (Reports).

Elsewhere Ford* presents brief practical advice for the proper care of photographic collections, Eaton* summarizes characteristics of resin-coated papers, and Heffner* offers recommendations for processing, storing, matting, and mounting black-and-white prints. Methods for minimizing fading in color prints and slides are discussed in *Photographic Conservation* (Preservation Now) and by Schwalberg.* Research reports include techniques for monitoring fading and staining (Wilhelm) and the announcement of a new chemical treatment designed to stabilize instantly processed color prints (Chemistry). Care and cleaning techniques for daguerreotypes are described by Barger (1982a: 1982b), and the causes of highlight yellowing in albumen prints are outlined by Reilly.*

The number of 1982 preservation conferences and publications that
were related to photographic collections attests to a high level of awareness that these important research materials have become seriously endangered. The report that the Northeast Document Conservation Center has been funded to plan a national study and develop guidelines for duplicating historical photographic negatives is, therefore, most welcome news.

CONCLUSION

Nineteen eighty-two was a year marked by a number of significant developments in library preservation. Among them were the emergence of several complex issues that demanded the attention of high-level decision makers, the movement of national cooperative programs from the planning stage to reality, and increased knowledge in the areas of paper quality, binding, and conservation research. Perhaps most promising was the progress reported toward eventual implementation of mass deacidification and optical disc systems as a two-pronged approach to preventing further deterioration of library collections. In the sense that major issues remain to be resolved, it is true that preservation is still in the nineteenth century. From the standpoint of learning to harness the newest technologies, however, preservation is moving rapidly toward the year 2000.

REFERENCES

Archives Bulletin. Association of Canadian Archivists. 1982. 7 (Jan.).


Picturescope. 1982. 30 (Spring).


Resources: The Year's Work in 1982

Erwin K. Welsch

Fiscal management and the use of new techniques continued to be principal focuses of last year's work in resources and collection development, but appearing also in the literature were questions and commentary about scientific approaches to what many librarians consider an art. The role of the federal government in developing library resources was a major concern in the economic climate of 1982. And the world of publishing is always of interest to the resources librarian.

Surveys of the field as a whole were few last year. In addition to the annual review in this journal (Magrill), two deserve mention. The ALA Yearbook offers a summary of events in collection management (Lynden), while the annotated, critical bibliography compiled by Godden, F. Chan, and Smith covers books and articles appearing between 1970 and 1980.

Federal Government Activities

The administration sought to reduce federal outlays for various library programs against librarians' opposition. The president's request that Congress rescind funding was refused, resulting in the release on April 26 of $1,920,000 for college resources and $5,760,000 for research libraries (LSCA). His FY 1983 budget included state block grants but nothing for library funding (Lawsuit). Subsequently a continuing resolution that funded the federal government at fiscal 1982 levels included the Library Services and Construction Act (Library). Thirty-five grants for fiscal year 1982 involving forty institutions were awarded under the Title II-C act (HEA II-C Grants). Thirteen independent research libraries also received $5.5 million from the National Endowment for the Humanities for collections, buildings and staff (IRLA).

Legislation was introduced to delay implementation of the Thor Power Tool ruling, which would have required an omnibus inventory in

*An asterisk following a title or a surname in the text indicates the entry element under which that citation will be found in the "References." Entry elements for other citations are given in parentheses or indicated in the customary author-date style; however, in these annual reviews, date is included in the text reference only if it is other than 1982.

Erwin K. Welsch, Social Studies Librarian at the Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin–Madison, has contributed this year's annual review of the fields of acquisitions, collection development, and library resources.
December 1982 (Taxation). Another bill that would have restored fair-
market-value tax deductions for donations of literary, musical, or other
artistic compositions came to the Senate floor (Tax). A review of current
tax policy for gifts was published (Schenck).

Several reports described the impact of federal programs on re-
sources. One examined the legislative history of the Title II-C program
and led to a panel discussion that raised questions about the selection
process (Hays 1981). There were complaints that only 33 institutions out
of a possible 200 were funded and that the bulk of the funding—66
percent—was for bibliographic control and access, leaving 21 percent
for conservation and 13 percent for resources. A measurement of the fis-
cal impact of general revenue sharing used a computer analysis and
showed that public libraries’ fears of being crowded out were not war-
ranted for they attracted $374,550,000 from 1973 through 1977 (Goudy
1982a). An examination of Title II-C grants took into account criticism
of the selection process (Goudy 1982b). An Office of Education-spon-
sored study comprehensively reviewed the use of Title II-C funds (Stud-
diford).

**Publishing**

Publishing was subject to internal strains and criticism from within
and outside the industry. The final reports for 1981, largely due to the
inclusion of mass-market paperbacks in the totals, showed a large in-
crease in the number of titles even as the average hardbound price rose
in 1982 to $25.48 (Grannis 1982a, 1982b). The Thor ruling affecting the
tax status of inventories caused publishers to print shorter runs of profes-
sional reference works and remainder them faster with inevitable conse-
quences for libraries (Dahlin; Arthur Andersen). Lofquist* saw serious
competition developing from the electronic information industry but
Walters’* view of the book’s future perceptively distinguished between
cumulative (scientific) and noncumulative knowledge and the informa-
tion format appropriate to each.

Publishers tried to pass shipping costs to the customer by “Freight-
Pass-Through,” which aroused immediate criticism (Bell). In an exposé
of the practice, Agnifilo* listed publishers adopting this method, deci-
phered their code, and suggested that librarians watch invoices for
wholesalers passing on the higher prices (Freight). Complaints about
practices that caused libraries, in effect, to pay shipping twice resulted in
a change of policy by at least one major distributor (Baker; Jobbers).

The standard work by Unwin* and Unwin on the publishing trade
appeared in an eighth edition. Coser* used sociological techniques to de-
scribe the “culture and commerce” of publishing.

A source of financial information suggested that the growth of “informa-
tion congenerics” would continue and accelerate (Compaine, 139).
But criticism of the negative cultural aspects of size appeared (West) as
did comments about the industry’s “alarming lack of self-criticism” and
“quick buck fever” (Dessauer, 35–36). Shatzkin* proposed a new dis-
tribution system.

The number of small presses increased in the 1970s to a total of more
than twelve thousand (40 percent literary), but almost all of them had difficulty getting their books reviewed and noticed (Appelbaum, J.). Many librarians believe these alternative materials enhance collections and increase readership (Biggs). Acquisitions and handling procedures for literary little magazines in special collections (Rom) and a handbook for alternative materials that listed sources (Danky) were published.

**PLANNING AND BUDGETING**

Viewed as an important collection management function was the idea of navigating between two "extremes in the theory of collection development"—an idealized library operating independently of external forces or one with collections based solely on use (Osburn 1982b, 45). Cost increases have not abated and the inflation rate, the period of austerity, dollar devaluation, and newer and more expensive formats have exacerbated collection problems (Lynden). Insufficient finances make it difficult to realize ideals and too often collection studies "mask inadequate theoretical underpinnings with facile assumptions and dazzling statistical manipulations" about a complex process (Hazen 1982b, 1). But writing policy statements and expressing collection needs numerically were still viewed as important (Hitchcock-Mort) as were public relations skills to link a collection to the community it serves (Winkworth). Papers from the conference in South Carolina (Issues) detailed collection policies in colleges and another article stressed the usefulness to staff of written policy statements (Senghas). New guidelines for two-year colleges were issued that are nonbinding but practical (Guidelines for Two-Year). But resource questions are now receiving comparatively less space in journals, with studies raising more questions for future analysis than providing answers (Roe 1981).

Guidelines for writing collection development manuals and samples of various kinds are helping codify a difficult process (Dole 1982b). Distinguishing between training guides intended for new bibliographers and reference texts including such topics as materials selection, budgeting, purchase, review, and use, Perkins* concluded that both help smooth processing operations, outline assumptions and issues, and assuage stress by specifying procedures. A detailed description of a university library's procedures noted that the policy manual helped erode the selectors' highly developed territorial instincts (Koenig). The selection officers used LC classes and other guidelines, but found such basic questions as "What is a research collection?" difficult to answer, for there was a continuing debate between measurements of quantity and quality. A useful selection of collection policy statements from undergraduate institutions of various types and sizes appeared (ACRL). Also published were policies for a small college library (Casserly), the Cleveland Public Library (CPL), and a manual from the University of Texas at Austin (UTA). The Library of Congress issued "Collection Development Office Guidelines" showing new cataloging priorities and stating the policy for the use of microfilming in lieu of maintaining originals (Annual).

The application of computers and systems analysis (Bommer) to resource management questions has become common. There were analy-
uses of recent acquisitions using OCLC record tapes (Kim, D. U.) and the OCLC automated acquisitions system (Calhoun). The tapes showed a low level of duplication (18 to 32 percent) in a multicampus university system (Moore, B.) replicating an earlier study. One library used a minicomputer and bar codes for inventory control (Goldstein), and another identified frequently requested books (Schmidt).

Collection evaluation, though an important part of planning cooperative programs and budget procedures, is a topic whose scope and techniques are not yet clearly defined. A new annotated bibliography of recent work should help (Nisonger), but in a paper given at ALA in Philadelphia, Mosher claimed that many evaluation studies had little practical usefulness. He enumerated strategies for the 1980s: classification (relating holdings to curriculum without qualitative assessment); citation analysis; overlap studies showing collection duplication among several libraries; and “overlap/verification” that attempts to identify unique resources (Research). Lancaster* described the methodology as subjective analysis, checking against lists, and evaluation by use.

The Association of Research Libraries [ARL] has been sponsoring evaluation research through its “Collection Analysis Project”; two university libraries have completed studies and others are in progress (Collection Analysis). It also published collection description and assessments that used largely traditional methodology (ARL 1982b). Also under way is a quantitative study of comparative collection strengths in five ARL libraries using shelflist measurement (Collection Development). The study is intended to test the broader applicability of the Research Libraries Group [RLG] Conspectus.

Resource sharing and cooperation have become appealing topics, but are not without problems or critics. One prominent effort, the Research Libraries Group, experienced technical difficulties (Savage 1982a, 1982b), but the new president noted that they had been resolved and “other RLG programs in collection development, shared resources, and in . . . several subject areas . . . are rapidly maturing and showing results” (RLG Network p.1933). The RLG has assigned primary collecting responsibilities through its “Conspectus,” which is presently available online, with a published form planned for 1983. In New York State there is an attempt, funded by a $1.8 million dollar grant, to coordinate and improve collection development (Coordinated Development). A directory of consortium members’ subject strengths has been compiled and the decision made to concentrate on serial back files and unique areas of coverage (Coordinated Collection). At the Center for Research Libraries journals published since 1960 accounted for more than one-third (38.7 percent) of circulation, with archival material second (16.1 percent); pre-1960 back files were infrequently used (Who). The center also reviewed how $66,000 in acquisitions funding from members was spent (CRL’s).

The IFLA Conference at Montreal included papers on national and international cooperative collection development and lending plans. University libraries participating in national cooperative schemes faced difficulties because of local resistance; for some countries two levels of
cooperation, regional and national, were more appropriate (Humphreys). Barriers to cooperative plans for special collections, using British examples, were also discussed (Moon). One study of English loans found that 92 percent of the requests were being sent to the British Lending Library, leading the author to question the effects of the monopoly on professionalism (Moody).

One writer would have libraries share not only books and resources, but also staff expertise, technical abilities, and, where needed, physical facilities (Sewell). A reprint of an early paper calling for a centralized national lending library was a reminder of how old some ideas are (Richardson). Gore saw “interloan” as especially important for the small college library, since faculty members are satisfied if the service is efficient. One writer wondered about the efficiency and efficacy of resource sharing. He disagreed with Gore and others that “interloan” is the most efficient method for cost sharing and believes it has hidden costs. Libraries need to decide first which “buys the lawnmower and which the tiller” before acquisitions programs are arbitrarily abandoned (Kronick, 136). Sharing is a delicate, pragmatic, and philosophical exercise that is not easily codified.

**STUDYING USE AND CONTROLLING GROWTH**

Studies of citation analysis and journal use, despite challenges to methodology and questions about broad applicability, continued to be popular and to produce interesting ancillary findings. In a comparison of frequency ranking in the *Social Sciences Citation Index* with circulation, Whaley found a statistically significant correlation and noted that the way materials are presented in the catalog may affect use (Research). Half the titles accounted for all of the social science and humanities use in a small college library with distribution similar to that resulting from other studies (Gordon). Library instruction increased collection use. Wiberly found that even though studies ranking journals were imperfect, they helped because they were fast and unobtrusive. Several studies challenged methodology. One found significantly different core lists for anthropology in four different studies (Clark), and a second no significant correlation between highly productive and frequently cited journals (Boyce). Between 50 and 80 percent of social-science communication is verbal (Brittain), a system of communication constituting an effective “bush telegraph system” (Cronin, 232). A study of humanities usage reviewed the literature but concluded that clear guidelines are lacking (Stone). Rambler studied reserved book lists and found generally low expectations of library use and concomitant underutilization of resources. Contradictory findings were also uncovered in a study whose title, “Handle with Care,” seems an appropriate watchword for this field (Stankus).

The Association of American Universities issued an important survey that included a summary of the library’s role (Rosenzweig). Stimulating papers were given at the ARL’s One Hundredth Meeting suggesting that new demands will be made of library resources by the exploration of previously ignored topics, the moving frontiers of scholarship, and the
increase in interdisciplinary research. The moderator’s persuasive argument was that librarians “would do well to sharpen our vigilance of those whom we serve so that we can be proactive rather than just passively responsive in our provision of service to scholarship” (Osburn 1982a, 36).

Reducing the size of collections through deaccessing, weeding, or inadvertent deaccessioning, i.e., theft, assumed a position of importance as the value of older materials in bookstacks climbed. Stam,* in a talk given at a deaccession program, pointed out the errors that libraries make when too hastily consigning books for sale. A book on weeding appeared in a second edition, and continued its emphasis on the concept of a core collection (Slote). A study of public library use showed that weeding would have little effect on circulation (Moore, C.). The question of quality versus demand that started with Rawlinson’s article last year, continued with Robinson (Shock) and met the response that those books that circulate most are not necessarily those that “make the most difference in our lives” (Bob, p.1708).

By some accounts, damage to collections may be as much as $250 million each year, including theft for gain and personal use by the poor and greedy and the “recreational thief who steals from boredom and resentment” (Sanders, 348). Lowry* derived a sampling methodology for determining loss while Desmarais* found that loss by theft extended even to a seminary. A commonsense description of the problem (Gandert) and the second draft of security guidelines for rare books and special collections (Guidelines for the Security) appeared. But the best news was that the thief who had stolen $500,000 worth of books was caught and sentenced (Shinn).

Agreeing with Haas that preservation is best managed “at the front end,” in the selection process, libraries have also begun to associate it with collection development (Preservation, 213). A description of preservation decisions linked them to the need for more information about collections (Hazen 1982a).

ACQUISITIONS METHODS AND PROCEDURES


The argument over librarian versus faculty selection was not so heated in 1982 as it had been in 1981. Ryland* argued for librarian selection with faculty help in medium-sized and small libraries. An outline of subject specialization in British libraries covered efforts to develop collections and maintain liaison with teaching departments (Woodhead). Approval plans continued to be a lively topic with more than one hundred libraries responding to a questionnaire distributed by ARL. Their favorable comments—breadth of coverage, savings of staff time, collection improvement, and processing efficiencies—were balanced by complaints of unreliability, slow delivery, the tendency to accept marginal materials, duplication, claiming problems, gaps, and lack of adequate budget control (ARL 1982a). A review essay noted that a
proponent of approval plans failed to support with evidence the assertion that they serve institutional goals (Evans). Reduced print runs and the increase in nontrade publications in such fields as the social sciences led in a year to a 47 percent growth in the number of "elusive books," those difficult to acquire or manage efficiently in an acquisitions department (Cameron). The fact that only 250 of 50,000 documents appear annually in the *British National Bibliography* is evidence that a large and growing body of literature is escaping most libraries' collecting nets and acquiring them requires diligence and persistence (Auger).

The use of exchanges to augment budgets came under scrutiny. Serials acquired through exchanges are the backbone of Berkeley's collections (Yu). They were acquired inexpensively because of dedication, continuous funding, and the availability of university press books. But a study of Soviet serial exchanges found that they were not always equitable, sometimes resulting in predominantly unfavorable balances (Stevens). A strictly monetary approach, particularly because more titles are now more easily available through the trade, with attention to overall collection policy, the availability of duplicates for exchange and money to purchase books is recommended (Dole 1982a; Bluh). Exchanges may also decrease as cooperative programs expand (Kovacic), but for those considering the possibilities, a useful guide to acquisitions techniques, funding, and cost analysis is available (Genzel).

Several authors looked at historical aspects of collection development, in university libraries in Germany (Kunoff), in the United States (Hamlin 1981), in a Danish women's reading society (Welsch 1982a), and in the British Museum (Weimerskirch); and one article traced the history of a gift collection (Dykeman).

Collection development of U.S. and foreign documents was of increasing concern to libraries, as government publications proliferated (Hernon 1982a). Depository documents are not free and the cost per use may be high, for a preliminary analysis of *The Social Science Citation Index* showed that references to documents constituted less than 1 percent of the citations (Hernon 1982b, 1982c). Robinson suggested that documents librarians should be more selective and view their collections as though they were cooks selecting ingredients to meet the needs of a specific dish rather than as stamp collectors trying to fill gaps in their albums. A "menu" needs to be created based on community analysis and should have a continuous revision model that provides for examining a segment of the collection each year. Zink was disappointed in the Readex Microprint nondepository documents and found the service to be late and primarily archival. Collection development for UN (Marulli-Koenig) and UNESCO (Hajnal) was described. One of the responses to nonuse and growth has been to establish cooperative plans, for example, between two small colleges (Morton) and between a public and college library (Cooperative), perhaps a wave of the future if Hernon's preliminary findings are borne out through experience or further research.

Acquisition of foreign materials once again received considerable attention. A book on foreign acquisitions, with twenty-three chapters by specialist librarians and book dealers (Samore 1982a), descriptions of
foreign acquisitions programs with management suggestions (Downs), and reports of the overseas programs of the three major national libraries in this country appeared with statistics on acquisitions (Applebaum, E.; Kniskern; Mulliner, K.; Finzi). *LC Acquisition Trends (LC)* described foreign programs, primarily from the Third World, and noted that there had been a 20 percent decrease in receipts, the results of careful monitoring of blanket orders and quality control. Prices for books from most countries continued to rise.

In a "medium-sized university," Bousfield* emphasized acquiring only foreign materials immediately needed, noted the impacts of inflation and reduced buying power, and discussed the faculty’s comparative lack of interest in non-English publications. Valentine’s* description of acquisitions for small libraries described sources and problems.

The difficulties of acquiring publications from the Third World are, one commentator reluctantly concluded, incapable of solution (Samore 1982b), and inspired a number of authors. A journal published a special issue on the subject (Mulliner, B. K.) and a number of other articles were published. The Seminar on Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials (SALAM), which in 1981 had issued a third edition of its basic documents, was described in an article that also had useful tables and suggestions (Gutierrez-Witt). Perhaps overly affected by events in the Third World, Sohn* suggested "guerilla warfare" rather than fixed battle as an appropriate acquisitions strategy, while another writer discussed bibliographical problems and stressed the importance of personal contacts and acquisitions trips (Miranda). Gibbs* related collecting to budgets and made practical acquisition suggestions. Descriptions of publishing in Cuba (Howes) and Brazil (Hallewell) appeared. Experts in African and Middle Eastern publications outlined acquisition techniques (Panofsky), discussed tools and methodology and the use of graduate students as personal contacts in the area (Henige), or listed and described dealers in the field (Britz). Other articles described publishing and acquisitions (Alemna; Rathgeber). Atiyeh* provided a view of Near Eastern acquisitions from the perspective of the Library of Congress and Maddox* and Weigel from that of a bookdealer while Albin* used a specialized study as an introduction to general problems. An informative article on acquiring books from China and Southeast Asia noted that there have been significant recent procedural changes and provided a country-by-country survey of the countries involved (Bishop). Smith* described India’s book trade and the New Delhi office of the Library of Congress. A description of Japanese publishing included other useful information also (Lottman 1982b).

One result of difficulties with Third World acquisitions has been the fostering of various cooperative and microfilm programs, including the Cooperative African Microfilming Program (Cason), programs at the Center for Research Libraries (Van Kamen), and the Research Libraries Group’s Southeast Asian program (Lesnik). Despite problems, microfilming programs have proven to be cost-effective and noteworthy models (Boylan).

Articles appeared on European collection development from both librarians’ and bookdealers’ viewpoints. Welsch (1982b) partly revised
an article published in 1981 that summarized techniques and described the impact of inflation on book collecting. Lebo* suggested increased use of auction buying and Bjorklund* described retrospective buying. Representatives from dealers provided information from their viewpoints about acquiring materials from Western Europe, particularly how their services work (Blackwell’s 1982a, 1982b; Dorn, R.). Laska* noted the impact of administrative structures and the resultant rigidity that complicated the acquisition of East European publications. Some of his arguments were deeply felt opposition to some policies in American libraries. General articles describing publishing practices in Norway (Bjerkmann) and Holland (Lottman 1982a) appeared and Dorn provided a useful view of German publishing in a talk to the Western European Specialists Section at the ALA meeting in Philadelphia (Dorn, K.).

**CONCLUSIONS**

Even as collection managers cope with financial problems, understand and undertake new methods of analysis, and make their libraries more responsive and service oriented, new developments will significantly affect all of them. As electronic publishing becomes a reality—a major survey promised that 80 percent of all scientific and technical journals will be produced electronically (Meadows)—the nature of collections will change. The challenge from the director of the National Library of Medicine is clear:

Unless libraries begin to supplement their archival collections of books and journals with more efficient systems capable of electronic storage, retrieval and dissemination of information, only those citizens who can afford to purchase information will be able to acquire the level of literacy and knowledge necessary to maintain our democratic civilization (Forecasts, 1).

How managers respond and what mechanisms they incorporate into an already complicated process will doubtless be a focus of next year’s work on resources.

**References**


Mulliner, Brian Kent, and Lee, Hwa-Wei, eds. 1982. “Acquisitions from the Third


IN MEMORIAM: NEAL L. EDGAR

Susanna Edgar wrote that her husband’s last few weeks were busy and productive and that he had just completed the proofs for his new book, *AACR2 & Serials: The American View* (to be published by Haworth Press this summer). But unfortunately this courageous man will not have the pleasure of seeing his publication in print for Neal Edgar died suddenly of a heart attack on April 2, 1983.

*AACR2 & Serials* is but one of several publications on bibliography and serials cataloging that Neal Edgar has written. An enthusiastic and interested participant, Neal’s contributions include also service on committees in Ohio state and regional library organizations, on the OCLC Serials Advisory Committee, and in RTSD on its Catalog Code Revision Committee, Legislation Committee, and Serials Section Policy and Research Committee, which he chaired in 1974/75. Neal’s career, he once told me, began in the radio world as a disc jockey. The radio world’s loss was the library profession’s gain, when in 1958 he earned an M.S.L.S. from the State University of New York at Albany and became an acquisitions librarian there. While a staff member of the University of Michigan Library, he earned an A.M.L.S. in 1964 and a Ph.D. in 1965 from the School of Library Science. Following a year as serials cataloger at LC, he moved to Kent State University Library where he was serving as Associate Curator of Special Collections at the time of his death. Neal Edgar will be remembered not only for his contributions to serials librarianship but even more for his friendliness and his indomitable spirit.—Elizabeth L. Tate, Editor, LRTS.
From: Sanford Berman, Head Cataloger, Hennepin County Library, Minnetonka, Minn. [Abridged]—Anne Lipow (Jan./March 1983) claims that an online catalog—by means of keyword searching—will display citations for works containing non-LCSH terms like “Chicanas” and “birth defects” in their titles. She further notes “the new wisdom that 99 percent of all non-fiction titles use words that describe the contents of the book,” although warning that “just as the authorized heading approach doesn’t pick up new terminology, the keyword approach doesn’t pull together titles that use obsolete terminology.”

Three points:

1. Proper cross-referencing could partially overcome the “new terminology” synonym problem. For instance, if LCSH provided a “see” reference from “Chicanas” to its active form, MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN, and that reference were incorporated into the catalog’s authority control system, a “Chicanas” search should automatically produce citations for everything subject-cataloged under MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN. Since LCSH doesn’t currently supply that link, local institutions wanting such instant access would have to establish it themselves. As it happens, however, “Birth defects,” while arguably a superior heading to ABNORMALITIES, HUMAN, nonetheless does appear in LCSH as a cross-reference to the inverted form and so should permit direct access to the relevant citations. Obviously, where cross-references are unavailable or authority control minimal, the most-likely-to-be-searched terms ought to be the primary subject headings.

2. Not quite “90% of all nonfiction titles” self-describe their contents. For instance, these two works deal wholly or in large part with Chicanas: Rosie: the investigation of a wrongful death [and] Women of crisis. [Three other examples cited] The titles reveal little of the subject matter and would prove useless in a “keyword” search.

3. Yes, “assigned subject headings are as essential as ever,” but for more reasons than Lipow cites. Moreover, even assigned rubrics would be vastly more helpful if the basic vocabulary were at once well cross-referenced and continuously expanded and modernized. These works, as examples, all reflect a contemporary, distinct, and firmly-established concept/movement/practice called “Appropriate technology,” yet they would be irretrievable in the best online system because a) LC still hasn’t validated nor assigned APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY as a heading, and b) none of the titles include “appropriate technology” as “keywords”: Small is beautiful; Tools for conviviality [other examples].

Editor’s note: Letters sent to the editor for publication in this column cannot be acknowledged, answered individually, or returned to the authors. Whenever space is available in an issue, selected letters will be published, with little or no editing, though abridgment may be required. Letters intended for publication should be typed double-spaced.
TPS Electronics
Interfacing
OCLC® RLIN®
CLSI® SCI®
DEC® IBM®
and others
Providing automated:
floppy disk storage
spine label printing
bar code label entry
4047 Transport
Palo Alto
California
94303
415-856-6833

MULTIPRINT YOUR OWN BOOK CATALOG
Union List, Directory or Bibliography in fifteen working days. From computer photocomposition, line printer or other line copy ready for camera. Write with your specifications including number of copies, number of pages and page size for Quotation, free Production Guide and Sample Book Catalog. Mention LRTS for favorable price. Multiprint, Inc., 28 West 23rd Street, New York, NY 10010, (212) 924-1100.

DON'T WAIT—AUTOMATE

MARC II cataloging and on-line catalogs for books, journals, and private files.

Book, COM, and card catalogs; printed holdings and accessions lists.

Automate with Inforonics: we've been around the longest and we still cost the least.

Inforonics
550 Newtown Road, Littleton, MA 01460
(617) 486-8976
Continuation/Standing Order Service
A new benchmark in...
Serials Data
Management and Control Systems
Tomorrow's Answer Today.

- Customer Reports
- History Reports
- Management Reports
- Automatic Claiming
- Collective Claiming
- Check-In Claiming

For additional details write or call:

allen
Booksellers International, Inc.
66 Austin Boulevard,
Commack, New York 11725

New York State Toll-free WATS (800) 832-4552
Toll-free WATS (800) 645-5237

DISCOVER McGregor
Where Customers Are Names—Not Numbers
"Personalized" Subscription Service—Since 1933

- All domestic and foreign titles
- Title Research
- Prepaid subscriptions
- Single billing
- Automatic renewal
- Personal customer account representatives

Let an experienced McGregor "Home Office" representative simplify your complex problems of periodical procurement. Prompt and courteous service has been a tradition with McGregor since 1933. Our customers like it—We think you would, too!

Write for catalog or phone 815/734-4183
Announcing
the 1983-1984
Collections Catalog.

Our new Research Publications' Academic Collections Catalog has grown to approximately 70 microform collections. Each collection is fully described with a synopsis on its content, bibliographic aids, specifications, and pricing. New Collections available and described in the catalog are:

- American Fiction: 1774-1910
- Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature
- Early English Newspapers
- Newspapers from the Russian Revolutionary Era
- Faber Birren Collection of Books on Color
- Archives of the Destruction
- Eighteenth Century
- Papers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
- Witchcraft in Europe and America

Research Publications, Inc.
12 Lunar Drive, Drawer AB
Woodbridge, CT 06525
(203) 397-2600
TWX: 710-465-6345
FAX: 203-397-3893

For Europe, Africa & Asia:
Research Publications Ltd.
P.O. Box 45
Reading, RG1 8HF England
TEL: 0734-583247
TELEX: 848335 NADL G

Free Catalog.
Please forward your 1983-1984 Collections Catalog.

Name ____________________________
Title ____________________________
Institution _______________________
Address __________________________
City _______________________ State _____ Zip _____
Phone ___________________________
Imagine the LC National Union Catalog from 1898 to 1982 in convenient, easy to use microfiche.

Now, ALS offers exclusively, this multi-purpose reference source; indispensable in cataloging, acquisitions, bibliographic verification, interlibrary loan, reference and research.

CONVENIENT — The NUC microfiche edition, consisting of 693 volumes, can be conveniently located at your fingertips and literally stored at a single microfiche reader station.

DURABLE — The NUC on microfiche will outlast the printed editions.

SAVES SPACE — The collection is contained in 54 linear inches, saving 94% shelf space.

LOW PRICE — The ALS NUC microfiche edition saves 75% over the printed edition.

NEW NUC ON MICROFICHE.

In 1983 ALS will publish four new NUC in index/register format. The new LC catalogs allow you to select the NUC most suitable for your specific needs.

FOUR SEPARATE INDEXES.

Now you can access the NUC by Name, Title, Subject and Series.

SINGLE LOOK-UP.

In most cases a single look-up will complete a search in a matter of seconds with the fully cumulated indexes.

TIMELY DELIVERY.

The NUC will be rushed air mail for earliest use in your library, increasing its use.

LOW PRICES-BEST VALUE.

The new ALS COM-produced NUC is offered at the lowest price available. No other work — print, fiche, or on-line — is a better value.

For information, use the coupon, or call (617) 470-0610.
NOW...

The Concise AACR2

MICHAEL GORMAN

While the original AACR2, published in 1979, is a formidable work—covering all the bibliographic situations catalogers are likely to encounter—it is very thoroughness limits its usefulness where the material to be cataloged is less complicated or where only the operative principles of the code must be grasped. The latter is the case in teaching, for example.

Without disregarding the importance of properly cataloging the more difficult material, catalogers will recognize that most of their questions can be answered by a simpler version of the Rules. The Concise AACR2 was designed for that purpose. It emphasizes essential principles, dropping separate treatment by medium and the less frequently used rules. In many cases it simplifies the wording of the rules while often giving additional explanation. The Concise AACR2 should be consulted first when problems occur; it follows the rule numbers of AACR2 so that if it cannot provide the answer the complete version may be used.


Sample entries shown in typewriter type to guide users in the exact preparation of their own original copy.

Order Department
American Library Association 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611
YOU’LL ADVANCE CONFIDENTLY
IN THE WORLD OF TECHNOLOGY

...WHEN YOUR ON-LINE SYSTEM
IS BASED ON LIBRARY KNOWLEDGE

Baker & Taylor’s LIBRIS II On-Line Acquisitions System represents state-of-the-art technology coupled with 155 years of library experience.

Only Baker & Taylor can offer a complete acquisitions system featuring:

• electronic ordering from the nation’s largest stock of books
• a 700,000+ title database
• automated open-order control
• automated fund accounting

For details, contact the Sales Department of the division nearest you. LIBRIS II, only from Baker & Taylor.

EASTERN, 50 Kirby Avenue, Somerville, NJ 08876, (201) 722-8000
MIDWESTERN, 501 S. Gladiolus Street, Momence, IL 60954, (815) 472-2444
SOUTHERN, Mt. Olive Road, Commerce, GA 30599, (404) 335-5000
WESTERN, 380 Edison Way, Reno, NV 89564, (702) 786-6700

EXPERIENCE YOU CAN DEPEND ON
BAKER & TAYLOR
a GRACE company

Handbook for AACR2
MARGARET MAXWELL

Designed as a companion to AACR2, this new work will assist library school students and experienced catalogers in gaining a clearer understanding of how to apply the most commonly used rules for description, choice of access points, and form of heading as set forth in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2d Edition.

The Handbook is easy to use since it follows the now familiar structure of AACR2. The organization also has immediacy in its numbering of paragraphs to correspond with specific rules of the code. Explanation and commentary, together with full cataloging examples, are keyed to the brief statements given by AACR2.

Rules are elaborated in three ways. First, each chapter highlights basic directions and shows departures from AACR1 as well as relationships to other rules. Second, the rules are presented more succinctly for better understanding. Third, for almost every rule, a copy of a title page is given to show how the rule is applied in actual practice.

544 pages Paper ISBN 0-8389-0301-0 $20.00
EBSCONET. A dynamic online system designed to meet the changing needs of librarians all over the world. We listen to suggestions, and requests. And then act on them. EBSCONET is tailored to provide you with the best of technology in a manner you can understand and use.

Because EBSCO recognizes the different expectations of online systems, EBSCONET gives you a choice.

EBSCONET® ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
For as little as $250. Claim, order and access title and price information. Review Summary of Publications. Ordered information. You can even locate missing issues—online. Within 24 hours you can be online to EBSCO's extensive data base.

EBSCONET® SERIALS CONTROL SYSTEM
For complete automation, including check-in, claiming, reference, binding, and union list reports. Sophisticated and versatile. Coming soon are accounting and routing.

EBSCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES
P.O. Box 1943  Birmingham, AL 35201  (205) 991-6600
At Midwest Library Service, We Take The Team Approach To Assist Your Library

To best serve your needs, we have formed five problem-solving service teams to help take the hassle out of book-buying. Each team is composed of a Sales Representative in the field and a Customer Service Representative in our home office.

Once alerted by your phone call made on our Toll-Free WATS Line, 1-800-325-8833, (Missouri customers, please call COLLECT 0-314-739-3100) your problem-solving team, geographically assigned to your library, goes into action immediately.

It is another facet of Midwest Library Service’s tradition of excellence.

May we have the privilege of serving your library?

"23 Years of Service To College and University Libraries"
THE B/NA FIRM ORDER SYSTEM:
FULFILLING YOUR ORDERS IN HALF THE TIME.

After two years of development, the B/NA Firm Order System is cutting library book delivery times in half. Plus it is offering routine ordering and response speed similar to that of yesterday's mail orders. Here's how it works for your library:

1. You order electronically or by mail. Some networks can send your orders via electronic mail for same day handling. In every case we handle your orders on day of receipt.
2. We enter your order, locate titles and immediately create your full order from our computer Library File, Publisher File of over 30,000 publishers and comprehensive Bibliographic File. It currently contains over 250,000 titles including all new titles treated by B/NA over the past five years, plus current fulfilled and unfulfilled orders. Over 70% of scholarly titles are immediately found. Those not found are entered into the Bibliographic File.
3. The system prints your order which is checked against B/NA inventories in Lake Oswego and Blackwood for shipment. The system also gives out-of-print and other current status reports so we can notify you, or begin automatic O/P searching.
4. The system generates publisher purchase orders. If your order is not in our inventory, the system creates publisher orders. You automatically receive a 3x5 status report. We can also produce regular management reports in various formats, and now offer fund accounting options.
5. We pick up orders and ship them. B/NA vans pick up from over 100 New York area publishers for timely shipping.

It's a working, practical system backed by Blackwell Group expertise and our bookselling tradition. To try it, simply enter your next firm order with us.

BLACKWELL
Blackwell North America, Inc.
6024 S.W. Jean Road, Building G
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
Telephone (800) 427-6428
1001 Fries Mill Road
Blackwood, New Jersey 08012
Telephone (800) 527-7341
OFFICES IN: OXFORD, ENGLAND; LONDON, ENGLAND; LAKE OSWEGO, OREGON; BLACKWOOD, NEW JERSEY; NOVATO, CALIFORNIA; LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA AND FREIBURG, WEST GERMANY.
New Reference Books Published and Distributed by Gale Research Co.

Call or Write for Our Complete Catalog

Pan-European Associations. 1st ed. Describes over 2,000 multinational groups in Eastern and Western Europe. $135.00. (SO)

Japan Trade Directory 1983-84. Detailed information on 1,700 Japanese companies and their 8,500 products and services. $180.00. (SO)


Europa Year Book 1983. 24th ed. The basic source of information on every country and some 1,500 international groups. 2 vols. $210.00/set. (SO)

Science and Technology in the Middle East. 1st ed. Furnishes narrative texts by country for research and development activities in many fields. (Israel to be covered in a separate vol.) $85.00. (SO)

Science and Technology in Latin America. 1st ed. Individual country surveys plus facts on funding and administration of science policy. $85.00. (SO)

World Directory of Multinational Enterprises. 2nd ed. Full details plus 5-year financial summaries for 550 MNCs. 3 vols. $365.00/set. (SO)

Guide to the Energy Industries. 1st ed. 3,000 entries describe primary data sources for coal, petroleum, natural gas, nuclear energy, solar energy, hydro-electric power, and energy alternatives. $48.00. (SO)

International Congress Calendar 1983. 23rd ed. The standard guide to the meetings, conferences, and conventions of major international organizations. 4 issues. Sub., $135.00. (SO)

Langenscheidt's Condensed Muret-Sanders German Dictionary: German-English. 1st ed. Contains 140,000 German entry words and a vast array of variant translations from both American and British usage, all in one volume. $70.00. (SO)

Microcomputer Market Place 198

Gives details on over 5,000 sources, products, and services in the field. $75.00. (SO)

Subject Catalog—Africa. Vol. 6, Language and Linguistics. Reproduces library holdings of the Frankfort Stadt-uni-sitatbibliothek. $85.00. (SO)


Archivum: International Review on Archives. Vol. 29, Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Archives. $45.00. (SO)

World of Learning 1982-83. 33rd ed. Directory of educational, cultural, and scientific resources all over the globe. 2 vols. $150.00/set. (SO)

Video Register 1982-83. 5th ed. Covers manufacturers, consultants, publishers/distributors/producers, production and post-production companies, dealers, and video users. $48.00. (SO)

Albania: A Bibliographic Research Survey. Annotated, classified list of resources in three fields: philosophy, law and government, and social studies. $53.00.

(SO) These titles are available at Gale's 5% Standing Order discount. All Gale books are sent on 60-day approval. Deduct 5% if you send check with order. Customers outside the U.S. and Canada add 10%.

Gale Research Co.

Book Tower • Detroit, MI
To order by phone: 1-800-521-0707