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PERHAPS IT IS JUST AS WELL to start this review of developments in technical services in 1961 with comment on an ALA release, dated December 13. This was just about the close of the year, and prepares the reader for things to come. The first sentence reads as follows: "An automated Library of the Future designed by the American Library Association in cooperation with leading firms in the electronics field and employing latest techniques in storage and retrieval will be on display at the Seattle World's Fair." How technological change will bring a new dimension in library programs will be an objective of "Library 21," as the Library of the Future will be called. Industrial participants in the project include some of the best known firms. Among other things, "the electronic machines are currently being packed with information by librarians so that questions on nearly every conceivable subject will receive prompt, accurate response." There will be teaching machines, closed-circuit television, tailored reading lists, and other displays or activities that will be available to visitors. Undoubtedly, Seattle will be the place to go to in 1962!

From this expected excitement, we move to quieter developments for the year. Our colleague, Paul Dunkin, might have titled this review, "The Year of the Great Code Explosion." This matter of code revision, however, is to be covered by Dunkin, who has been staying with this issue in the various library journals. Here it may be worth observing that the one obvious comment that might be made on the bristling discussions of the code during the year is that it is better that they are made now and not after a code has been published. The implications of the proposed changes in the code for administrators are quite important.

Since the various specific areas of the technical services (acquisitions, cataloging, etc.) are being reviewed again in this issue by assistant editors in charge of special fields, selection has been made of the following topics that are not likely to be covered by the other contributors: (1) organizational activities, (2) over-all matters, (3) centralized processing, (4) documentation, (5) personnel and training problems, (6) standards, (7) quarters, and (8) foreign developments. Reports, dissertations, surveys, and periodical literature are referred to in the review.

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Organizational Activities

No works of organizational significance specifically related to technical services appeared during the year. Arthur Kittle in his dissertation referred to patterns of organization which have value for the technical services as well as for other units of public libraries. The work contains an exhaustive review of the literature on management as well as an analysis of primary sources which he used at the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Apparently the need to coordinate the various technical services will continue to arise in specific library systems. Tauber and Kingery in their survey of the technical services of the Cuyahoga County Public Library recommended placement of the services under the general supervision of a single officer. The report also contains detailed recommendations on organizational patterns and operations.

Although E. W. Erickson completed his doctoral dissertation on college and university library surveys in 1958, it has been made available only during 1961 in an ACRL Monograph (No. 25). Chapter IV is devoted to the "Technical Services," and Erickson examines in detail the results of 147 recommendations made by surveyors in twelve college and university surveys, 1938-1952. He found that of the recommendations, 103, or 70.1 per cent of the total for technical services, had been achieved in some degree. In such matters as establishing union catalogs and serial records, the best success was achieved; in cataloging and classification, order work, binding operations, and combinations of related activities, recommendations had been carried out with almost equal success. There are many elusive or human factors in the achievement of recommendations in surveys, and these are not always easy to ferret out after the years have passed. In general, it may be observed that surveys have a precipitating function which may result in the carrying out of specific recommendations in a long-range program.

More specifically, A. Annette L. Hoage completed a study of the opinions of librarians and others concerning the Library of Congress classification and of the practices in libraries in handling the schedules of this system. The study also contains material on the structure of the schedules. Note might also be made here of the volume on American Library Classification, by Leo La Montagne, which contains both biography of individuals concerned with classification and history of classifications, with special reference to the Library of Congress system.

Over-all Matters

Reference to volumes in "The State of the Library Art," a series edited by Ralph R. Shaw and published by the Graduate School of Library Service of Rutgers University, was made in the LRTS review of technical services in 1960. During the past year several other volumes have appeared. Any summary of the reviews of these volumes at this time may be premature, but it may be said that in many cases there has been limited evaluation of the content of the volumes and more concern about the
format, organization of material, inadequate indexing, and insufficient "interpretation." This is not to underestimate the importance of such matters and these are useful criticisms, but not the whole of the matter. Requests were made for "more research," even though there may well be some reservation as to the likely applications of research in various areas of the technical services. More summaries of summaries were asked for in certain instances. The present writer, as one who has participated in this project, was generally directed to restrict himself to the statements of writers and to let the record reveal to a certain extent whether or not there was a basis for additional research in a particular area. Whether or not it is a useful outcome, the work on these volumes will have some definite value in the revision of Technical Services in Libraries, now in process. Leon Carnovsky, in the December 15, 1961, issue of the Library Journal, in an article on the Council on Library Resources, Inc. and possible areas of research, has pointed out that the targets for research in the projects of the Council have been predominantly in the areas of the technical services. Carnovsky is willing to await further action on the targets for research suggested in the volumes of "The State of the Library Art." He has suggested areas of research on a broader basis and includes technical services along with other areas of librarianship (e.g., library history, library establishment and development, the scholar's use of literature, the library as a public agency, mass communications, and education for librarianship).

At the meeting of the Association of Research Libraries in Chicago, January 31, 1961, a paper prepared by Tauber and Kingery sought to analyze some of the administrative implications of the proposed rules in the code revision. In that paper the various rules were discussed in respect to possible changes required in the catalog. Since the question of what a particular library will do if the proposed rules are put into effect depends somewhat on the present practices, it was difficult to be as specific as one would like. However, the paper served to raise a number of issues that should be taken into consideration in respect to possible approaches to altering parts of large catalogs.

Although it is directed toward the general problem of classification, it appears important in this summary to call attention to the report on the pilot study of the stack use in the classified collections of the Library of Congress. Dubester pointed out the results of a study conducted by Herner and Company, of Washington, through interviews of individuals using the stacks of the Library of Congress. A group of 32 questions were asked of 181 individuals. It was indicated that more information is needed for the activities of the "nonspecific-book seekers." Other studies of users and catalogs are suggested. Dubester observes that "The ultimate question is whether the organization of books on shelves by subject is an economically justifiable undertaking when collections assume the monumental proportions of those of the Library of Congress and numerous other general research libraries in the United States. The pilot study will help in the preparation of a more incisive investigation of this question." It seems

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that such a study might well involve the "numerous other general re-
search libraries" which have quantitatively more stack users than does
the Library of Congress.

Another over-all area of interest is the work of organizations and asso-
ciations. In a review of this kind it is impossible to pick up all of the activi-
ties of all agencies interested in the technical services. However, the im-
portance of library associations and various agencies (governmental and
private) to technical services cannot be overestimated in terms of produc-
tive results for the individual library. The American Library Association,
through its publications and specifically those of the Library Technology
Project; the Special Libraries Association, through its various committees,
journal, and constant interest in technical developments; the American
Documentation Institute, through its several committees and its journal;
and other library groups, including such bodies as the Association of
American Law Libraries, and the Council on National Library Associa-
tions, have been cognizant of the implications for library service in such
matters as code revision, international cataloging rules, union catalogs,
preservation of library materials, reproduction of library materials, and
the application of machinery to library operations. The Council on
Library Resources, Inc., has been aware of its direct ability to assist in
studies aimed at the solution of problems facing American libraries. In
related areas, the National Science Foundation has been giving support
to projects which may result in beneficial findings for library service, par-
ticularly in more specialized areas.

Centralized Processing

Mary Hanley\(^6\) has prepared a most useful review and synthesis of the
literature of centralized processing. The influence of the Library Services
Act in the extension of centralized processing is noted. Hanley traces this
development and raises a number of questions which appear to need
answers at this point. The bibliography is quite inclusive and contains
general articles on centralized processing as well as references to indi-
vidual processing centers, Veteran's Administration centralized processing,
union catalogs, card reproduction, and progress under the Library
Services Act.

Attention may be given to several other items which appeared during
the year. The Winter, 1961, issue of LRTS contains three papers of special
interest. Mary L. Eckford's report on the Library Service Center of East-
ern Ohio is replete with details, and Evelyn D. Mullen and Orcena Ma-
honey provide summary articles on various projects. All three of these
papers give some idea of the growing potential of centralized processing.
The Library Journal for February 15, 1961 contains three articles (Shirley
L. Hopkinson, W. H. Kaiser and R. M. Lightfoot, Jr.) on centralized
processing.

The first draft of a manual of procedures, Centralized Cataloging for
Elementary and Junior High Schools was issued in June by the Bureau of
Libraries, Board of Education, New York City.\(^10\) This represents a further
step in the program that has been before the school library administration for several years—to make catalog cards available through "Central Cataloging for all books on the list 'Library Books for Elementary and Junior High Schools' and its Supplements." The 8th abridged edition of Dewey and a combination of Sears list and that of Rue and La Plante are used. Detailed steps in operations are enumerated.

In his proposal for a library program in Tarrant County, Texas, Peterson noted that "The selection and processing of all books for the County should be centralized in the Fort Worth Public Library. The centralization of these functions will eliminate overlapping of effort." 11

Another development worth noting is the further availability of commercial "library service" units equipped to order, process, catalog, and ship library materials "to you ready for immediate circulation." With the increase of pressure on small and/or new libraries to provide expanding services, the introduction of the commercial supplier of technical services is not unexpected. Several new firms have developed. In the report on the Colton Public Library, Boaz makes the following comment after indicating inadequacies in present technical operations and records:

"It is suggested that the library investigate the advisability of a co-operative agreement with a larger library to have the cataloging and classification done on a prorated charge basis; or, that the library make use of the services of a commercial company.... In the opinion of the surveyors, the co-operative agreement with a larger library is by far the better of these two suggestions." 12

Apparently, however, the commercial firms are filling a vacuum. It would appear that older ones have been in operation long enough for the profession to examine the results. Indeed, the commercial approach may be the answer for particular library situations.

Documentation

The field of documentation continues to push in all directions in respect to interest in equipment, services, and training of personnel. The report of the American Documentation Institute Committee on Education and Training in Documentation 13 (Lea M. Bohnert, chairman) indicated such conditions as the following: (1) more courses in documentation are being given than is generally realized, (2) most of these courses are given in established library schools, (3) reading lists contain a core of books and other sources suitable for an introductory course, (4) there is increasing emphasis in relating techniques of documentation to established library methods and/or new mathematical or engineering concepts, (5) the major self-imposed restriction is undue emphasis on the retrieval portion of the documentation process, and (6) major lacks are suitable textbooks, case histories of application, and more penetrating laboratory and workshop sessions. It was indicated that five textbooks in the field of documentation are in the process of preparation and are expected to be completed in either 1962 or 1963.

Any coverage of documentation for 1961 should include reference to

* * *
the two articles by Walter Sullivan which appeared in the New York Times for December 25 and 26. Indexing, abstracting, translating machines, computing and electronic devices, and other developments known to many librarians were considered on a news-level basis. These two front-page articles, in addition to an editorial in the Times on December 27, reveal the interest of laymen in the general problem of supplying scientific information. In the editorial, the following comment appeared: "The new science of information storage and retrieval which has been developed to meet this problem is, ironically, one of those in which the flow of reports is growing rapidly."

The individual publications on documentation have been relatively plentiful during the year. Coverage by such publications as American Documentation and the Journal of Documentation is fairly full, however, and the reader is directed to these and similar sources. Special mention may be made of the article, by Allen Kent, which is an interesting speculation on the future of documentation. Kent believes that the publication of literature will increase to such a quantity and complexity that there will be increased need to provide services which prevent duplication of research. He also states that the pressure on documentation centers will become so heavy that all approaches but mechanical information retrieval will eventually break down.

[Editor's note: Documentation is becoming so important to our area of work, an Advisory Editor for Documentation has been added to our Editorial Board.]

**Personnel and Training Problems**

Among the important issues that face the profession is the teaching of technical services. With the revision of the catalog code arousing some librarians—but obviously not others—there have been questions raised concerning the teaching of cataloging. How may it be done during this period of transition (or discussion)l) How are students to be led into the conflict of present and proposed rules? What should they do on the job? This may be more or less an academic question, since they will do what they are told to do in practically every instance. How many of the proposals can the teacher introduce into the curriculum in the limited time available? Will this discussion and controversy more than anything else turn prospective catalogers into some other activity in library service? Or will it suggest that cataloging is a lot of fun, since there is an approach which says that cataloging is not done once and for all time, but requires revitalization and replenishment?

The ALA Library Education Division directed its guns on this issue at the Cleveland Conference, with a series of papers by John M. Dawson, Paul S. Dunkin, James E. Skipper, and Carlyle J. Frarey. Dawson discussed "The History of Technical Services in Libraries," and came to the conclusion that the present literature of technical services repeats ideas of the past, and that librarians might gain something if they looked back every once in awhile. The real trouble, however, is that perhaps we look
back too much. Dunkin, in his paper, “The Development of Technical Services Training,” calls attention to the impossibility of teaching procedures and machines which are in a state of change and turmoil. The what and how in teaching is passé and should be replaced by the why. The important issue here, however, is to get some agreement on the why. Dunkin suggests that library schools should be the leaders in innovation, although this may be difficult in terms of placement of students. Imagine employing someone who cannot fit into the present structure of library organization! Moreover, he suggests that textbooks might be more effective if principles rather than practices are stressed. How this latter proposal meshes with the programs suggested by Skipper and Frarey is difficult to see. Skipper, speaking about “The Present State and Future Development of Technical Services,” observes that we are working with more knowledge than we can absorb. Thus, technical services in libraries need constant reconsideration. However, local variables in personnel, conditions of work, physical facilities, etc., make universal solutions of technical problems impossible if not mighty difficult, even if we assume the principles or theories are correct. The relation of the future to the present, the place of the expedient action, and the development of mechanical devices may be part of the solution for the particular library. How they interweave depend upon local situations and the extent to which publicity is given to such developments which may have more than local application. The bandwagon school of thought in library service has not been explored exhaustively on this point, but it should be pointed out that librarians have been both slow and fast in acceptance of new ideas. Sometimes they lag so long that “librarians” by other names take over; in other cases, they accept radical changes without having factual basis for the changes. Frarey suggests that technical services will become more complex, that centralization will become more and more important, that catalog codes and subject heading lists will be simplified, and that machine systems will be utilized more extensively. [These papers are being published in full in the January issue of the Journal of Education for Librarianship (Frarey and Dunkin) and in LRTS (Skipper and Dawson)]

Standards

The constant quest for isolation of standards has been established as a desirable activity on the part of technical services librarians. Whether it results in a uniform catalog code or a set of binding standards, the approach is a basic one. During the year the ALA Library Technology Project issued the Development of Performance Standards for Library Binding, Phase I. This was a report of a survey team, April, 1961. One of the results was the direction of attention to binding needs in terms of end uses of library materials: (1) heavily used, (2) moderately used, and (3) special handling irrespective of amount of use. This project, aided by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., should provide librarians with continuing information on the care of materials. The standards, of course, will need to be coordinated with the operations of binders who will have

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the responsibility for doing the work for libraries. The binders, in their position, have been concerned lest librarians fail to give proper care to those materials which require care on a long-range basis.

The search for standards includes other projects, such as the content of catalog card stock, standards and tests for library furniture, equipment, and systems. In the general field of mechanization, reference may be made to the setting up of a full-time administrative assistant to the Z-39 Committee of the American Standards Association. This committee is assigned the responsibility of studying standards of concern to libraries, and many of the considerations have been within the area of technical services. At a meeting of the Committee on December 1, 1961, Melville Ruggles, of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., reported that mechanization of Russian libraries has lagged behind that of U. S. libraries. Development of interest was the work at the Institute of Scientific Information in Russia, where a giant mechanical memory will encode a billion words on punched tape and put out answers in linotype.

Quarters

Among the most noteworthy news regarding quarters for the technical services is the provision of extensive space, with related operations together, in the new National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Md. Immediately upon entering the building, the user meets the public catalog, and close by are the acquisitions, cataloging, reference, and bibliography units. When one recalls the old Library and Museum of the Surgeon General's Office, the new quarters represent the opportunity to succeed in "the establishment of more effective bibliographical apparatus and continued improvement of its capabilities for the storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information for the advancement of medical science." The architectural issue of the Library Journal of December 21 contains many floor plans and discussions of new public and academic library buildings. In one of these LRTS reviews it may be worthwhile sometime soon to examine the plans for various types of library buildings to see if there are any special trends in quarters for technical services.

Foreign Developments

The growth of libraries on a world-wide basis has brought attention to the serious need of personnel who are acquainted with systematic procedures in organizing collections and preparing records for easy access to them. The interest of foreign librarians in code revision is manifest in the attendance of the representatives to the Paris Conference in October. Your reviewer had the fortunate opportunity of visiting libraries in various countries of the world during the past year, and one of the constant conditions that prevails is the understaffing of personnel with the type of training and experience necessary for skillful work in acquisitions, cataloging and classification, binding, and photographic activity. Even though this is said as a general statement, there are exceptions. In a number of places there has been directed attention given to the modern approaches
to technical services, and there are developing libraries which compare favorably to anything in the countries that have had years of professional direction as an advantage. In general, the progress is associated with the bringing in of trained personnel.

The provision of service through proper mechanical approaches should not be regarded as diminishing in any respect the primary importance of personnel, buildings, and other physical needs. For the best service, however, all of these elements should go together; otherwise, the failures in technical services will emerge at a later day, and the costs of adjustments will need to be faced.

REFERENCES


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A Sampling of the Year's Work in Acquisitions and Resources

DOROTHY BEVIS, Associate Director
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"WHAT IS UNIQUE and what must remain the scholar's dream for decades to come are the fabulous research facilities provided in the United States. . . . I can only speak for my own discipline, but this I do with gusto: the bibliographical apparatus, books, manuscripts, journals which I failed to assemble in seven years hard effort in my home country, I obtained for my desk in the University in America within one year. The University lavishly orders whatever book I want; books which are not available are microfilmed and flown over; there is the Inter-Library loan service, which makes available to the scholar all the books and rare items obtainable from any library or university on the North American continent—at no cost. . . . Instead of having to bribe the recalcitrant minor in charge of a temple-library, and then squat in a damp, hot, fly and mosquito infested corner copying out passages, I have the blown-up microfilm copies on my comfortable desk in an air-conditioned office, with powerful light from the ceiling."

To the American library, this fulsome praise may seem premature, a goal toward which the acquisition of materials aims and toward which the efforts of bibliographic control aspire, but it is a comfort nevertheless to know that one of our visitors has experienced such complete service and that the channels of "accessibility" have proved open and smooth. To keep these very channels open and smooth, to develop new ways and means, better ways and means by which the stuff of knowledge and learning may be shared, has been a continued and conscious concern of librarians during the year 1961. They have shown the concern in the completion of some activities, in the continuance of more, and in the initiation of others. The entire roll call would fill several issues of LRTS and, therefore, this article must be selective with the hope that its references will lead beyond its immediate summary.

The Rare

The rare and the uncommon book have been one of the meats of dis-
cussion in 1961, with the Third Rare Books Conference of ACRL taking place at Oberlin College in early July, the second Antiquarian Book Fair occurring in New York in early April, and the first West Coast Antiquarian Book Fair in November in Los Angeles. The West Coast chapter of the Manuscript Society had already been held in April in Los Angeles, coinciding with the annual meeting in Virginia, and the fourth Antiquarian Book Fair of the British A.B.A. met in London in June. The British Antiquarian Book Fair stressed “Book Collecting For Everyman” and sent an exhibit to tour the British public libraries with an attractive annotated catalog. “The Care and Preservation of Rare Books and Manuscripts” held the attention of the American librarians at Oberlin with varying points of view and sobering warnings backed by scientific fact of the lurking evils of seemingly innocent display cases and various other unsuspected dangers to careful keeping. The threat of “librarians as enemies” seems to be growing less.

Rare books and special materials were the main subject of the January, 1961 number of Special Libraries, which published the papers of the roundtable discussion of the Museum Division of the Special Library Association given at the Cleveland Conference the previous June. Need for location lists of the holdings of uncommon materials was expressed and the hope that cooperation might exist to a greater extent among the museum libraries in answering questions from their special collections. Through the experiences of several museum libraries, the theme was developed in interesting manner that they are to be considered “natural repositories” of rare and unique materials, but that such materials should only be purchased (as the materials for any other library) because of definite need, use, and a specific plan for selection. A helpful article from the University of Toronto suggested how to find open publications, including information about sources for rare books as well as names and addresses of firms for more accessible titles.

This article brings to mind Stechert-Hafner’s practical directions for librarians in compiling want lists for open books: the desirability for preliminary discussion or correspondence between librarian and bookseller; the choice of books to be placed on the list; necessity for accurate descriptions by the librarian; and a possible classification of titles as to language, country of origin, and subject. Such classified lists would allow immediate action on the bookseller’s part rather than the preliminary long work of rearrangement which the librarian’s too frequently alphabetized lists require. These are all common sense instructions which most librarians follow, but it is well to know where they are reiterated.

A delightful essay by John Carter in the June 26, 1961 AB repeats the old cry about the great books of all time which have come from their origins in England and the Continent to the libraries of America. He turns the table, however, with an account of the traffic of the last few years of some of these very same great books back from the United States auctions and booksellers to permanent lodgement in foreign libraries—pointing out that the Atlantic is no longer a one-way flow.
Three landmark publications headline the “Latin-American explosion” of intense bibliographic and acquisitional interest which has characterized North, Central, and South America in the last year with deepening roots from the years before. *Books in the Americas: A Study to the Principal Barriers to the Booktrade in the Americas*, by Peter S. Jennison and William H. Kurth, was prepared for the American Book Publishers’ Council at the request of the Organization of American States, and was published by the Pan American Union.

The authors assert that the study is a “point of departure,” but it is far more than that, gathering its information as it did from the governments of the member states of the OAS, government offices, and trade organizations of the U. S., making an analysis of the over-all situation of commercial publication and circulation flow (or non-flow) of books, newspapers, maps, and printed music; and an individual presentation of the effecting factors within twenty-one individual countries. A description of the present status of the booktrade in the Americas leads to information on the export-import book trade; the leading exporters of books; the book exports of Spain and Portugal which are a part of the picture; availability of books of U. S. origin; and throughout, a careful support by figures and statistics. Such barriers to the free circulation of publications as the tariffs, customs formalities, exchange controls, requirements for import and export licenses, and the strictures of censorship are examined. Conclusions are specific and recommendations are practical, arranged in the categories of: A) Internal Improvements; B) Regional Cooperation; C) International Cooperation. This work will be a basis of reference for years to come, besides which, it is written with clarity, dignity and flavor!

*Fichero Bibliografico Hispanoamericano*, published by R. R. Bowker has appeared in its first issue, (Volume I, No. 0) calling itself a “Preliminary Edition” and including some 600 titles published in 1961 received by Bowker before October from 150 publishers in twelve Latin American Countries. The work is intended to appear quarterly and to enlarge its coverage which now includes books (the UNESCO definition of 49 pages) published in the Spanish-speaking parts of Latin America, as well as works in Spanish published in Canada, Brazil, European possessions within the Caribbean, and the United States. The form is similar to the BPR, and the New York Public Library is responsible for the cataloging, the classification following the Spanish edition of Dewey. An author-title index and a directory of publishers adds to its quick usefulness, and there is no doubt that this cooperative venture of Bowker and the New York Public Library, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, is a new milestone in trade bibliography.

The third landmark is connected with education for librarianship in Latin America, *La Seleccion Y Adquisicion de Libros* by Fernando Peñalosa, published as the first in a series of planned manuals for librarianship by the Pan American Union. The text, entirely in Spanish except for a number of titles in their original languages in the various bibliogra-
phies, sets forth the functions of a library; the problems of supply and
demand for books and materials; criteria of evaluation; instruction as to
how to make reviews and annotations; study of the trade and national
bibliographies of a number of the Latin American countries as well as
Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, and the United States; directions
as to the procedures of acquisition; and a concluding chapter on special
aspects such as gifts and exchanges. This is a Manual which could well be
used by any Spanish-reading library school student and a volume that
Helen Haines would have been glad to welcome! Its author formerly
taught at the University of Southern California School of Library Science
and knows the North American as well as the Latin-American library and
book trade.

LACAP, the joint project of Stechert-Hafner, the University of Texas,
New York Public and other member libraries, continues to sustain on-the-
spot coverage of Latin-American book production. The 1961 objective
was to obtain at least one copy of every work published since 1951 in the
countries of Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.
Since the beginning of the project, over 10,000 titles have been acquired
to date, not including those previously from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and
Chile and those secured in Central America and Mexico. Blanket orders
bring copies of materials from certain countries or about certain subjects
to the member libraries of LACAP. Stechert-Hafner also published cata-
logs of the available materials, accepts desiderata lists, and plans to con-
tinue the services of the travelling agents, enlarging the scope of coverage
to include periodicals and government publications.4

Franklin Publications, a non-profit corporation for publishing Ameri-
can books in translation abroad and for giving technical assistance to
book industries developing in foreign countries, sent a survey team of
specialists to Spain, Portugal, and Latin America in October, 1961, to
learn about the book needs of those areas and to devise possible aids.
Directors of several university presses have also traveled to Mexico and to
South America in 1961 to survey university publishing activities and to
discover the availability of scholarly publications.

The Third Bibliographical Seminar of Central America and the
Caribbean held in Mexico City in 1960 has made its Provisional Report
available in English translation. Vital decisions for a bibliography in-
cluded the continuance of the List of Reference Works of Central America
and the Caribbean to be enlarged and retitled List of Reference Works of
Latin America. This BAL is to include all books and pamphlets printed
annually in each of the Latin American Countries and publications of the
rest of the world concerning Latin America. The indexes of BAL will ap-
pear in Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

It was also recommended that a Union Catalog of Cultural Periodical
Publications be compiled which would make inter-library loan and ex-
change more possible for Latin American libraries. Particular support
was asked for the Latin American Scientific Bibliographic Index, presently
compiled by the Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre of
Mexico, and that studies be made for the possibility of setting up centers of inter-library cooperation and exchange of surplus materials.5

The Sixth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials preceded the 1961 A.L.A. The Seminar, known as SALAIM, made twenty-two recommendations in the field of bibliography, many of them urging aid in minimizing duplication and achieving greater comprehensiveness in existing bibliographic endeavours. To this end, a Pilot Center for Bibliographic Information for the Caribbean was proposed; that the issuance of a quarterly report on annotated American bibliographies and reviewing journals be explored, and that the Inter-American Review of Bibliography be strengthened; that the Centro Mexicano de Escritores be encouraged to bring up to date its Catalogo de Publicaciones Periodicas Mexicanos; that the establishment of an Institute of Book Publishing in Latin America be urged; that the problems of acquiring official publications be studied; that the microfilming of official serials be investigated; and that the status of exchanges be examined, with particular attention to exchanges with Venezuela.6

These two important Conferences are only an indication of the interests of a number of Conferences held, subjects covered, and ideas presented. Principal papers are now available from the 26th Conference of FID held in Rio de Janeiro in July, 1960, and actions of the Conferences are to be found in the publications of UNESCO and various references in Library Literature.

The New York Public Library is involved in a cooperative project with the Pan American Union and G. K. Hall and Company of Boston in the compilation and publication of a quarterly Index to Latin American Periodicals in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences. Some 300 titles were listed in the first issue, and there will be an annual cumulation of some 26,000 entries in Spanish. In the same subjects, the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress has published its significant Handbook of Latin American Studies, No. 22, which contains selective, annotated reviews of nearly 9600 monographs and articles, emphasizing important publications on Latin America which have originated outside the western hemisphere.

No librarian interested in Latin America can miss the Library Journal, November 15, 1961 issue which deals with “Libraries in Latin America,” including articles on separate libraries, their needs, the lack of bibliographical aids, the beginning development of “trade tools,” and the status of library education. A further “must” is the paper by Marietta Daniels in the July-August number of the A.L.A. Bulletin in which she describes the history of the Organization of American States, and its emphasis upon the improvement of bibliographic services. The publications, past and projected, are announced, and anyone unfamiliar with the work of the Pan American Union will be amazed that one organization could have encouraged and sponsored so very much learning in so very short a time.

Not only must books be listed and known, but they must also be cre-
ated if the war on illiteracy in Latin America is to mean that easy access to good material is to be possible after reading skills have been acquired. To this end, the CLR has awarded a $5,000 grant to the private, nonprofit organization, Books For The People Fund, Inc., which, with the encouragement of the Pan American Union, will select books for translation into Spanish and Portuguese as well as books written by Latin American authors, to make quality and low cost reading materials readily accessible for children, young and older people.

This is only the smallest sampling of the bibliographic "explosion" in Latin America. Other high spots and other continued programs well deserve mention.

Africa

"I would look to Africa as the book market with the greatest single potential for growth. There is almost no book publishing there now, and the need for books is so vast that almost any local publishing venture in Africa would be assured of success. If there's one thing the Africans are desperate for, it's education and that means books," writes John Hughes, author of the New Face of Africa and African correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Hughes continues to express the chief need of Africa at the present for textbooks at the elementary level, a strong need for a series of books on the history of Africa, predicts a boom in magazine publishing, notes that a great deal of creative writing is going on in Africa, and that no one can write with the same insight about Africa as a native.

The very situation he describes is emphasized by a news note in the May 1961 Wilson Bulletin which tells of a special government agency, the African Literary Bureau within the Department of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, which is set up to help African writers. During the last six years, it has published thirty titles and sold nearly 100,000 copies. The Bureau conducts an annual competition for African writers, and there is now a native literature for the hundreds of Africans who have learned to read and write in the Southern Rhodesian schools. On the West Coast, the Ghana Library Board's Report for 1959-1960 shows that the number of registered readers had reached 32,000 including many professional men, women, and workers, and the circulation figures on home reading had reached an all-time high of 691,000. Demand for books on the history and culture of Ghana and other West African countries had materially increased.

Discussion of African authors and a measure of their place in literature is a part of Dr. Adelaide Hill's article, "Developing a Collection of Africa, South of the Sahara," in the November issue of College and Research Libraries. A provocative two-page bibliography, including a number of African authors closes her discussion.

In connection with African literature, book trade, and libraries, it is interesting to note that Franklin Publications is sending a survey team to Nigeria and Ghana as well as to South America, to learn all that it can.

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about the book needs of the area and to recommend steps that may be taken in providing assistance, suggesting translation and means of procurement.

In regard to travel, the ARL and the Africa Studies Association met at Howard University late in 1961 to discuss, among other projects, plans for a cooperative African acquisitions program. Thirty-four libraries of the U. S. and Canada expressed interest and assured financial support to send a roving commercial agent to do on-the-spot buying. The Committee was also concerned with reallocation of Farmington Plan responsibilities for African materials.

Plans for the first seminar on the acquisition of African library materials are being made by the New York Public Library to take place in the summer or early fall of 1962 to consider means of securing materials from and about the area south of the Sahara and north of the Republic of South Africa. At least five African librarians will attend, and United States librarians who are interested are invited.

Bibliographies and lists of African materials have appeared almost prolifically. The Africana Section of the Library of Congress has brought out Helen Conover's compilation of Serials For African Studies which contains unusual and ephemeral material as well as defined serials, and it has also published the first of four bibliographies on British East Africa, a Conover compilation. It seems fitting to close the African comments with the announcement of the publication of the Current National Bibliography for South Africa prepared by the State Library in Pretoria. This is an outgrowth and cumulation of the monthly lists of publications received as legal deposit under the Copyright Act. The new work aims at completeness for all forms of material published in South Africa and will be issued on a quarterly basis with five year cumulations.

**Russia**

Perhaps the most obvious venture toward cooperation by Russian and American librarians was carried on by the cultural exchange visit early in 1961 of seven leading American librarians to Russia and four Russian librarians to the States. One of the purposes of the trip was to study the dissemination of materials in each country and to promote the exchange of information and publications. The American librarians were impressed by the number and size of the bookstores, the volume of sales, and the amount of foreign scientific and technical literature to be found in the libraries. Their observations are born out by Robert Beer's remarks on "Sino-Soviet Bloc Publishing in Non-Bloc Languages" in the September 25, 1961, Publishers' Weekly. The terrific upsurge in book publication since 1959, Mr. Beers believes due to the new book publishing facilities. Every category of book is included, and as many or more titles are published by the USSR outside its borders as in them.

Exchange is an important part of the Russian library program, nationally and internationally, with libraries, universities, and scientific
Research libraries in the United States are securing translated social science material from the USSR and Eastern Europe by a cooperative distribution program of the Council of Learned Societies and the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Over 14,000 pages of social science material from the USSR and 48,000 pages from Eastern Europe are being translated each year. Some 60 libraries are subscribing depositories, and the OTS distributes the materials twice a month. In July 1961, the Russian Scientific Translation Program was transferred to the National Library of Medicine and renamed the Scientific Translation Program. Through this service, Russian biomedical journals are translated and sent to selected libraries. Still obtainable without cost is the revised edition of the List of Russian Scientific Journals Available in English published by the National Science Foundation, which lists availability, source, and cost of Soviet journals in the sciences and the social sciences which have been translated into English. Awaited with high interest is the first volume of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology publication in its new Library Monograph Series, the translation into English of Technological Information in the USSR which will afford a detailed description of an important branch of Soviet industry. And it is well to acknowledge the publication of a microprint edition by the Readex Microprint Corporation of the Library of Congress Cyrillic Union Catalog which contains all of the entries in Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Bulgarian, and Serbian reported by 185 major research libraries in the U. S. and Canada up to 1956. All of the entries are translated into the Roman alphabet.

Asia

Asia continues to be in the cooperative picture with two Chinese periodical indexes making accessible the contents of two important journals from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Catalog cards for microfilmed Communist newspapers and periodicals are available at cost from MILC. Exchanges with Peking for Chinese mainland periodicals are in action in Europe and to a lesser degree in the U. S., and the National Science Foundation is still supporting the World America, Japan, England List of Chinese Mainland Periodicals which is kept up to date by the MIT Libraries. An important revision to be published by Tuttle, is Eugene Wu's Sources For the Study of Contemporary China, which will include location symbols. Columbia University has been asked by the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East to expand its current master list of periodicals for the Journal of Asian Studies, that it cooperate with the
London School of Oriental and African studies and that the publication should be annual with a five year cumulation.

Cooperation—United States

The New York Public Library has moved ahead rapidly with its Gazettes microfilming program. The latest list (and we are warned that no list is complete because of frequent additions) ranges from Alberta, Canada, to Zanzibar with such places as Mozambique and the Netherlands Antilles in between. Orders are accepted for parts of Gazettes as well as for entire issues.

A new subject for photocopying was reported in the September 5, LC INFORMATION BULLETIN, European manuscript sources for American history. The Library of Congress and an advisory Committee are to plan the establishment of a central agency which, cooperating with other national and international agencies, will exercise leadership in making accessible to scholars, manuscript sources in archives and collections abroad. It is expected that this photocopying project will develop into an extensive program.

That the Foreign Desiderata Committee of RTSD died almost aborning is a matter of grave disappointment. Ably planned and ably executed by the Committee and by Bowker, it still could not operate without subscribing libraries and these it did not have in great enough number to continue. It is hoped that the basic idea of the Committee need not be permanently abandoned.

The Annual Report of the United States Book Exchange for 1960 reached publication in 1961 and marked a year of “substantial, solid, and consistent progress.” Membership was increased by 19½ per cent, and USBE distributed 511,418 publications plus receiving a marked increase of incoming publications. The November Newsletter predicted for 1961 a distribution total of over 600,000 publications, of which 50,000 would be books and 550,000 periodicals. Foreign libraries would receive 370,000 items and American and Canadian institutions some 230,000. It was recommended that USBE establish a series of local clearing houses based on the successful experiment of the one in Dallas, Texas.

The Farmington Plan Handbook by Edwin E. Williams was revised to 1961 and published by the ARL. Procedures, scope, responsibilities of agents, and responsibilities of libraries were succinctly set forth while the Vosper-Talmadge Survey taken up point by point and progress toward realization or modification explained. Most helpful in the contents is a bibliography of articles and reports about the Plan, a list of former allocations, and a final alphabetical-subject list. The Farmington Plan Letter, #15, in May, 1961, gives a breakdown of statistics in greater detail but necessarily less inclusion than the Handbook. The need for establishing some kind of cooperative or centralized cataloging with Farmington Plan acquisitions is expressed in the Library of Congress Bulletin for December 11, 1961, and Ralph Esterquest, in his satisfying article “Cooperation in Library Services” in the January, 1961, Library Quarterly, extols the
“fundamental achievement” of the Farmington Plan as the “first project to push American libraries into real subject specialization achievements.”

Mr. Esterquest examined the various methods by which library cooperation could be and have been carried out. His five areas suggested for continued improvement emphasize his theme that priority is today placed on the principles of “access to” rather than “ownership of” materials, and he pleads for a thoroughgoing study of library cooperation to be made soon. His definition of “library cooperation” and his discussion of “centralization” versus “decentralization” could be talking points for action.

Not on every librarian’s shelf but in every librarian’s knowledge should be the information included in the papers which make up Part II of News Notes For California Libraries, published in Spring, 1961. The general title, “Cooperative Planning for California Libraries” covered the materials of the two day Institute sponsored by the School of Library Science at the University of Southern California, in February. A skillful summary of the kind of library cooperation already existing in California and that which might be furthered by the establishment of Bibliographic Centers and Storage and Reference Centers was explored. The value of this compact, small publication is not for California alone, but holds implications for library service in many areas throughout the country. Even more strongly may this be said about the report of Keyes D. Metcalf, Cooperation Among Maine Libraries, Mr. Metcalf surveyed the cooperative activities of the seven larger Maine libraries and considered the four major types of inter-library cooperation: 1) joint storage; 2) cooperation in bibliographic control; 3) joint acquisition programs; and 4) inter-library use. His recommendations hold tempering for the particular situation in Maine and show how the application of the four principles may be adapted but still give increased availability of resource materials to those who need them.

Science

An entire article could, and probably should, be written on cooperative movements toward bibliographic control within the subject of the sciences. Only a few are touched here. The Scientific and Technical Serial Publications of the World is to be a publication of the Scientific and Technical Division of the Library of Congress, financed by a National Science Foundation grant. This will be both a bibliography of sources and a count of current serial titles, invaluable to acquisition and informational services. The National Research Council of Canada is shortly to compile A Directory of Canadian Scientific and Technical Periodicals. Biological Abstracts is to make a 20 per cent expansion with a still wider coverage of periodicals, and the Institute of Aerospace Sciences has received a grant to prepare a comprehensive annual subject index to the worldwide literature of aerospace technology.14

Acquisitions and Resources

To make the acquisition of materials simpler, the Harrer and Laden-
son Proposal for a National Code Number System for Current Publications has been completed and awaits action. The study explored the desirability of developing a national numerical code system to provide specific identification of all books and pamphlets published in the U.S.; such a code to be used by libraries, jobbers, and publishers with the eventual hope that it be used for comprehensive bibliographical control. Problems, objections, potentialities were all minutely examined by the investigators with the conclusion that such a code is definitely possible, specifically described, and urgently recommended.16

Because acquisitions and resources are inseparable, much that has already been mentioned in this yearly survey could be mentioned again. Several of the 1961 CLR grants will result in bibliographical aids. The grant to the Music Library Association to make a list of some 50,000 items of early music in America will tie in with the larger project, also helped by CLR, to compile an International Inventory of Musical Sources. Twenty-four nations are currently cooperating in this particular work to which subsidies have also been given by the various governments and from UNESCO. Anticipated and needed is the Supplement, 1950-1960, of Robert Downs’ Resources of American Libraries, and this, too, received a grant from CLR.

Other bibliographies are unusual in content; a slight sampling includes:


Already at work on formulating the new reading guides for non-specialists in the fields of space science, expanding population, new sources of energy and power, art and various other subjects, is a nationwide A. L. A. Committee under a grant awarded by the Carnegie Corporation. The series is to be called Reading for an Age of Change, and a second committee is eventually to be set up to discover how effectively the Guides have been used.

Costs and Figures

Resources inevitably lead to costs and to studies of statistics. The Li-
library Services Branch of the Office of Education, published a best seller
in June, 1961; "The Cost of Library Materials: Price Trend of Publica-
tions". In one month it had gone out of print, and the second edition,
revised, became available in October. The text, figures, and charts are
invaluable in their aid to planning, budgeting, and showing possibilities
for maintaining balance in library collections. It is startling to see that the
publication of science titles has risen from 462 in 1930 to 1,089 in 1960
and that new books and new editions of books have increased from 10,027
in 1930 to 15,012 in 1960. A 46 per cent rise in price of the average retail
book occurred between 1947-49 and 1960, whereas the retail price of sci-
ence books increased by 85 per cent. Average periodical prices in special
subject areas had risen 25 to 75 per cent over the same period of time.
Paperbounds formed 15 per cent of 1960 book production. Over 1,000
titles were translated from foreign languages and in sales, non-fiction far
outsold fiction. Documented, clearly presented, replete, The Cost of Li-
brary Materials is a tribute to its editors, Frank Schick and William
Kurth. "The Statistics of Public Library Systems Serving Populations of
100,000 or More: Fiscal Year 1960," with a November, 1961 datemark
is the latest in the annual series of basic public library surveys. The HEW
Indicators are also to be remembered, appearing monthly and climaxed
by the annual issue, Trends. The March, 1961 HEW featured "Libraries,
Book Publishing and Prices" and the September, 1961 HEW listed the
Library Services Branch Report, Library Statistics of Colleges and Uni-
were repeated in the yearbook Trends.

A boon to writers of annual reports, to researchers who seek to docu-
ment projects, to administrators and consultants who need background
for promotional argument, and to many another, is the annotated bibli-
ography Statistics of Libraries, gathered by John Rather and Nathan
Cohen and published by the Library Services Branch of the Office of
Education. The listing is divided into national and regional coverage with
a further division into the various types of libraries and an alphabetical-
classified index at the end. A nugget of pure gold, this bibliography!

No study of acquisitions and library resources can fail to take into
account the article on "Population Trends-Prologue to Library Develop-
ment" by Philip M. Hauser and Martin Taitel in the first number of the
Future of Library Service, the July issue of Library Trends. The carefully
compiled and projected figures show the changes that are to occur in the
growth of the total population of the U.S., the change in the distribution
of population among the geographic divisions and regions, the develop-
ment into urban and metropolitan areas, the effects upon high school,
college and university enrollments, rise of educational attainment levels,
in occupational differences, and in age structure. Every one of these
changes will have its effect upon books and materials, upon their pur-
chase, and upon the ability to purchase them.

This issue leads directly into the second number, the October issue of
Library Trends where inferences for resources and acquisitions, implica-

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tions and direct references are to be found in each chapter. Four chapters are specific; Ralph M. Dunbar's "Library Resources: An Overview"; Robert W. Fraze's "Book Publishing"; Paul L. Berry's "Serial Publications"; and John L. Nolan's "Audio-Visual Materials."

Since every professional librarian will read these numbers of Library Trends in their entirety, it would be redundant to quote them here. It is quite possible that the Future of Library Service, written by specialists, edited by Dr. Frank Schick, may become the platform for library planning and library action. It will definitely form the basis of the working papers to be used for an institute on "The Future of Library Education—Demographic Aspects and Implications" to be held at Cleveland in April under the joint sponsorship of the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education and the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University. A strong part of the discussion will center upon materials and resources, the influences of the future upon them and upon their teaching.

A study of the work of the year in acquisitions and resources is frustrating in the immensity of its scope and the necessity to relate only a few bits. Nevertheless, these few bits form a pattern, and the pieces fit together as if they belong to a picture—and they do—the picture of cooperative effort, which Bernard Baruch called "the highest and best form of efficiency . . . of a free people."16

REFERENCES

YES SIR, WE SURE DID. For two weeks CCSers jammed the Paris streets. Eating and drinking in sidewalk cafes. Eating and drinking at large receptions and at private parties. And talking and waving our arms long hours in half a dozen languages about—guess what!

But we did more than eat and drink and talk and wave our arms. We worked out an agreement on an international statement of cataloging principles. That statement is dramatic and historic. It endorses much of our own CCR; thus the "Lubetzky Report" of less than ten years ago came to flower in an international scene. It endorses corporate entry; thus came an end to the long conflict with our brethren of the Prussian Instructions. Finally, most of the sections of the statement were endorsed by overwhelming majorities; our own delegate, Wyllis Wright, found it necessary to vote against only two relatively minor provisions.

International bibliographical standardization may be closer than we think.

In this issue of LRTS we publish the statement in full with commentary by Katharine Ball, who was the Canadian delegate, and with Wyllis Wright's report of the Code Revision Committee's Midwinter action.

After Paris came London. Several of the American delegation, led by Wyllis Wright, met with the Library Association's Cataloguing Rules Committee and worked out plans for cooperation to make the new code truly a code for all English-speaking peoples.

The "Code at home" was less dramatic in achievement.

Thanks to the Council on Library Resources, the Committee was able to meet regularly and discuss several problems and change several rules, notably the rules on serials and on standard titles of editions and translations. In the fall issue of LRTS Audrey Smith listed the substantive changes since publication of CCR in spring 1960. Also, thanks to CLR, Seymour Lubetzky was able to give all summer to drafting a revised version of large portions of CCR; these are yet to be considered by the Committee.

At Cleveland Bernice Field and her Descriptive Cataloging Committee had a useful and popular Code Revision Information Booth well supplied both with copies of what has been written about CCR and with sample entries CCR would produce. At the CCS program meeting Seymour
Lubetzky, Arnold Trotier, and Wyllis Wright discussed working papers prepared for the Paris meeting and the American position to be taken at that meeting. The Canadian Library Association held a one-day institute on code revision with interesting papers and profitable discussion.

But for the “Code at home” it was the Year of the Twist.

When we first began to talk of code revision we were idealists: we would build the best of all possible codes without regard to cost; cost could come later. Actually it never did work out quite this way. Discussion in Committee and in the Stanford and Montreal Institutes showed from the first a real concern for cost, and the rules themselves now and again departed from logic to meet what seemed a practical need. The Commentary of CCR pointed out a number of these rules.

In 1961 the Twist came full cycle. Implementation dogged our every thought about the code. We invited other divisions of ALA and other interested library associations to appoint liaison representatives to attend Committee meetings and keep the Committee informed about what their groups thought practical (or the reverse!) in CCR. ARL set up a special committee to study the matter of cost. The Code Revision Committee, the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee and many other librarians talked endlessly of it. The words even boiled over into the Library Journal. LRTS published several thoughtful articles by librarians telling of the problems they would face if their libraries were to adopt CCR now. We have not yet seen the end.

The Twist raises several questions. Why have a new code at all if it is not to change our practice? Can we change anything—even a suit of clothes—without paying for it? Can we expect to get a better suit without paying somewhat more than bargain basement prices for it? Do we buy a new car or a new library building or a library administration reorganization only when we can prove beyond the tiniest quibble that we cannot make do with what we have? Or do we buy the new suit, the new car, the new building at some point this side of shabby collapse? Finally, can we hope to get anything done (good or bad) if we must always debate and re-debate, defend and re-defend, what we have done. Will the Twist make Hamlets of us all?

David Weber's Book Catalogs Committee took a look at the future in a stimulating program at Cleveland. Then they turned to face the present in a draft statement of “Preferred Practices in the Publication of Book Catalogs” now being circulated for comments and suggestions.

During the year John Cronin's Cards-With-Books (shall we call it CWB?) experimental program moved rapidly ahead. Ten distributors and publishers now cooperate with LC to make sets of LC cards available with the books they sell. Some 375,000 sets have been supplied to them. Operational procedures are being worked out to give speedy service, and talks are going ahead with other companies. In CWB we may have a revolution in the making.

In the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee and elsewhere we continued to talk of the need for a subject heading code. Actually, per-
haps we need two codes. One would be a general code based on principles and applicable to all—or at least to most—subject heading work; this might take a long time—and a lot of cash. The other would be a manual of LC subject heading practices; this would be a shorter job and it would be helpful primarily to all who use LC headings. Also we talked of reconciling LC and Sears. Perhaps action will come in 1962.

The Special Committee to Review the Mann Award (Laura Colvin; Carlyle Frary; and Paul Winkler, Chairman) ended a two-year study with a thorough-going report which we adopted at Cleveland. We now define somewhat more sharply the qualities we expect to find in the recipient of the Citation, and we allow the Committee to refuse to make an award if it feels that in its year there is no fully qualified candidate. But, most important of all, we shall make the award without regard to organization membership or nationality.

By any criteria the Mann award of 1961 would have gone to my favorite Irishman. For years John Cronin has been shouting and pounding tables to get better cataloging and better catalogers and better bibliographic cooperation. And when the tumult and the shouting die, he always rolls up his sleeves and works. You may not like everything he does, but you may rest assured: he will do it and he will do it with a flourish!

The Melvil Dewey Medal came as a fitting climax to Julia Presscy's years of service to LC in DC, assigning DC numbers on LC cards and editing “Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification.”

Cleveland marked the end of the first year of our liaison with the Canadian Library Association's Cataloguing Section. Richard Angell (CCS) and Lorna Fraser (CLA) made it a pleasant and useful exchange of ideas.

The Library Technology Project, with a CLR grant, started a comprehensive study of methods and costs of catalog card reproduction. The outcome should be a manual to help us all. They also published a study conducted by W. J. Barrow on “Permanence and Durability of Library Catalog Cards” (available from the Library Technology Project of ALA for $1.00).

In the fall of the year Marie Louise Prevost died. JCC-LRTS are her monument. But there is more. Energetic and eager, warm and generous; always impatient with things as they are, always sure that the new will win—the world of the cataloger was never dull when MLP was in it.

And that, dear reader, was 1961: a year largely given to the code. An ironic year: abroad a year of achievement, at home a year of soul searching about that very achievement.


The Year’s Work in Copying Methods: 1961

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A LTHOUGH ONLY A SMALL FRACTION of our librarians has more than a passing knowledge of the field of copying methods or more than a fleeting interest in its technology, library administrators are becoming increasingly aware of its importance both as a reader service and as a means of facilitating and improving the storage of information. In a survey covering several years, certain significant developments in the field may be observed: electrostatic printing and its automation by which full-size reproduction in single copies first became economically feasible; unitizing of microfilm (presently of principal interest to business firms, for the organization and reproduction of business records); high speed searching of microfilm; and a number of technical improvements and inventions which make possible these and similarly-important developments. In a survey covering only one year, on the other hand, only a small and sometimes meaningless portion of these developments may be observed. Hence it is not to our interest to be overly scrupulous in limiting our survey to the calendar year.

While pure research may push out in directions governed by chance and by the investigator’s interest and ability, applied research follows lines planned in advance and, in a profit-oriented economy, governed by the known or expected market. Anyone who surveys systematically the developments in copying methods will see quickly enough that major attention is paid to the needs of business and industry, as the principal market. Since this article is written for librarians, only those developments of possible significance to libraries are included. As a further limitation, following a distinction wisely made by the first writer on the year’s work in copying methods, most references to duplicating methods as distinguished from copying methods, are also omitted.

Direct Paper Copies

The easy and fast production of full-size copies of printed or written matter is probably of concern to more libraries than are other methods of copying. Not only the library’s users, but its staff as well, frequently need inexpensive and expendable copy of a letter or document, an article, or a whole book, that is quickly and easily produced and can be read without enlarging.

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Library Resources & Technical Services
Copiers suitable for most libraries (only the larger libraries will need an electrostatic copier, described below) fall into three types: diffusion transfer, dye transfer, and thermographic. Most office copiers are of the diffusion transfer process, sometimes called the "peel process." Prices range from just under $100 to about $600, with models permitting copying from bound volumes ranging upward from about $200. Negative and positive papers are inserted face to face in the developing solution after the negative has been briefly exposed in contact with the original page. When the negative and positive papers emerge from the developing solution, they are peeled apart, and the negative is discarded.

Dye transfer, of which the Verifax is a well known example, is similar to diffusion transfer except that only the negative paper is coated; positive copies are made on untreated paper squeezed against the negative matrix, after the latter has been immersed in a developing solution. Dye transfer copiers cost from about $100 to $425. The cost of the negative matrix is a little higher than the cost of both negative and positive paper for diffusion transfer copiers, but this cost is reduced if multiple copies are made of the same page, since one to five copies may be made from a single negative matrix. If the cost of labor and sheets wasted in the effort to make a good copy are included, the over-all cost of making copies by either of these methods will average at least 20 to 25 cents for each initial copy.

Improved models of office copiers are introduced almost each month. Many now have pre-mixed developer fluid in a disposable plastic bottle which attaches to the copier and drains or fills with a minimum of handling by the operator. In order to facilitate handling of positive paper and to reduce paper waste in copying originals of various lengths, the Copese Corp. has brought out its Crusader model which feeds positive paper from a roll in the machine and cuts it to the desired length. The ultimate in ease of diffusion transfer copying has possibly been reached in a $600 model offered under various trade names by Anken Chemical and Film Corp., Ozalid Div. of General Aniline and Film Corp., Photek, Inc., Photocopy Corp., and Transcopy, Inc. This copier, which handles only sheet originals up to 11 inches wide by any length up to 150 ft., turns itself on when original-copy is inserted, exposes the original with negative paper, feeds negative and positive paper through the developer, cuts the positive paper to the desired length, separates the positive from the negative paper, and turns itself off. (But who will press the button?) A portable diffusion transfer copier was offered this year by Fotochrome, Inc.: its Copy Traveler fills with developer when the case is opened; when closed, the developer drains into leak-proof containers. Ampto, Inc., brought out its Anken Attaché Contoura for $199.50. The attaché case will copy flat documents and contains also a removable book copier. A new model of Verifax accepts sheet originals up to 11 by 17 inches; it can thus copy two letter-size forms simultaneously. Matrix insertion and copy paper feeding and positioning are semi-automatic. For libraries and offices having diffusion transfer equipment, but frequently needing to make multiple copies of the same page, F. G. Ludwig, Inc., has introduced
a Multi-Copy negative and positive paper and transfer solution with which up to four copies may be made from a single negative. The cost of these papers is claimed to be no more than the cost of single copy diffusion transfer papers.7

The third type of copying which is widespread because of low equipment cost ($200 to $500) is thermographic copying. This method has the advantages over diffusion transfer and dye transfer copying of low paper cost (about 5 cents as compared with 8½ to 10 cents per sheet), speed, and simplicity of operation. No fluid developer is required in this method. Its two disadvantages are that it will not successfully copy many ballpoint and colored inks, and its copy is poorer in appearance than diffusion transfer or dye transfer copy, both in quality of paper and in clarity of image. Because the process involves heat, thermographic copiers may be used to laminate documents with plastic, as well as to make regular copy, transparencies, spirit masters, offset masters, and even gummed mailing labels.8

In 1961 the Labelon Tape Co., Canandaigua, New York, and the Perry-Sherwood Corp., New York, brought out thermographic papers that do not have the familiar wax coating; these papers are stationery-weight, do not require a screen filter, and do not turn dark or brittle with age.9 During the year an accessory, the Dri-Mate, was marketed for making thermographic copies from colored originals.10 Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. introduced a set of systems papers for inexpensive production of multiple copies with thermographic copiers. The set includes Type A pink paper, which serves as a master for making up to 25 copies on Type B paper, a high quality stationery weight paper. The pink master may be preprinted as letterhead or form. It may be typed or written, and it erases easily for corrections.11 The cost of this paper is a little under 3 cents a sheet for Type A, and 2.3 cents a sheet for Type B paper. Thus paper cost for ten copies is about 26 cents.

Where a library has a fairly large amount of copying, in excess of 1000 copies per month, the electrostatic method probably offers best results at least cost. Few libraries will have a sufficient volume of copying to justify the expense of renting or purchasing a Xerox Copyflo. But the Xerox 914 office copier, renting for $95 per month for the first 2000 copies, is within the reach of many university and large public libraries. Operation of the Xerox 914 is simple and fast, producing about six copies per minute on good bond paper or offset masters. If 2000 copies per month are made, the cost per copy should be slightly less than 6 cents, exclusive of labor and overhead. Labor cost could be about two cents per copy, if copying can be continuously done, and if the operator's time is used efficiently when he is not making copies.

Electrostatic office copiers have been announced by Apeco, Savin Business Corp., and Smith-Corona Marchant Inc., but to my knowledge these copiers are not yet available for the general market. They are expected to sell or rent for less than the Xerox 914, but will use more expensive copy paper. Where the Xerox 914 forms an image on a drum
from which it is transferred to ordinary bond copy paper or offset masters, the other copiers will form the image directly on a coated paper or coated offset master. These are desk-top copiers and will copy from sheets but not from bound volumes. The Savin Business Machine Corp. and Smith-Corona Marchant Inc. state that their machines will make copies for about 4 cents each. If this does not include machine cost or rental, it compares with about 1.65 cents per copy for paper, toner, and other supplies required on the Xerox 914. The Smith-Corona Marchant copier is announced for 1962 at $895 with leasing terms also available.

For its flatbed equipment the Xerox Corp. has developed a fast xerographic plate permitting shorter exposure time and allowing quality reproduction of halftones and large solid areas. Continuous tone originals require flashing the plate to an opaque positive or negative paper screen to create a halftone pattern before final exposure. Image development and fusing are as usual.

A development in electrostatic copying (although not direct paper copy) that should be mentioned at this point is the technique offered by Microphoto, Inc., called Duopage. Non-copyrighted books are reproduced by Xerox Copyflo on both sides of long-life paper, thus making a thinner volume than that formerly produced by single-side reproduction and avoiding the awkwardness of reversed pages.

There is also active development of diazo copiers and quick stabilization copiers. Although these are suitable in many office copying systems, they seem to have little advantage for library copying. Therefore a discussion of these methods is not included in this report.

The comprehensive testing and evaluation of library copying equipment made by William R. Hawken for the Library Technology Project under a CLR grant of $30,000 was concluded during the year. The report of this project has not yet been made public, but should be available soon.

Official sanction was given at Cleveland to copying policy already in practice at many libraries. The American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries approved the recommendation of their Joint Committee on Fair Use in Photocopying that libraries may furnish one copy of any copyrighted material, under the definition of “fair use.”

**Microforms**

In spite of the improvements in direct paper copiers, interest continues in the production of microforms, whether they are meant to serve indefinitely as storage media or intermittently to produce enlarged copy when needed. Where large quantities of documents or drawings must be preserved to provide for the future use of only a small proportion, microform storage is much more efficient than retaining the originals. Furthermore, rare and out-of-print books, newspapers and journals, which are unobtainable in original format, can be reproduced at much less cost on microfilm or micro-opaque than in full size.

The needs of business and industry seem to take precedence over those
of libraries in the design and manufacture of microfilm cameras, as in the production of copiers and other reproduction equipment. Several planetary cameras were introduced during the year adapted especially to handling large engineering drawings and maps. Such cameras accept 70mm. or 35mm. film and have a suction copyboard to hold the map or drawing flat. Newspapers and bound volumes may also be microfilmed with these cameras. The Corvette 51, a very compact camera using 16mm. film, is distributed by Microdealers, Inc., of Waltham, Mass. It can be used either as a motor driven desk unit or as a portable scanning camera for maps, drawings, bound books, and outsized material. Only $4 \times 9 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it weighs 7 pounds with motor attached, or only 3 pounds when used for scanning with the motor drive removed. I have not yet heard a report on the suitability of this camera to the traveling scholar for extensive copying in the field. If it performs adequately, its operation will be more economical (this feature should attract most scholars) than the portable diffusion transfer copiers described above.

A companion portable microfilm reader sold by Microdealers, Inc., is the Corvette model P-16, which shows roll 16mm. film on a $9 \times 10$ inch screen. An improved Dagmar Super reader sells for $139.95. This portable reader will project 16mm. and 35mm. roll film, $3 \times 5$ inch microfiches, aperture cards, and jackets on the wall or table top. Its mirror on telescoping arms will allow various magnification ratios. In the United States it is distributed by Audio-Visual Research of 523 S. Plymouth Court, Chicago. For fast scanning of 16mm. or 35mm. roll film, the Recordak Corp. has announced the Starlet, a motorized microfilm reader. It is designed to be used with Recordak film magazine and Kodomatic indexing. With increased use of microfilm cards of various types, a 14-power, hooded, table reader, introduced by the Eugene Dietzgen Co., is of interest. A single control permits movement of the image in all directions, while the film is protected by a glass film gate carrier. Micro Methods, Ltd., London, offers two low-cost, portable readers for micro-opaques or microfiches: the Monocular V. C. Personal Reader at £9, the Binocular model at £30. Each has a magnification ratio of 20, measures $10 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches, and can be stripped down and packed for traveling.

Librarians and scholars have appreciated the convenience and flexibility of the microfilm reader-printer. Several manufacturers have brought out new or improved models during the year. The Photostat Documat Reader-Printer was introduced by the Photostat Corp. of Rochester, New York. Although it is designed for 16mm. aperture or jacket film, it can be adapted for using 35mm. film. However, a 35mm. frame must usually be scanned horizontally and vertically, since the full frame can seldom be viewed or printed at a single position. This is true of the other reader-printers as well. It has interchangeable lenses for different magnification, and the projection head can be rotated through 360 degrees. A unitized film adapter aids in positioning the image. The screen measures $11 \times 11$ inches. Prints of $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches may be made on silver sensitized paper. The Recordak Reader-Printer, selling at $895 or renting for $335 a month,
with a minimum rental of $210, produces $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inch prints for about 9 cents each. It can handle 16mm. or 35mm. roll film (with the limitation noted above), aperture cards, or jackets. Documat, Inc., introduced its Mark II Reader-Printer, for making prints on $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inch dull or semi-gloss sheets by the stabilization process. Available is a choice of five interchangeable lenses, from $10.5 \times$ to $33.8 \times$. This reader-printer will accept 16mm. or 35mm. roll film, jackets, or aperture cards. A new model marketed by Microfilm Products, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., is the Filmac 300. This reader will accept 16mm. or 35mm. roll film, aperture card, jacket, or microfiche. Two lenses provide magnification of 8 to 20 diameters on a screen of $11 \times 14$ inches. The reader-printer will accept either $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 inch rolls of print paper, and prints may be made in any size up to $11 \times 14$ inches. Société Polyclair, Paris, has also brought out its Filmacor reader-printer. It produces prints on letter-size sheets from 16mm. or 35mm. roll film. Two enlarger-printers of design different from the three just described are the Rollacopier, distributed in the United States by the Andrews Paper and Chemical Co., Great Neck, New York, and the Micro-Mate, distributed in the United States by the Burton Mount Co., New Hyde Park, New York. These are primarily intended for enlargement printing and instantaneous development of 16mm. and 35mm. rolls or aperture cards. Each consists of a projector mounted above a copyboard on which the image may be projected at an enlargement of up to 16.5 diameters for 35mm.; or an enlargement print may be made by placing a sheet of processing paper on the copyboard, then developing it in a quick-stabilizing processor mounted at the side of the copyboard. Developing requires only about 10 seconds. Contact prints may also be made directly from opaque or translucent originals. The projector may be dismounted for wall projection up to 40 diameters in normal room light, or 80 or more diameters in a darkened room.

The Microcard Reader Corp., West Salem, Wisc., has brought out its Microcard Copier Type I. Many librarians saw this Microcard Copier demonstrated at the ALA conference in Cleveland. It is not a reader-printer, although there is an enlarging viewer to assist the operator in positioning the desired page for printing. When the Microcard has been properly positioned, a press of a button produces in less than a minute a negative matrix and a positive print which can be peeled apart. The copier holds 100-foot rolls of negative and positive paper, sufficient for about 90 copies without reloading. Prints are magnified about 17 times and cost less than 11 cents each. Although this copier is designed for $3 \times 5$ inch cards, it can handle larger micro-opaques under certain conditions. The copier is priced at about $900, which may be considered a high price for the limited job this device can perform. This may be the most convenient opportunity to mention the introduction of two-sided Microcards, which not only hold up to 160 pages of text but also resist the tendency of one-sided Microcards to curl.

Several research grants were made by the Council of Library Resources during 1961, and several CLR-supported projects were continued, having
subjects related to the improvement of microfilm and its use. The Council made a grant of $31,755 to Intectron, Inc., Newton Lower Falls, Mass., to investigate the factors affecting high-reduction microphotography. "The performance of optics, film base, emulsion, photosensitive materials, and developer will be recorded. Experiments will be conducted on scattering of light by photographic materials, aperture response of optical systems . . . , measurement of limiting factors on reduction and enlargement, measurement of losses in successive generations of photoreproduction, and identification of factors affecting acceptability of enlargements." The development of a step-and-repeat camera for producing micro-images by a dry reproductive process is the purpose of a grant for 1960-1962 to the Bell and Howell Co., Chicago, of $177,000. Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, is testing and evaluating protective film coatings, under a grant of $14,515. William J. Barrow, Documents Restorer, Virginia State Library, is the recipient of a $125,000 grant to "establish and maintain a laboratory for research in preserving books and other library materials. Among the problems to which the laboratory is expected to give attention is the durability of microfilm and adequacy of existing criteria for it." The project begun in late 1960 by Lewis E. Walkup, Battelle Memorial Institute, under a Council grant of $49,200 to the Library Technology Project, to identify and evaluate the factors affecting reader reaction to micro-image viewing is now nearing completion with construction of a demonstration model viewer to improve viewing conditions. Construction of "a relatively inexpensive microfilm finder-reader system for library use" is the goal of a grant of $27,070 to be supervised by Peter Scott, Head of the Microreproduction Laboratory of the Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and administered by the Library Technology Project.

Publications

Several important publications in the field of copying methods appeared during the year. The bimonthly journal, Reproduction Methods, published by PMI-Photo Methods for Industry, began with the March/April 1961 issue. The first numbers have contained articles describing miniaturization and reproduction systems in use by specific agencies and business firms and several excellent explanations of the technical aspects of diazo, electrostatography, office copiers, offset, and other forms of reproduction. These are well written and give valuable comparative information about the products of different manufacturers. From Germany comes a new bimonthly journal for copying and reproduction technique, entitled Reprographie. It is edited by Dr.-Ing. Otto Frank, of Frankfurt am Main, and published for 18 DM per year by Verlag Internationale Public-Relations und Schriftleitung, Hessenring 97, Bad Hamburg v.d.H., Germany. Another publication deserving of careful reading is William R. Hawken's Full Size Photocopying, "State of the Library Art," v. 5, pt. 3, (Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, The State University, 1960). This encyclopedic work not only gives a full technical explanation and
historical account of each method of copying, but also gives complete information about equipment and material costs and library applications. Its single drawback is that it describes the field only to early 1959, and significant developments of the past three years are not represented. Nevertheless it should prove valuable to the librarian who is not a photographic specialist but needs information in this field. An interesting article by Donald C. Holmes, “Electrostatic Photoreproduction at the U. S. Library of Congress,” describes the use of Xerox Copyflo at the Library of Congress. The 1961 proceedings of the National Microfilm Association contain thirty-one papers given at the annual meeting in Chicago on April 4-6, 1961. Papers on the use of microfilm in several particular systems applications, projects and plans for improved library and scholarly microfilming, and technical aspects of microfilming are included. Frederic Luther published in Library Journal his “The Language of Lilliput: a Thesaurus for Users of Microfilm.” This series, to be in seven parts, has appeared in the March 1, July, October 1, and November 1 issues. It describes for the layman many useful facts concerning the production, handling, and use of microfilm.

Microcard Editions, Inc., the publication division of The Microcard Foundation, brought out A Guide to Microforms in Print, a list of all titles known to be available from commercial publishers of microforms in the United States. Works are listed in alphabetical order, giving price, publisher, and type of microform. More than 10,000 titles are listed. This guide should be invaluable to order librarians and interlibrary loan librarians. George H. Davison, of The United Steel Companies, Ltd., Swinden Laboratories, Moorgate, Rotherham England, published his review of progress for 1960, entitled Microtext in the Form of Microcards and Other Micro-opaques, Transparent Microfiches and Unitized Microfilm or Aperture Cards as well as Reading and Enlarging Apparatus.

Wesley Simonton’s report, “The Bibliographical Control of Microforms,” based on a study made for the Association of Research Libraries under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, was approved by the ARL at its meeting of June 1, 1961. Among his recommendations Mr. Simonton urged that publications in microform be cataloged and listed in national bibliographies in the same way as the publications of which they are copies, carrying the format of reproduction as a subsidiary note. UNESCO sent out a call for information from and about micro-publishers to be published in a world wide directory.

Developments in this field are so numerous and often so complex that rigorous selection must be made. It is hoped that what is reported here includes those new products, techniques, and projects of most significance for library interests. I am indebted to Allen Veaner, Head, Photographic Department, Harvard University, for information and advice in preparing this report.

REFERENCES

ences in the feature "New Products" published in each issue of *The Office*: e.g., 53:221, May, 1961; 54:168, August, 1961; 54:200, September, 1961; etc.


30. Ibid., p. 8.


Serial Activities in 1961

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SOME LARGE LIBRARIES NOW ESTIMATE that fully two-thirds of their current receipts are serial in nature. This has not been true historically, however. The serial, as the dominant format for printed material, is a modern phenomenon, derived to meet society's increased need for the rapid dissemination of information. Serials can, for the most part, be produced faster than books.

There has consequently been in recent years an increase in the amount of professional attention which librarians have devoted to serial problems, but it has in no way kept pace with the increase in the number of serial publications. Librarians now write more about serials than they did two decades ago, they talk more about them than they did formerly, they are more inclined to render them departmental status in their libraries, and of necessity they give them more processing and servicing time than they did before there were so many of them. But this increase in attention falls far short of what one would expect to see devoted to a kind of material that constitutes two-thirds of libraries' receipts.

Nonetheless, when a year's serial activities, disproportionate though they may be, are arrayed in summary for such an article as the present one, they make an impressive appearance. In the following paragraphs these activities for 1961 will be outlined and discussed under the following headings: union lists, other serial lists, indexes, other publications, activities, and documents and binding.

Union Lists

Dominating serial activities again in 1961 was the work, under the direction of Edna M. Brown, surrounding the preparation of the big, third, and terminal edition of the Union List of Serials. The last two sections of the checking edition, which had comprised a total of 11,892 new titles and 8,400 cross references, were distributed to and checked by participating libraries. Eight thousand and eighty-one bibliographical changes were identified, and 19,327 locations and holdings were deleted. By year's end most of the technical problems concerning the production of the new ULS had been solved, and despite many frustrating delays, the project was obviously moving well toward successful completion. Without question, this monumental work will be the most important
single contribution to serial librarianship since the beginning of publication numbering itself.

Other union lists of serials, less ambitious in scope but nonetheless of considerable value, were accomplished in 1961. Several were compiled in the New York City area. A list of some 2,500 periodical titles being received currently by fewer than four academic libraries in Brooklyn was prepared and issued to the nine participating institutions. The Brooklyn Public Library, although not included in the list, is studying the results to determine if and/or how serial resources of academic and public libraries complement each other.

The New York chapter of SLA, working through the Periodicals Committee of its Social Sciences Group, published an 82-page book entitled *Social Science Serials in Special Libraries in the New York Area*. It lists over 1,000 selected titles held in 117 libraries. With a view toward increasing its use, the list of participating institutions gives not only addresses but also telephone numbers and indications of the kinds of services they have available. Copies may be had for $3.50 from committee chairman Philip Rappaport at the state Department of Labor Library, 80 Center Street, New York 13.

Always interested in serials, the SLA through its New Jersey chapter is now issuing in loose-leaf form a second edition of its *Union List of Serials in New Jersey*, itemizing some 10,000 titles held by sixty-five special, public, and academic libraries in the Garden State. Subscriptions to the work may be placed, at $15.50 per year, with Fran Vierling, Knoll Pharmaceutical Company, 377 Crane Street, Orange, who is business manager of the project.

Work was begun in September on a union catalog of periodicals in the field of medicine and allied sciences held by libraries in metropolitan New York. The project, which is being funded by a grant of $127,000 from the John A. Hartford Foundation, is directed by Jacqueline W. Felter, Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Queens. The project will investigate the possible use of microfilm, punched card, and punched tape systems to record the serial holdings of its participating libraries.

Also during 1961 the Manitoba Library Association issued a revised edition of its *Union List of Serials* held in the libraries of that province. It may be purchased for $3 from Mrs. P. Segal, Order Librarian at the University of Manitoba Library in Winnipeg.

International aspects of union listing also saw developments during the year. An important preliminary data paper entitled *Chinese Periodicals; International Holdings, 1949-1960*, was prepared by G. Raymond Nunn, with support from the National Science Foundation, and was issued by the Association for Asian Studies Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East. Distribution of the paper was unfortunately limited, but it is hoped that a revised edition will be generally available sometime in 1962. The list includes approximately 1,700 mainland Chinese periodical titles held in twenty-three American, Japanese,
and English libraries. Each title is first given in Chinese, then in Wade-Giles romanization, then in English translation. Frequency and place of publication are also given. The same committee subsequently issued an index and supplement to the work as its Preliminary Data Paper, No. 3.

Helen F. Conover performed a service to students of another area of the world when she brought out her Serials for African Studies in 1961. Published by the Library of Congress, this 163-page book is available from the GPO for $1.00. This work is quite comprehensive, including among its 2,000-odd entries, processed bulletins and newsletters of current information, missionary magazines, and various ephemeral publications in both Western and African languages. This bibliography contains information on holdings of many American libraries, addresses of some publishers, and some useful annotations. There are subject, regional, and personal name indices.

In 1961 the Catholic University Press issued the third part of the second series of Eugene Willging's and Herta Hatzfield's union list entitled Catholic Serials of the Nineteenth Century in the United States. This part describes 187 Catholic serial publications issued in Illinois between 1852 and the end of the century. Parts one and two, which were issued earlier, covered similarly the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. It is good to see a continuation of this important contribution to nineteenth-century publishing history.

Other Serial Lists

Several new, useful lists of the serial holdings of single libraries were published during 1961. Some of them itemized titles being received currently, and others recorded all retrospective holdings as well as current receipts.

Among lists of titles being received currently, the most extensive was the three-volume, 16,000-entry Catalogue des périodiques étrangers en cours de publication of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Brussels. Two other such lists were issued in Missouri. The state university library at Columbia published a preliminary edition of Serials Currently Received at the University of Missouri Library. Over 8,500 titles are listed, as well as locations in the MoU system, but holdings are omitted. The Linda Hall Library, 5109 Cherry Street, Kansas City 10, brought its earlier List of Serial Titles Currently Received up to date and reissued it as its Bulletin, No. 8. A 168-page, processed compilation, it also omits holdings but records titles and places of publication of over 7,000 science and technology serials.

Reporting serials in the same fields is a new 47-page selection of Journals in Science and Technology, Published in Japan and Mainland China. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the 391-entry compilation was prepared by Chi Wang in LC's Science and Technology Division. Titles are alphabetized under broad subjects, and included are places of publication, editors, publishers, and descriptive annotations. There is a romanized title index.
Four additional lists are also available of Far Eastern serials in American libraries. In February the M. I. T. library revised and published its useful *Current Holdings of Communist Chinese Journals*. Copies of the list of 198 entries, most of which are in the sciences, are available from the associate director of M. I. T. libraries. A second new compilation available is the *List of Mainland Chinese Magazines Contained in the Microfile of the Union Research Institute*—outstanding agency for collecting and disseminating information on Communist China, located in Hong Kong. The USDA enumerates 115 *Communist Chinese Periodicals in the Agricultural Sciences* in its new Library List, No. 70, which may be obtained from the director. Also, sixty-nine *Chinese Mainland Journals in medicine and pharmacology* have been itemized by the National Library of Medicine, a list which is obtainable from the director. All four of these local lists are incorporated into Dr. Numm's union list of Chinese periodicals mentioned earlier.

A *List of Russian Serials Being Translated into English and Other Western Languages*, in a third, revised edition, was published during the year by the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress. This 28-page booklet gives titles of translations, LC call number, frequency, “births and deaths,” and names and addresses of their publishers. There are indices by subject and by the name of the original journal; subscription prices, however, are not given.

This column failed last year to report the appearance in 1960 of Chauncy D. Harris' *International List of Geographical Serials* (University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research paper, No. 69, $4.00). Sixteen hundred and thirty-seven titles are listed in this volume. It is arranged alphabetically by country and within country by main entry. The 194-page volume contains an index and introductions in English, French, German, and Russian.

**Indexes**

Without doubt one of the most useful kinds of contribution that can be made to serials work is the periodical index, and several good ones appeared in 1961. Unfortunately the monumental *American Periodical Index to 1850*, announced perennially by Readex Corporation, was not among them, but presumably the year brought its availability twelve months closer. The year did see the *Index*, which had been compiled on 750,000 cards at NYU under the auspices of the WPA, moved from Washington Square to the Readex editorial rooms where it is being laid up for publication in microform. Its availability, now announced for 1962, will be a great boon to American historical scholarship.

Another important historical contribution—one which did appear during the year—was Oscar O. Winther's *Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the Trans-Mississippi West*, brought out in 626 pages by the Indiana University Press. This volume contains 9,244 references to articles concerning the area west of the Mississippi which were published in some seventy journals. The first reference is to an item in
Niles Weekly Register, dated 1811, and the latest is to a 1957 imprint. The references are arranged by subject.

One of the neatest indices to appear in 1961 was a slender volume of 89 pages entitled Indeks Madjalah Ilmiah 1960—or Indonesian Scientific Periodical Index—issued in Djakarta by the Council for Sciences of Indonesia as its Bulletin, No. 3. Arranged by UDC number, with author and subject indices, the work contains 1,075 entries. Not least useful will be the list of 135 Indonesian journals indexed, which gives title, publisher, address, price, and frequency.

An expensive, but useful, current periodical index in a special field is now available from the Bureau of Industrial Relations at the School of Business Administration in the University of Michigan. Selling on a calendar-year basis for $125 is The University of Michigan Index to Labor Union Periodicals. This compilation, which contains a brief annotation for each entry, appears monthly and indexes by subject some fifty labor union periodicals.

A new current index has begun publication in Tokyo and costs $30 per year. It is the Japanese Periodical Index. Natural Sciences Section. Appearing monthly, this work is divided into two parts, one of which indexes science and technology materials, with the other concerning itself with publications in the medical sciences. An extensive work, this title indexes some eight hundred journals.

Available on exchange from the National Taiwan University Library in Taipei to libraries interested in the Far East is a new Classified Index to Chinese Periodicals. Part I, indexing thirty periodicals published in Hong Kong and Taiwan between the War and 1957, has already appeared, and Part II, which will bring coverage through 1960, is announced to appear soon. In Chinese, the volume includes a list in English of the periodicals included.

Several other current periodical indices have been announced and appear destined for early publication. One of the more ambitious is an index to current Latin-American periodicals in the humanities and social sciences. This important work will be issued quarterly by G. K. Hall and Company, 97 Oliver Street in Boston, and will be compiled by the New York Public Library and the Pan American Union. To cover some three hundred periodicals the index will include approximately 45,000 entries per year arranged in dictionary form by author, title, and subject. Preference will be given to subject headings in Spanish with cross-references from English. The work will cumulate annually.

The Methodist Publishing House, Nashville 3, has announced publication at $5 per year of the Methodist Periodical Index, to begin publication early in 1962. To appear quarterly, it will index thirty-seven Methodist periodicals by author and subject. A 46-page sample fascicle, issued under the title Periodical Key, an earlier index which the new one will now displace, appears competently put together and bodes well for coverage of periodical Methodistica.

Scheduled to appear at year's end was an important twelve-year cumu-
lation to the Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films, 1948-1959. Expected to run to some 1,200 pages, this work will cover over one hundred periodicals and 1,326 films. Copies may be ordered from the Canadian Library Association, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4.

During the year the Library Association sounded out the bibliothecal world on the need for a British Technology Index—a proposed monthly index to some four hundred British technical periodicals which would then cumulate annually. Recalling several abortive attempts by commercial publishers to provide such an index in years past, the L.A. probed the notion cautiously. Cost of the work was estimated at $50 the year.

Meanwhile Caribbean Books, of 605 Maxine Drive, Baton Rouge 8, distributed in this country an extensive compilation by Sturgis Leavitt entitled Revistas hispanoamericanas; indice bibliografico, 1843-1935. The price of the 589-page book, which was published by Medina in Santiago in 1960, is set at $19.75.

Other Publications

Grafton and Company of London have published for $4.50 a very good basic 165-page handbook by D. E. Davinson entitled Periodicals, A Manual of Practice for Librarians. This manual, although not profound, is quite comprehensive and discusses such subjects as periodical acquisitions policy, practices, record-keeping, servicing, cooperative ventures, binding and storage, microtechniques, and the disposal of duplicates. Although directed essentially to English practice, this manual can be read with profit by the American periodicals librarian as well.

An unusual kind of contribution to the literature on serials was made in 1961 by Lee Ash when the Antiquarium, 31 Alden Road, New Haven 15, for $6.75, issued his Serial Publications Containing Medical Classics. Based upon the well-known Garrison-Morton checklist of noted medical literature, the present volume indexes some 5,000 items from over nine hundred serial publications issued from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Periodical librarians welcomed in 1961 a revised and enlarged edition of Stechert-Hafner's T. P. I. List. This handy, 76-page work provides information on title pages and indices to over 1,400 British, 400 French and Belgian, 150 Italian, 65 Spanish, and 275 Dutch and Scandinavian periodicals. Available from the publisher at $6.50, the T. P. I. List enumerates titles alphabetically under country and contains concise, tabular annotations.

The full literature concerning serials and their handling need not be discussed here for it is well documented in Library Literature. There was a fairly sizable body of it. Fully seven articles concerning serials in the broad definition were published in this journal, and the number of publications on serials that appeared in regional, state, or local journals manifest in part the amount of thought, concern, experimentation, and reporting that is going on at the grass roots of library practice.

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Activities

Not all serial activities of the year resulted in published reports, of course. It would perhaps be well to summarize here some of the more outstanding and less publicized efforts of the profession to find solutions to some of its more knotty serial problems. There were several highly laudable ones.

A joint committee of the RTSD’s Acquisitions and Serials Sections has been addressing itself to the compilation of a list of international subscription agents. Under the able chairmanship of Betty Norton (UCLA), this hard-working group has now brought together an extensive list of subscription dealers, giving addresses, specialties, description of services available, historical annotations, and indications from subscribers of satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance. Patterned to a certain extent upon Clegg’s *International Directory of the World’s Book Trade*, although of necessity more modest, this list will be of great value to serials order librarians when it is published in 1962.

Another serial activity of 1961 that will be of special value to research libraries took place in the Library of Congress. Supported by a Ford Foundation grant, LC was able to obtain ninety-two reels of microfilm of fifty-five pre-Revolution Russian serials which had been held in the Helsinki University Library. All of these titles were scarce in the Western world; fully twenty-six had not formerly been represented in any American library.

Another serial project was initiated during 1961 in the Library of Congress—this one in the Science and Technology Division—when a grant from the National Science Foundation made possible a one-year study of the scientific and technical serial publications of the world. The two major objectives of the study are (1) to compile a bibliography of sources on scientific and technical serials, and (2), to count the current serials of the world by country and by subject. This work will facilitate the bringing under bibliographical control of this important corpus of literature. Preliminary results of the study are expected soon.

A controversy over the appropriate status of serial activities in ALA was resolved during the year. It had been argued that serials interests could best be represented by a committee of RTSD, but the Executive Committee of the Serials Section, noting that the Section membership stood at approximately eight hundred, resolved that the group should retain its status as a section of RTSD, rather than become a committee.

At the Cleveland Conference the old Duplicate Exchange Union, which had long been part of the ACRL, was formally transferred to the Serial Section of RTSD, pending Committee on Organization action at Midwinter. Each member of this group of 180 libraries agrees to issue annually at least two lists of duplicates for exchange as well as to pay transportation on all items requested. Henceforth this Union will operate as a committee of the Serials Section.

1961 was probably the outstanding year of all times for bilateral dis-
Discussion of serial matters, due mostly to the kind of program sponsored by the Section at the Cleveland Conference. The Serials and Acquisitions Sections joined forces in holding a “circles of information” type of agenda which proved to be highly stimulating and provocative to the members of both groups. In addition, the Arkansas RTSD Group built its annual program around periodicals, their selection, processing, binding, housing, and servicing. Discussion was lively.

**Documents and Binding**

Again in 1961—for the third consecutive year—the most important event concerning documents has been the stalling in the Congress of the bills revising the depository law. For the third time Rep. Wayne Hays introduced the bill in the House and escorted it to successful passage on August 22. But, as in the past, Sen. Frank J. Lausche’s companion bill, S. 2029, was still hung up at year’s end in the Senate Rules Committee. It seems that certain portions of the bill are being opposed by a few librarians. After so many years of disappointment in this matter, it would seem that perhaps the time is here for the library profession to get solidly behind this bill—notwithstanding its few alleged imperfections—and see that it becomes law. The old law becomes more antiquated and less tolerable each year; the proposed new one would be many times more desirable. Efforts will be redoubled to encourage hearings early in the second session of the Congress, and hopes are high for its successful passage.

The year was as good for binding as it was bad for documents. Once again Arnold Trotier, chairman of RTSD’s Bookbinding Committee, was able to report important accomplishments by his group. Phase I was completed of the project begun last year to develop standards for library binding which are based upon performance rather than upon materials and methods. This work, carried out through a grant from the Council on Library Resources and under the aegis of the Library Technology Project, resulted in publication by the Project of *Development of Performance Standards for Library Binding, Phase I; Report of the Survey Team*, a 62-page booklet which sells for $1.00. Immediately upon completion of Phase I, the LPT began drafting a proposal for foundation funding of Phase II, which, it is planned, will establish a continuing testing program, develop testing equipment, performance standards, specifications, and acceptance tests for the several categories of binding. At year’s end, financial support of the project was being sought. Its successful completion, Trotier pointed out, promises to contribute in an important way to the practical solution of library binding problems.

There were no doubt other serial activities during 1961—activities that did not come into this reporter’s ken. Probably the largest bloc, which will always remain unrecorded, was comprised of the pondering and contemplating, within the nation’s libraries, that preceded the placing of each new serial order, the cataloging of each new serial receipt, and the rendering of each bit of reference service from serial material. Here, after all, is where all other serial activity is put to the test.
AFTER CENTURIES OF BINDING BOOKS by sewing signatures or leaves together by one method or another, the growing practice of binding the intentionally-separated leaves of a publication together with adhesive represents a true innovation. The relatively new practice affects the librarian not only because many incoming books, hard bound as well as paperback, are bound by this method, but because of the possibility of utilizing it for library binding. Despite its interest and potentialities for the librarian, almost as little is known about the economic practicality, durability, and longevity of adhesive binding as is known about its historical background.

Origins of Adhesive Binding

Adhesive binding is perhaps most often known in the United States as "perfect binding." It is also sometimes termed "unsewn" or "threadless." The practice may have begun with the manufacture of blank pads or tablets in the printing shops with the sheets of paper being fastened together with glue. This practice is known as "padding" or "tableting," and its origin is also obscure. But whatever the beginning of adhesive bookbinding, it dates to at least 1837, for on October 28 that year a patent was granted by the United States Patent Office for a precursor of today's techniques. The word "perfect" appears in the specifications, it is interesting to note, though not in significant fashion.

The patent, given to William Hancock, of King's Square, Goswell Road, Middlesex County, England, reads in part: "... my improvements in book-binding consists in attaching or binding the leaves of books together by applying caoutchouc, solutions of caoutchouc, or caoutchouc partly in the sheet state and partly in a state of solution in such manner to the backs of said leaves that sawing and sewing the same is rendered unnecessary, and books so bound are made to open perfectly flat, or more nearly so than books bound by any other method heretofore in use." If variations of Hancock's caoutchouc binding method were not already being practiced, the idea must have spread; for a few years later rubber-back binding was described in an American manual. Since it was still in the pioneer days of adhesive binding, the description may be of interest:
In those instances where the leaves of a book are held together by caoutchouc cement instead of by sewing, the sheets are cut up into separate leaves, and every leaf made true and square at the edges. The back edge is then brought to a rounded form, by allowing the sheets to arrange themselves in a grooved recess or mould; and in that state the leaves are all moistened at the back edges with a cement of liquid caoutchouc or India-rubber. The quantity so applied is very small. In a few hours, it is sufficiently dry to take another coat of a somewhat stronger caoutchouc solution. In forty-eight hours, four applications of the caoutchouc may be made and dried. The back and the adjoining part of the sides are next covered with the usual band or fillet of cloth glued on with caoutchouc; after which the book is ready to have the boards attached, and to be covered with leather or parchment, as may be desired.

In 1865 a patent was granted to George R. Burdon, of Waltham, Massachusetts, for a method of binding which not only involved the use of adhesives but foreshadowed the use of staples and crash. As described, either signatures or single sheets could be bound together by a method of locking slips or pieces of leather or cloth together with a pin, or one slip in another, applying them to the back edge or fold, and gluing the whole.

Fifteen years later the famous binder Zaehnsdorf described a method of binding to be used when the whole of a book is composed of single leaves. According to his method, the back of the book is roughed up with a saw, and then the back is glued. When dry the book is separated into divisions, or sections, of four, six, or eight leaves, according to the thickness of the paper. Each section is then overcast or oversewn along its whole length, the thread being fastened at the head and tail (top and bottom), making it independent of its neighbor.

John J. Sullivan, of Cincinnati, that once important book publishing center, was granted a patent in 1889 for his adhesive binding process. As described, the process involved “cutting in the back edges of the leaves or signatures, at the point where they are to be attached to one another, grooves extending across them all and filling these grooves with glue or some adhesive substance, which attaches them all together and serves as a substitute for stitching. I prefer to cut these grooves with saws as producing grooves better adapted to catch the glue and offering better surface for attachment. The glue inserted in the grooves also serves to fasten the back of the book to the leaves, although when a large, heavy book is thus bound some additional glue or fastening may be required which may be applied to the entire back of the book.”

“Perfect Library Binding” was the title of a report appearing in 1893. The account, interesting not only for the appearance of the word “perfect” but because the method involved detached leaves, said:

William R. Crawford, a Newark, N. J., bookbinder, whose establishment is at 180 Mulberry street, sent an exhibit to the World’s Fair recently that will not take up much space, but will mean a great deal to all people who have much to do with books, library books especially. Mr. Crawford is the inventor of what is
known as the 'perfect library binding.' He secured a patent for it two years ago and now does work for the Newark Library, New Haven Library, Cooper Union, New York; the Orange, Paterson, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Rahway and Long Branch libraries, and several others.

Mr. Crawford's method of binding books attracts the novice at once for its thoroughness. An expert sees much more in it and the practical application of the method is really its best recommendation. If a library book stands being loaned twenty-five times without having to go to the repair shop it is doing well. Mr. Crawford's books have been known to stand a hundred circulations without. Mr. Crawford's method of binding books differs from that generally in vogue, in the stitching principally. Most books are whip-stitched, that is, over and over. Often cuts are made along the book with a saw and the cord or wire is passed through the hole made in each section to the next hole in the same section, and so on. By the Crawford method the backs of a book to be repaired are shaved off with a cutting machine until each leaf is separate. Holes are drilled, and the sewing begins. It is quite intricate and ingenious, but when it is done the book possesses remarkable firmness and flexibility at the same time. In whip-stitched books, leaves and sections pull out and tear away. By the Crawford system a leaf or section can hardly be detached unless the entire book is destroyed. The stitches are curiously interwoven until the back of the book is a perfect network of stitches. . . . The exhibit is to be shown in the department allotted to the model library to be exhibited by the American Library Association.

Meanwhile, Alfred Bredenberg and Charles W. Lovell, of Brooklyn, were granted a patent dated May 31, 1892, for an adhesive "Bookbinding and Covering Machine." The specifications for the machine, a forerunner of today's, said that it is so constructed that it is adapted to take the books in separate sheets or leaves or separated signatures properly arranged to constitute a completed book, which are automatically clamped by the machine, and are carried first over saws or knives, or both, whereby the back edges of the sheets are evened, roughened, or fibered and given a desired shape and condition for the reception of adhesive material. Then the books are successively carried over specially-constructed and arranged gluing devices, whereby glue or other adhesive material is properly applied to the backs of the books, and then they are further carried through the machine and suitable backing material of such kind as may be preferred is automatically applied to their backs. Then as the machine further operates the paper cover is fed and attached to the book, and thereafter the covers are pressed upon, dried, and broken around the edges of the backs of the books, which are then carried by the machine while the adhesive material sets, and are finally delivered in a completed condition upon a table or its equivalent, suitably arranged for packing or further manipulation.

Our invention also relates to or comprises certain attachments to the machine, whereby we are enabled to make round-back books adapted to receive leather or cloth cases or covers, and the machine is so constructed that a plurality of books may be operated upon at the same time, and so that there is no back motion or movement of the machine, it moving always forwardly and accomplishing work at each step, so that there is no loss in time.

In 1894 Bredenberg, who had had considerable experience with the Lovell printing company, was employed by the present T. W. and C. B.
Sheridan Company, of New York, and assigned to developing a machine for threadless, or perfect, binding. A catalog of the early 1900's with a picture of a machine developed by Bredenberg is captioned: "PERFECT BINDER. Very similar in construction to the Covering Machine, will bind and put covers on Pamphlets without thread or wire, and make a flat opening and serviceable book. See World Almanac, and Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Catalogues, done on this machine." 15

In 1903 a patent was granted to Levi P. Hughes, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, for a plan for putting collated signatures in a clamp, cutting the edges and filling them up with adhesive, "one of which seeps along the sides of the pages." 16 In 1907 Lyman H. Nelson, of Portland, Maine, received a patent for the use of adhesives along a beveled edge in manufacturing writing tablets. 17 And in 1917 Ernest R. Richards, of Chicago, was given a patent which he assigned to Sears, Roebuck and Company, for a method particularly adapted to large catalogs and telephone books. 18 It involved the use of adhesive to attach leaves to a strip of fabric fastened to a semi-stiff backing strip inside a paperbound work.

Another patent clearly establishes that by the beginning of the 1930s the phrase "perfect binding" was in general use. Granted to Edward R. Kast, of Pearl River, New York, for a method of fastening serrated leaves together with glue, the patent speaks of what is "known in the art as the 'perfect binding method.' " 19

**Adhesive Binding Abroad**

European interest in adhesive binding is also not new. As noted, the British subject, William Hancock, worked with India rubber as a binding adhesive nearly 125 years ago. More recently, several methods of adhesive binding developed since the turn of the century are described by a German writer, Max Kneidel. 20 Kneidel, writing in 1950, after discussing various ways of binding newspapers and other publications in loose sheets, bestowed his highest praise on a method dependent on hemp thread developed by the bookbinder Wilhelm Meiler. A Swedish library which tried Meiler's method abandoned it, however, when it was found that the cords in the inner margin prevented the book from opening suitably flat for photographing. 21 Kneidel was troubled, as have been other librarians, by the fact that the inner margins of a book are not sufficiently wide to permit repeated adhesive binding.

In 1950 Knut Knutsson said in a Swedish journal that perfect binding had been tried in the Stockholm Public Library on porous, unsized papers and on sized and glossed papers. 22 Instead of gauze, or crash, a nappy cloth of medium thickness was used. Of five kinds of glue tried, only two appeared satisfactory. Knutsson's results were encouraging and promised great economic advantages, particularly in rebinding. The adhesives found satisfactory—no aging tests were performed—were Amco Polyvin No. 594, made by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, London, and Speciallim No. 1160, made by Hernia, Norrkoping. Six years later Sten G. Lindberg spoke highly of a Lumbeck glue, invented some thirty years
earlier by a German binder of that name, which had withstood heat, cold, and moisture tests without losing flexibility or growing fragile. Lindberg said that use of the unsewn Lumbeck binding in Sweden was increasing, chiefly for rebinding, and in Germany, notably at the University Library in Hamburg. As Lindberg described the method, the leaves were fanned from side to side and the glue applied to the spine by hand or by machine. He noted the usual drawbacks. If the book had to be bound again, more of the narrow inner margins had to be shaved away. He did not indicate whether the glue showed along the inner sides of the margins as is usually the case with fanning. He also described an unsewn method “developed in England and Sweden” applicable to both books and periodicals which avoided cutting the inner margins of signatures or the single numbers of periodicals, whether sewn, glued or wire-stitched. “The book or the set of numbers forming a volume of a periodical is glued directly on the back, and strong paper or reinforcing cloth is applied, leaving 1 1/2 to 2 inches free on each side. To these joints are glued cut hard boards of imitation leather in the desired colors. The back and one inch of the boards are covered by a thin cloth.” The volume was then ready for lettering, either directly or by paper label. The binding was quite adequate for little-used materials, he observed, and if the need for a sturdier binding should arise the covers could be torn off and the contents bound in a conventional way.23

Fred W. Alpers, an East Cleveland, Ohio, library binder, in reporting on a visit to various library binderies in England, Scotland, France, Russia, Germany and Austria, saw two that were using plastic or perfect binding methods.24 These were Dunn & Wilson, in England, and the Einkaufshaus für Öffentliche Bibliotheken, in Germany. The English bindery used plastic binding only when an oversewing machine, the Martini, was ruled out and when the paper was suitably receptive to glue. Margins too narrow for oversewing were also sometimes a factor in the decision to resort to perfect binding. The German bindery used perfect binding for most of the books it rebound. The binding held up rather well, it was said, but the paper used for most German fiction was of poorer quality than that used in the United States. Being more porous it more readily absorbed glue. In instances where a volume contained plates on clay-coated stock, the books were taken apart and sewn on a Brehmer Sewing Machine. According to Mr. Alpers’s report, the feeling at the factory of Planatolweri-Hesselmann, in Rosenheim, was that no adhesive manufacturer at present could guarantee that his glue would be permanently effective in holding a book together, due to such variables as temperature of application and the condition and quantity of adhesive applied.

Mr. Alpers did not visit any library binderies in Belgium, but interest on the part of Belgian librarians is shown by a discussion of perfect binding equipment by F. Cockx. The article, published in 1957, described “The Servant Perfect Binder,” a Swiss machine capable of binding books up to about twelve inches in thickness.25 Most surprisingly, it was stated that “Tests have proven that the books may be opened 100,000 times
without the adhesive breaking or crumbling.” In Russia, a recent library school textbook referred to the manufacture of unsewn books by the larger printing plants, and to the problems of adhesives. The best way to mend adhesive bound books, it stated, is to glue both sides of the inner edge of the loose leaf, insert it in its proper place, and press the book together.26

The British librarian, Eric A. Clough, Deputy City Librarian of Bristol, has on several occasions spoken of unsewn binding, and has referred to the work done at the Kingston-upon-Hull Public Libraries.27 According to R. F. Drewry, Chief Librarian, probably no public library system in the United Kingdom has utilized perfect binding to the extent of the Kingston-upon-Hull Public Libraries.28 Starting with an approximately twelve-month period in 1949-50, the library bound 10,000 books by this method. Thereafter to 1954 the figure approximated 15,000 to 17,000 books bound annually. Since October 1955, however, the annual number of perfect-bound books declined, with only 7,197 books (6,573 fiction, 624 non-fiction titles) so bound during the twelve-month ending March 31, 1960. The decline is due to the purchase in 1955 of an Original Brehmer Book Thread Sewing Machine for the binding department. According to Mr. Drewry:

“This is a ‘hungry’ machine,” and to keep it fully working on an economical basis it has been necessary to sew more books. The introduction of perfect binding was justified in every way; for example, only four girl sewers are now employed where previously there were twelve.

I am still completely satisfied with the perfect method of binding so long as its limitations are realized. It is most satisfactory for the octavo novel of about one inch thickness. The standard and classical authors, for which longer life is expected, are mostly sewn here. It is also used for the more ephemeral type of nonfiction of larger size. It is not, in my opinion, really effective for art papers and imitation art papers.

I have used perfect binding for both types when there has been insufficient margin for sewing, but I have found on occasions that the board has been too heavy for the adhesive and pulled away, although the pages have remained intact. I have tried perfect binding on medical periodicals, chiefly because the separate issues of the periodicals have been perfect-bound. The weight of the paper, the bulkiness of the bound volumes, and the continual use when bound, have made it necessary for me to revert to sewing.

Mr. Drewry said that he had experimented with various polyvinyl adhesives, “but I am still working with Bostik (1768) which is used with thinners (6807). I find this very satisfactory. The various polyvinyl acetate emulsions take longer to dry although they are cleaner and slightly more pleasant to work with than the Bostik,” he concluded.

Despite the interest and the experience of librarians abroad with perfect binding, the emphasis there, as here, appears to be on edition binding, rather than on library binding.29 This is due partly to preoccupation with hand methods, which still prevails in many foreign quarters. It is due partly to the fact, noted by Mr. Alpers, that library binderies are
often small and can ill afford expensive machinery.\textsuperscript{30} It is understandable that manufacturers of binding equipment should think first of equipment designed for the book publisher rather than of machinery designed for the library bindery.\textsuperscript{31}

\textit{War, Paperbacks Stimulate Research}

The use of adhesive binding in the United States was stimulated by two events: the impetus to research on the properties of adhesives as a result of World War II needs, and the mushrooming of the paperbound book industry in the mid-Forties.

Fundamental to successful paperback publishing is the lowest possible manufacturing costs. Use of adhesive binding is one of the ways that this can be achieved. "Paperback publishing is frequently referred to as a revolution," Frank L. Schick wrote in \textit{The Paperbound Book in America}, "yet the only sudden and startling physical change which occurred over the last decade is rarely mentioned. The physical quality of the paperback and the efficiency with which it can be produced has been changed tremendously with the replacement of animal glues by synthetic adhesives."\textsuperscript{32}

The use of rubber, animal, or fish glues in various forms had failed to achieve the desired perfection in binding. One or more of the essential characteristics—adequate adhesive strength, resistance to bacteria and fungi, imperviousness to climatic conditions, suitability for high speed manufacturing, good aging properties—was always lacking. Eric A. Clough, for example, in 1949 referred to the books perfect bound with "rubber solution" during the Nineteenth Century as "now giving the binding staff of the British Museum a headache."\textsuperscript{33} Twenty-five years earlier a bookbinding manual had summed the situation up—"inadvertently speaking not only for its own time but for subsequent years—when it said, "There is no other material which enters into the general production and contributes more to the permanency of books, and of which there is as little known as glue."\textsuperscript{34}

It is always difficult to "date" the beginning of ideas, and this applies to the idea of using hot melts in perfect binding. As the practice of perfect binding increased, it stimulated the search for better adhesives. The available glues were slow to dry; and as the books came off the assembly line, they had to be left to dry. This, of course, meant the use of valuable floor space in the binderies, extra handling, and delay in delivery. Also, the glues, to which glycerine or glycols were added to secure flexibility, were prone to pick up moisture from the air and the weakened books would fall apart. If the environment was very dry, the binding became brittle.\textsuperscript{35} These drawbacks prompted a search for a more suitable adhesive, and in at least one instance the use of hot melts was studied.\textsuperscript{36} The United States's involvement in World War II, however, distracted attention from the problem, even while it accentuated it. Thus a trade journal in 1945 spoke of the introduction and increasing use of synthetic resin adhesives, due to the War's effect on the supply of animal glue.\textsuperscript{37} "Almost all the larger book manufacturing plants have experimented with these new types of ad-
hesives,” it was reported. “On several points, their reports are unanimous. The adhesives work exceptionally well in gluing-off and in case-making, but have not panned out so well in lining-up and casing-in.”

In July 1947 Bookbinding and Book Production reported the “First Trials on Hot-Melts Successful.” The report described a recent demonstration at the Kingsport Press, in Tennessee, utilizing a Hilton-Davis Formula H-2038 and an especially constructed gluer. The experimental run was part of a research program being conducted by the Book Manufacturers’ Institute in cooperation with the Battelle Memorial Institute. About eighty books were individually glued off per minute during the demonstration. “This interval was not sufficient for the adhesive to set tack free, so the books were placed in stacks for a minute or so before feeding them into the rounding and backing machine.”

The following month the magazine described a new “Cold Flow Perfect Binder Adhesive” of the Federal Adhesives Corporation, of Brooklyn. A run of 5,000 books, made on a perfect binder, it was said, withstood all tests to destroy them, retaining their flexibility and adhesion. “The books were heated to 140 degrees F., but held their ground.” The same issue of the magazine reported that the Delkote Company, of Wilmington, after several years of research on plastics developed during the war, had produced a group of adhesives combining flexibility, strength, long life, and resistance to climatic conditions. The adhesive was said to dry in less than ten minutes, leaving a plastic film which would outlast most book papers.

When development of a “giant ‘perfect binding’ machine” by the F. M. Charlton Company was reported, it was said that “one of the major tricks was to develop a glue that would keep its strength and resiliency for long periods of time.” Resiliency was especially important since the glue previously lost its moisture and suppleness too soon. Used on the comparatively inflexible flat back, such glue easily disintegrated under any undue punishment. Also, with high speed production, a glue was wanted that would need no great drying time. At its best if allowed to set several hours after application, the synthetic resinous glue now used on this combination gatherer and binder dries immediately and remains ‘alive.’” Experiments indicated that the adhesive used at Charlton would “maintain its flexibility for several years.” The report also said that coated, super-calendered, English finish, offset, or map papers could be used—papers that because of their non-porous nature resisted adhesives.

The following year the results of tests conducted at the National Bureau of Standards were described by two of its scientists in Library Journal. The report noted that publishers had been hesitant about using adhesive binding for the better books, but “with the advent of flexible adhesives, such as polyvinyl acetate, that do not deteriorate much with age and adverse conditions, there has been a revival of interest in this simple and less expensive type of binding.” About sixty books were tested, including sewn books for comparison. As there were no established precedents, testing methods that would include flexing the bind-
ings, pulling on the leaves, and accelerated aging, were devised.

The study concluded that “the perfect bindings tested are not inferior to comparable sewn bindings. It should be emphasized that this conclusion applies only when used with suitable papers and is not to be interpreted as a blanket endorsement of the perfect binding.” The report added that “a major failure in a perfect binding may be very serious, involving perhaps the loss of a number of leaves or the separation of the book into two or more parts; only one failure of this character occurred in the 85 perfect-bound books put through the severe testing ordeal.” Perfect binding, it was said, should be quite adequate if a suitable adhesive is used with papers that will absorb it well enough to make a good bond.

The trouble with the available glues had been that they eventually became brittle and cracked, said Publishers’ Weekly in an enthusiastic report on the tests at the National Bureau of Standards. The idea of perfect binding is sound, however, as it seems “to be inherently cheaper to trim and glue the back of a thick book, like the phone book, than to sew it in signatures (although automatic sewing is now an accomplished fact). . . . The search has been to find a glue that would remain flexible indefinitely—not just until some volatile plasticizer evaporated out of it—and a way of applying it so that every page would be seized. A year or so ago there were sounds of ‘Eureka’ from some of the binders who felt that at last they had licked the problem. About the same time some of the binders found how to make ‘perfect bindings’ that were rounded and backed and not flat-backed. . . . The real economies promise to lie in the linking of each binding operation into one continuous flow. The innovations that make this possible—both in sewn and perfect-bound books—are the new fast-setting adhesives.

Progress continued to be made in the years that followed the investigation by the National Bureau of Standards. But in 1952 the Government Printing Office removed the perfect binding machine it had purchased in 1926. Few of the GPO’s “customers” wished perfect binding. Sewn bindings were preferred. The GPO had used animal glue, with glycerine and other components to make it more pliable with the machine. Hot melt, it was felt, was hard to control and when used at a 350- to 400-degree F. temperature gave off a fume poisonous to humans. What little perfect binding is done now by the GPO is done by hand, utilizing some of the plastic glues. Wire stitching or oversewing machines do the work that might have been done by the perfect binding machine.

Chemical Week described the current situation the following year. It said that Fortune after an experimental run had switched from staples to hot melt binding, despite the almost doubled cost and longer period required for binding. Reader’s Digest, it was said, was using hot melt to attach covers while still using sidestitching for the text. But more and more magazines and books were beginning to use hot melts. The new adhesive was too expensive, however, for directories and catalogs and for many magazines. The old glue and glycerine, or glycol, formula would continue to be used because of its economic advantages. This same year various formulae for resinous adhesives, together with instructions for
their use, were published in a bulletin issued jointly by the Government Printing Office and Printing Industry of America.\textsuperscript{46}

William A. Lefevre, of T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Company, described the advantages and disadvantages of perfect binding at a meeting of the Philadelphia Book Clinic in 1959.\textsuperscript{47} Among the advantages from the publishers' point of view he listed were: elimination of sewing, smashing, lining and gluing, handling between stages of the operation; economy of the operation, and ability of the books to lie reasonably flat when open. Among the disadvantages, he said, was the lack of a satisfactory adhesive. Neither animal glue, polyvinyl synthetic, or hot-melt were completely satisfactory. Referring to the adverse effect that weather conditions can sometimes have, he cited an instance where 300,000 books were discovered to be falling apart, due to exposure to extreme cold, just as they were about to be shipped. But in some instances, he added, polyvinyl synthetics were being used with excellent results.

One of the problems offered by polyvinyls is the initial poor tack in the picking up of covers. In an effort to improve this situation, one plant has tried applying a thin coat of polyvinyl with a thin layer of DuPont's hot melt, but the expense of the combination adhesive negated the economic advantage of perfect binding.\textsuperscript{48} In contrast to books perfect bound with animal glue, which crack apart in about three months, polyvinyl bound books appear to increase in strength, perhaps as much as ten to fifteen per cent, as the polyvinyl continues to bite into the fibres of the paper after completion of the binding operation. Another method of increasing the initial tack of polyvinyls is the use of a dielectric drying system to drive out the moisture. This is expensive—too expensive to be practical in short run work.\textsuperscript{49} On large machines multiple glue pots make possible the use of polyvinyl as a primer for flexibility and penetration and of hot melt or animal glue for tack. Maximum penetration, permanent flexibility, sufficient tack to pick up the cover—these are the three qualities desired in an adhesive. While polyvinyls are poor in tack, animal glues are poor in permanent flexibility and only fair in penetration, and hot melts produce cold flow and cold cracking.\textsuperscript{50} The search for a perfect binding adhesive continues, and the announcement of new developments is a frequent occurrence.

While much has been said here about adhesives, as they are the basic factor in adhesive binding, it should be noted that just as there is no single adhesive in exclusive use, so is there no single method of cutting the backs of books in preparation for the application of adhesive in uniform use. For instance, guillotine knives which leave a smooth edge, rotary knives which are followed by a roughing device, milling knives, a sanding device—all are in use. Again, the back may be notched before the adhesive is applied.\textsuperscript{51}

Techniques of adhesive binding may vary and all aspects are susceptible to improvement, but standards are needed. Ben Duby, of H. Wolff Manufacturing Company, is reported as saying at a May 1960 meeting of the New York Bookbinders' Guild, that "A standard of quality for ad-
hesive binding should be established. For example, we have got to ask ourselves what is expected as to tear strength and whether we have to guarantee these books as long as a sewn book." Though Mr. Duby spoke from the manufacturers' point of view, he expressed a sentiment shared by librarians. Not only are standards needed for new adhesive bound books, but they are needed for library rebinding with this method.

In the Library

If adhesive binding were limited to telephone books, catalogs of mail order houses, some periodicals, and inexpensive paperback reprints, the problem for the librarian would be of relatively little dimension. Much of this material is, or can be, quite appropriately reduced to microform. However, not only do most of the major book clubs use some adhesive binding, but perhaps fifteen per cent of the trade books now being published are bound with some form of adhesive. The practice is growing. Furthermore, publication of original work in paperback form is increasing.

Some indication of the extent to which paperbacks have penetrated library collections is afforded by a survey reported in 1958. A questionnaire was answered by 841 libraries. In this group 223 of 343 public, 321 of 358 college and university, and 83 of 140 high school libraries—or a total of 75 per cent—said they were making some use of paperbound books. The majority of these libraries had begun acquiring paperbacks since 1950, and it is a reasonable assumption that a greater percentage are making at least some use of paperbacks today.

Of the 604 libraries which supplied information to the survey on their practice with regard to the processing of paperbacks, 304 said that the books are both accessioned and cataloged; 135 libraries did neither; and a small group accessioned but did not catalog. Book-cards, pockets, and date-due slips, or some combination of these, were provided for the books by 506 libraries. As these practices cost money, the libraries have more than the initial purchase price invested in paperbound acquisitions.

What does a library get in the way of a physical book in return for its outlay? In 1956 it was reported that libraries had obtained as many as 51 circulations from one paperback, but in other instances a title had stood up to only two readings. In the survey just alluded to, 309 libraries said they made no effort to increase the durability and longevity of paperbacks, but 183 libraries were putting such books in pamphlet binders, having them rebound, using chemical sprays or some other technique to increase their durability and longevity. Since 1958 there have been other developments calculated to increase the durability of paperbounds. Thus one company has advertised a method of reinforcement which among other features involves the use of staples. And another company has advertised a hard binding for paperbacks with fifty circulations, or two years use, which ever comes first, guaranteed. Staples for adhesive binding, hard binding for the paperback—it is all rather paradoxical. Publishers, too, are aware of the problem, and some of them have endeavored to do

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something about it, including a willingness to set aside uncut sets of signatures of pre-selected titles for library binding. Nevertheless, the inadequacies of perfect binding, as for example its use on heavy art books, remain a problem.

**Library Binding**

There is another aspect, however, to adhesive binding: can the libraries utilize it to any extent for their own purposes? In this connection it should be noted that in edition binding for a publisher the books are all printed on the same paper and are uniform in size, while in rebinding library books each volume varies from the next. At present it would appear that not many American libraries are making use of the perfect technique for their own binding. One that does is the Oklahoma State University Library, at Stillwater, whose work is done by the Robert W. Motter Bookbinding Company, at Muskogee, Oklahoma. From a fourth to a third of the work done for the Library is perfect bound, according to Edmon Low, the Librarian. The Library, whose emphasis is on the sciences and technology, uses perfect binding for its lesser-used materials such as periodicals for which there are few calls, various sets of documents, Congressional hearings, and the like. Mr. Low said the cost of perfect-binding this material is little more than half of the cost for comparable sewed work. The Motter Bookbinding Company takes a conservative view of perfect binding: this “is definitely not library binding and is not intended for use on materials that are used to any extent.” It describes its perfect binding operation as follows:

First of all we purchased a Flexiback Perfect Binder (hand fed and hand glued model) from Gane Brothers and Lane, Inc., of St. Louis. This is simply a clamping device to hold the trimmed book and permit it to be fanned back with a brush. The fanning, of course, is the secret. It permits a hairline of adhesive to be applied to both sides of the back edge of each sheet. A strip of lining cloth is then applied and after drying, the book is ready for rounding and backing or the application of a flush cover. The adhesive used is a German-made cold resin base adhesive called Planatol BB, this too we buy from Gane Bros. & Lane, Inc.

The main drawback to this process is the fact that if any one of the sheets happens to be slightly undersize, even after trimming, it will fall out after binding. Since the book jogs to the front, it is absolutely necessary that all pages be exactly the same size. Such is not the case in oversewing, which is still the best type of sewing for library bound books.

The Milwaukee Public Library, prompted by a desire to replace sewn binding with an equally-satisfactory method which would involve lower labor costs and faster production, put an Ehlermann adhesive binder into operation in November 1959. According to City Librarian Richard E. Krug, the Ehlermann was selected because it employs the fanning principle. Each side of the back edges of the leaves is coated with adhesive to a depth of 1/16th of an inch. Another attraction was that the machine has a mold which rounds the backs of books. The Milwaukee Library is binding all circulating books except books printed on coated paper, books

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more than two inches thick—because the mold will not accommodate a
volume of greater thickness—and periodicals and reference books which
receive heavy use and are to be kept permanently. During 1960 a total of
14,698 books were bound on the machine.

Mr. Krug reported two hampering factors. One was the limitation on
size of volumes bound. The other was the “inability to bind coated paper
stock, although this defect cannot be attributed to the machine, but to
the adhesives. We may find an adhesive which will satisfactorily glue
coated paper stock. We are now using a polyvinyl adhesive purchased
from Lloyd Associates and imported from Germany. We have experi-
mented with Cudahy’s Resoflex-PB, which is also a polyvinyl adhesive,
and it worked satisfactorily. We have recently ordered ten gallons of this
adhesive to test it further, and it is about a third of the price of the im-
ported adhesives.”

The library has found the following advantages in using the Ehler-
mann, said Mr. Krug:

it makes for faster binding, as it eliminates several steps in the binding process,
and therefore is cheaper in labor costs. The books are better in appearance. The
books open flatly, with less possibility of the breakage of the spine. Books with
narrow margins can be bound with this method as the backs can be just shaved
and the penetration of the glue is just 1/16th of an inch.

An Ehlermann-Binder Gluer and adhesive from Lloyd Associates,
Ltd., of New York, is also being used by University Microfilms, Inc., Ann
Arbor, for binding its Copy-Flo reprints.64

Organized, or group, effort to improve library binding began half a
century ago—in 1909—when an American Library Association commit-
tee prepared a handbook.65 Another step forward was taken with publi-
cation of the “Minimum Specifications for Class A Binding,” developed
jointly by the American Library Association and the Library Binding
Institute. It has in the years since 1934 proven most useful in bettering
the quality of library binding. Since 1957 there has also been available
the supplementary “Minimum Specifications for Binding Lesser Used
Materials.” In 1955 a writer said, “Adhesive binding used successfully in
England and proved durable in U. S. Bureau of Standards tests has not
cought on in this country. It had little chance against Minimum Specifica-
tions for Class A Library Binding which specify sewing.”66 Another writer
at this time said in a discussion of the binding of serials, “The plastic
liquids, when applied to the compactly pressed edges of a group of maga-
zines, uniting them into a single flexible-backed volume, have not yet had
time to prove themselves. Combinations of elementary sewing, plastic
application, and commercially prepared binding cases promise perma-
nence and are usable where a library has more labor supply than bind-
ing budget. High school libraries, small public and branch libraries and
a few small college libraries are using such alternatives with great satis-
faction thus far.”67

Just as there are various qualities of sewn bindings, some poor, some
good, so there are various qualities of adhesive binding. In 1959 a sub-
committee of the American Library Association's Bookbinding Committee began an investigation of the possibilities for establishing standards for the rebinding of paperbacks. The studies prompted consideration of adhesive binding for library purposes, but further progress was inhibited by the lack of testing facilities. This same year a subcommittee on bookbinding was formed within Sectional Committee Z39 (Standardization in the Field of Library Work and Documentation) of the American Standards Association. Some of the members of this committee were librarians. They and the members of the American Library Association subcommittee concluded that a broad reexamination of requirements for library binding in general was needed. Late in 1959 the Council on Library Resources, Inc., was approached in this connection and agreed to support the project.

The first phase of the plan provided for the assembling of data on binding needs for use in identifying and defining the chief categories for which performance standards, specifications, and acceptance tests are needed. A survey team was assigned this task. It collected information through visits to representative libraries and supplemented it with more obtained from a mail questionnaire sent to a larger sampling of libraries. Various aspects of adhesive binding figured in the survey. At one point in the published report it was observed: "The durability of both the component parts and the whole of adhesive binding should be tested with a view toward its use for economical binding as well as for handling difficult-to-bind material." The survey's findings led to a recommendation that test procedures be developed for various methods of binding and these be followed by formulation of performance standards and specifications. Among the binding components which need testing, it was reported by William J. Barrow, the survey team's consultant, was the need for a thorough study of the properties of adhesives. This thought was amplified in a report by Mr. Barrow to the Council on Library Resources, following a preliminary inquiry into adhesive binding made at the Organization's request. He pointed out that, not only was more information needed on adhesives and adhesive binding, but that tests and some testing equipment would have to be devised.

In September 1961 the Council contracted with Mr. Barrow for the establishment and maintenance for two years of a laboratory for research on problems relating to the preservation of books and other library materials. Perfect binding was slated to be one of the first subjects for investigation.

Addenda

In October 1961—after the foregoing essay was completed—development of a new adhesive and binding machine for publishers' edition work was reported. The new process, said to be capable of adaptation to models of adhesive binders now in use and capable of binding perhaps 18,000 volumes an hour, is the product of the Bardbind Corporation, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The process is based on three new features: a thermo-
setting plastic adhesive, or cold synthetic; a series of applicators, or laminators, which apply the adhesive in layers; and heating and refrigerating units which fuse the layers of adhesive and weld the signatures together and to the cover, and which leaves the adhesive inert. When the machine is commercially available—the prototype was accidentally destroyed by fire after testing—perhaps a new day of more durable adhesive edition binding will be at hand.

NOTES
1. The literature on adhesive bookbinding is meager, and as for the history of adhesive bookbinding—the whole subject awaits the attention of a candidate for a doctoral degree. The present article is in no sense exhaustive despite the aid of a number of people. In addition to those mentioned in the following notes, the writer wishes to thank Mr. Verner W. Clapp, Mrs. Edith Filliette, and Dr. Laurence B. Heilprin for their assistance.
7. Oversewing, overcasting, or whipstitching, as it is variously known, is a method of sewing the sides of leaves along their back edges. It makes for a strong binding but books so sewn do not open flat.
9. The process is reminiscent of "fiddling," an operation in which the back of the book is cut diagonally and heavy cords are "floated" in a sea of glue in the grooves; the ends of the cords are splayed out on the sides for fastening to the cover.
12. Melvin B. Summerfield, of the Library Binding Institute, is quoted in Library Journal (81:27, November 15, 1956 [Junior Libraries, p. 11], "What Price Durability") as saying, "A reinforced publisher's binding may be expected to give 25 circulations, perhaps five more than an ordinary binding. The pre-bound book will give 85 to 100 circulations or more." The following year Dudley A. Weiss, of the same Institute, said, "A survey conducted by the Joint Committee [of the American Library Association and the Institute] in 1954 and using a sample furnished by ALA revealed that the average number of circulations of a volume in a publisher's binding was about 25. For volumes in library binding, the average was in excess of 80 and ranged up to 300, with many libraries indicating a range in the vicinity of 100. A librarian can acquire a new volume, obtain about 25 circulations with it, have it rebound in library binding, and then obtain about 80 to 100 or more circulations."
13. One wonders about the fate of the Crawford method. John Cotton Dana in his Notes on Bookbinding for Libraries, Chicago, 1906, makes no mention of it although the introduction to his book is dated from the Newark Free Public Library, which presumably had Crawford-bound books, in January 1906—only thirteen years later than the story on the Crawford method.
18. U. S. Patent 1,255,382. July 31, 1917. This was a variation or improvement on practices already current, for in a cursory examination of adhesive bound Chicago telephone directories by the present writer it appeared that crash was utilized in a 1914 directory but not in one of the preceding year.
23. Lindberg, op. cit. pp. 315-316. Lumber glue is said to be "easier to work with than other imitation resinous glues, such as the German Planthol, the Swedish Hernia, and at least equal to such American glues as Liquick Leather."
28. Letter from Mr. Drewry, October 11, 1960.
29. Quantity binding in uniform style of a title for its publisher.
31. William A. Lefevre, of T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Company, was reported in Publishers' Weekly (175:82, April 6, 1959. "Agents, Perfect Binding Are Phila. Clinic Topics.") as saying that "perfect binding machines run from $110,000 to $125,000 in cost for large machines and around $25,000 for small ones."
36. Hawkes, op. cit. He was working with the Bakelite Corporation.

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47. See note 91.


53. Interview with Walter Kubilius, Editor of *Book Production*, September 19, 1960.


60. Interview with Mr. Low, November 15, 1960.

61. A contrary view was expressed by Dudley A. Weiss several years earlier: "Suggestions have been made to eliminate sewing and to use an adhesive. Actual tests have indicated that there is no net saving here, since labor is required to prepare the volume to receive the adhesive and to apply it, but even more important is the fact that the sections would not be secure and hence library usage impractical." (*Library Journal*, 82:18, January 1, 1957. "Facts and Fallacies on Library Binding.")


63. Letter from Mr. Krug, April 11, 1961.

64. Letters from Stevens Rice, March 30 and April 19, 1961.


66. *Ibid.* p. 310. In this connection it is interesting to recall that in 1956 the United States Testing Company, Inc., submitted six lots of books, furnished by the Library Binding Institute, to a tumbling test in an effort to compare the durability of different bindings. The books were tumbled in a revolving drum with the intent to simulate the abuse the books would receive in normal library usage. Among the books were reinforced adhesive-bound paperbacks. At the end of a half hour the test was discontinued as the books had "badly burst." In comparison, at the end of three hours, volumes meeting library binding standards were showing slight loosening and in one instance considerable loosening. (*Library Bindings Undergo Standardized Testing.* *Library Journal*, 82:48-49, January 1, 1957.)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RTSD BYLAWS

Members of the Division will be asked to vote at a meeting of the RTS Division of ALA to be held during the ALA Conference in Miami, June 1962, on amendments to the Bylaws. The amendments, which are proposed by the Bylaws Committee and have the necessary approval of the RTSD Board of Directors and the ALA Constitution and Bylaws Committee, would allow for the establishment of discussion groups within the Division. These groups would have the same relationship to the Division which round tables have to ALA. Following are the proposed amendments:

Article XII. Discussion Groups.

Sec. 1. Establishment. Any group of ten or more members of the Division interested in discussing common problems which fall within the object of the Division, but which are not within the responsibility of a single section may form a discussion group upon written petition from the group, and upon approval by the Board of Directors. The petition shall include the purpose of the group and the requirements for membership, if any.

Sec. 2. Membership. Membership is open to members of the Division who are interested in the purpose of the group and who fulfill the requirements for membership in the group.

Sec. 3. Officers. Each group shall elect a chairman annually. In addition to his regular duties, the chairman shall see that the group's activities are limited to discussion of common problems within the purpose of the group, that the group engages in no activity in conflict with the program of the Division or its sections, and that the Division bylaws are observed by the group.

Sec. 4. Discontinuance. The Organization Committee shall recommend that a discussion group be dissolved when the usefulness of that group has ceased. If the recommendation is adopted by the Board of Directors, the group shall be dissolved.

Change in numbering of Article XII to XIII, XIII to XIV, XIV to XV, and XV to XVI.

RTSD Bylaws Committee: Samuel M. Boone, Lorena Clarke, Ray O. Hummel, Jr., Felix Reichmann, Howard Rovelstad, Chairman.
Introduction

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, sponsored by I.F.L.A. with the aid of a grant from the Council on Library Resources, was held at the UNESCO Conference Building, Paris, from 9th-18th October 1961.

The aim of the Conference, as laid down by the Preliminary Meeting held in London in July 1961, was "to reach agreement on basic principles governing the choice and form of entry in the alphabetical catalogue of authors and titles." With this aim in view, library associations and other interested organizations in all countries with which contact could be established were asked to form national committees for the purpose of appointing and instructing delegates. A number of international organizations were also invited to participate in the Conference. Working Papers, on subjects suggested by the Preliminary Meeting, were prepared and circulated for study and comment, and a draft Statement of Principles, based on the Working Papers and the comments received, was prepared by the Executive Secretary and issued to all participants and their sponsoring organizations before the opening of the Conference.

The Conference sessions were devoted mainly to the discussion and amendment of this draft Statement of Principles. After a general discussion of each section of the draft, during which amendments were submitted by delegations, a working group was appointed which, together with members of the enlarged Organizing Committee, considered the amendments and the points made during the general discussion and prepared a revised text of the section, which was submitted to the vote of the Conference at a later session. The final Statement arrived at by this procedure received the support of a large majority of the participants. In addition to the general sessions, which were concerned with this Statement and with general resolutions, a number of special groups met during the Conference and produced reports which will be issued later with a full report of the Conference.

The text of the Statement of Principles, together with other resolutions passed by the Conference, lists of delegations and special groups, and a summary of the votes taken is given below. [Votes not included here but available on request.]

Resolution I

The Conference approves, in accordance with the votes recorded elsewhere, the Statement of Principles set out below.

(1) It requests the official national delegates and the national committees to arrange for the widest possible publicity for this text among librarians, publishers and booksellers, and the responsible authorities in their respective countries;

(2) to take the necessary action to ensure (a) that cataloguing rules in their countries are established or revised as soon as possible in conformity with the principles laid down by the Conference, and put into practice; (b) that the same principles are taken into account in the compilation of national bibliographies.

It also requests the official delegates of international organizations to bring the text of the Statement of Principles to the notice of the national members of their organizations.

It requests the Secretariat to communicate the text of the Statement to all countries not represented at the Conference, and to any international organizations not represented which may be deemed to be interested in the problems of cataloguing.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES


1. Scope of Statement

The principles here stated apply only to the choice and form of headings and entry-words—i.e. to the principal elements determining the order of entries—in catalogues of printed books in which entries under authors' names and, where these are inappropriate or insufficient, under the titles of works are combined in one alphabetical sequence. They are framed with special reference to catalogues enumerating the contents of large general libraries: but their application to the catalogues of other libraries and to other alphabetical lists of books is also recommended, with such modifications as may be required by the purposes of these catalogues and lists.

2. Functions of the Catalogue

To discharge these functions the catalogue should contain

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3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and
3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book—for example:
3.21 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or
3.22 when the author's name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of the book, or
3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the book, or
3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or
3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles

4. Kinds of Entry
Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries, added entries and references.
4.1 One entry for each book—the main entry—must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book. Other entries may be either added entries (i.e. additional entries, based on the main entry and repeating under other headings information given in it) or references (which direct the reader to another place in the catalogue).

5. Use of Multiple Entries
The two functions of the catalogue (see 2.1 and 2.2) are most effectively discharged by
5.1 an entry for each book under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book, and
5.2 when variant forms of the author's name or of the title occur, an entry for each book under a uniform heading, consisting of one particular form of the author's name or one particular title, or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title, and
5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

6. Function of different kinds of Entry
6.1 The main entry for works entered under authors' names should normally be made under a uniform heading. The main entry for works entered under title may be either under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title, or under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles. The latter practice is recommended for the cataloging of well-known works, especially those known by conventional titles (see 11.3).4

6.2 Entries under other names or forms of name for the same author should normally take the form of references; but added entries may be used in special cases.4

6.3 Entries under other titles for the same work should normally take the form of added entries; but references may be used when a reference can replace a number of added entries under one heading.5
6.4 Added entries (or in appropriate cases references) should also be made under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc. and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name, when the title is an important alternative means of identification.

7. Choice of Uniform Heading
The uniform heading should normally be the most frequently used name (or form of name) or title appearing in editions of the works catalogued or in references to them by accepted authorities.

7.1 When editions have appeared in several languages, preference should in general be given to a heading based on editions in the original language; but if this language is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions and references in one of the languages normally used there.

8. Single personal author

8.1 The main entry for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author should be made under the author's name. An added entry or reference is made under the title of each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works, in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that another name or form of name should be taken as the uniform heading if it has become established in general usage either in references to the author in biographical, historical and literary works, or in relation to his public activities other than authorship;

8.21 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the author from others of the same name.

9. Entry under Corporate Bodies

9.1 The main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body (i.e. any institution, organized body or assembly of persons known by a corporate or collective name),

9.11 when the work is by its nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body, even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

9.12 when the wording of the title or title-page, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work.

9.2 In other cases, when a corporate body has performed a function (such as that of an editor) subsidiary to the function of the author, an added entry should be made under the name of the corporate body.

9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry may be made either under the name of the corporate body or under the title or the name of
9.4 The uniform heading for works entered under the name of a corporate body should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications, except that if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, the uniform heading should be the official form of the name;
9.41 if there are official names in several languages, the heading should be the name in whichever of these languages is best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;
9.42 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;
9.43 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;
9.44 for states and other territorial authorities the uniform heading should be the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;
9.45 if the corporate body has used in successive periods different names which cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, the heading for each work should be the name at the time of its publication, the different names being connected by references;
9.46 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the corporate body from others of the same name.
9.5 Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, should be entered under the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for the actual titles should be made as needed.
9.6 A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to a superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body, except that if this name itself implies subordination or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the heading should be the name of the superior body with the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;
9.61 if the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial or legislative organ of a government, the heading should be the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading.
10. Multiple authorship
When two or more authors have shared in the creation of a work:
10.1 if one author is represented in the book as the principal author, the others playing a subordinate or auxiliary role, the main en-
try for the work should be made under the name of the principal author;
10.2 if no author is represented as the principal author, the main entry should be made under
10.21 the author named first on the title-page, if the number of authors is two or three, added entries being made under the name(s) of the other author(s)
10.22 the title of the work, if the number of authors is more than three, added entries being made under the author named first in the book and under as many other authors as may appear necessary.
10.3 Collections
The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made
10.31 under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;
10.32 under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection, if there is no collective title.
10.33 In both cases, an added entry should be made under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if known.
10.34 Exception: if the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title-page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title.
10.4 If successive parts of a work are attributed to different authors, the main entry should be made under the author of the first part.
11. Works entered under Title
11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are:
11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained,
11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22),
11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title,
11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.
11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for:
11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained
11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification,
11.23 works whose main entry is made under the name of a corporate body, but which have distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body,
11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler.

11.3 The uniform heading (for main or added entries, see 6.1) for works entered under title should be the original title or the title most frequently used in editions of the work, except that if the work is generally known by a conventional title, the conventional title should be the uniform heading.

11.4 The uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles should be the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts or volumes bear another title.

11.5 When a serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry should be made under each title for the series of issues bearing that title, with indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles. For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title. If, however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

11.6 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles may be entered under a uniform conventional heading chosen to reflect the form of the work.

12. Entry Word for Personal Names.

When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry-word is determined so far as possible by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

Resolution II

The Conference resolves

(1) that its Organizing Committee, as now enlarged, remain in being until the next annual meeting of the I.F.L.A. Council, for the purpose of
(a) making editorial corrections where necessary to the texts adopted by the Conference;
(b) distributing these texts to all delegates and observers and to all national committees and other participating organizations, as well as to the professional press;
(c) editing and publishing the Conference Report;
(d) ensuring the execution of all resolutions of the Conference;
(e) ensuring the continuation of the work undertaken in the course of the Conference by special groups;
(f) preserving and utilising the documentary material accumulated during the preparations for the Conference and during the Conference itself;
(g) submitting to the Bureau of I.F.L.A. a list of further subjects for study in the field of cataloguing;

(2) that the Bureau of I.F.L.A. be asked to consider means of continuing
the work of the Conference and further subjects for study in the field
of cataloguing, and to seek financial resources for carrying out the
projects approved by the Conference and required by any future pro-
gramme.

Resolution III

The Conference considers that, in the interests of future international
activity, the national bodies created for the purposes of the Conference
should remain in existence and continue to cooperate with the Organizing
Committee.

Resolution IV

Projects to be undertaken

A. The Conference proposes that the following projects be undertaken
under the direction of the Organizing Committee:

(1) The publication with the minimum of delay of a statement of the
practice approved in each country for the entry of the personal names
of its nationals.

(2) The preparation and publication of the following lists:
   (a) a list of approved forms for catalogue entries of the names of
   states and other territorial authorities, in conformity with the offi-
   cial names used by these authorities themselves, and with equiva-
   lents in the principal languages of the world;
   (b) a list of uniform titles for the anonymous classics of each country,
   with approved equivalents in the languages of other countries;
   (c) a restricted list of categories of publications which may be en-
   tered under a conventional heading reflecting the form of the work.

B. The Conference, noting the desirability of establishing certain lists of
uniform headings—e.g. of names of classical Greek and Latin authors; of
names of the principal corporate bodies existing in each country and
of important international organizations—proposes the compilation of a
restricted number of such lists by way of experiment.

Resolution V

The Conference recommends that those countries which share, wholly
or in respect of a part of their inhabitants, the use of a common language
consult together with a view to unifying their practices relating to the
entry-word for personal names in that language.

Resolution VI

The Conference recommends that I.F.L.A., in co-operation with other
interested international organizations, should study the possible reperc-
cussions on cataloguing rules of the use, especially in large general li-
braries, of electronic machinery and of mechanical procedures in general.

Resolution VII

The Conference asks that consideration be given to the possibility of
supplementing the Statement of Principles by the addition of a certain number of further points on which international agreement may be possible.

Resolution VIII

The Conference welcomes the co-operative spirit reaffirmed by the delegate of I.S.O. and hopes that the closest possible contact will be maintained between I.F.L.A. and I.S.O., particularly with regard to bibliographical references and transliteration.

Resolution IX

The Conference wishes to record that, if it has attained its objective and reached a very wide agreement on cataloguing principles, it owes this success to the ample means put at the disposal of I.F.L.A. by the Council on Library Resources. This assistance has made it possible to carry out the preparations for the Conference under excellent conditions and to bring together responsible experts from a large number of countries and international organizations.

The Conference expresses its gratitude to the Council on Library Resources for its generous help.

NOTES

1. In this Statement, the word “book” should be taken to include other library materials having similar characteristics.
2. The term “uniform heading” has been substituted for the term “standard heading” used in the text submitted to the Conference, in view of the objection that the latter term might imply a heading which has received the approval of a standardizing organization.
3. The principles established for treatment of works entered under title may be followed also in arranging entries under any particular author heading.
4. e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.
5. e.g. when a particular variant title has been used in a number of editions.
6. Subject to Section 7.1.
7. e.g. official reports, rules and regulations, manifestos, programmes and records of the results of collective work.
8. e.g. serials whose titles consist of a generic term (Bulletin, Transactions, etc.) preceded or followed by the name of a corporate body, and which include some account of the activities of the body.
9. It is a permissible alternative, when it is certain that the successive names denote the same body, to assemble all the entries under the latest name with references from the other name.
10. In this section the word “author” is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see Section 9).
11. A large minority of the Conference did not accept the text of 10.3 but favoured the following alternative text:

10.3 The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made
  10.3.1 when the collection has a collective title
      10.3.1.1 under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if he is named on the title-page,
      10.3.1.2 under the title of the collection, if the compiler is not named on the title-page;
10.32 When the collection has no collective title, under the name of the author, or under the title of the first work in the collection.
10.33 An added entry should always be made under the name of the compiler (if known), when not chosen as heading for the main entry; and under the title, if the main entry is under the compiler.

12. Subject to Section 7.1.
13. If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue.
14. If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

APPENDIX I

Delegations

The number of participants was 105, made up of delegations from 53 countries and 12 international organizations together with the members of the Organizing Committee appointed in London in 1959 and the authors of working papers commissioned by the Committee. One hundred and four observers from 20 countries also attended the Conference.

National delegations were from: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Republic of China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Bundesrepublik), Great Britain, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, The Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Rumania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Uruguay, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Republic of Viet-Nam, West Africa, and Yugoslavia.


The following appointed delegates were unable to attend: Cuba, Germany (D.D.R.), United Arab Republic, and International Community of Booksellers' Associations.

APPENDIX II

Organizing Committee

Appointed at Preliminary Meeting, London, July 1959:

Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B., Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum, London (President)
M. Paul Poindron, Conservateur en chef à la Direction des Bibliothèques de France, Paris (Vice-President)
Dr. Ludwig Sickmann, Dozent, Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Cologne
Miss N. A. Lavrova, Scientific Secretary and Chief Bibliographer, All-Union Book Chamber, Moscow
Mr. A. H. Chaplin, Keeper, Department of Printed Books, British Museum, London (Executive Secretary)

Library Resources & Technical Services
Members added at the Conference, October 1961:
Sra. Maria Luisa Monteiro da Cunha, Director, Central Library, University of São Paulo, Brazil
Dr. Andrew Osborn, Librarian, University of Sydney, Australia
Shri Benoyendra Sengupta, Assistant Librarian, National Library, Calcutta
Mr. Wyllis E. Wright, Librarian, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

AMERICAN ACTION ON THE I.C.C.P.

At its Midwinter meeting, January 27-28, 1962, the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee approved the adoption of the I.C.C.P. principles as the basis for the rules in a new code, subject to the following modifications in the paragraphs noted:

6. There must be a recognition of the possibility of entry under various names for a single author in approved circumstances.

9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry should be made under the title or the name of the personal author, with an added entry under the name of the corporate body.

9.12 Footnote 8. Omit the qualification “and which include some account of the activities of the body.”

9.12 Note that this should not be understood to include serials having a distinctive title, even though the title-page states or implies the collective responsibility of a corporate body.

9.44 Territorial names should follow the forms established by the U. S. Board of Geographic Names.

9.45 There is need to define what is meant by “minor variations of one name.”

9.45 Footnote. The alternative should be omitted.

9.5 By “formal or conventional title” is to be understood a title which includes a categorizing word or phrase followed by an individualizing element.

“Appropriate state or other territorial authority” is to be understood to include “state or other territorial authority governed by them.”

In considering this paragraph the Committee voted that the conventional titles for constitutions and treaties should be placed on the line below the author line, but that “Laws, statutes, etc.” should continue to be placed on the author line, with the individualizing part of the title on a second line.

10.3 The conference text was accepted in place of the alternative given in the footnote.

10.4 The difference in choice of entry between 10.4 and 11.4 requires further study.

11.11 This should read “anonymous works whose authors have not been ascertained” in order to exclude cases of unresolved pseudonyms.

11.5 Provision should be made for the possibility of cataloging completed serials under a single title.

11.6 Decision is reserved on the possible categories of material which may be included here.

12. The Committee reaffirms its preference for the agreed usage in the language which the author generally uses as the preferred criterion.

Wyllis E. Wright, Chairman
ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee

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 THAT AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED at a professional level by the nations of the world was proved beyond doubt at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris, October 9th to 18th, 1961. Here the representatives of fifty-four countries and twelve international organizations worked out, in friendly discussion, a statement of principles on which it is expected that author and title entries in all library catalogues will be based. From the opening remarks of the Chairman, in which he challenged the delegates to make a “great-hearted” attempt to prevent catalogues from being set forever in old patterns, to his concluding congratulations on “the most successful international conference he had ever attended,” there was ample evidence of a spirit of co-operation and good will.

The Conference Wing of the Unesco Headquarters provided a perfect setting. The large meeting room was furnished with rows of desks sufficient to accommodate the delegates at the front, seated in alphabetical order by country, and the observers behind them. Each desk had a set of earphones through which simultaneous translation in English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish was given by the official interpreters. A microphone for each two persons made it possible for each delegate who wished to speak to do so from a seated position when recognized by the Chairman. The Chairman, Sir Frank Francis, and the members of the Organizing Committee were seated on a high platform facing the participants.

In addition to the large auditorium, smaller rooms were available for committee meetings; there was an office for registration, distribution of material and tickets, and a snack bar and lounge for the intervals between meetings. Tickets could be secured for lunch in the Unesco restaurant, and the other facilities of the building (shops, library and bank) were put at the disposal of the delegates and observers.

A strong American delegation, led by Wyllis E. Wright, Chairman of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee, took a prominent part in the discussions. Mr. Wright was appointed to the Organizing Committee on the first day, and several of the others were members of Working Groups appointed to prepare the revised drafts of different sections of the “Statement of Principles” after the general discussion had taken place. The delegates were: Richard S. Angell and C. Sumner Spalding from the Library of Congress, Paul S. Dunkin, Ruth C. Eisenhart, C. D. Gull, and...
Seymour Lubetzky, who had all contributed working papers for the Conference. Werner B. Ellinger represented the International Association of Law Librarians. The Canadian delegation consisted of two members, Marguerite Brosseau and Katharine Ball, who both participated in the special group on Bilingualism. In addition, many observers from both countries followed with interest the discussions during the sessions and took part in the social activities of the Conference.

The careful preparations, described in M. Poindron's article in the Summer 1961 issue of Library Resources and Technical Services, bore fruit in the smooth running of the sessions. Hugh Chaplin, Executive Secretary of the Organizing Committee, had compiled a "Draft Statement of Principles" on the basis of the working papers and the comments received. This document, which, as one speaker said, brought order out of diversity, formed the basis for the discussions. The delegates, too, had obviously prepared diligently for the sessions, and their remarks were generally pertinent and well-informed.

The first sections of the "Draft Statement," defining the scope of the statement, the functions and structure of the catalogue, and the kinds of entries in a catalogue, were accepted almost unanimously with a few minor changes in wording. The discussion on the functions of the catalogue, however, foreshadowed later disagreement on the function and form of the main entry, which was treated in Section 6. As was customary, the writers of the papers spoke first on the question, and Lubetzky and Verona summarized the arguments set out in their papers and the comments they had received. Lubetzky advocated the use of a uniform heading for both author and title in order to bring together all works of an author and all editions of a work under the main entry. Verona advocated the use of a uniform heading for author but the entry of each title under the form appearing in the work, relating them by added entries and references. Many delegates spoke on these points, and three positions were maintained. Those responsible for national bibliographies, such as the French and German delegates, favoured the consistent use of a uniform heading as main entry, while those chiefly concerned with public libraries, such as the Indians and Scandinavians, favoured entry under title-page form. The third opinion, expressed by many delegates, favoured a less rigid position which would allow varied treatment according to the type of material and the needs of the library. The resulting statement is a masterly compromise, favouring uniform heading but allowing for the other variations, as may be seen in Section 6.1 of the "Statement of Principles" and the appended note.

Section 7, on the choice of uniform heading brought up the question of the many languages which were used in some of the countries represented. Several have no one language which is "most used" in their libraries. It was decided that when the language of the original publication, which is generally preferred as the heading, is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions in one of the languages normally used. Forms of personal names, on which there has

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been a difference of opinion in discussions on code revision, were covered very generally in Section 8.2. The provision for a “further identifying characteristic” to be added when necessary to distinguish between various persons bearing the same name allows the use of whichever type of designation is preferred in each country.

Section 9, on corporate entry, brought one of the highlights of the Conference when the great majority of the countries which had followed the Prussian Instructions in rejecting corporate authorship expressed their acceptance of this practice. Andrew Osborn, of Australia, formerly of Harvard University, who has acted as liaison between the librarians of Germany and the American Library Association, expressed the thanks of the Conference for this major concession. The representatives of the international organizations, such as the United Nations and FAO, were strong supporters of corporate authorship, and the only expressions of opposition came from Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Nevertheless, there were seven votes against the use of corporate bodies as authors to fifty-six in favour, the largest negative vote registered up to this time. There seems no doubt that the large majority in favor of corporate entry was partly due to the provisions of Section 9.1, which restricted its use as author to those publications which are clearly shown, by their content or by the wording of their title-pages, to be the responsibility of the body as a whole. Section 9.2, giving a choice of entry under corporate body, personal author, or title, satisfied those delegates who expressed a preference for entry under personal author in doubtful cases. The simplification of the form of entry in Section 9.4 was also a factor in its acceptance. As in CCR, the form used in the publication is generally favoured, with provision for selection of the language best suited to the users of the catalogue in the case of a corporate body which has names in more than one language.

There was considerable discussion on the use of “form sub-headings,” both in the Working Group on corporate entry and in the sessions. The final statement provided that entry under country, etc. should be used for constitutions, treaties and laws and certain other works having similar characteristics, with formal or conventional titles to indicate the nature of the material. The entry of subordinate bodies under their own names, if distinctive and not implying subordination, has an important exception for administrative, judicial, or legislative organs of governments which are always entered as subheadings to the territorial authority.

Section 10, dealing with multiple authorship, provided the only wide divergence in voting. The idea of a “principal author” based on the wording of the title-page was generally accepted, as was entry under the first of two or three authors when none is represented as principal author. Where a work has more than three authors, the majority of the delegates favoured entry under title, but fourteen votes opposed this, favouring entry under the first-named author. Alternatives were proposed for Section 10.3 on collections, and the voting showed a majority of thirty-five to twenty-two in favour of entry under title as the general rule, with exception for entry under compiler if his name appears prominently on the
The alternative proposal providing entry under compiler if named on the title-page, and entry under title only when no compiler is named was supported by twenty-five votes and opposed by twenty-six, the only close vote of the Conference. Both are included in the “Statement of Principles.”

Section 11, on title entries, gathered together the decisions on main entry under title from the previous sections and added others. These were anonymous works whose authors had not been identified and works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily by title. Entry under successive titles for serial publications was approved in 11.5, and added entries and references under title were covered in 11.2. The use of the title in the original language or a conventional title as a uniform heading called forth a demand for a list of anonymous classics. The request for this project is embodied in a resolution.

The difficult and contentious subject of the treatment of compound names and names with prefixes in various languages was reduced to the simple statement in Section 12 that they should be treated according to agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen or the language which he generally uses. This gave rise to another resolution calling for publication of a statement of the practice approved in each country for the entry of personal names of its nationals. The hope was expressed that agreement could be reached among countries using a common language on the practice of entering names in that language.

The final session of the Conference dealt with the resolutions and expressions of thanks to those responsible for the organization and administration of the Conference. M. Brummel, Vice-President of IFLA, led an ovation to Hugh Chaplin for the wise and considerate way he had carried out his duties as Executive Secretary. The Chairman acknowledged the great contributions of organizations and individuals responsible for the success of the Conference, in particular the Council on Library Resources. Throughout the sessions frequent mention was made of the generous financial support of the Council, without which the Conference could not possibly have been held. The final resolution embodied the gratitude of the delegates.

A striking feature of the Conference, which was evident at almost every session, was the demand for a continuation of the work so successfully begun. Although the meeting had achieved its objectives, there was a feeling that this should be the beginning, rather than the end, of international consultation in the field of cataloguing. Some of the resolutions call for the undertaking of specific projects, but several envisage further international activities. It would indeed be a pity if the goodwill and cooperative spirit engendered in Paris were not put to further use.
THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE on Cataloguing Principles and Rules*

Lorna D. Fraser, Assistant Librarian,
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Under the Chairmanship of Katharine L. Ball, the Canadian Institute on Cataloguing Principles and Rules was held at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on June 17th, 1961, immediately preceding the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association. Sponsored by the CLA Cataloguing Section and organized by the Canadian Committee for the IFLA International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, the Institute was called for the purpose of acquainting the official delegates to the Paris conference with Canadian opinion upon the questions to be considered there. With a registration of 61 (although all were not able to attend all three sessions), the Institute was one of the largest gatherings of Canadian cataloguers ever held, and it reflected the interest taken in Canada in revision of the cataloguing code and in the fundamental principles of cataloguing which are receiving consideration all over the world.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by welcoming those present and by paying tribute to Hazel MacTaggart for her work in organizing the Institute. She then summarized the developments leading to the decision to hold an international conference, and explained the IFLA Organising Committee’s arrangements for distributing working papers and collecting opinion from the various countries which would be represented in Paris. For the Institute it had been planned that working papers prepared by Canadian cataloguers and based upon the IFLA papers would be distributed to registrants in advance, but in some cases it had been impossible to do so in the absence or late arrival of IFLA papers on the topic assigned. The Chairman indicated that after each speaker had presented his paper, time would be allowed for free discussion on the major questions of principle related to that topic.

The Function of the Main Entry was the subject of the first paper by Helen Falconer, Head Cataloguer, McGill University Library. Based on IFLA papers nos. 2-4, it summarized the arguments of Mr. Lubetzky, Mme. Verona and Mr. Jolley and concluded with a brief report on the replies received from several Canadian cataloguers on the questions raised by the IFLA papers. In the discussion that followed it was clear that opinion was divided on whether the main entry should serve primarily as an identifying device for a particular publication or whether it should serve as a device to assemble all editions and translations of a work. A show of hands on the two extreme positions revealed that 12 persons favoured the

former function while 11 favoured the latter, but it was generally agreed that a possible compromise between these extremes should be sought. Emphasis was laid upon the necessity to organize large files in some way so that access to the material is facilitated, and the majority believed that there is a greater need to assemble editions and translations of literary works than of scientific and technical works.

Lacking an IFLA paper on *Choice of Main Entry*, Sister Francis Dolores, Librarian, Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax, drew upon material prepared for the 1959 Preliminary Conference and the McGill Institute as well as upon the Draft Code itself to indicate the problems involved in works of multiple authorship and anonymous works. Discussion of her paper was focused upon exploring the possibility of establishing a “dividing-line” in the number of authors according to which rules for choice of entry could be formulated. It was almost unanimously agreed that works by more than three authors should be entered according to some other principle than that of the principal or first-named author, but it was impossible to agree upon entry of all such works under title when the name of an editor or compiler appears prominently in the publication. This gave rise to doubts that the principles adopted for large national catalogues would always prove satisfactory for small local ones, and an urgent plea was made to give consideration to the local situation even if principles must be sacrificed thereby.

In her paper *Auteurs dont le Nom varie* Claire Audet, Université de Montréal, outlined the practices recommended by various national codes for the treatment of pseudonyms, names of married women, religious names, and names of popes and saints. The Chairman observed that the use of one form only of an author’s name was still a controversial matter, and invited discussion on the possibility of identifying the same author by the different names or forms of name used by him. Again doubts were cast upon the desirability of establishing a principle that must be followed by large and small libraries alike. The Chairman explained that the international conference would recognize that deviations from the principle will always occur, and the question at stake was in which direction should the principle be established. A show of hands revealed that 11 persons favoured identifying an author by one form of name only, while 16 felt that the various names used by an author should be adopted and linked by references. The Chairman was particularly anxious to obtain opinion on the treatment of names with prefixes, since the Canadian delegation undoubtedly would be invited to participate in discussion on the question of French names. After the various alternatives proposed in the IFLA documents were explained, a show of hands was taken, indicating that 27 favoured following the custom of the language of the author while 7 favoured the custom of his country.

Donald Baird, Assistant Librarian, University of Alberta, next presented his paper on *Corporate Authorship*, summarizing succinctly the rules given in the Draft Code but deliberately omitting those dealing specifically with government bodies. It was pointed out during the discussion
that for countries following the Anglo-American tradition the problem of corporate authorship was one of entry under name or under place, whereas for countries following the Prussian tradition it was a question of accepting the concept of corporate authorship itself. No objections were raised to the principle of entering all corporate bodies (with the exception of government bodies) under their names in spite of the new problems in filing that this might create. But when a choice appears to exist between entry under a personal name or a corporate name, a large majority expressed a preference for personal name. For the treatment of subordinate bodies the Draft Code's rules met with no opposition.

Title Entries for Anonymous Works Appearing under Various Titles was treated in a paper by Marguerite Brosseau, Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal, and discussion supported her view that a uniform entry is desirable for anonymous classics but not for modern anonymous works. There was little in the IFLA working papers on this topic to which objection was raised, with the exception of M. Pierrot's recommendations to adopt form headings for certain categories of works, such as festschriften, auction catalogues, etc., none of which were considered desirable.

Margaret Ashley, Head Cataloguer, Winnipeg Public Library, opened the final session of the Institute with a summary of her paper on Entry of Serials Whose Titles have Changed. She presented the arguments for and against the three choices—entry under earliest title, latest title, or successive title—and concluded by reporting that comment received up to that time on IFLA working paper No. 8 suggested that Canadian cataloguers were favourable to the principle of entry under successive title. During the discussion that followed, several representatives of libraries using successive title described the success of that method, and a show of hands disclosed that no one favoured earliest title, 9 favoured latest title, and 23 preferred successive title. Although Miss Ashley's paper did not deal with the problem of entering serials under corporate body or under title, the question was raised, and it appeared that only one person, a medical librarian, favoured title entry for all serials. Of those that favoured recognition of corporate authorship for serials, 14 preferred to enter non-distinctive titles under the corporate body, while three felt that the official nature of the publication should determine the use of corporate entry.

The concluding paper on Form Subheadings was presented by Jean Lunn, Head of the Cataloguing Division, National Library of Canada. She outlined the reasoning behind the Draft Code's rejection of form subheadings and presented a strong case for retaining them and extending their application. The Chairman stated that the basic question to be decided was the acceptability of non-author headings in an author/title catalogue. Discussion revealed that the need for non-author headings, and particularly for form subheadings, appeared to be so great that it would be justifiable to introduce into the author/title catalogue an inconsistent type of entry. Logic in this instance should be sacrificed to practical necessity.

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Library Resources & Technical Services

PAULINE A. SEELY
Supervisor, Technical Services
Denver Public Library

THE DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY regarded the 15th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification with considerable caution. Some of its new numbers which were needed for new subjects were accepted (e.g. 954.7 Pakistan) and some new expansions that were desirable were adopted (e.g. 671.2-.9 Metal manufactures), but for most of the changes recommended it was decided to wait and see what the 16th edition would do. It is generally agreed that the 16th edition is a decided improvement over all preceding editions; it is more uniformly developed throughout all subjects and has been brought up to date in many respects. Also, with its publication relative stability has been restored to the schedules, although it is recognized that some revisions will always be necessary, and in some areas even major changes will be required, to keep pace with the rapidly developing changes in knowledge.

The Denver Public Library, never having had a complete statement of classification policies and decisions, felt that with the 16th edition the time was auspicious to embark on a concentrated program of making decisions and of recording all present and past decisions in a uniform manner. Therefore, a statement of policies and procedures has been worked out in relation to the 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, the recataloging involved, and the recording of decisions. These policies are based on the premises (1) that standardization and uniformity of classification are desirable, (2) that the 16th edition of Dewey is in most respects suitable for a library of this size,* (3) that the cataloging function will be easier and more economical in proportion to the degree of acceptance of class numbers as printed in the schedules and on Library of Congress cards, (4) but that, because of practical and local considerations, some compromise is necessary. Effect of the decision not only on the Catalog Department but also on the public service of the Library is always taken into consideration, especially when a relocation would result in a change in location of material between departments or between units of a department.

* Ca. 726,000 volumes; ca. 225,000 titles.

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**General Policy**

The general policy is to adopt the 16th edition wherever it seems possible, practical, and suitable to the Denver Public Library. Since indications of relocations from the 14th and 15th editions that appear in the 16th edition will not be included in the 17th edition, it will make future classifying much easier if as many of these changes as possible can be adopted before receipt of the 17th edition. However, where it is known that a subject will be completely reworked in the 17th edition, new numbers are adopted with caution and recataloging held to a minimum.

The general procedure is to consider each number individually as the problem arises in cataloging new material and to decide on it individually, according to general principles for the different situations, as defined below. However, in some cases, where large sections have similar structure and problems, e.g. 385-388, 490's, 890's, 974-979, a thorough study is made and decisions reached on the whole section. Also, before adopting a particular number in a new expansion, the whole expansion is usually studied in relation to the titles in the shelf list and some general decisions made on the whole.

In general, the amount of recataloging to accompany adoption of new numbers is governed by the time available, the amount of material involved, and special problems inherent in the particular situation, as outlined below.

Of course, with the staff and time available, it is not possible to study every situation adequately nor to carry out every change even though it may be considered desirable. Therefore, judgement must be used, priorities established, and a gradual process of adoption accepted. Some instances of this gradual process are cited below.

**Expansions**

New expansions are generally accepted, unless there is good reason for not doing so. Consideration is given to the amount of material the Library has or is likely to have. There are some places where Dewey is overexpanded for the Library's needs. In some instances it is decided to adopt the expansion in general but to omit some of the more minute subdivisions. An example of this may be found in the expansion of 676 Pulp, paper and related industries. 676.12 is used for Wood pulp, but it has been decided to omit the further subdivisions of .12 (.122-.127, each number being assigned to a particular process, e.g. Mechanical processes, Soda process, Sulfite process, etc.). Likewise, the main subdivisions of 676.28 Types of paper and paperboard, will be used (i.e. .282-.289), but further expansions of these to the fourth figure (i.e. .2823-.2826, .2842-.2845) will not be used.

Recataloging is not necessary for simple expansions, especially if there is a large amount of material. In some cases, as each new subdivision of a class is adopted, the material that would go into that particular subdivision is recataloged. This is being done for the period subdivisions of history numbers.

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*Library Resources & Technical Services*
There is one situation where adoption of a new subdivision is sometimes deferred: the case where a specific topic has been changed from a main number to a subdivision of that number, the heading for the main number now being a broader, more inclusive term, the number now to be used for comprehensive works covering all the topics provided for in the subdivisions. If there are no such comprehensive works in the shelf list now and the future prospects for such are slight, no problem would be created by leaving the specific topic in the main number. An example of this is 693.8 Resistant construction. In the 14th edition 693.8 was limited to Fireproofing, and all the titles under 693.8 in our shelf list are on Fireproofing. In the 16th edition Fireproof construction is in 693.82, one of several subdivisions of 693.8, which is now a comprehensive number for various types of resistant construction. Since there are no general comprehensive books on resistant materials in this number, and so as to avoid having the material on Fireproofing in two different numbers or recataloging it (for what at the moment would be only a theoretical improvement), Fireproofing is being left in 693.8, but the subdivisions for the other specific topics will be adopted.

Local expansions adopted by the Library long before Dewey had expansions in the class, many in the 700's for example, are a particular problem. Since these would involve extensive recataloging, most of them are being retained for the time being. Gradually, however, as an opportunity presents, they are being changed. In some cases where expansion of a local number that has not been subdivided is desirable, but there is too much material to change the number, the figures provided for subdivisions of the proper number in Dewey are added to the local number. Two examples: (1) in the Denver Public Library the meanings of 796.5 and 796.7 are just reversed from the Dewey meanings; hence, the Dewey subdivisions of 796.7 Automobiling, are being used with 796.5, the Denver Public Library number for Automobiling; (2) the Dewey 16th edition subdivisions of 621.3841 Radio principles, will be used with 621.3842, the basic number for radio in Denver Public Library.

Shorter Numbers

Shorter numbers are adopted if possible. Each case must be studied individually. The new shorter number may be adopted if the old number was unnecessarily long, there are no complications, and only a small amount of material has been placed in the old number.

It is not necessary to recatalog if there are no intervening numbers in the shelf list between the old number and the new shorter number. It was possible to start using 155.3 for Creative imagination and leave old material in 155.333, because there were no intervening numbers and only a few titles.

The old longer number is retained if there is a large amount of material in it and there is no other reason for change except to shorten the number. There are some cases where it even seems preferable to retain the old longer number, e.g. 491.63 Gaelic language (in this case so it may be

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further subdivided like 420, which cannot be done for Gaelic when it is included in 491.6 Celtic languages).

**Changed Numbers**

The decision to change to an entirely new number must be weighed very carefully, because it is almost essential to recatalog all old titles to the new number, especially if the relocation would place the material in a different department of the Library or different unit of a department. If the change seems desirable to all concerned and it is possible to accomplish the recataloging, it is adopted. As one example, the relocation of Zionism from 296 (Philosophy & Religion unit) to 956.94 (History, Biography & Travel unit) was approved and all books were recataloged. However, the new 901 numbers for Family, Marriage, etc., have not been adopted because it has not been possible to recatalog the large amounts of material already in the 170's and 392's, and three places for the same subject would be too much to cope with.

In some cases the new number may be adopted without recataloging if the new books are being written from a different angle and fit better in the new number, e.g. 341.1 for Peace rather than 172.4.

**Preferred Schedules**

The 16th edition incorporates an innovation in Dewey schedules. Entirely new, revised tables were prepared for Inorganic and Organic chemistry, based on the old main numbers 546 and 547, thus resulting in an immediate reuse of many numbers in the subdivisions of 546 and 547.

The old 14th edition tables, with some additions, are printed at the end of volume 2.

In the subdivisions of 547 the Denver Public Library had a hodgepodge of numbers from the 14th edition of Dewey and from an old John Crerar expansion. It had already been decided that this section must be reclassified; therefore, the new “preferred schedules” were most opportune, and it was immediately agreed to adopt them. Since, however, it was not possible to recatalog all titles immediately, the following method was adopted, whereby new titles are classified in the proper new number and old titles recataloged gradually. (1) A star was pencilled before the call number on every card in the shelf list under 546 and 547. (2) New titles are classified according to the 16th edition. The call numbers for these have no star on the shelf list cards. The cards are interfiled with those that have stars. (3) When a new 16th edition number is started, all books on the same subject are recataloged from the old number to the new, thus bringing all material on the subject together in the new number. If the new number happens to be one already in use for a different subject, it is used anyway with the new meaning. If possible, the old titles in this number are changed to their proper new number. (So far, no chain reaction has been set up!) When a title is recataloged, the star is removed. If the old titles are left in the number, the star in their call numbers indicates which they are and explains why there are two different subjects in the...
same number. (4) Eventually, when time permits, a survey will be made of all call numbers with stars that are still in the shelf list. Where necessary, these will be recataloged. There are some instances where the number for the subject is the same in the 16th edition as it was in earlier editions. For these, all that will be needed will be removal of the star.

To give an idea of how this work has progressed from November 1958 to April 1961, there are now in the shelf list for the subdivisions in the 546 and 547 classes 164 titles with stars and 37 titles without stars. Of the 37 without stars, 14 are new titles classified according to the 16th edition and 23 are reclassified titles.

Recording of Decisions

It is important that all decisions made be recorded in a uniform manner so that they will be readily available to all catalogers. Unfortunately this library has never had a complete or uniform record of classification policies and decisions. A method for accomplishing this has now been worked out and is gradually being put into effect.

Each cataloger has a copy of the 16th edition of Dewey. The aim is for every cataloger to have in his copy a record of, or a reference to, all classification decisions. If a decision is simple and can easily be recorded in the book, this is done. A check mark is used to indicate that a number, note, or reference is accepted; a square bracket is used for anything not accepted. Policies and decisions requiring more lengthy statements and all local Denver Public Library expansions are typed on sheets and filed by class number in the Catalog Department's Classification Manual. Each cataloger also has a copy of the sheets that apply to the classes which he catalogs. For each class number in the Manual, a note, “see Manual,” is added beside the number in the 16th edition. In order to achieve the recording of all decisions in each copy of Dewey a card is prepared, which either gives the actual information to be recorded in the book, or indicates the referral note to be added. After all catalogers have annotated their copies of the book from the card, it is filed in a permanent file for reference and historical purposes.

Finally, each cataloger has a copy of DCAND.* He is expected to write in his copy of Dewey a referral (the symbol “DC&” and its issue numbering) to each number in each issue of DCAND (or at least to the numbers in the classes which he catalogs). Index entries from DCAND are written in if time permits. These are not identified as being from DCAND. All table references and index entries are always added to at least the two key copies in the department.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS is a bigger and better dealer in out-of-print government documents—foreign and domestic, sets and single issues, the rare and the common. Dealer's list after dealer's list appears on the market today with nary a mention of government publications; and in those lists in which they are mentioned, documents are inadequately entered, offered as whole sets, or priced beyond the means of most libraries. True, there are a handful of small dealers who handle government publications with some show of interest, but many of these are interested only in the rare item which has historical significance, and their offerings are often aimed at the collector rather than at the library. What documents librarians are interested in is a dealer who will handle everything from a complete set of the British Sessional Papers to one issue of the *The Department of State Bulletin*; a dealer who is willing to accept duplicates in bulk and set a fair price on them; and a dealer whose volume of business is sufficient to keep prices down to a minimum.

Until then, out-of-print documents will continue to circulate between library and library, not between dealer and library. The present method is not only an expensive and ineffective means of doing business for libraries, but also an area which a dealer might find highly profitable. At any rate, if a dealer is looking for virgin territory, he will find it here.

The blame for the present cumbersome method of acquiring out-of-print documents can be laid at the feet of both librarian and dealer. Although present-day librarians are more and more interested in how the tax dollar or company funds might best be spent, at one point in their history librarians were not noted for any particular business acumen and allowed events to take their course rather than taking the initiative in shaping their course.

The dealer is to blame because he has not shown any great interest (in many cases, none at all) in government publications. When he does handle them, it is on a scale so small that extensive advertising is out of the question and prices prohibitive. As a result, documents librarians have been forced to circulate lists of duplicates both in an effort to get rid of those documents they no longer want, and to get on mailing lists of other libraries.

It is commonly assumed that because the documents on these exchange

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or duplicate lists can usually be had for postage or freight charges, this is an economical way to do business. In the long run, however, this is not the case at all. First, since dealers have shown no interest, librarians have assumed that there are only two ways to dispose of documents: to give them away or to burn them. In order to give them away, they have to be listed, a procedure few libraries can afford. Those libraries which do have funds for such a purpose often hire students or other part-time, untrained help to compile lists which turn out to be completely unusable. Those persons who have ever undertaken such a project know that in addition to “tracing the publication history of a century-and-a-half old journal through its multifarious forerunners, mergers, divisions, suspensions, resumptions, title (and sub-title) changes, frequency changes, format changes, and an infinite number of other possible permutations,” the tracing of documents involves detective work into the area of corporate authorship, an undertaking requiring patience, knowledge, and an ability to retain one’s sanity after the eighth reorganization of a governmental agency.

Secondly, in order to pick up documents from these lists, librarians often accept an item on a gamble that it is going to turn out to be what they want it to be. Or, they reject an item because they could not afford to take the gamble, when if they lost, the library might find itself with four crates of Consular Reports in addition to its own two complete sets. Many long and tortuous hours are spent checking these lists because of improper and inadequate entries. Often hundreds of items are grouped together, and the library must take them all in order to get one which it wants, or do without. In addition to these complaints, requests are most often honored on a first come, first served, basis, which means that when a western library offers twelve complete volumes of Nuclear Science Abstracts, those of us in the east have hardly a prayer of getting them. Hours and hours are spent checking a list, only to lose out entirely on every item requested—rather an expensive undertaking. It should be obvious to all that our lists are not nearly so effective as we want them to be, and they cost us dearly both on the distribution and the acquisition end.

Would it not be a great deal easier for a library simply to pack up its duplicates and ship them to a dealer, either for direct sale to him or for credit? Would it not be a great deal easier for a library to acquire items simply by placing an order with this dealer? If libraries actively participated in this type of arrangement, the volume of business would be large enough to cut dealers’ costs considerably. And not only would the costly and very tedious job of listing and deciphering lists of others be done away with, documents librarians should then be able to acquire most of what they want when they want it without having to wait sometimes years for it to appear on a list. Cooperation between libraries, so much in the news today, is fine, but the aim of cooperation, in part, is to save money. Very little money is being saved with the system of cooperative trading being used now—or, if it is saved, it is at the expense of our collections and their users.

*Volume 6, Number 2, Spring, 1962*
How many unused and unwanted sets of the U. S. Serial Set are sitting around in small libraries, taking up expensive space? If these libraries knew that a dealer was interested in paying them to take this "monster" off their hands, a great many sets would circulate and settle down again where they could be used. How many tons of old documents are sitting around in attics and basements of libraries because no one knows what they are or has the money to find out and then to advertise them or to have them hauled away? And how many of the newer libraries are languishing for want of some of these documents?

It is true that depository libraries for federal documents cannot arbitrarily dispose of depository items. It is doubtful that the Superintendent of Documents would grant permission for their sale even if he agreed to their relinquishment by the depository library. It is also true that other libraries are finding the microfascimiles adequate, although expensive. But there are enough libraries with enough disposable material to make a dealer sit up and take notice.

Libraries in this country have at their disposal the United States Book Exchange, which may or may not be effective (although there is no denying that in principle it is sound). At any rate, the USBE does not handle documents, and the 1959 survey report recommended that it not "become the center for exchange of official documents." Libraries have dealers in rare books, dealers in reprints, in out-of-print periodicals, in manuscripts, and now even a dealer in the "middling" book. Why no dealers in out-of-print documents on a large-scale? There is certainly very little question left today about the need in this area. Government publications are here to stay—for that matter, what library can afford to be without them? Librarians have at least accepted this fact, some with much grumbling and reluctance, but they have accepted it. Why, then, have not the dealers jumped in to fill an obvious void? One out-of-print dealer recently said, "We can't get in. You documents librarians are too tight a clique. You trade back and forth and a dealer hasn't a chance." Well, documents librarians have had no choice. Many would jump at the opportunity to fill in gaps in collections by means of a telephone call and to empty a storeroom full of duplicates at one fell swoop. Why not try us?

REFERENCES

THIS REPORT OF 16 MEETINGS held by 13 regional groups reveals a wide range of interests—from information retrieval to retrieving dead wood from the catalog, with five groups discussing some phase of code revision.

In October the Northern Ohio Technical Services Librarians met at Western Reserve University where Alan Rees, Manager, Analysis and Reference Services, Center for Documentation and Communication Research, spoke on Information Retrieval and conducted the group through the documentation center.

"Keeping the Card Catalog Current," the topic of the fall meeting of the Iowa Library Association Resources and Technical Services Division, constituted another sort of retrieval. Kathryn Churchill, Cedar Rapids Public Library, spoke on "Catalog Sleuthing, or, the Great Detective Game," and described the Library’s project to eliminate the floater cards from the catalog, those cards and references for which books no longer exist. Alta Lattner of the same library discussed Fiction Weeding, discussing the methods and aids used in a recent evaluation program. She stated that libraries do not need more shelves but a better day to day evaluation of the collection.

At its winter meeting the Southern California Technical Processes Group heard Richard O’Brien, Head of Acquisitions Department, UCLA, discuss "Bulk Purchasing of Books," and T. V. Cahill, sales representative, IBM, speak on "Basic Concepts of Data Processing" and their application to book ordering. At its spring '61 meeting Seymour Lubetzky spoke to the group on the "Administrative Implications of the Revision of the A.L.A. Catalog Code," and Catherine MacQuarrie, Los Angeles Co. Public Library, presented a report called "The Cost Survey: Cost of Ordering, Cataloging, and Processing in Southern California Libraries." Based on school, college and university, and county and public libraries, the study reveals the average cost of cataloging at $2.37 per title and processing at 28 cents, an average cataloging time of 45 minutes per title and processing at 9 minutes per title. This report will appear in a forthcoming issue of LRTS.

The Michigan Regional Group of Technical Services Librarians also discussed costs at their meeting which was a general session of the Michigan Library Association Conference on November 3, 1961. William C. Morris, School of Business, Western Michigan University, presented the basic concepts of cost accounting in simplified form, pointing out direct and indirect costs and how these are charged to the products produced.

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The Group joined the College Section for lunch and heard Richard Harwell of Bowdoin College speak on "The Human Genius of Lee."

The New Jersey Library Association Catalogers' Section at its September meeting toured the State Library and its Public and School Library Service Bureau and visited the Historymobile set up by the New Jersey Tercentenary Committee. In March the Catalogers' Section joined with the Reference Section at a joint workshop at which Paul Dunkin, Rutgers University, was to speak on the implication of the new code for reference librarians and assist with round table discussions on how the cataloger meets the needs of the reference librarian.

The Philadelphia Area Technical Services Librarians held an interesting meeting on the evening of October 24, 1961, at Villanova University. Members participated in one of the following discussion groups during the first half of the evening: Acquiring iron curtain publications (led by Frederick Fry, Penn. State University), Recording and storage of reports (Kathleen O'Donnell, Librarian, Rohn & Haas Co.), or Catalog card reproduction (John Dawson, University of Delaware). Discussion topics and leaders for the second part of the evening were: Cataloging rearrangement controls (Elizabeth Borden, University of Pennsylvania), Criteria for binding and its alternatives (Jean Hopper, Free Library of Philadelphia), and Serials recording (Donald Dennis, Drexel Institute of Technology).

Last spring the Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers met with the Reference Workshop at McMaster University, Hamilton, to hear Effie C. Astbury, McGill University Library School, discuss the implications of code revision for the reference librarian. In November both groups met in Toronto to hear Katharine Ball, University of Toronto Library School, present the highlights and the results of the International Conference on Cataloging Principles in Paris from which she had just returned as the Canadian delegate.

The "Bibliographer Looks at the Library" was the topic of the talk by Donald B. Sands, Professor of English at Boston College, when he spoke to the New England Technical Services Librarians. He told of his experiences in locating information for his Concise Bibliography for Students of Literature, commented on research habits of college students, and criticized library facilities and practices as they affected reference needs of students.

At its fall meeting the Catalog Section of the North Carolina Library Association changed its name to the Resources and Technical Services Section and heard Carlyle Frarey, University of N. C. School of Library Science, speak on the topic: "What does Catalog Code Revision mean to Us," outlining the philosophy and development of the Code and discussing the cost in time and money involved in its adoption.

The Potomac Technical Processing Librarians met in November at Catholic University of America. The morning session was a panel, "Eternal triangle—Cataloger, Reference Librarian, Reader," with Emily Schilpp, Johns Hopkins University, Janice Sherwood, Union Library Catalog, Philadelphia, and Kenneth Walker, Goucher College, as partici-
pants. "Catalog Code Revision—Application" was the topic of the afternoon discussion which was divided into three groups: Public libraries led by Marian Sanner, Enoch Pratt Free Library; Special Libraries by Winifred Johnson, Bureau of Naval Weapons Technical Library; and College and University Libraries by Robert Pierson, University of Maryland.

The program of the Wisconsin Library Association Cataloging Section in October featured a panel discussion on "Efficient and Economical Cataloging," which revealed many useful practices and ideas. Herman Storm, Moderator, Madison Public Library, described catalog card reproduction and itemized costs at his library. John J. Ball, University of Wisconsin Library School, talked on "Teaching Efficient and Economical Cataloging." Mary Tesovnik, Milwaukee Public Library, discussed "Efficiency and Economy in Cataloging" as attained by a well-defined separation of clerical and professional assignments. Dorothy Naughton, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave a report on the Southwest Wisconsin Library Center.

The Pacific Northwest Library Association Catalog Division changed its name to the Technical Services Division. At its fall meeting John MacEachern, Chief, Technical Service Division, Washington State University, spoke on "Cooperation Between the Libraries of Washington State University and the University of Idaho," describing the local newspaper files, reciprocal library use, avoiding duplicate purchases of expensive or little used materials, and the union list of serials on IBM cards, and listing as future ideas bindery and the consolidation or coordination of the two technical service departments; Henry T. Drennan, then Idaho State Librarian, spoke on "Centralized Technical Services in Idaho," describing the organization and operation of centralized processing at the State Library.

The Arkansas Resources and Technical Services Group at its October meeting had a round table discussion on periodicals moderated by Syble Tatom, J. M. Pearce Library, Southern State College, Magnolia. Subjects and leaders were as follows: Subscription Costs—Myrtle Roush, Arkansas Polytechnic College; Microform—Mrs. Janie Winkleman, Jefferson Co. Library, and Velma Lee Adams, Southern State College; Gifts and Exchanges—Miss Tatom; Selection—Mona Hall, Southern Baptist College; and Temporary Files—Mrs. Florence Parker, Little Rock Public Library.

**IN THE MAIL**

I have just read Mr. Castagna's article in the last issue of *LRTS,* Fall, 1961. He has a message for catalogers as well as for all professional people who wish to share their ideas with others.

I do not think it is necessary for all excellent catalogers to be skilled in words. But when a cataloger has the vision beyond good judgment in applying rules already established and begins to test the value of rules and methods as to their efficiency in making the contents of libraries most readily available to users, this
cataloger has a bit of creative genius and often discovers more useful technical processes which should be shared with others.

There are two distinct but interrelated processes in preparing material for print. First and most fundamental, the author himself should have his idea worked out in his own mind, clearly, logically and with precision. This done he is now ready to select the words and phrases best suited to express it. Much of the criticism of the poor literary quality of articles in print is not due to the use of inadequate words but to the slipshod thinking of the author. The words reflect the inability of the author to think out what might be a useful idea. One can sometimes catch what is in the author's mind, but this is not clear thinking or good literature.

I recall at a Library convention, some time ago, two speeches, one by a librarian, a poet of distinction, the other by a director of a university library.

One was an ovation to our profession, a silvery flow of words and charming poetical metaphors, enchanting as music; the other was a simple, straight-forward exposition of a few practical points in efficient library administration, logical, concise, and clear. This speech advanced library technical knowledge. The other advanced library prestige in the literary world.

Librarians, dealing with books, of all professions, should be mindful of literary style. A simple, unadorned, and readily understood exposition of a carefully worked-out idea in any technical field, expressed in well-chosen words is good literature. Then, if a bit of pure literary genius can add humor and charm to the exposition, it will give a certain literary distinction to our profession.—Julia Pettee, Salisbury, Connecticut

WORKSHOP ON LIBRARY BINDING

The RTSD Bookbinding Committee has planned a pre-conference Workshop on Library Binding to be held at Miami on Saturday, June 16.

The program will consist of three sessions arranged as follows:

9:30 A.M.—11:30 A.M. "Development of Performance Standards for Library Binding," Speakers: Frazer Poole, ALA Library Technology Project; William J. Barrow, W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory; Jean Karl, ALA—Children's Book Council Joint Committee on Binding

2:00 P.M.—4:00 P.M.
A panel discussion on Mending, Repair and Pamphlet Binding with demonstrations of the latest methods and materials.

8:00 P.M.—9:30 P.M. "The Library Binding Situation Today"
From a Commercial Binder's Viewpoint: Mrs. C. W. Gross, Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.
From a Librarian's Viewpoint: Jerrold Orne, University of North Carolina
From the Viewpoint of a Library Operating its Own Bindery: Kenneth Allen, University of Washington

Exhibits by binders and library suppliers will be featured. Advance registration is strongly urged because only 200 participants can be accommodated. The registration fee is $2.00. Send your check to Miss Lilly Carter, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

A separate publication, containing the papers presented at the Workshop will be edited by Frazer Poole and be sent free of charge to the registrants.
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The Library's chief strength lies in the historical field. Many ancient and most of the definitive editions of the Church Fathers, both Western and Oriental, are available. Here are important sets such as Migne's Patrologiae and the Corpus Reformatorum. In addition to substantial Calvin, Luther and Zwingli collections, there are church histories of all standpoints, ages and periods, supplemented by extensive collections on the Roman Catholic Church, on monasticism and on nearly all of the leading church bodies of our own and other countries.

Union's Shelf List is, in effect, a classed catalog. Guide cards and extensive cross references are included. Secondary tracings do not appear. The classification, originally developed to meet the specialized needs of the large theological library, is now used by approximately 50 seminaries here and abroad.

The 202,385 cards in this Shelf List have been reproduced by offset with 21 cards per 10" x 14" page. Acid-free paper without ground wood was used. The 10 volumes are oversewn and bound in Class A Library Binding.

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Dictionary Catalog of the Library, School of Library Service

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A prospectus for each of these works is available on request.

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