## LIBRARY RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

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THE YEAR 1962 saw no startling developments among the technical services. "Library 21" came and went, and it is quite possible that it provided an experience that may be used to advantage in the planning for any library exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1964.

The literature of the technical services, however, continues to be concerned with the topics of this annual review. Again, since several specific areas will be discussed by other writers, this report will deal with the following: (1) organizational and administrative matters, (2) centralized processing, (3) documentation, (4) personnel and training, (5) standards, and (6) quarters and equipment.

Organizational and Administrative Matters

Undoubtedly, the major consideration of organizational and administrative matters is provided by Wheeler and Goldhor.1 The authors of the volume on Practical Administration of Public Libraries have given special attention to such areas as the administration of audio-visual materials, the book collection, order work and cataloging, and binding and mending. The volume contains a major section which deals with various administrative aspects of the business office and of building problems. This section includes suggestions of interest to all administrative officers, including those of units of the technical services.

Wheeler and Goldhor provide summaries of recent studies relating to the materials, personnel, facilities, and operations concerning the specific areas. The extent, use, and type of audio-visual materials, for example, are discussed in some detail. Phonograph records, motion picture films, filmstrips, and other A-V items are treated. In the chapter on the book collection, such matters as objectives and policies, budgeting, the selection process, special problems and nonbook materials, and custody, weeding, and evaluation are considered. Some of the material in this chapter is similar to that found in Gertrude Wulfkoetter's Acquisition Work and Mary D. Carter and Wallace J. Bonk's Building Library Collections. The chapter on order work and cataloging reviews objectives of "The Technical Services Department," and a strong case is made for proper physical conditions as a basis for simplifying methods and expediting the work of the unit. Order routines, relations with dealers, and relations with municipal officers are described briefly. The discussion of cataloging and classification is quite short, and there is a plea for a reconsideration of "cataloging-in-source." Other details of
cataloging, such as card duplication, various kinds of catalogs, filing, assisting users, and the book preparation processes are available. Several tests (time, work load, and salary costs) are considered, and an effort is made to set up standards of performance. Since the figures are not spelled out in terms of various regions of the country, as the authors admit, they are likely to be questioned. In 1962, it was estimated that a public library should not spend more than 50 cents to order, catalog, and prepare a volume for use. An order assistant "should be able to handle 15,000 volumes a year. A professional cataloger should be able to catalog and classify about 2,500 titles a year, not counting other typical duties." (p. 505) Actually, in a number of recent surveys it was determined that proper division of work might well lead to a larger production per cataloger. Policy and organizational matters, as well as technical considerations involving binding and mending, are treated briefly. There is brief discussion of the development of centralized processing units, although the bibliography contains a number of references to installations. In general, it may be said that the Wheeler and Goldhor treatment of the technical services is on the conservative side, and tends towards conciseness rather than detail. Justifiably, the authors have not tried to repeat material in more specialized works.

Centralized Processing

One of the most important developments in technical services has been the increase in the number of centralized processing agencies. As noted in last year's review, there is even an increase in the number of commercial companies engaged in this activity.

Organizational and administrative matters, among other aspects of centralized processing, are included in such reports as those of Tauber and Kingery (Nassau, Long Island, Library System), Carhart (Southwest Missouri), Drennan (Idaho), and a feasibility study by Oehlerts (Colorado). Although there are distinct differences in these several operations, they all have common problems. The need for acceptance of standardization and uniformity, the requirement of prompt service, the question of retrospective buying and cataloging, and the synchronization of coordinated selection and ordering are matters that appear in all new installations. It is to be anticipated that eventually patterns of procedure, equipment, and operations will improve to the extent of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of these systems.

Although completed in 1961, the dissertation of Coburn was made available in 1962. This project, "A Plan for Centralized Cataloging in the Elementary School Libraries of New York City," provides a basis for considering a program for a large group of libraries. The work reviews the present conditions of cataloging for school libraries in the largest city of the country, and outlines the factors (organization, personnel, quarters, equipment, operations, and costs) that require consideration.

Without becoming over-involved in the Bryant "Memorandum"—Mumford "Report," and Dunkin's discussion of the issues, it may be
said that the comments concern services to the libraries of the nation at large. Acquisitions, cooperative cataloging, bibliographical projects, union catalogs, photographic reproduction, and other areas of library activity are considered. Undoubtedly, there is room for improvement, and if the "Memorandum" has provided a basis for generating support of a national library service, then it has been well worth while. The comment by Dr. Dunkin, after a most useful analysis of the issues, to the effect that centralization of services tends to upset the "Rugged Individualist" appears to this reviewer to represent a step backward. The tinkering with centrally and cooperatively-prepared catalog cards by the Rugged Individualist may or may not lead to better mouse-traps. Dunkin writes further: "Centralized library systems, centralized techniques—they pop up like mushrooms. It only remains to centralize the centralizers." The present writer has deep consideration for the Rugged Individualist, but only when individualism performs a real service. Professor Dunkin does the individualist no good by indulging in the flashy generalization of centralizing the centralizers. The pyramid or the volcano? he asks. There seems to be more steam in the volcano than in a quiet pyramid, and the top does not have to blow off if there is alert leadership and professional support of determined needs. There is apparently some usefulness to volcanoes; the same statement may not hold true for pyramids. Professor Dunkin seems to have been caught between bases.

**Documentation and Data Processing**

The impact of activity in the field of documentation, which weaves in and out of the traditional field of librarianship, has been slow in respect to the usual activities of the technical services. During the year the ALA appointed an Interdivisional Committee on Documentation, which includes representatives from the various divisions of the organization. The present reviewer is Chairman of this Committee, and he welcomes any advice, comment, or information from members of the library profession in respect to needs and implications.

Another matter of general interest is the publication of *Information Handling and Science Information: A Selected Bibliography 1957-1961*, edited by Paul Janaske, and prepared by the American Institute of Biological Sciences (Biological Sciences Communication Project) in cooperation with the American University Center of Technology and Administration, School of Government and Public Administration. A total of 1,121 items are included in the annotated bibliography. The subject index is a permuted title index, manually produced. This work should be useful to technical services personnel.

The National Science Foundation continues to issue its *Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation*. The list of projects includes activities in the fields of communication problems in science, studies of needs and uses, publication studies and experiments, readership studies, government research reports, permuted title indexes, other machine-produced indexes and bibliographies, format studies and experi-

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ments, and new printing techniques. The various educational, industrial, technical, associational, and private organizations involved demonstrate the importance that is given to documentation. The important thing for librarians is to have proper feedback for application to their problems. and it is hoped that the ALA Interdivisional Committee on Documentation will make contact with these developments and projects.

The ALA Library Technology Project produced its *Third Annual Report*, in June, 1962, and describes work on such matters as binding, photocopying from bound volumes, microfilm print-out devices, record players, manuscript-marking ink, the General Binding Corporation's Model gLD laminator, electric erasers, card stock, film coatings, adhesives for labeling, book labeling, pamphlet boxes, shipping containers for books, archival containers, microfilm finder-reader system, protection of library property and resources, circulation control, charging system (Little Giant), and catalog card reproduction. The Project (LTP, as it is called) is interested in the furtherance of technical applications in libraries, and invites suggestions from members of the profession.

In February, 1962, Documentation, Inc., in Washington, issued *The State of the Art of Coordinate Indexing*. This is a most useful summary of studies that have been made of the literature of coordinate indexing. Such topics as the following are considered: coordinate indexing and classification theory; vocabulary generation; control, modification and growth of vocabularies; roles and links; evaluating coordinate indexing systems; mechanized coordinate indexing systems; implementation of coordinate indexing (representative facilities); and operating problems disclosed by operating experience. There is an annotated bibliography.

Related to the general field of documentation and library classification is the work of Eric de Grolier, *A Study of General Categories Applicable to Classification and Coding in Documentation*. De Grolier indicates that the rapid development of information retrieval systems since the last war has had direct effects upon the structure of classification or coding systems for books and documents. The volume not only considers standard systems of classification, such as the UDC, Library of Congress, Bliss, and Colon, but also systems in various parts of the world. As a review of the growth of concern for documentation and its problems, this is a most useful summary.

Two additional general items relating to documentation may be noted. These are the revised edition of Marshall Spangler's *General Bibliography on Information Storage and Retrieval*, issued as a number of the Technical Information Series by the Computer Department of General Electric, and the basic manual edited by Dr. O. Frank, *Modern Documentation and Information Practices*, (The Hague, International Federation for Documentation).

Much attention has been directed to the development of the MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) at the National Library of Medicine. As he notes in a review of the program, Dr. Rogers observes that "At the heart of the MEDLARS is a Honey-
well-800 digital computer.” In its first year of operation, “MEDLARS will contain 180,000 references; this will be increased by annual increments up to the point where over 1,000,000 references will be stored on magnetic tape for searching. The search for one year’s store will require about thirty minutes . . .” Dr. Rogers also summarizes other developments in storage and retrieval of information.

Whatever individual visitors to “Library 21” might have thought of the operation, it is worth commenting on two reactions that appeared during the year. Gordon P. Martin, who was local project director, discussed the project in respect to the layman. The fact that the layman could operate devices himself was noted as a useful way of introducing him to the possibilities of mechanical applications to library service. We only hope that they were not misled in expecting too much at this time. Sheila Stribley also described her experiences with the project, and pointed up the relationship of the exhibit to a course in new developments in mechanized information retrieval. The outline of the course as given by Dr. Robert Hayes is included in the article.

Mention should be made in this section to Advanced Data Processing in the University Library. Supported by a Council on Library Resources, Inc., grant, this work describes the introduction of mechanical apparatus to academic library service. In essence, the report discusses the application of data processing to library operations. The report contains detailed charts of operations in order to show the minutiae of information flow. The study, made at the University of Illinois Library in Chicago, should be helpful as a guide for the examination of specific aspects of a system.

The University of Minnesota Library School and Center for Continuation Study conducted an Institute on Information Retrieval under the direction of Wesley Simonton. The papers are being published.

Personnel and Training

Conferences on library education and training involving the technical services have been held in various parts of the country during the year. Western Reserve, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Minnesota, and Georgia Institute of Technology, among others, have sponsored programs. The first of these was more general in character, and was concerned with the review of the present curriculum and the development of new course structures for the future. The other three conferences were concerned primarily with information storage and retrieval, or documentation. It appears inevitable that the findings from research, or applications to library procedures of approaches discovered in documentation generally, should be included in the curricula of training programs. Specific mention may be made here of Proceedings of the Conferences on Training Science Information Specialists, October 12-13, 1961-April 12-13, 1962, which contain papers and other documents prepared for sessions at the Georgia Institute of Technology. The publication includes statements of various individu-
als on training programs in library schools and other units of academic institutions. The need for short courses and institutes was emphasized by Dorothy Crosland, General Chairman, in her introduction, especially in “universities with strong technical programs and facilities.” It would appear that a detailed analysis of the content of all courses would be desirable at this stage, as well as rethinking of library school curricula in relation to the needs of science information specialists. The present concern of the ALA for a new look at library education on a national level may be the first step in this direction. Appendix II of the Proceedings is a summary and includes such sections as short courses, in-service training, undergraduate programs, graduate programs, and comments after the Conference. Appendix III is a resumé of observation on documentation centers in England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland.

In the growth of any professional activity there is a period of trial and error and there is a period of an effort to coordinate and crystallize information. During the year the first specifically designated textbook on mechanized information retrieval appeared. This is Kent’s work,19 which is prepared for “fifth year graduate work in library schools,” for administrators, scientists, and practicing librarians, for developers of retrieval systems, for those who wish to gain an understanding of comparable systems, and for commercial organizations interested in this area of activity. Among the topics treated are definitions of machine literature searching, descriptions of the physical tools, discussions of principles of analysis and searching, manipulation of searching devices, rods, language and meaning in retrieval systems, codes and notations, and criteria for systems design. An appendix consists of “Supplemental Material for Classroom Use.” As with all textbooks in a developing field, there are limitations in respect to the data included. For example, no reference is made to Mortimer Taube’s later works in coordinate indexing, nor to the Jaster-Murray-Taube The State of the Art of Coordinate Indexing, referred to earlier as appearing in February, 1962. Perhaps the timing of the publications prevented this. The gathering of the material for a textbook in this field should be a starting point for the members of the profession to call attention to other matters that might be included in revision. The profession should encourage such works as a means of aiding its members’ understanding of programs, activities, and results of mechanization in information retrieval.

A passing note may be made to the new edition of the Handbook of Special Librarianship and Information Work.20 The work has many new parts, particularly in the area of classification and mechanical aids. There is much more reservation on the part of the British in respect to the actual achievements of mechanized approaches.

With code revision, mechanical aids, and the other aspects of technical services undergoing critical examination, teaching and training remain constantly on the hot seat. With the many experiments in the field, it is sometimes difficult to keep up with developments in a way
to prepare the new recruits to the profession to take leading roles. The Journal of Education for Librarianship, in its Winter, 1962, issue, contains papers by Paul Dunkin\textsuperscript{21} and Carlyle J. Frarey\textsuperscript{22} (both briefly noted in last year's review) on technical services training. The same issue also contains an article by John Boll on "Teaching 'Efficient and Economical' Cataloging." Other issues of the Journal contain papers of interest to technical services personnel. The Fall issue, for example, contains the "Proceedings of Institute on the Future of Library Education" held at Western Reserve University, April 25-28, 1962.

Standards

Operational achievement in the technical services depends heavily on the development of standards. The construction of standards in cataloging, classification, binding, photography, or the other areas of the technical services has been sought on a more extensive basis since the Council on Library Resources, Inc., has provided funds for studies to the ALA Library Technology Project and other organizations and individuals. In LRTS for the Fall, 1962, there is a report on a cost survey in southern California libraries, including such work areas as ordering, cataloging, and preparations.\textsuperscript{23} In the same issue, the Editor invites other papers on costs and time studies. As has been indicated many times, such studies are sometimes misused on a comparative basis. However, the Southern California Technical Processes Group is to be commended for its group effort to examine the operations in the various libraries represented, and the article is most useful in respect to methodology, computation forms, and cost tables.

Relevant to standards as related to machine applications is the paper by Don R. Swanson\textsuperscript{24} presented at the meeting of the Association of Research Libraries at Miami Beach. Although he is speaking about specific approaches, he provides some useful insights into economics and the cost of automation. For example, he discusses the possibilities of identifying a book by machine handling (descriptive cataloging) as against the work prepared by an individual. He points up the approach to the problem through greater standardization of publishing practices. The present practices of publishing make application of automation to descriptive cataloging "beyond the state of the art of today's most expensive computing machinery."

Quarters and Equipment

The 6th Annual Report of the Council on Library Resources, Inc.,\textsuperscript{25} contains a review of the various projects during the previous year, many of which are in the areas in the technical services. Some forty grants, contracts, and other allocations were made. Of the allocations, 25 were for new projects; 13 for extensions of prior projects. The effect of mechanical developments on quarters for the technical services has not yet made any noticeable dent in library architectural arrangements, but it would appear that this is a matter that should be before the library profession.
in respect to the buildings of the future. In both the new Cornell University Library and the University of Pennsylvania Library there have been efforts to provide adequate space, conveniently placed, for the technical units.

In the examination of the literature on centralized processing operations, one of the recurrent difficulties has been the lack of proper space for the extensive work that is required. The architectural requirements for centralized processing units, based on the experience of various types of services, might well be coordinated in an article for LRTS. It is quite appropriate, on the basis of experience of some of the centers, to adapt functional building arrangements for the work.

Miscellaneous

A final note should be made of the doctoral dissertation completed during the year by Helen Joanne Harrar at Rutgers University. This deals with "Cooperative Storage Warehouses," and is of interest to technical services personnel in that it raises questions of operational costs and storage space devoted to little-used materials. The New England Deposit Library, the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, and the Midwest Inter-Library Center are the three types of cooperative storage warehouses studied by Harrar. She concludes that (1) the cost of operating cooperative warehouses is higher than usually indicated in the literature, (2) the cost of cataloging is lower when simplified cataloging is used, (3) there is a growing trend away from the demand for off-campus cooperative storage, and (4) gains achieved by cooperative storage warehouses could be secured at lower cost and with greater convenience of access through identical storage and processing of materials by the individual libraries. She has raised a number of questions that are important for administrative consideration in the future.

REFERENCES


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Acquisitions and Resources; Highlights of 1962

DOROTHY BEVIS, Associate Director
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Librarians have long been familiar with Helen Haines' remark that fiction "reflects the activities, the complexities, the human, social, and moral problems, the satisfactions and inquietudes of the modern world with a more pervasive radiation than any other form of writing." And we have recently had the more abrasive remark by John Pine, "Literature in the 20th century means fiction, just as in other times it has meant poetry or drama. Perhaps it is not too much of an exaggeration to say that when the library profession gets over its sanctimonious belief in the efficacy of knowledge . . . and begins to discover, or rediscover, the power and delight of belles lettres, it will have finally begun to mature." 1

The "information" as well as the "power and delight" is argued in a sociologist-anthropologist's article, "Southeast Asia: Problems of Information Retrieval" in The American Behavioural Scientist. Donn V. Hart, professor at Syracuse University, details the difficulties, bibliographic, locational, language and human, of securing source materials in the countries which have been "rediscovered in the past two decades." Among the most evasive primary materials are the novels which are vital in that they "suggest new avenues of research in the broadening scope of the current analysis of Southeast Asian cultures." Mr. Hart's research shows that the number of novels with Southeast Asia settings written by Asian and Euro-Americans numbers in the thousands, yet no library in this country has more than a scattering of them. In these novels, poorly written as many of them may be, is information which cannot be found elsewhere about a way of life, with psychological insights as to attitudes, manners, customs, and culture.

Given the new research designs of social science, novels must be regarded as primary sources of information. In science, there is both a strategy of proof and a strategy of discovery. In our 'fascination for natural science' the immense importance of Southeast Asian novels in the strategy of discovery should not be overlooked.

Mr. Hart's bibliography emphasizes another realm of possibility to the librarian interested in building central and periphery materials in areas difficult to collect.
Asia

“Social Research in Southeast Asia” is the subject of the June, 1962, special issue of The American Behavioral Scientist and one of its features is the article, “Libraries and Bibliographies” which lists American libraries with Southeast Asia collections, American libraries with important general Asia collections, and selective bibliographies pertaining to Borneo, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Indochina, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, and Thailand. The bibliographies and abstracts were designed according to a unique plan of compilation which could be adapted to materials from many subject fields and for which method a careful explanation was given.

American Documentation, July, 1962, continues the discussion of resources in Southeast Asia by describing the activities of the Science Cooperation Office established by UNESCO, which include a program of scientific research, the establishment of science documentation centers, the publication of proceedings and newsletters, and most particularly, the appearance of the Bibliography of Scientific Publications of South and Southeast Asia. Entries for this bibliography are published by the New Delhi and Djakarta Science Offices while printing and publishing are done by Insdoc (the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre.) The article on the activities of Insdoc contains information about the bibliographies for which this Centre is responsible, including the List of Current Scientific Literature and the plans of Insdoc for its expansion. The November, 1962, issue of Library Journal, guest edited by Paul Bixler, provides comment, some of it by native librarians, on the specifics of library resources, materials and publications in Burma, Taiwan, Communist China, Korea and East Pakistan. Indonesia has moved bibliographically forward with its pilot project of an Interlibrary Locating Scheme, its National Clearing Center for Scientific and Technical Information, and its National Bibliographic Center. North Korea and Communist China carry on a large exchange of publications with the U.S.S.R., while the National Central Library of Taiwan is strongly active in its exchange program with over 500 institutions in more than 50 countries and has sent out nearly as much material as it has received. Taiwan is bibliographically active as well, with the compilation in Chinese of its National Bibliography and Union Catalog of Local Histories, while in English it publishes the Monthly List of Chinese Books.

A massive contribution toward the identification of Japanese scientific publications is now under way by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, which is collaborating with the Science Information Section of the Japanese Ministry of Education in the updating and integration of the two publications, Directory of Research Institutes and Catalogue of Learned Societies in Japan. This will form one English language directory which will list over 400 societies and 2800 laboratories, giving full information about their subjects and publications. In a slightly different category, the Japan Library Association and the Committee on Japanese Reference Books of the International House Library

The Committee on American Library Resources in the Far East met at Harvard in April, 1962, planned the filming of Chinese newspapers and periodicals, reported that the Burton-Wu Sources for the Study of Contemporary China, and the \textit{Index Sinicus} are nearly completed, and that approximately 2,000 titles in Chinese and Japanese will appear in the third edition of the \textit{Union List of Serials}.

One of the greatest aids to the identification of Japanese serials has been issued in 1962 by the Library of Congress, \textit{Japanese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications in the Collections of the Library of Congress}, which lists both current and noncurrent titles and contains two sections: one devoted to serials in western languages and the other to serials in the Japanese language.

Books, newspapers, and magazines are now being received by twenty-three United States university libraries which have South Asia and Middle East research centers from the pilot project to purchase library materials from India, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic under Public Law 480. One of the most valuable parts of the program is that the majority of materials received are immediate, with 1961 and 1962 dates, including government documents, speeches of political leaders, current laws and debates, census reports, monographs, serials, and the like.

Further interest has been shown by the United Arab Republic Government in bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications through its seminar held in cooperation with UNESCO in Cairo in October, 1962. The agenda provided for active discussion about the creation of national bibliographical services, current and retrospective bibliographies, union catalogs, and the preservation and reproduction of documents. A signal publication is the first Arab national bibliography covering the output from 1960 which appeared in the July-August, 1961, issue of the Arabic "Library World."

\textbf{U.S.S.R.}

Cooperation, exchange, and publication, especially within the field of science, have marked 1962 and U.S. relationship with the U.S.S.R. Increased access to mathematical materials for both Soviet and United States mathematicians has resulted through the generously-enlarged terms of the American Mathematical Society and the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., each country honoring the requests of the other for subscriptions to difficult-to-obtain mathematical journals and book series.

A short article in the April, 1962, issue of \textit{Special Libraries} on "Acquiring Soviet Literature" by Beverly Archer of Battelle Institute...
gives practical advice as to dealers and sources. The Library of Congress
is responsible for the publication of the annotated bibliography (with
most of the listed materials available in L.C.) “Soviet Science and Tech-
nology; a Bibliography on the State of the Art, 1955-1961.”

An excellent review of Russian bibliographies, abstracts, and listings
within the field of science appears in the article by Boris Tareev in the
July, 1962, issue of American Documentation. Detailed description of the
coverage of the Abstract Journal (RZH) appears with the information
that any paper abstracted, annotated, or “referenced” may be supplied in
photostat or microfilm.

Added stimulus to cooperation is being achieved during the latter
part of 1962 and the first part of 1963 by an exchange of technical book
exhibits between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Some 10,000 Russian
titles will be shown in New York, Chicago, and Detroit and possibly
other sites. USIA selected the American titles to tour Russia and super-
vised arrangements for the preparing and processing of an exhibit
catalog of 250,000 copies.

Basic Russian Publications, the eagerly awaited annotated bibliog-
raphy on Russia and the Soviet Union compiled by Paul Horecky
reached Fall, 1962, publication; and Mr. Horecky and Professor William
B. Edgerton of Indiana University were announced by Micro Photo, Inc.,
as consultants in a new publishing program which will make available
basic out-of-print Russian-language books on the Soviet Union and Russia.

It is reported that certain university libraries in the U. S. maintain
blanket acquisitions programs in the field of Russian social sciences
within the categories listed in the “Books Published This Week” section
of Novye Knigi. Monographic publications, serials, and journals may
be ordered separately—but the blanket coverage will undoubtedly be
extended to other subject fields.2

Latin America

Latin America continues to be an area of extreme bibliographic
interest. Publications, reports of seminars, buying trips, and articles
consistently alert attention.

Franklin Publications sponsored a survey of the Latin American
book scene in 1961 and returned with figures of the book-use rates of
the various school ages, the need for publishing, and a visioned book-
trade with the long-range necessity of non-competitive aid from the
American book industry. The findings of this survey could be illustrated
by Vance Bourjaily in his article, “The Land of Lost Books,” which
relates his State Department trip to eleven Latin American countries to
talk about the literary situation in the United States and to explore
the literary situation in the Latin American states. Mr. Bourjaily dis-
covered that the novel, when found in these countries, might be a source
indeed, for history, for custom, for culture—but that the novel, except
for those published in Mexico or Argentina, was usually financed by
the author, himself; its distribution complicated by restricted geographi-
cal copyrights; its life expectancy, no matter what its quality, one of early oblivion. In any of the bibliographies published by the countries he visited, novels were seldom included.3

A small aid to this discouraging situation for Latin American authors is the 1962 beginning of a new quarterly, the Odyssey Review, published by the non-profit Latin American and European Literary Society which contains 200 pages in English translation of short stories, essays, plays, and poems in each issue, selected from two Latin American and two European countries—"continuous coverage of its best new writing." The Latin American countries so far represented are Peru, Puerto Rico, Argentina, and Brazil.

LACAP carries on its acquisition activities, now well established by the opening of a permanent office headquarters in Bogota, Colombia, with the travels of a Latin American representative, and the continued travels of Dr. Nettie Lee Benson and Dominick Coppola. The fifth LACAP catalog, Latin America, was devoted to Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Venezuela, and contained more than 1,500 titles. A special series has been inaugurated by Stechert-Hafner, "New Latin American Books," which is an advance checklist of newly-published titles acquired under LACAP.

One of the different approaches to the securing of the materials of Latin America has been taken by UNESCO, which since 1954 has sent a microfilming unit to Paraguay, Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, the Caribbean Islands, Peru, and Chile. Materials to be copied are chosen by each country, the positive print left in the country and the negative placed with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History in Mexico which is a part of the Organization of American States. The Institute may supply copies to research workers upon request. This approach can hardly be called mass distribution, and certain countries of origin require their own terms; but copies of materials can be secured whereas until the microfilm unit made them available, their actual existence was unknown.4

Official OAS documents may now be ordered in a Microcard edition through an agreement with the Pan American Union, the OAS, and Microcards, Inc. Materials other than those which are official, but in subject fields in the "Recent Books" list of the quarterly Revista Interamericana de Bibliografia are soon to be regularly issued on Microcards by Falls City Microcards.

Latin American countries themselves are bibliographically at work. Uruguay, for January-April, 1962, has issued a current national bibliographical record, the first since its predecessor lapsed in 1949. Bio-bibliographies of authors are included at the end which may mean progress to the "lost books" of Mr. Bourjaily. The newly created association of Puerto Rican librarians is responsible for its Spanish-language official Boletin which contains book reviews and news notes of publishing.

Fichero Bibliografico Hispanoamericano continues its quarterly coverage of books 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. A Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals; Humanities and Social Sciences, by Irene Zimmerman annotates and evaluates some 700 titles presently alive in Latin America, the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Scientific and technical current periodicals are covered by the Pan American Union's annotated Guide to Latin American Scientific and Technical Periodicals. The Center of Latin American Studies of the University of California, Los Angeles, has launched on a regular monthly basis a new abstracting service to make available in summaries, the material relating to Latin America that can be found in a large number of periodicals within the diverse coverage of Latin America in Periodical Literature.

The Seventh Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), held in June, presented working papers on publications, bibliographies, and acquisition problems of Central America and Panama, as well as reports on current Latin American bibliographies, exchange centers, and progress on the recommendations made in the first six Seminars. The listing of bibliographies in existence and in progress is particularly helpful in its report #9, Resolutions.

Africa

Africa is a second area highlighted in the American Behavioural Scientist, which devoted its entire April, 1962, issue to various phases of the continent and its people. Significant field studies, a few classic works on African scholarship, and some investigations of hitherto unexplored subjects are listed in an annotated bibliography. Luther Evans contributes "Unesco's Publications Dealing With Africa," and a four page section lists "United Nations Source Materials for the Study of Africa."

The American Behavioural Scientist is a periodical that no librarian can afford to miss. Its recent issue on the evaluation of encyclopedias was a landmark.

The Franklin Publications survey trip to Ghana and Nigeria in 1961 provided information as to education, book needs, and indigenous publishing. Franklin now plans to expand its geographic operations and to establish branches in Ghana, Nigeria, and West Africa, this program encouraged by a five-year Ford Foundation grant.

Directly in relation to acquisitions is the establishment of a Standing Conference on Library Materials On Africa in the United Kingdom to (1) facilitate the acquisition and preservation of library materials needed for African studies and (2) assist in the recording and use of such materials. Some of the projects of the Conference are already in preparation.

Further bibliographies of Africana are of note (the Library of Congress bibliographies listed in the Panofsky article Africana in the Winter issue of LRTS will not be repeated here), particularly "Africa: a Selected List of Recent Books" by the Detroit Public Library, the Africana News-
Bibliographies and Catalogs—World Over

The 1960s would seem to be the period of the bibliographies and the catalogs. Ireland is projecting an Irish National Bibliography to include descriptions of all materials (books, maps, engravings, manuscripts, etc.) to be issued on cards of which over 1/3 are already prepared. National bibliographies compiled by the Hungarian Bibliographical Group and the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute in connection with UNESCO will shortly be published; an additional volume to the German International Bibliography of Authors, originally edited by Armim, will cover the years to 1959 and will include Jewish authors formerly excluded; a Swiss Union Catalog is under preparation; and FID is gathering data for a world inventory of abstracting services. Battelle Memorial Institute, contracting with the National Science Foundation, is compiling a guide to East European scientific and technical literature available in the U. S.; in Germany a special committee has met to plan seriously for resumption of the “Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke”; Spain is under way with a national bibliography; and the Hawaii Library Association assisted by the University of Hawaii is publishing a quarterly bibliography of Current Hawaiian.

The list of announced bibliographies, bibliographies in preparation, and new editions or reprints of bibliographies no longer available could make an article in itself. Kraus, G. K. Hall, Battery Park Book Company, various university and special libraries, the Clio Press, Stechert-Hafner, the New York Public Library, foreign publishing houses and governments, and other groups are attempting to make the knowledge of the world and the publications of all time and all places accessible to all persons in the world—a gargantuan task which needs, more than ever, survey and study to determine who is doing what, the most effective methods of approach, and the most appropriate divisions within bibliographic organization.

Translation

The very urge to make materials available does not automatically grant the “gift of tongues,” and even the knowledge of languages does not automatically mean standardization of entry, uniform abbreviation of titles and generic names, principles of transliteration, and simply translation, itself. Therefore, conferences are held such as the one within the International Organization for Standardization in June, 1962, at Paris. Such reference books as Jerrold Orne’s The Language of the Foreign Book Trade are published by the American Library Association. IFLA
and FID continue their studies and the work of their committees, the Office of Technical Services and Special Libraries collect, announce and help to make available to the general public translations that have been prepared by the United States and foreign government sources. The SLA Translation Center has received a new grant from the National Science Foundation, and it continues to acquire translations provided by industries, universities, societies, and other non-government organizations here and abroad. All material collected by the Center is made available for the cost of reproduction and is listed in the semi-monthly journal *Technical Translations* which also has a section devoted to "Translations in Process."

*Index Translationum* remains "one of the encouraging signs of the growth of collaboration between nations," but an analysis of its East-West communications in its 13th annual volume as done by Robert Collison in the November-December issue of the *UNESCO Library Bulletin* arouses questions as to its limitations in this area. *Special Libraries* is responsible for the new publication, *Survey of Translation Activities in Universities, Societies and Industry in the Fields of Science and Technology* which includes data on the nature and extent of translation activities and the methods of obtaining materials in 678 research organizations in the United States. Russian, German, and Japanese are recognized as the three languages to be emphasized in future translation, with Chinese strongly emergent.

A happy listing for American libraries is issued at small price by the New York Public Library, *Harvest From Europe: Modern Literature in Translation*, which includes some of the best fiction and literature in translation from France, Spain, Russia, Italy, Germany, and Scandinavia and a section of children’s books from Europe.

**Cooperation**

The *Annual Report of the USBE For 1961*, issued in 1962, shows enlarged activity as to travel, member growth, receipts, and distribution of materials. USBE shipped 20% more publications in 1961 than in 1960 and added 42 new member institutions. Not only were *Want* and *Offer* lists sent forth, but for the first time a *Do Not Want* list was issued—indicating the rapid turnover of materials but also carrying the warning that the *Do Not Want* lists should be destroyed by the end of the year as the very surplus materials of today may be the desiderata of tomorrow. It is hoped that foundation support will still make possible the establishment of a western branch of USBE.

Most significant in the life of the Farmington Plan is the decision of ARL to incorporate and establish a headquarters secretariat in Washington, D. C. Among its other responsibilities, the new office will assume the activities of the Farmington Plan Office and be able to give more assistance to the Farmington Plan Committee as its activities continue to expand.

The Inter-Library and Bibliographic Centers actively carry on their
services. MILC lists its deposits, the action on its purchase proposals, and its circulation statistics in which miscellaneous serials head the list. Membership in MILC has been opened to any research library regardless of geographic location, and therefore its cooperative program and benefits are widely extended. The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. now supplies the Center with one copy of each of its publications as soon as issued. MILC has also received a unique collection of microfilms of newspapers and periodicals published on the Chinese mainland since 1950, and it expects to keep the collection current. The Scientific Journals project has been significantly expanded, and at least forty per cent of the titles are not known to be held in any other library in the U. S.

Libraries throughout the country inaugurated or continued cooperative plans of various sorts. Nearly all have a policy for division of subjects in acquisitions as well as cooperative use of materials, inter-library loan, and technical procedures. The newly formed Mid-America State Universities Association is exploring ideas for divided subject purchase. Sixteen northern California county libraries have developed a unique "decentralized cooperative system" to supply service in which each of the libraries has a special assignment. Warehouse deposit gives housing to materials not in demand, area resources are built through cooperative book selection and purchase and have been placed in member libraries according to their specializations. Inter-library borrowing is encouraged and a private line teletype makes it quickly possible.

The Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges has reached the stage of need for an evaluation of its library cooperation system and has received a grant from the Council on Library Resources for a study to be made of the division of its responsibilities in the acquisition of books, the sharing of its collection, and the entire widening of its cooperative program.

Originating in Sweden, the Scandia Plan now reaches beyond its native country into Denmark, Finland, and Norway, represents cooperation between research libraries and public libraries which divide separate responsibility in the area of the humanities. Each library, whether in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, or Finland, assumes the obligation of systematically acquiring material, old and new, in the subject allocated and acts as a bibliographic center with a liberal interlibrary loan policy. The hope of the Scandia plan is to involve the libraries of more countries, to reduce duplication, and to move successively into the fields of science and social science. A similar plan, based on Scandia, has been proposed for the consideration of the Public Libraries Section of IFLA and the Technical Universities Libraries Section suggested the cooperation of its members to a "Farmington Plan" based upon the principles of the Scandia Plan.

The UNESCO Library Bulletin in its issues directly facilitates international exchange and distribution of free materials by the regular lists in which libraries in various countries report their wants and their offers.
The Uncommon

Rare book interests have been stimulated by conferences, book fairs, and exhibits during the year. The Fifth Antiquarian Book Fair was held in London in June, and the Antiquarian Booksellers met in Basel in September. The University of California, Los Angeles, created a unique exhibit with the cooperation of the Antiquarian Booksellers of California who provided the rare books, sample catalogs, histories of their shops, and typographic keepsakes. This exhibit and the idea behind it brought together librarians and booksellers with an observing public and encouraged an understanding appreciation among the three. The third New York Antiquarian Book Fair was held in New York in April, and the Second California Book Fair was held in San Francisco in October. The first German Antiquarian Book Fair occurred in Hamburg in February, while the Third Annual Puerto Rican Book Fair in New York City in September showed many first editions of Americana. The Rare Book Section of the ACRL Division of ALA used as its theme “Book Illustration” for its meetings pre-ALA in June, at the University of Miami. Papers from these various fairs, conferences, and exhibits have appeared in professional literature and the news notes of them in the Antiquarian Bookman are particularly valuable. An intriguing announcement during the year was that Israeli and Russian libraries will exchange photographed copies of rare books “on a cultural basis.”

Reprints of rare Americana will be made available through the auspices of a new publishing venture, the “Americana Classics” series, Quadrangle Books, Inc., in which the State Historical Society of Wisconsin will cooperate by locating original editions of desired items, determining whether or not they can be reproduced, and, if so, the contents will be copied in facsimile with a new title page and historical information.9

University Presses

The Association of American University Presses met in Palo Alto in June and welcomed new members from Canada and Mexico. International interest was emphasized throughout and approval voted of efforts of the International Cooperation Committee to establish an active Inter-American scholarly cooperation program. A resolution in support of the Florence Agreement was voted and attention drawn to the use-survey of the publication, “Scholarly Books in America.”

Scholarly publishing needs of the Pacific Basin were studied during the Trans-Pacific Conference on Scholarly Publishing held in Honolulu in June after the AAUP meeting. This was the first conference sponsored by the East-West Center, the University of Hawaii Press, the Bishop Museum Press, and the Academy of Fine Arts. Representatives of ten Pacific Basin nations attended for the purpose of plans for expansion of scholarly publishing by both commercial and non-commercial means within the Basin, and to facilitate exchange of publications among scholars. The proposed program included the encouragement of transla-

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tions from English into local languages, presentation to libraries of materials, compilation of regional bibliographies of scholarly books, and other ideas of promotional and acquisitional import.

Distribution

Random House (including, of course, the imprints of Alfred Knopf and Pantheon Books) has introduced a direct service plan reminiscent of the "Greenaway" plan, called the "Random House Library Plan" which supersedes all previous library plans of the three houses. Each member library may choose the first plan, contracting to receive one copy of all adult publications of the three except Vintage Books, Modern Library reprints, and textbooks without trade edition, for $225 for six months. The second plan is termed the "Highlight Program" in which the member library contracts to receive adult titles "essential to every library collection" chosen by Random's Library Department, for $95 for six months. Under either plan, libraries may buy additional copies at 25% discount.10

The argument of publisher versus jobber has become articulate in 1962, and the Purdue libraries have made a comparative evaluation in terms of their own experience in the use of both in relation to the problems of delivery time, discount, and advantages in processing. As a result, the Purdue libraries have decided to order only current popular titles through jobbers, while orders for other American books in print will be placed directly with the publisher. Other libraries feel strongly that they would be handicapped by the loss of jobbers' services; more study is needed here.

Costs and Figures

The Library Services Branch of the Office of Education has issued a two page supplement to its 1961 release, Cost of Library Materials Indexes, both of which will be superseded by a new publication in 1963. The new supplement deals only with periodical prices as book costs now appear in the January Publishers' Weekly. The consistent "budget-breaking" trend is upward, with serials in psychology, medicine, chemistry and physics leading to the doubling point in the uptrend. From 1947-1949 to 1961, the average American book rose in price from $3.59 to $5.81, a gain of 62 per cent, while for the same period, the average periodical subscription rose from $3.62 to $5.59, a gain of 56 per cent.12

"New Indicators" in December, 1962, contained some startling facts about the 825 public libraries in the United States serving populations of over 55,000. These library holdings in 1960 were over 130.5 million volumes; nearly 455 million volumes were circulated; and staff members equaled 35,000, of which one-third were professionals; their operating expenditures were in excess of 194 million; and capital outlays amounted

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to nearly 35 million—and yet, their resources were actually on a per capita basis of only 1.17 volumes—far below standard. To provide the minimum ALA standards, their library collections would have to expand by 19%, their staff would have to increase by 22%, and their operating expenditures by 42%. More detailed information on these figures may be obtained from the publications of the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education, *Library Statistics*, for November 1961, March and May, 1962.

Reports filed by the state libraries with the Office of Education reveal comparative figures on expenditures for books and materials from 1957 through 1961. In 1957, such expenditures totalled $2,044,634 and in 1961, $7,834,552; while operating expenses had moved from over five million to over 22 million. In 1960-61, sixty-two per cent of 1951 colleges and universities reported collections of less than 50,000 volumes, and 86% of the libraries in two year institutions of higher education had less than 20,000 volumes—each seriously substandard.

The Library Services Branch is planning a data-flow project which will make uniform and consistent surveys for all public library systems, college and university, state and special libraries, so that the research and statistical needs of librarians may be met and a “national data bank” may result which will help librarians and others to know where and how adequate library service has been accomplished and what can be done to bring it about where it does not exist. Studies of materials and costs will be of primary importance. A college and university survey for 1962 is now in progress and expected to be released in early spring, 1963.

Cost indexes are not limited to the U. S. alone. The Cost of Library Materials Index Committee of the Acquisitions Section of RTSD in July, 1962, accepted plans to publish a cost index of West German publications, one for Danish books, another for Mexican books, and to continue the index for rare books.

*Grants*

The Council on Library Resources has, in the year 1962, fulfilled its obligation to assist means of bibliographic access by a number of grants for new or continued effort. The *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* has been published as have the *Guide to Photocopied Historical Manuscripts*, the report on a *Numerical Code for Identifying Current Trade Publications*, the *Bibliographical Control of Microforms*, and others. A grant was made for a study of the feasibility of a Caribbean Bibliographic Center and another to form a plan for a current book selection service for college libraries to commence publication in 1963. Closely related to the collecting of resources is their preservation, and a sampling study of the amount of research materials in libraries and their status as to deterioration proved that further support should be given for investigation. The experimental publication on Microcards of the journal *Wildlife Disease*, financed by a joint grant with the National Science Foundation, will be continued and the possibilities of telefac-
simile which might revolutionize the future of interlibrary loan is being explored.  

The Council on Library Resources performs a special service in the library world, but not forgotten and no less important are other grantors such as the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, Knapp Foundation, National Science Foundation and the numerous institutes and foundations as well as industries and private companies which open avenues of possibility for the development of library resources.

Publications

A significant addition to the literature of acquisitions appeared in late 1961 but it is important enough to be highlighted again—*Acquisitions Work; Processes Involved in Building Library Collections*, by Gertrude Wulfekoetter, Assistant Law Librarian of the University of Washington. Close-packed chapters acquaint the acquisitions librarian with detailed practices and procedures, and a selective bibliography adds value. This is the first comprehensive analysis of acquisitions work in over thirty years and as such could well be studied by administrators and reference librarians as well as those engaged directly in technical procedures.

*American Library Resources*, *A Bibliographical Guide/Supplement 1950-1961*, by Dr. Robert B. Downs with the aid of a grant from CLR and published by ALA, is a major work bringing up to date his 1951 *Guide*. Over 2,500 entries include printed library catalogs, union lists of books and periodicals, descriptions of special collections, surveys of library holdings, calendars of archives and manuscripts, and selected library reports. The book itself is an evident illustration of Dr. Downs' statement that, “progress toward national bibliographic control in the United States during the past decade was the most substantial of any comparable period in American history.”

The same ten year period in bibliography is chronicled with worldwide content in Robert Collison's "*Bibliographical Services throughout the World, 1950-59*" published by UNESCO, in which bibliographical activities of each country and territory are summarized. Again for worldwide interest is the IFLA sponsored *Guide to Union Catalogs and International Loan Centers*, compiled by Leendert Brummel and E. Egger, a 1961 publication issued by Nijhoff.

Two listings of specialized materials are the much needed *Guide to Microforms in Print* from Microcard Editions, Inc., which itemizes all publications available in microreproduced form from commercial publishers in the United States, and Jane Clapp's *Museum Publications* from Scarecrow Press which for the first time makes available in one bibliography the popular and scientific publications in print of museums in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, and art. It is expected that other volumes will follow for other subjects.

In September, 1962, Volume I, number 1 of *American Notes and Library Resources & Technical Services*
Queries, edited by Lee Ash, came into being—the fourth of its name since 1857. It not only contains book and reading notes, but reference works in progress are described and reviews of books not usually covered in other reviewing media. Long life to this series! And a work which may very well be mentioned in Notes and Queries is the Winter, 1963, journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Daedalus, which is a special issue titled, “The American Reading Public.” Reuben Brower, Marshall Best, Dan Lacy, Jason Epstein, and others well equipped have written, “Book Reading and the Reading of Books,” “The Book in Search of a Reader,” “Some Animadversions on Current Reviewing,” “American Book Publishing: Hazards and Opportunities,” and other chapters informative and provocative. This is a journal not to be missed!

It is obvious that a “summary article” for library acquisitions and resources for an entire year is no longer a possibility. The best that one can do is to “tick off” a few highlights as year by year the coverage becomes more international. The statement, “Cooperation must aim at placing book resources of the whole country at the disposal of every citizen” must stretch its meaning to “the citizens of the world”—and this is exactly what the libraries of the world are trying to do.

REFERENCES

YES, DEAR READER, we are whizzing down the pike again. Well, at least, we have begun to move.

Lo these many years Catalog Code Revision has been one of our chief jobs. But for more than 18 months we had dragged our feet. For one thing, our Editor, Seymour Lubetzky, had heard the magic song of the Lorelei of Teaching, and he could give the Code little time. And there was the IFLA Paris Conference on Cataloging Principles to prepare for and to wait for; we did not want to do anything final which might go drastically against international agreement.

When we did not drag our feet ourselves, we found them dragged for us. The Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries had begun to sputter about the cost of using the Code we had in mind; it would be love’s labor lost if we were to grind out a Code that would not be used. And always there was cash—or, more precisely, the lack of cash. Could we talk the Council on Library Resources out of some? Well, maybe.

At Midwinter 1962 the Catalog Code Revision Committee considered the IFLA Paris Statement which had been the result of international agreement at Paris in October 1961. The Committee adopted the Statement with some dozen relatively minor changes felt necessary for cataloging in this country (See LRTS, Spring 1962, p. 161-171). Also at this time Seymour Lubetzky resigned as Editor because he no longer had the time available to get out the Code by our deadline. The CCS Executive Committee asked Sumner Spalding to take on the assignment. At Miami last summer the Library of Congress and the Association of Research Libraries were able to agree on what they wanted the Code not to do, and the Catalog Code Revision Committee agreed to work out a Code which would suit them but would in other respects fall within the framework of the IFLA Paris Statement of October 1961. (Broadly speaking, this means we would keep much of the Red Book attitude toward “institutions.”) LC granted Sumner Spalding leave of absence to serve as full-time Editor. Also, on LC’s nomination, the CCS Executive Committee appointed Lucile Morsch to the Steering Committee of the Catalog Code Revision Committee where (the Librarian of Congress wrote the Chair-
man CCS) “as far as feasible” she would at all times “represent the Library’s position.” And the Council on Library Resources came through with the cash: $95,000 (Before that CLR had given us $8,900)—enough to pay our Editor, take care of travel necessary to cooperate with the British Library Association and pay for the usual odds and ends. So the new Code will be the result of a three-way partnership: ALA-CCS, LC, and the British LA.

In this Saga there are four heroes: Seymour Lubetzky’s studies and draft code of 1960 laid the groundwork for the IFLA Paris Statement of 1961 about which the new Code will be built. Sumner Spalding has been called “the conscience of the profession”; certainly he is a man for all seasons: ruggedly he has insisted that the new Code should conform to principles and yield to economic necessity only when that necessity is proved. Wyllis Wright, Chairman of the Code Revision Committee, is tough as New England; without him the whole business might have fallen through long ago. Finally, Verner Clapp patiently and generously shared our troubles, and his Council fished us out of our own very real “economic necessity.” Nor should ALA Publishing be omitted; that body did some initial financing and printed the 1960 draft.

So the tumult and the shouting died, and Sumner Spalding was left with the job. At Midwinter he confronted the Committee with a generous segment of the rules for corporate entry (see p. 207). Meanwhile Bernice Field’s Descriptive Cataloging Committee has begun on the rules for descriptive cataloging. The full Code? We have hopes for 1964 . . .

On the international scene: In August Wyllis Wright attended a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the International Conference on Cataloging Principles. The Committee’s report to IFLA was received with enthusiasm, and the Paris meeting of October 1961 was hailed as one of the most successful undertakings ever carried out by IFLA. Hugh Chaplin hopes to have his study of the treatment of compound names in various languages completed in 1963, and IFLA was asked to find means to undertake similar studies of the names of countries and the names of “anonymous classics.”

In Miami last summer the Cataloging and Classification Section and the Serials Section fed body and soul in a joint program. We drank and we ate and we listened to Jesse Shera’s eloquent and thoughtful remarks on coexistence for librarian and documentalist. Later in the week we attended the RTSD program on the Machine.

In the ALA Bulletin, October 1962, appeared a statement of “Preferred Practices in the Publication of Book Catalogs” (Reprints are available at the RTSD office). This statement marked the close of three years of study by a joint committee of CCS and the Reference Services Division. Chaired by David Weber, the Book Catalog Committee was right active, turning out a number of stimulating papers. We published some of them in LRWS; some were published elsewhere. Maurice Tauber and Robert Kingery will include them in a collection of essays on the subject which they are preparing. After more than fifty years of cards, new devel-
opments in the printer's art make the book catalog practical again, and we are learning again how convenient it can be to glance down several columns of entries instead of plowing through a pack of cards. Publication of the library catalogs of the University of California has begun; there are, and will be, no doubt, others.

Even if you stick to cards, things ain't what they used to be, thanks to Publishers' Weekly (PW), American Book Publishing Record (BPR), and the Library of Congress. In Summer LRTS Paula Armstrong reported on use of BPR in Colorado State College Library: in a check of 193 random orders, 68.9 percent were listed in BPR one to eight months before they appeared in CBI; 18.6 percent were listed in CBI one or two months sooner than in BPR; and 12.5 percent were listed simultaneously in both. CBI entries often lacked information supplied by LC to BPR—e.g., the LC number or the American edition—and occasionally they had a different author heading from that used by LC.

In Library Journal, Jan. 15, 1963, Walter H. Kaiser reported on use of PW-BPR-LC in Wayne County Library (Michigan) over an 18-month period. In July 1962 the Library achieved an “historic first when there were no books in the Library awaiting processing.” PW-BPR-LC entries were available as required 87 percent of the time for current books. The entry is enlarged 50 percent by Xerography process and used both as catalog card and as book pocket. Tracings for subject headings are pushed up beneath the title paragraph preceded by a note: “Related books in catalog under,” and the annotation also is on the card. The annotation, the emphasized explanation of the tracings, and the use of the card for book pocket—all make unique contributions to reader service in addition to the cataloging time and money saved.

This success with PW-BPR-LC raises at least two intriguing questions:

(1) How does the success differ from what could have been done with the late lamented (in some quarters) Cataloging in Source? For one thing, it costs the individual library more; some repetitive work remains in cataloging by PW-BPR-LC. LC catalogs the book and then separates the book from its LC entry; and in every library which uses PW-BPR-LC someone has to fish out the entry from a published list and put it back with the book again. Cataloging in Source would have left the entry with the book forever. The availability percentage would have been 100—forever. A tiny school library or public library, pushed for time and funds, could simply copy its catalog card from the book. At the other end of the line, a dealer's catalog or printed bibliography also could copy the entry from the book, and the book would have consistent entry in dealer's catalog, printed bibliography, and card catalog. Finally, the research library, doing retrospective cataloging of an older book, would again simply copy the entry from the book.

(2) What does this success suggest for LC cards? Mr. Kaiser feels that the PW-BPR-LC entries are “superior” in appearance and “easier to read”; this, perhaps, only raises the ancient comment de gustibus. But
content is another thing. If LC is, indeed, a national library whose cards seek to serve the nation’s libraries as well as LC, perhaps there should be some study of Mr. Kaiser’s imaginative use of annotations and tracings for subject headings and his statement that both his staff and his patrons like it.

Success with PW-BPR-LC has an obvious significance for the processing centers springing up all over the land. During the year Frances Carhart reported on economics achieved by the Southwest Missouri Library Service. The processing center raises again that ancient problem: statistics. We can point fairly easily to cataloging statistics in this or that center; but we cannot easily answer two other questions: (a) What were the cataloging statistics in the individual libraries before they joined the center? (b) What would they have saved if, instead of joining the center, they had each made their local cataloging operation as efficient as possible? Probably they would have saved less, but of this we seldom have objective proof; we have only our current instinctive belief in bigness and centralization.

John Cronin’s Card-With-Books Program, started in September 1961, really began to roll in 1962. During the calendar year 1,086,058 sets of catalog cards were sold to 22 publishers, wholesalers, and jobbers. That’s a powerful lot of cards, dear reader: Just put them end to end, or even face to face, and see for yourself. During the year eleven more firms joined the Program; the list of publishers involved is expected to grow to around 100. An audit of the costs of sales of sets of LC cards to wholesale customers resulted in an increase in the cost of a set from 5 to 7 cents beginning December 1, 1962. Counting out the cards necessary for a set and then stuffing them into an envelope is the most expensive operation in wholesale distribution; the Government Printing Office has placed an order for a machine to do the job. This should speed up the filling of orders and reduce the overall cost.

Another important LC project is the centralized cataloging arrangements for materials acquired under the Public Law 480 Program for India/Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. (See Robert Stevens’ report elsewhere in this magazine).

The Library Technology Project study of catalog card reproduction moved ahead during 1962. This study can result in a mighty useful report, particularly, perhaps, for processing centers. Such a report, alas, is out of date the day it is published; plans for regularly issued supplements will be as necessary as the report itself.

In July the Council on Library Resources made a grant to LC to develop and publish a shelf classification for legal works relating to Anglo-American law. Miles O. Price will be the principal consultant on the project, working with Werner Ellinger and Richard Angell. Thus at last we shall have closed a long standing gap in the LC classification.

In 1962 we had a new manual for the application of the Dewey Decimal Classification, in large part the fruit of the experience and thought over many years of Julia Pressey and Alice Kenton as they added
D.C. numbers to LC cards. The book is a useful supplement to Dewey; it is unfortunate that it was published separately and costs so much. Only in a very limited sense can it replace Merrill's code which deals with both Dewey and LC; but Merrill's book itself is desperately out of date. What we need with book classification, as with subject headings, is a thorough-going statement of philosophy and practice.

During the year Phyllis Richmond's Classification Committee made a study of that persistent phenomenon, the classified catalog. They turned up only a dozen or so and learned that not all of even these are loved wholeheartedly by the people responsible for keeping them up.

An important book of the year was LC's National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1959-61. Representing collections in some 400 repositories, 7500 cards have been combined with indexes into the volume. It is a welcome by-product of the CLR grant in 1958 to enable LC to establish a national union card catalog of manuscript collections. More than 10,000 collections have been cataloged, and printed cards for them have been issued. Apart from usefulness to scholars, the cards and this book will help promote the concept of the collection as a catalogable unit in work with manuscripts.

What I usually like most about these "year's work" papers is to note the Margaret Mann Citation—possibly because I have (so far) always agreed with the Committee's choice. Wyllis Wright is one of our most renowned members. His long record of service, not only to catalogers, but to the library world in general, is a refreshing reminder that the world of the cataloger is not the world of an ivory tower. Good catalogers are first of all librarians.

I close with my own Special Award. Susan Haskins entered 1962 as Vice Chairman CCS. But by Midwinter she was doing a trying and tedious job for a Chairman who had fallen by the way. She carried on patiently, courageously, and with distinction. And, on the side, managed to get out a new edition of the CCS manual of procedures.

And so we whiz into 63. Grab your hat, chum!
IN THESE HARRIED TIMES for librarians, brought on by an exponential growth of print, by the need for faster and more complete information service, and by a lack of trained people, equipment, and technique to meet the need adequately, we owe ourselves an occasional respite to reflect on recent progress. Who would have thought ten years ago, when the use of edge-notched cards or photo-charging was considered advanced library practice, that the next decade would see a proliferation of low-cost devices for making quick and inexpensive copies of a book page or a micro-image, readers able to find automatically a desired frame on a roll of film within seconds, and many similar miracles? Vannevar Bush's "memex," which seemed almost like science fiction in 1945, seems now rather like the Model "T" of present retrieval systems.

There are a number of signs that we may be in the midst of a significant breakthrough in the development of whole libraries in microformat. Perhaps it will not be taken too badly by readers of this paper, if I depart from the usual practice of describing advances of the past twelve months, in order to discuss the elements of this breakthrough.

In a sense of the millennium has already arrived. There are a number of systems, either already available or in advanced stages of planning and testing, in which the entire document collection is first reduced to microform and thereafter stored, searched, and read as microform, or enlarged to hard copy for reading. These systems need not be described here, since excellent detailed accounts are available. An initial step in each system is to record every incoming document with an accompanying address—or subject—code by which the film can be searched. The Rapid Selector (a descendant of Bush's invention) and Filesearch, both used by the Navy's Bureau of Ships, and FOSDIC, used by the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Census, employ microfilm rolls. Filmorex, Minicard, MEDIA, and Magnavue use small film chips. WALNUT, developed by International Business Machines Corporation for the Central Intelligence Agency, uses film strips. At the present experimental stage, these systems are being employed for specialized purposes, usually in government agencies. In such cases the use of experimental methods of storage and retrieval is feasible, because the set of subject terms or descriptors is relatively small and homogeneous and because the users are few and have similar, specialized needs. The cost per use of documents in these situations may be fairly high. There are still a

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number of problems to be solved before systems like these can be used for the large, general, and heterogeneous research library.

Nevertheless, attacks are being made on various fronts, leading in the direction of the eventual abandonment of the physical book or document as permanent storage medium. It should be said that these attack fronts do not necessarily fit each other, like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, and that it is not always apparent which ones belong to the big picture and which do not. An exciting development, which may be an important step in the conversion from book- to microform-libraries, is the photochrome micro-image (PCMI) process, developed by the National Cash Register Company. Through this process, documents may be recorded at a 200:1 linear reduction, allowing 2,625 images to be placed on a 3 x 5 inch card. A single card could thus contain from eight to ten average-size books. Thus the book collection of a million-volume research library could be contained in two standard sixty-tray card cabinets, occupying a fraction of the space required for a dictionary catalog of the same collection. Furthermore, a copy could be made for the reader to take home of any work he wished to consult.

An attack in a somewhat different line would make a central microform collection easily available to distant branches or offices. This is the development of the microfilm televiser with remote positioning and magnification, announced by the GPL Division of General Precision, Inc., of Pleasantville, N. Y. The user calls the librarian at the central collection by intercom or telephone, asking for a desired microfilm to be inserted in the televiser. From his remote office, the user can select a magnification up to 300 times and can position the microfilm frame in order to inspect any portion or detail at high magnification. The Nord Photocopy & Electronics Corp. is also working on a similar device. While this research is geared to the special library, specifically the industrial engineering library, its technology may be applicable in part to the all-microform general library.

Another development removes a basic problem in the use of roll film. It has always been difficult to use roll film containing a dictionary, encyclopedia, or other work requiring random access. In such use the reader must spend much of his time winding the roll film back and forth to find the desired section. Several years ago, the Recordak Corporation brought out its Lodestar reader with a motorized transport for rapid location of any part of a film roll. When a special film magazine is inserted in the reader, the film threads itself. Along one edge of the film are lines positioned in such a way as to identify the location of each frame in the roll when the film is moved rapidly past the projector. By visual inspection it is possible to stop the transport when the code marks are lined up with the desired position on a scale marked on the reader. In a film roll containing a thousand images, frame number 600 would be reached approximately when the code lines matched the scale 6. Exact location of the frame is then done by hand. A new Lodestar model was demonstrated in 1962. This model is similar to the earlier model in the
easy insertion of film and in the use of code lines for frame location (Kodamatic indexing). Instead of stopping the film transport and completing the exact location manually, however, the desired frame number is punched on a console at the side of the machine. The exact location and positioning of the film is then entirely automatic. Search speed is at the rate of 600 feet per minute, so that the average time to find a desired image on a 100-foot reel is five seconds. The console, or Recordak Image Control Keyboard, also contains a control for low-speed film travel at 12 feet per minute in either direction. The Lodestar reader can make a facsimile enlargement of any frame. Although designed primarily for use with randomly-filed business records, this system might well be adapted to library uses, particularly for roll film containing dictionaries and other reference works.

Like a page-ruling aid to manuscript copying invented in 1450, or like an improved design in the horseshoe introduced in 1910, devices for handling roll microfilm may soon be headed for the museum. The prevalence of roll microfilm in this country is said to have resulted from the easy availability of motion picture film to American experimenters in the early 1930's. European development, however, grew up around the microfiche, or sheet microfilm. There were some initial signs during 1962 that the microfiche, with its ease of accessibility and handling, may at last be coming into its own in this country. The Thomas Publishing Company and Microphoto, Inc. brought out the Thomas Micro-Catalog, consisting of 14,000 industrial catalogs reproduced on 4 x 6 inch microfiches. The Microcard Corporation also began this year to offer microfiche service to its customers for filming and preserving their own records. Meanwhile, both the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission considered furnishing their publications to their respective depository libraries in microfiche or micro-negative form. These 1962 instances may be straws in the wind or advance indications of a sweep toward this type of microform which is highly adaptable to library storage and use. If the latter is true, roll microform may become as obsolete as did its predecessor in the age of the manuscript, the scroll.

A sixth element in the development of the all-microform general library is a study being made by L. B. Heilprin, under the aegis of the Council on Library Resources, of an "economic model of a duplicating library." When a stage of library operation is reached at which a copy of a book can be made for less than the cost of circulating the original, then lending can be abandoned, along with circulation records, overdue notices, fines, replacement of lost or damaged copies, and the other procedures necessitated by circulation. Such an organization of library functions, in which expendable copy is furnished to the reader, instead of lending, is understood as a "duplicating library." Heilprin's investigation will attempt to show the parameters within which this stage will be reached for a particular library.

Finally, an all-microform library is impractical unless the copy delivered to the reader is acceptable for his need. One means of ensur-
ing the adequacy of the copy is to deliver only enlarged copies which can be read easily. The cost of doing this, however, may be prohibitive. Much attention has been given by the Council on Library Resources to the development of a low-cost device for reading microforms with minimum discomfort. A highly significant project to this end was assigned to the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, and carried out by the team of L. E. Walkup, O. A. Ullrich, J. R. Stock, and J. M. Dugan.\textsuperscript{10} The experimental work of these men has led to the construction of a small, light-weight model for 16mm or 35 mm microfilm. The model "consists of a 35-millimeter camera body, fitted with a 2-inch lens, mounted on a frame of aluminum tubing which also supports a 6 by 8-inch opaque viewing screen placed 17 inches from the projector."\textsuperscript{11} The model may be held in several different positions; when the projector is placed on the reader's shoulder, with the opaque screen resting in his lap, the position closely simulates that normally used in reading a book. The goal of this research is to remove as many as possible of the physical and psychological difficulties encountered in using microfilm. Only when this goal has been met can microform libraries be practical without the wholesale production of enlarged copies to meet readers' needs.

Another problem that must be met before general microform libraries can become a reality is that of copyright restriction. In 1961 the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association adopted a joint resolution allowing libraries to make one copy of any article or part of a book, whether copyrighted or not, under the spirit of the "fair use" provision of copyright law. This is not, of course, a permanent solution. Where so many libraries and readers are concerned, however, there is active interest in adequate revision of the copyright law, and perhaps it is not being over-optimistic to expect that a solution to this problem, acceptable to publishers, will be found by the time when technical advances have made microform libraries possible.

Libraries entirely on microform, furnishing expendable copies to readers on request and serving branches and offices by closed television, may become prevalent much sooner than we expect. When these come, they will probably be much more numerous, more compact, and manned by a smaller staff than are present libraries.

\textit{Copiers}

Meanwhile, back in the year 1962, copiers continued to attract major interest on the market and hence to receive a significant share of manufacturers' attention and dollars. Since business offices represent so large a part of the $400-million market for copying equipment,\textsuperscript{12} most of this equipment is designed for office needs. Libraries benefit only indirectly, as their needs happen to coincide with those of the business world. A good example of this is the general lack of interest by the manufacturer and the retailer in developing, selling, and servicing the Photo-clerk Camera and Processor. This equipment, designed specifically to meet library needs, is today virtually unchanged from Ralph Shaw's...
breadboard model of 1948. Potentially a useful piece of library equipment, it is unpromoted, overpriced, and serviced, if at all, as an unprofitable sideline and as a favor by the local distributor to the library. Another example is the rapid improvement of cameras and readers for aperture cards, a microform well adapted to business needs but of little application to general library use. An idea of the developmental research going into this field may be had from the recent announcement of the 3M Company's Filmsort 1000 Processor-Camera. This device, expected on the market in early 1963, can photograph a document, process the film, and insert the processed film in an aperture card, all without handling by the operator, and all within less than a minute! Still other evidence of the primary attention of manufacturers to business needs is the lack of development of book-copying equipment, in favor of equipment for copying letter-size documents. Of some five Electrofax copiers recently introduced, only one can copy from books. The Savin Sahara, according to announcements, will have a book-copier attachment.

Competition continues to be high in this field. In spite of developments of the past several years extending the range of wet copiers and making them almost self-operating, the buyer's choice continues to turn more and more to electrostatic copying. Until recently, this has meant the Xerox 914 for the middle-size office or library, Copyflo or the Xerox 1824 for large installations. Small offices and libraries had to get along with improved diffusion-transfer and thermographic copiers. In 1962, however, the electrostatic barrier began to be broken by others than the Xerox Corporation, as new copiers, using the RCA Electrofax process, made their appearance. In this process the selenium-coated drum or plate is eliminated by transferring the image directly to zinc oxide-coated paper stock or offset masters. While this method eliminates some complicated mechanism from the copier, permitting the production of a simpler, cheaper, and more compact model, it has problems of its own. The paper is more expensive than the uncoated bond used in the Xerox 914, costing about four cents a sheet, and has a calendared appearance. The uniform distribution of toner and the removal of excess toner continue to present problems. Models have been introduced by Apeco, Savin, Robertson, Bruning, and Bohn, and are contemplated by other manufacturers. They sell for $800 to $1200 and are desk-top size. Bruning's Copytron 2000 is larger and more expensive, but offers lower cost per copy. I have seen demonstrations of two of these copiers and have talked with photographic specialists who have seen the others. The verdict is unanimous: the Electrofax copiers still need further improvement. But it should be emphasized that these copiers are just now making their first appearance, although announced as early as 1960, and improvements in later models can be expected.

Readers and Reader-Printers

User-oriented libraries also have a high interest in the improvement of reading devices for microforms and particularly those from which
paper enlargements can be obtained. Since a charge is usually made for each copy, librarians will be interested in 3M's Filmac 100C, a coin-operated reader-printer which can be set for a 15-cent, 20-cent, or 25-cent copy charge. This reader-printer, "especially designed to meet the needs of public and educational libraries," is an exception to the complaint made above of the lack of interest by most manufacturers in libraries' needs. 3M also offered the Filmac 100M, a motorized reader with variable film travel, accepting 16mm or 35mm reels, jackets, or aperture cards. The new Photostat Documat Mark II reader-printer now accepts reels or aperture cards without the use of an adaptor. The printer uses a two-solution processing method, producing copies in 25 seconds. The Microcard Reader Corporation brought out its improved Mark VII Microcard reader for $450, having adjustable illumination control, fresnel screen, and improved blower. For home use, the Microcard Reader Corporation has the Micro III, a six-pound reader with an 8 x 9½ inch screen, folding into a portable case. It has also two low cost hand viewers. The Microcard Viewer-printer, introduced in 1961, continues to attract interest because it is the only copier on the market for micro-opaques.

**Publications**

Librarians are essentially readers-about, rather than do-it-yourselfers, and no review of progress written for librarians would be complete without mention of new publications. The Army issued a *Glossary of Photographic Terms, Including Document Reproduction (MIL-HDBK-25) (TM 11-411)*. Its 128 pages include approximately 2,700 terms. The glossary was issued in an effort to get standardized usage of photographic terms by armed forces personnel, but may also be useful to librarians. Depository libraries will already have this in their collections. The *Glossary of Terms for Microphotography and Reproductions Made from Microimages*, ed. by D. M. Avedon (Annapolis, Md., National Microfilm Association, 1962) also appeared. Microcard Editions published the first issue of its annual, *Subject Guide to Microforms in Print* as a companion to its *Guide to Microforms in Print*. The *Subject Guide* lists in classified arrangement the microfilms, Microcards, Microprints, and other microform titles available from commercial publishers in the United States and those from non-commercial organizations issuing lists or catalogs on a regular basis. Theses and dissertations are not included.

The basic abstract journals covering the literature of photographic science and technology have been, until 1962, the *Kodak Monthly Abstract Bulletin* and *Ansco Abstracts*. In March 1962 these two journals ceased publication, and their functions were absorbed in the new *Abstracts of Photographic Science and Engineering*, also known as *APSE*. This excellent abstract journal, published by the Department of Graphics, Columbia University, in cooperation with the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers, covers the world literature in books, journals, and patents on the science and technology of photography.

The appearance of two directories of photoduplication services will
make life easier for reference librarians, acquisition librarians, and photoduplication specialists. Cosby Brinkley expanded his directory in its second edition to include services in Canada and Mexico. This is a welcome addition as librarians exploit the resources of an ever-widening area in building their own collections and meeting their readers’ needs. The Library Association, London, and the Council on Microphotography and Document Reproduction jointly issued A Directory of British Photoreproduction Services, listing almost 120 services of national, public, university, and special libraries. The information on each library includes the types of service offered, prices, equipment, and a description of the microfilm collections available for reproduction. Several useful guides were published. Hubbard Ballou compiled the second edition of his Guide to Microreproduction Equipment (Annapolis, Md., National Microfilm Association). The considerable work that goes into the collection and editing of data for this guide is greatly appreciated by reproduction engineers and librarians, particularly those having well developed microreproduction programs. Libraries not large enough to have a photographic specialist (that is, most of us) need guides that include evaluative information. Such a guide is William Hawken’s Photocopying from Bound Volumes (Chicago, American Library Association, 1962), the report of an intensive study he made for the Library Technology Project of the suitability of copiers for library needs. Hawken’s current study for the LTP of devices for making enlargements from microfilm should appear early in 1963. The 1962 edition of A Guide to Microforms in Print, Microcard Editions, Washington, D. C., includes some 11,300 publications in various microforms available from commercial publishers in the United States and from non-commercial organizations issuing catalogs. Theses and dissertations are not included. Another much needed reference work, expected for publication by the American Library Association early in 1963, is the Guide to Microfilming Practice. This work is being written by the Committee on Library Standards for Microfilm, (Copying Methods Section), under the chairmanship of Peter Scott.

The coming of age of copying methods will be marked next October, when the first International Congress on Reprography will be held in Cologne. “Reprography” is a term, more commonly used in Europe than in this country, for the processes of facsimile reproduction of documents of all kinds, photocopies, micro-copies, blueprints, electro-copies, thermo-copies, etc. The congress is being organized and sponsored by The German Society for Photography. Papers are invited on photochemistry, techniques of reprography, and applications of reprography.

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4. Advertising leaflet from GPL Division of General Precision, Inc.


7. Ballou, Hubbard W. "Microfilming Means Many Things," Systems Management, May-June, 1962, p. 12. Microcard Corporation was originally expected to produce the microfiches, but the contract was actually let to Microphoto, Inc.


11. Ibid., p. 298.


15. Mall advertisement of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.


Serial Activities in 1962

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The year 1962 began auspiciously for serials librarians when the January issue of Library Trends carried the title, Current Trends in U. S. Periodical Publishing. Edited by Helen M. Welch and Maurice F. Tauber, this symposium covered the entire range of this important portion of the American publishing industry, now estimated to be worth some $1.5 billion annually. Among topics covered were the economics of the industry, indexing, abstracting, and translating services, and the publishing of subsidized periodicals, which of course includes much of the work done in scholarly fields. In addition there were separate articles devoted to the periodicals which concern each of ten subject fields. The list of authors in this special issue of Library Trends includes some well-known names among serials librarians; the issue may be read with much profit by the rest of them.

With the special issue of Library Trends as a good beginning, other serial activities were reported throughout the year, and there were many of them. This paper will attempt to discuss some of the major ones, grouped together under the headings of (1) union lists, (2) bibliographies, (3) indices, (4) the ubiquitous yet essential classification known as "other," wherein are gathered the items that defy grouping into earlier categories, and (5) documents and binding.

Union Lists

Again in 1962 the major serial activity surrounded the preparation of the monumental third edition of the Union List of Serials. Participating libraries finished working on the checking editions and submitted them to the editorial office at LC where new entries and changes were interfiled and mounted for reproduction. Contracts were negotiated between the joint committee on the ULS and publisher H. W. Wilson Company and between the publisher and the British printer. Although much editorial work remained at year's end to be done, most production problems had been identified and solved, and the editor, Mrs. Edna Brown Titus, was optimistic that her work would be completed by mid-1963. Publication of the five-volume work is scheduled for early 1965.

Additional evidence of the vastness of serial operations was the 2,394 pages which constituted the two-volume, ten-year cumulation of New Serial Titles. It appeared early in 1962 to serve, in effect, as a supplement before the fact to the third edition of the ULS. This final cumula-
tion for the years 1950-1960 contains an extensive section on changes in serials and records of the holdings of a very large number of participating libraries.

Less comprehensive union lists were also published during 1962. The Maryland Chapter of ALA's RSD compiled a *Union List of Serials in Maryland* as of September 1, 1960, which is now being issued in parts. It records the holdings of 120 libraries, or about 90% of the serials in the state, and is especially strong in law, medicine, art, theology, science, and history. For details write to Wilbur McGill, Govans Branch, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 5714 Bellona Avenue, Baltimore 12. Meanwhile the Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, made available for $1 *A Checklist of Current Periodicals in Central Connecticut Libraries*. Compiled by George Adams, this 95-page list is a third edition, having been preceded by similar lists issued in 1952 and 1957.

Carl J. Stratman prepared *A Bibliography of British Dramatic Periodicals, 1720-1960*, a list which was issued for $2.50 by the New York Public Library. Stratman cites 674 titles which were printed in English in the British Isles and which were devoted completely to the drama, or in the title of which the word “drama” appears. He gives holdings of thirty-six British libraries, five Canadian, and fifty-three American. The perennial and good work of Eugene P. Willging and Herta Hatzfeld on *Catholic Serials of the Nineteenth Century in the United States: A Descriptive Bibliography and Union List* continued into 1962, with the appearance from the Catholic University Press of Part IV of the Second Series of the work. Devoted to Catholic journals from Indiana, the 47-page compilation sells for $1.75.

**Bibliographies**

Several lists appeared of journals currently being issued in one or more of the sciences. The National Library of Medicine brought out a 509-page volume prepared by Lela M. Spanier, entitled *Biomedical Serials, 1950-1960* (GPO, $3). Containing 8,939 titles, the work is an alphabetical title list which also gives imprint, frequency, and NLM holdings.

Two useful lists came from LC during 1962. A two-part, 1,700-entry guide to LC's *Japanese Scientific and Technical Serial Publications* (GPO, $1.50) was compiled by Chi Wang and Jay H. Woo. The first part itemizes alphabetically the journals in western languages, and the second lists serials in Japanese, arranged alphabetically according to the Hepburn transliteration system. The list also gives imprint, holdings, frequency, and annotations. A second list is Arthur G. Renstrom's *Aeronautical and Space Serial Publications, a World List* (GPO, $1). Its 4,551 titles are arranged by country, of which seventy-six are represented, and then alphabetically by main entry. There is a title index.

The National Research Council of Canada (Sussex Drive, Ottawa 2) has compiled and issued for $1 a second edition of a *Directory of Canadian Scientific and Technical Periodicals*. Some 423 titles (as compared
with 361 in the first edition) are classed under twenty-nine subject headings, and listed in an index. “Periodicals” are broadly interpreted here to include some of the most important trade journals, house organs, and government documents. Imprint, frequency, and price are given.

Also of use in the sciences is the Pan American Union’s new Guide to Latin American Scientific and Technical Periodicals. This 187-page annotated bibliography may be had from the general secretariat of the Union (Washington 6) for $4. Balancing the science emphasis is Dr. Irene Zimmerman’s excellent new Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals—Humanities and Social Sciences (Gainesville, Florida, Kallman, $20). Organized in three sections—national, subject, and chronological—the 668 titles are annotated and evaluated. Again, an index makes the 356-page volume of maximum use.

Another part of the world is stressed in a volume prepared by the Bibliothèque Nationale and issued by the Commission de la Republique Française pour l’UNESCO (% Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres, 37 quai d’Orsay, Paris VIIe, [apply]). Entitled 800 Revues d’Asie, this provisional checking list includes journals issued in China, Japan, Borneo, Malaya, Korea, Indonesia, and a score of other Asian countries, although preference is given to those which summarize their contents in French, English, or Russian. Title, beginning date, periodicity, imprint, price, UDC number, and language are given, as well as the name of a Paris library receiving the title. The titles are grouped alphabetically within country.

A fourth edition of the List of Russian Serials Being Translated into English and Other Western Languages, prepared by Robert McCollum, was issued in 1962 by LC (apply). This edition contains fifty-three new entries, making a total of 189 items appearing in the 53-page compilation. Journal entries are entered in English and Russian, and LC call numbers are given, frequency of publication, beginning date of the translation, and publisher. The work contains a transliterated title-index, a subject guide, and a list of publishers’ addresses.

An interesting collection of over 5,000 Historical Periodicals has been itemized by Eric H. Boehm and Lalit Adolphus and brought out in a 618-page compilation by the Clio Press in Santa Barbara for $27.50. The compilers have interpreted their responsibility broadly and attempted to list current journals “which contain articles on historical topics.” Arranged by geographical areas, then by country, then by main entry, the list has a good index. The volume, which is offset from typescript, gives title, date, frequency, imprint, editor, price, and annotations on type of contents.

Indexes

Considerable effort was expended during 1962 to bring under tighter bibliographical control the periodical literature emanating from Latin America. Several of the bibliographies of titles have already been mentioned; other projects included periodical indexes.

Three decades of such material are being made available for $350 per volume.
by G. K. Hall of Boston, who is bringing out in eight volumes the huge
card Index to Latin American Periodical Literature, 1929-1960, compiled
in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. Utiliz-
ing Hall’s usual format of offset from catalog cards, the index contains
a quarter-million author and subject entries drawn from some 3,000
journals. Emphasis is given to articles in cultural fields and social sciences.

Current coverage of Latin America in Periodical Literature is now
being attempted through a new abstracting journal issued by the Center
for Latin American Studies at UCLA ($4 per year). Actually an enlarge-
ment of an earlier sequence of seven pilot issues, this monthly classed
list attempts to abstract articles on all aspects of Latin American culture,
history, art, and social sciences currently appearing in some 300 North
and South American journals. This should be very useful in libraries
with strong interests in the Americas.

At the end of 1961 the Library Association’s old Subject Index to
Periodicals ceased publication after more than forty years of distinguished
service. It was superceded in 1962 by three lists, one of which—the British
Education Index—was already appearing. The technical journals for-
merly covered by the Subject Index are now covered by a new British
Technology Index, and some 275 journals in other fields are being cited
in a British Humanities Index. All published under the aegis of the
Association, they may be obtained for £2s., $50, and £ 10/4, respec-
tively, per year.

Another new publication of G. K. Hall was the 500-page Index to
Selected Periodicals Received in the Hallie Q. Brown Library, Decennial
Cumulation, 1950-1959, edited by Charlotte W. Lytle and available for
$35. Into this volume 21,000 author and subject entries are cumulated
from ten years of quarterly issues of the Index to [Eighteen] Selected
Periodicals that concern Negro life and history. As was Hall’s edition
of the Latin American index mentioned above, this volume is reproduced
from cards at a reduction by photo-offset.

Less ambitious in scope but useful in a limited field is a new five-
Compiled through the Christian Librarian’s Fellowship, the volume may
be purchased for $12.50 from the Buffalo Bible Institute Book Store,
910 Union Road, Buffalo. Meanwhile, the year saw a new record estab-
lished when Chemical Abstracts announced that its annual subscription
price would be increased on January 1 to a whopping $500. In 1958 it
was $80. Thus this indispensable tool has increased its price by 525% in
five years. (Editor’s note: Chemical Abstracts costs public libraries $1,000
a year!)

One more index should be mentioned. For several years this column
has hailed the recurring announcement of the Readex Microprint Cor-
poration that it was issuing the WPA’s old 750,000-card American Peri-
odical Index to 1850. Each time, however, delays have been occasioned
in the publication schedule, and the library world has been disappointed.
Prior to its having been moved to the Readex editorial offices in 1961,
the manuscript index was at least available for consultation to those scholars who could trek to Washington Square, where it had been housed at NYU. Now this invaluable bibliographical resource is not available at all. It is much to be hoped that this very important publication will now be pushed to early completion.

Other Serial Activities

No doubt the most exciting serial activity of the year took place at the University of California at San Diego, where the library began putting its entire serial record on a computer. By year’s end, complete holdings records on over 700 titles had been transferred to magnetic tape, and current receipts were being posted into a computer by feeding in key-punched cards. By an ingenious application of the old “travelling card” system to the machine age, Librarian Mel Voigt is now operating a completely mechanized serial record that may in time serve as an electronic archetype for the ultimate replacement of all conventional, manual serial records. His work is proving to be economically competitive.

Some interesting and useful activities concerning newspapers were carried out during 1962. A thorough and scholarly contribution to our understanding of foreign language publishing in America was made by Prof. Karl J. R. Arndt, who, with May E. Olson, completed a 794-page volume entitled German-American Newspapers and Periodicals, 1732-1955. Entries are arranged by state and city, then alphabetically, and there is an index. The volume serves also as a finding list, since it locates files in more than 600 libraries. The volume is available from the Clark University Press.

The recording of newspaper collecting was actively carried out during 1962, especially in the Southeast where the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries sponsored a program for the procurement and preservation of the current and historical newspapers of the region. This interest has manifested itself in part in the recent appearance of a 211-page volume entitled Newspaper Files in the Louisiana State University Library. Although most of the entries are for papers from within the state, the list also includes some foreign and out-of-state titles.

Also under the sponsorship of the ASERL, libraries in the Southeast took steps to compile a regional desiderata list of serial publications. In addition, the Special Libraries Association, through the Advertising Group of its New York Chapter, issued a Guide to Special Issues and Indexes of Periodicals for $5.75. This 136-page volume lists some 800 periodicals that have special annual features or editorial or advertiser indexes.

Promising news is the newly-announced intention of the American Institute of Biological Sciences to establish a biological serial record center in its Biological Sciences Communication Project in the nation’s capital. The center will attempt to record information on an estimated 80,000 biological serials, but it will act only as a clearing house for information concerning them. It will not collect and preserve such titles
in a library, but will rather rely upon the collections of LC and the libraries of the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of the Interior, and the National Libraries of Medicine and Agriculture.

As the year closed, the Special Libraries Association published the Dictionary of Report Series Codes, compiled by its Rio Grande Chapter under the editorship of Helen F. Redman and Lois E. Godfrey. This dictionary is an important tool for the bibliographic identification of the great deluge of technical reports issued since World War II.

Discussion of the selecting, ordering, and handling of serials was introduced by a paper by Robert Orr at the 9th Annual Allerton Park Institute of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Illinois in November. Serials librarians also heard their problems discussed by a panel at the annual meeting of the Catholic Library Association in Pittsburgh in April. They were also no doubt pleased to see such a good report on their work, records, equipment, forms, and other activities in Gertrude Wulfe Koetter's recent volume on Acquisitions Work (University of Washington Press, §6). Budgeting for serial purchases was facilitated by the appearance in the October 1 issue of the Library Journal of periodical cost indexes for 1962. A joint committee of the Serials and Acquisitions Sections of the RTSD, under the chairmanship of Betty Norton (UCLA), completed the compilation of its List of International Subscription Agents and turned it over to ALA's Publications Division for publication this year. The list offers a pool of information on agents gathered from both libraries and the agents themselves and promises to be most useful to those responsible for the acquisition of serial publications.

**Binding and Documents**

1962 was a good year for documents. Culminating many years of effort, President Kennedy on August 9 signed into effect a new depository library law. The new law will be acclaimed by some as being short of perfection, but most will no doubt concur that it is a great improvement over what has preceded it. Among other provisions, the new law establishes more depository libraries and brings a broader coverage of government documents under the depository system. Credit is due in many quarters for the final victory in this struggle for modern depository legislation, but nowhere is greater appreciation due than to the Hon. Wayne Hays of Ohio who had several times successfully shepherded similar bills through the House of Representatives only to have them die in the Senate or in committee.

The year was also a good one for binding. A Library Binding Workshop was held in Miami Beach on June 16, and fully 110 persons attended and, to all reports, profited unanimously. Workshop participants heard reports on the development of standards for library binding and on mending, repair, and pamphlet binding. They also heard a discussion on "The Library Binding Situation Today." LTP is planning to publish the papers. Meanwhile the Library Technology Project's
efforts to establish performance standards for library bindings moved into their second phase, which it is expected will require some three years to complete. Testing equipment has been developed which will give to bindings the kind of wear and tear suffered by library books under normal circumstances.

No conclusion can be written into this report, because the work itself has not been, and never will be, concluded. As in other years, this review of serial activities can at best be described as a progress report on an endless task. 1962 has been a good year, but much remains to be done.

**AMENDMENTS TO SERIALS SECTION BY-LAWS**

The Serials Section By-Laws Committee and Executive Committee recommend the changes in the Section's By-Laws listed below. Each member should study these proposed changes. They will be voted upon at the regular meeting of the Section during the ALA Conference in Chicago in July 1963.

Proposed change in by-laws:

**Article VIII. Executive Committee.**

**Section 1. Composition.**

Present wording:

The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the section, the immediate past chairman of the section, and three (3) members at large . . .

Proposed wording:

The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the section, the immediate past chairman of the section and two (2) members at large . . .

**Section 3. Terms of office.**

Present wording:

Members at large of the Executive Committee shall serve for three (3) years. They shall be elected for terms expiring in different years, or in case of more than three members at large, so that no more than two shall expire each year . . .

Proposed wording:

Members at large of the Executive Committee shall serve for three (3) years. They shall be elected for terms expiring in different years.

**Article IX. Other Committees.**

**Section 1. Standing and annual committees.**

b. Unless otherwise provided for . . .

This section will not need to be changed since the other changes specifically provide for this exception.
The Library of Congress Public Law 480 Programs

ROBERT D. STEVENS, Coordinator
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SINCE JANUARY 1962, the Library of Congress has been operating Public Law 480 offices in Cairo, Karachi, Dacca, and New Delhi. The American personnel who direct these offices and the local staff at each office use foreign currencies owned by the United States to buy current publications in all of the vernacular languages and in Western languages published in the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, and India. The publications acquired are mailed directly to thirty American research libraries. Seven of these libraries, including the Library of Congress, receive complete sets of publications from both India/Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. The remaining libraries receive complete sets of publications from one or the other area, excepting for Portland State College and Hartford Seminary Foundation who are sharing a set of publications from the United Arab Republic and are bearing a proportionate share of the administrative support and cataloging costs. At the end of the first year of operations some 820,000 items had been acquired and shipped to American libraries. By the time this paper appears, the total will have exceeded a million items. The remarkable and immediate success of the program is due to a number of factors, the most important of which, perhaps, is the quality of the American directors and of local staff engaged in this work.

The three Americans in key administrative positions, John Charles

* Revision of a talk given before the Potomac Technical Processing Librarians, October 27, 1962.

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Finzi, Donald F. Jay, and John C. Crawford, were first employed by the Library as special recruits. Finzi, who as Director of Public Law 480 Projects, South Asia, is responsible for the offices in Dacca, Karachi, and New Delhi, has occupied previous positions in the General Reference and Bibliography Division and the Exchange and Gift Division. After several years' experience in acquisitions work at the Library, Jay became Director of the Library of the Coast Guard Academy, a position from which he returned to become Director, Public Law 480 Project, Middle East. Crawford, the Administrative Officer, P.L. 480 Project, South Asia, was Administrative Assistant in the Processing Department immediately prior to accepting his present assignment.

The qualifications of local personnel vary slightly from office to office. Those in professional positions have university degrees and in a number of instances degrees in librarianship as well. A few have had extensive previous experience in government or university libraries. All possess an excellent command of English as well as of one or more languages of their native country. The common characteristics shared by local personnel in all four offices are a superior level of intelligence and a capacity for hard work. The salaries paid to local personnel vary slightly from country to country and follow American Embassy wage scales for foreign service locals which are based on prevailing rates in the host country. The salary range is from the equivalent of about $965 per year for unskilled workers, to the equivalent of about $2,000 per year for the most highly skilled professionals. Low as these salaries may seem to American librarians, they are high enough to attract superior personnel who would do credit to any library organization.

The Public Law 480 Program is perhaps the most significant development in American librarianship in the years since the War. It is a program which carries out large scale acquisitions from areas formerly but poorly represented in American libraries. It is also a program which includes as one of its essentials what is possibly the first centralized cataloging program to be undertaken on a national scale. Through this cataloging program which is jointly financed by participants in the program, the recipient libraries are provided automatically with sets of printed cards bearing identification numbers which match the numbers written in the copies of the books sent to them. It is the purpose of this paper to tell briefly the history of the program and to explain the nature of its acquisitions and cataloging activities.

The legal authorization for the Library's Public Law 480 activities is contained in an amendment to the Agricultural Trade Development, and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL-83-480). The Act itself is concerned primarily with the distribution of surplus American agricultural products to developing countries. Under the terms of the Act, agricultural goods are sold to the governments of these countries, not for U. S. dollars, but for local currencies which may generally be spent only in the country of origin and only in specified ways. It is the so-called Dingell Amendment, sponsored by Congressman John Dingell of Michigan, mainly on the
urging of Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies, which makes the acquisition of library materials one of the specific ways in which these accumulated foreign currencies may be spent. As a result of the amendment sponsored by Congressman Dingell, Section 104(n) was incorporated in the basic law in 1958. This amendment authorizes the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, to use foreign currencies, within such appropriations as are made by Congress, for the purchase of foreign publications; for cataloging, indexing, abstracting, and related activities; and for the deposit of such materials in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate. It is important to note that the foreign currencies must be made available to the Library through the normal Congressional appropriations process. It is also important to know that while surplus agricultural goods have been sold to some 40 or more countries, there are presently existing surpluses in only 8 countries: Burma, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Israel, the United Arab Republic, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The number of countries may vary slightly from year to year, but it seems likely that it is these 8 countries with which the Library will be concerned over the next few years.

The Librarian of Congress wasted no time in attempting to implement the Dingell amendment once it had become law. His first Public Law 480 budget request was forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget just 44 days later, on October 20, 1958. A second budget was presented in 1959 (for fiscal 1960) but this budget also failed to secure approval of the appropriations committees of Congress. On both occasions the requests as originally presented to the Bureau of the Budget were for funds in all of the countries in which excess currencies were available. Finally, in 1961 a more modest request for a program only in three countries felt by the Librarian’s Advisory Committee on Public Law 480 to be the most desirable was successful.

The appropriations act for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-130) included the sum of $400,000 to be used by the Library of Congress in carrying out the provisions of Section 104(n) of Public Law 480 in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Of this amount, $363,500 was made available for the purchase of foreign currencies and $36,500 was provided for the required U. S. dollar support of the program. The U. S. dollar support is required mainly for the payment of the salaries of the Coordinator, a secretary, and three American administrative personnel who are stationed in the overseas offices. The program of centralized cataloging for Indic books and of cooperative cataloging for Arabic books is financed by annual dollar payments from the American libraries which are receiving the publications under P.L. 480. Each of the libraries receiving publications from India/Pakistan contributes $7,750 annually to the support of the centralized cataloging program for these materials. The libraries receiving full sets of material from the United Arab Republic each contribute
annually to the support of the Arabic cataloging program. In addition, each research library participating in the program contributes the sum of $500 each year to the general hard dollar support of the program. This contribution is a requirement made by the Appropriations Committees of Congress, and the $500 contributions are not available for expenditure in support of the program, but are paid into the U. S. Treasury as a token payment for the materials received.

The Library's Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, was signed by the President on August 10, 1961. The Library took immediate steps to implement the P.L. 480 Program at that time. My calendar for the final weeks of August and for the month of September 1961 indicates that this was one of the busiest periods of my life. It was necessary to secure a series of clearances from the Department of State, including approval from the U. S. Ambassadors in each of the countries in which we were to operate. Another series of conferences at the Department of State was necessary to arrange the required fiscal and administrative support. The dollars appropriated to the Library by Congress had to be used to purchase foreign currencies through the U. S. Treasury; visits were made to the Embassies of India, Pakistan, and the UAR in order to secure the approval of their governments; survey and exploration teams, composed of members of the Processing Department, the Reference Department, and the Law Library, were selected; a final selection of participating libraries was made with advice from a subcommittee of the Librarian's Advisory Committee on Public Law 480; and detailed travel plans for the survey teams were made.

A survey team for India/Pakistan, composed of the Coordinator; Horace Poleman, Chief of the Library's Orientalia Division; and Jennings Wood, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, left Washington on October 6 and arrived in New Delhi on October 8. A similar survey team, composed of Lewis C. Coffin, Associate Director of the Processing Department; Robert F. Ogden, Head of the Library's Near East Section; and Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief of the Library's Near Eastern and North African Law Division, left for Cairo toward the end of October. Poleman, Wood, and I spent our first several weeks in New Delhi consulting with officials at the American Embassy and with officials of the Government of India. After making preliminary arrangements in India, we went to Karachi for similar consultations with the American Embassy staff and Pakistan Government officials. While Wood remained behind in Karachi to perfect arrangements for securing government publications and to consult with bookdealers and government officials, Poleman went on to Lahore, which is the center of the book trade in West Pakistan, and I went on to Peshawar to make a contract with the Pashto Academy for current Pashto books. A week later we were all three back in New Delhi where we spent our next days in locating suitable office space, in making contracts with bookdealers, in purchasing furniture and equipment, in hiring local staff, and in renting and furnishing living quarters for our more permanent American staff. In mid-November, Wood and
Poleman went on to East Pakistan to establish the office there, and I went on to Cairo to join the team that had already initiated arrangements in the UAR. By early December, the survey teams had returned to the Library of Congress but had left behind in India Jennings Wood, who remained for several months to indoctrinate the permanent director who arrived in late December, and in Cairo Zuhair Jwaideh to indoctrinate the permanent American director for the UAR. By the first of January the first shipments of books were being made directly to American research libraries.

From January 1, 1962, until the fall months of 1962, the main emphasis of the project was on the acquisition and shipment of current publications. The objective has been to secure a very broad coverage of currently published materials available in the 3 countries. Subscriptions for current serials of all kinds were placed for each participant beginning with January 1962.

Each of the libraries receiving publications from the UAR is sent the current issues of 10 major newspapers, and of some 120 periodicals. In addition, each participant receives commercially-published monographs at the rate of 12 to 14 hundred titles per year and a virtually complete set of current government publications. Portland State College has shared its complete set of UAR publications with Hartford Seminary Foundation, which is interested primarily in publications of a religious nature. This is the only exception to the general practice of sending identical sets of publications from an area to all participants in the program. The following are the libraries which are receiving publications from the United Arab Republic:

- Library of Congress
- *Boston College
- *Brandeis University
- University of California (Los Angeles)
- *University of Chicago
- Columbia University
- Hartford Seminary Foundation
- Harvard
- *Hoover Institution
- Indiana University
- *University of Kentucky
- University of Michigan
- New York Public Library
- Portland State College
- Princeton University
- *University of Southern California
- University of Utah
- University of Virginia
- *Yale University

The 18 libraries (including the Library of Congress) receiving complete sets of publications from India and Pakistan are sent subscriptions to more than 450 current Indian serials, including some 70 Indian newspapers. They receive also relatively complete sets of the government publications of the national government and the 15 state governments of India, and an estimated 8,000 commercially-published Indian monographs each year. In addition, they receive from the P.L. 480 offices in Pakistan subscriptions to some 70 current Pakistani serials, a set of the publications of the national and state governments of Pakistan, and several hundred commercially-published Pakistani monographs each year.

The following libraries are receiving complete sets of publications from India/Pakistan:

Library of Congress
University of California (Berkeley)
University of Chicago
*Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
University of Hawaii
*University of Illinois
*University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
*New York Public Library
University of Pennsylvania
*Syracuse University
University of Texas
*University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Yale University

In all four of the P.L. 480 offices, each monograph acquired is assigned a code number which designates the country of origin, the language of the publication, and the specific number of each item. This identifying number is pencilled into each copy of a particular work and is later used on the printed catalog cards as a means of aiding the recipient libraries in their task of bringing the books and the printed cards together in their processing operations. Similarly, an identifying code number is pencilled on each serial piece prior to shipment. All publications acquired are shipped directly to the recipient libraries by the overseas office by way of the international mails. Since the packages are sent by ocean freight, the time required for shipment is normally about three months for packages shipped from India and Pakistan, and six to eight weeks for packages shipped from the United Arab Republic.


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The acquisitions policies applied in each of the countries are the same. To the extent possible orders are concentrated in the hands of the relatively few dealers to whom blanket orders have been given. These dealers have been instructed to send to local offices multiple copies of all current publications except for certain specific categories such as reprints, translations from a Western language into a vernacular, and juvenile books, except for a sampling of representative works. Experience over the past several months has indicated that it will be necessary to make some small modifications in this broad policy in order to avoid acquiring large numbers of unimportant literary works. One of the categories of materials dealers have been asked to cut down on is detective stories in the Bengali language of which dozens are issued every month. The basic list of serials in each of the countries was selected by members of the Reference Department and the Law Library of the Library of Congress. As new serials appear, these are added to the subscription list if in the judgment of the local Directors they are of research value for American libraries. As of January 1963, after a year of actual operations, the Cairo office had shipped more than 120,000 items to participating libraries, and the offices in India and Pakistan had shipped more than 700,000 items. The Cairo office is currently shipping more than 100 packages a week, and the New Delhi office is shipping more than 600 packages each week.

Important as the acquisitions phase of the P.L. 480 program may be, the cataloging program, which is believed to represent the first program of centralized cataloging at the national level in this country, is perhaps an even more important development in American librarianship. A centralized program of cataloging, especially for the Indic materials, is of vital importance because library activities have in a sense moved ahead of American scholarship. Area and language studies as such are relatively new developments in the universities of this country, starting with the Russian Area Studies Programs following World War II and, in more recent years, expanding to other areas such as South Asia, Africa, and the Far East. Thus far, the number of Americans having language competence in the vernacular languages of India is relatively small. In the past five years as a result of support from private foundations and from the Federal Government, under the National Defense Education Act, the number of area studies centers at American universities has been increasing. The result is that on the one hand librarians are faced with a sudden and growing demand for library resources in the vernacular languages, but on the other hand there has not been sufficient time to develop technically proficient library personnel equipped with the knowledge of the vernacular languages. From the very beginning of the P.L. 480 Program, the recipient libraries were concerned with the problems of processing materials in the vernacular languages. In January 1963 a questionnaire was sent to the libraries participating in the P.L. 480 Program, asking about the availability of library staff combining language proficiency with cataloging skill. In the case of Arabic, there were a handful of catalogers with language knowledge, and
in all there were something in the neighborhood of 400 manhours per week of combined Arabic and cataloging knowledge available throughout the nation. For Indic languages, cataloging skills combined with language knowledge were shockingly scarce.

On a nationwide scale only about 80 manhours per week of combined language-cataloging skills were available for Hindi; 20 or so hours for Bengali; and 10 for Telugu. Four languages were handled by graduate students not trained in cataloging and 8 languages of India could not be handled at all. It was obvious from this survey that the research libraries receiving the P.L. 480 materials are not presently equipped to process them, and that some means of pooling talents would have to be found. At the Mid-Winter Meeting of ALA in January 1962, the ACRL Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, under the chairmanship of Gordon R. Williams, held a special meeting to consider the problems of cataloging P.L. 480 receipts. As a result of that meeting, two ad hoc committees, one on Indic and one on Arabic cataloging, were appointed. These ad hoc committees met at the Library of Congress in March and proposed that the libraries participating in the Public Law 480 Program jointly finance a centralized cataloging program for receipts from India/Pakistan and a cooperative cataloging program for receipts from the UAR. All of the libraries participating in the program agreed to contribute to the jointly-financed cataloging program recommended by the ad hoc committees. Each recipient of a full set of publications from the UAR, excepting Princeton University Library which is furnishing the services of a highly skilled cataloger who provides cooperative copy for the bulk of receipts from the UAR, has contributed $1,111 for the first year of the cataloging program. Recipients of sets of publications from India/Pakistan are each contributing $7,750 annually to the support of the jointly-financed cataloging program for Indic materials. With the funds available, the Library's staff for cataloging Indic materials is being rapidly expanded. A South Asian Languages Section was established in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. Miss Hazel Griffin, who had been cataloging the Library's Indic receipts, became Head of the new section. A regular member of the staff of the Descriptive Cataloging Division who was discovered to have had some training in Sanskrit was added to the Section as were four natives of India, one of whom has a graduate library degree and some previous experience in cataloging in a university library in the United States. One member of the staff left in February to attend library school and has been replaced by a recent library school graduate. The present six members of the section are able to handle books in the following languages: Assamese, Bengali, Malayalam, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, and Telugu, as well as Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali. Prospects for hiring an experienced cataloger with a native knowledge of Urdu appear good.

One of the greatest difficulties in establishing the cataloging program for materials in the Indic languages arises from the fact that neither type faces nor typewriters for many of the vernacular scripts are avail-

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able in this country. There has been available for some time now a typewriter with a Devanagari type face which has been used for the production of catalog cards for Sanskrit and Hindi, but suitable type faces for the other vernacular scripts have not been available at the Library. In order to overcome this difficulty, arrangements were made to have the body of the entry printed in New Delhi and to use this printed copy in a paste-up as photo offset copy for the final printed card. This is the same technique that has been used in recent years for the production of cards for books in Sanskrit and Hindi, and in Chinese and Japanese. The following examples demonstrate this technique:

Sharma, Vidya Sagar.


In Hindi.

I. Title. Title transliterated: Samāja kalyāṇa.

The above is a manuscript card for a work in Hindi. Note that the printer has been instructed to leave blank space between the heading and the collation.

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Sharma, Vidya Sagar.

In Hindi.
L. C. copy imperfect: all after p. (164), wanting.

1. Insurance, Social—India. 2. Public welfare—India. 1. Title.
Title transliterated: Samāja kalyāṇa.

HD7219.S47

Library of Congress

S A 62–483 †
PL 480: I–H–197

The above is the first printing of the card. The P.L. 480 number assigned to the book appears in the lower right corner. The initial letter of the code designation, “I” indicates that the book was published in India, the second letter designates the language of publication, in this case “H” for Hindi. The numerals identify the specific work within the country and language grouping.

Sharma, Vidya Sagar.

समाज कल्याण. लेखक विद्यासागर शर्मा. प्रथम संस्करण दिल्ली, आत्माराम, 1962.

In Hindi.
L. C. copy imperfect: all after p. (164), wanting.

1. Insurance, Social—India. 2. Public welfare—India. 1. Title
Title transliterated: Samāja kalyāṇa.

HD7219.S47

Library of Congress

S A 62–483 †
PL 480: I–H–197

The above is the final copy ready for reproduction by photo offset process. In this case the body of the entry was typed on light weight card stock using a typewriter equipped with Devenagri script. The typed copy has been pasted on the incomplete printed card.

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The above is the finished product reproduced on a multilith machine from a photosensitive plastic mat.

Because there is a limited amount of U. S. dollars to spend for the cataloging program, because of the lack of knowledge of some of the vernacular languages by available personnel in this country, and because of the need to provide assistance to personnel in the Subject Cataloging Division in the assignment of subject headings and classification, a program has been initiated to prepare cataloging data sheets at the offices in New Delhi, Karachi, and Dacca. This data sheet, which will accompany each book sent to the Library of Congress, provides a transliteration of the author’s name, information about imprint, series notes where these are applicable, and a brief English subject characterization of each work. Each such data sheet is accompanied by printer’s copy for the body of the entry. The use of printer’s copy from New Delhi is, necessarily, still in the experimental stage, but if it is successful as expected, such copy will probably be used even for works in Devanagari and the few other vernaculars for which typewriters could be secured in the U. S. or from Germany, as a means of getting as much work as possible done overseas. The initial training and supervision of local staff in Karachi and New Delhi engaged in the preparation of cataloging data sheets is being carried out by Billy N. Sweerus and Eunice M. Stutzman, who are on temporary assignment in South Asia. Miss Sweerus has been a member of the staff of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress for several years. Miss Stutzman, who has a knowledge of three Indic languages, is on leave from her position as a cataloging supervisor at the University of Wisconsin Library.

Fortunately, the cooperative cataloging program for Arabic materials presents far fewer difficulties. Princeton University Library, which has an excellent staff for cataloging Arabic and which is receiving all P.L. 480 publications from the UAR, is supplying cooperative cataloging copy for some 40% of the books. In order to handle this increase in coopera-
tive copy and to catalog from the beginning the books for which cooperative copy is not available, an Arabic Language Unit has been recently established in the Foreign Languages Section of the LC Descriptive Cataloging Division. Dorothy Stehle, who had been cataloging most of LC's Arabic materials, has been made Head of the new unit. She is assisted by Mr. Nessim Habib. Cards for Arabic materials are being printed at the Branch Printing Office of the Government Printing Office, using existing Arabic type fonts. The printer who sets type for these materials has learned to set Arabic type rapidly and without error, despite the fact that he has no knowledge at all of the Arabic language.

The cards resulting from these cataloging programs are distributed automatically to participating libraries in 5sat sets. The cards for publications from India/Pakistan are being included in the existing SA series, and those for publications from the UAR are included in the NE series. The initial distribution of cards to participating libraries included all of the existing cross references in the appropriate series, so that each library will be able to utilize the appropriate cross reference cards as the occasion arises.

Many of the serial publications being acquired under the P.L. 48o Program are already covered by existing Library of Congress printed cards. Sets of printed cards for such titles are being pulled from card stock as the first issues of each title is received under P.L. 48o at the Library of Congress and are sent automatically to participating libraries. The same is true of existing cards for certain books issued in parts.

A small percentage of the P.L. 48o materials received is given form card cataloging at the Library of Congress; that is to say, the Library groups certain ephemeral pamphlets by subject or by issuing agency and controls these materials by use of a form card which guides the reader to the group of pamphlets. Among the earliest acquisitions in India were large numbers of political pamphlets issued by the 10 political parties of India during the election campaign in the Fall of 1961. Most of such materials are not individually cataloged, but are grouped by political party and kept in pamphlet boxes to which the reader is led by the use of such form cards. In cases where such form headings are used for P.L. 48o materials, the recipient libraries are notified that specific items will not be given individual cataloging and are told of the form heading used to control these materials by LC, so that they can adopt a similar technique in controlling their copies if they desire.

The future of the P.L. 48o Program for acquisition of library materials seems assured. In the Library's budget for the current fiscal year, the sum of $630,000 in foreign currencies and $48,000 in U. S. dollars has been provided for the continuation of the present program in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. The amount allowed has permitted the addition of six new participating libraries for the India/Pakistan area and seven new libraries for publications from the UAR. This amount also permits the initiation of monthly accessions lists in each of the 3 countries. The first three issues of the Accessions List: India

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have now been published by the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi, and copy for similar lists for Pakistan and the United Arab Republic is now ready for reproduction.

Arrangements have recently been completed for the microfilming of current newspapers starting with the January, 1963, issues in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. It is planned to make one negative and two positive copies of each file. The negative and one lending positive will be deposited in the Library of Congress which will make additional positives on request at the rate of $.06 a foot. The second positive acquired abroad will also be a lending copy and will be deposited in a suitable institution geographically removed from Washington.

In its future developments the Public Law 480 Program will undoubtedly follow the broad outlines already established and working well. The Library's budget request for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1963, recently presented to Congress, includes a request for funds to start programs in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel similar to the programs presently operated in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Also included in the current budget request is an item for the acquisition and distribution of a carefully-chosen small group of important current works in the English language to as many as 300 college and university libraries not associated with institutions conducting advanced area studies, but responsible nonetheless for meeting graduate or undergraduate needs for certain materials relating to these areas.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CONFERENCE

Library Catalogs: Changing Dimensions is the topic of the 28th annual conference of the Graduate Library School to be held at the University of Chicago, August 5-7.

Nine formal papers will serve as the basis for audience discussion. Among the aspects to be considered are the bibliographical demands of research, a review of the success or failure of former book catalogs, the current use of printed catalogs in regional public libraries and in universities with multiple campuses, the place of the National Union Catalog and problems connected with it, studies in automation, and the relation of indexing services to library catalogs, with, of course, a look at the future.

The conference, which will meet in the University's new Center for Continuing Education, is under the general direction of Ruth French Strout. For further information and a copy of the conference program write to the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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Library Resources & Technical Services
Technical Services in School Libraries, an Analysis of the Literature, 1951-61

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Introduction

School library literature has managed to avoid the subject of technical services to a large degree; and when the literature does deal with this subject, it is questionable whether the neophyte or the experienced school librarian could derive much food for thought from it, and certainly true that he could derive neither interest nor amusement. The literature, for the most part, is ponderously written, dwells on subjects long accepted as fact in the library field, recommends outmoded practice or, when dealing with a subject of potential interest and value, includes little new information, objective evidence, or even controversial opinion.

It is difficult to locate any pattern in the subjects considered. The greatest number of references dealing with a single subject—centralized processing—is nine. Four of the journal articles are concerned with time and cost, three with the adaptation of the Dewey classification and/or subject headings to the special needs of the school library, one with school libraries and the draft code, and one is a review of the Cataloging-in-Source report from the point of view of a school librarian.

The three remaining publications include the Standards for School Library Programs, a manual of procedures for the Chicago elementary schools and a textbook on the acquisition and organization of materials in the school library. It is the purpose of this paper to evaluate this literature for its contribution to the field of technical services in school libraries.

Centralized Processing

As previously mentioned, nine journal articles read for this survey dealt with the subject of centralized processing. This type of arrangement for technical services is a relative newcomer to the school library field with only a few such systems in operation throughout the country. The journal articles on this subject consist largely of descriptions of the procedures used in various school systems where centralized processing exists, i.e., Gary, Indiana; Dade County, Florida; Dearborn, Michigan; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Madison, Wisconsin. Procedures for centralized ordering, classifying, cataloging, and preparing school library materials are described, and advantages and disadvantages of the methods
in use are stated. Frequently, basic recommendations for establishing a central cataloging department are listed, such as visits to study systems in operation, making detailed plans for initiating the project, checking times and cost studies, and developing policies for operation. The articles were written by school library supervisors who have been responsible for initiating the procedures and school library department catalogers who have directed the actual operations. Few of the reports give any substantial information about costs, either initial or operational. The most complete information is given in an article by Bernice Wiese in the Fall 1961 *Southeastern Librarian*. A symposium on centralized cataloging appeared in the February 1957 *Library Journal*, possibly as an attempt to provide information on a subject that at least with respect to school libraries, had received little attention prior to this time. It is important to note here that the *Standards for School Library Programs*, undoubtedly the most important and influential publication on school libraries since 1945, states:

> Centralized technical processing constitutes a form of cooperative planning for school libraries that takes place before the establishment of a materials center. When school systems have three or more schools, centralized processing should be introduced.¹

Apparently school library supervisors and school administrators who have initiated centralized processing have experienced some difficulty in persuading school libraries to accept the idea. School librarians frequently mention that they like to do the cataloging, and problems have arisen in reaching agreements on uniform practice, some librarians wishing to classify books differently or to provide different subject headings. In this writer's opinion, this statement provides one of the more valid reasons for establishing centralized processing. Schools librarians spend far too much time "adapting" Wilson and Library of Congress cards to "meet the needs of their libraries." This writer doubts that elementary schools and high schools vary so much that a great deal of adjustment is necessary. A high school curriculum and book collection is much the same whether in Madison, Wisconsin, or Dade County, Florida, and barring a few minor adjustments for local needs, Wilson cards can usually be accepted without change.

Another frequently-mentioned objection to centralized processing is that school librarians may not take the time to examine new books and thereby become as well-acquainted with the contents as they must in order to catalog them. One supervisor writes:

> In order that librarians in the schools may keep in close touch with their new books, the processes of marking books, providing charge cards and pockets, and otherwise readying books for shelves remains a responsibility of the individual library.²

In short, the professional part of the work is done in the central processing department; the clerical routine is left to the librarian in the school. Marking and pasting do permit close physical contact but do not guarantee
awareness of content. Such practices as this defeat the purpose of the system and have no place in the literature on the subject.

Another disadvantage frequently mentioned concerns the speed with which books are made available to the user. It does not seem a valid assumption that the individual school librarian can process books faster than they can be done by a centralized processing department, but local conditions may alter this.

Major advantages cited appeared to be released time for the librarian to spend on reader services, the economy of a large scale operation, and the fact that a higher quality of cataloging can be provided. The first two advantages are obvious, but even in the library profession, few people realize what a jack-of-all-trades the school librarian must be. He is an administrator, teacher, counselor; he handles acquisitions, cataloging, reader services, and public relations; he operates what amounts to a small business, and, in many cases, provides custodial services. He tells stories, gives book talks, provides bibliographic service to the faculty, and teaches students and teachers how to use the library. With the pressure of these assignments, it is not surprising that the quality of the cataloging suffers.

If these articles were written for the purpose of convincing school librarians of the merits of centralized cataloging, it might have been more successful to include material from the point of view of the practicing school librarian—the “what's in it for me” approach. Almost all articles provided routine information about handling orders, ordering cards, cataloging procedures, book delivery, etc., which becomes highly repetitive if several articles of this type appear in the same issue of a periodical.

The American Association of School Librarians have proposed the publication of a manual on centralized processing in school libraries and have commissioned the Technical Processes Committee to write it. Although it has not yet appeared, it is to be hoped that it will provide information on this subject of value to school librarians, school library supervisors, and school administrators.

*Time and Cost Studies*

In addition to the very small amount of information about time and cost of technical services in school libraries included in the references on centralized processing, four additional journal articles dealt with this subject. The first and most ambitious is a report of the Professional Committee, School Library Association of California, Northern Section. This was an effort to conduct action research on a problem of concern to school librarians. The purpose was to learn the amount of time spent by school librarians on clerical duties in connection with cataloging and to determine the average time necessary to catalog a book. Returns of the questionnaire constituted 46%, only 36% of which were usable in the tabulation. No trial run of the questionnaire’s validity for finding the information called for was held. The fact that insufficient samples (ten books) were used invalidates the conclusions (which nevertheless are
probably true) that school librarians spend too much time (20%) on tasks which could be performed adequately by clerical assistants. An earlier study of a similar nature provided more reliable information. Crookston found that among all staff members, 90% of their time was given to the performance of technical services and only 10% for such educational services as references, etc. For the professional staff, 79% of the time was spent on technical services. In the case of the California study, a more carefully designed piece of research might have produced data highly useful in establishing evidence of the need for clerical assistance in school libraries, and for establishing centralized processing centers.

The other three articles concerned with time and cost are extremely slight. One reports a study of the cost of original cataloging versus use of printed cards and concludes:

The saving in terms of money is $29.60 not to mention the comfort of relying upon an authoritative source, but the main difference is the saving in time . . . the time consumed without printed cards is 46 hours while the time used with printed cards is 9 hours or a difference of 37 hours.5

The remaining articles discuss the subjects of “Streamlining the Cataloging and Classification of Books” and “Cataloging Time Savers.” The first proposes that school librarians adapt cataloging rules so that “. . . pupils feel the catalog is really helpful and important to them and that books can be found in an arrangement that makes sense.” Both references suggest simplifying Dewey numbers, eliminating decimals, adapting cards, classification, subject headings, information on catalog cards, and entries to the needs of the particular library—practices that seem impossible of accomplishment since few of us know “the needs of our libraries or readers” that well, and since in any case, the adaptations mentioned would frequently take a great deal more time, thus defeating the original purpose.

**Catalog Code Revision**

One article concerned with school library technical services has appeared in connection with catalog code revision. It makes the essential point that school libraries find little to complain of in the draft code since many of the rules are not applicable to the kind of collection found in a school library and since many of the rules have been accepted in school libraries, e.g., Rule 15:

Because school library collections are constantly changing, there are fewer problems in converting from one set of catalog rules to another. There may well be less need for recataloging, because some of the new rules are in accordance with practices already in effect in school libraries at the present time.

This article is well-written and presents the major difficulty that school librarians may have in accepting those sections of the code that apply to school library materials, e.g., Rule 10. In practice, until such time as a code for smaller libraries appears, school librarians will no doubt accept what they find usable and reject the rest.
Cataloging-in-Source

A review of the Cataloging-in-Source report from the point of view of the school librarian is presented in the Fall 1960 issue of Library Resources and Technical Services. The Cataloging-in-Source project was never a fair trial for school libraries since too few titles of the type purchased by a school library were cataloged.

Classification and Subject Headings

Two of the more interesting articles in this survey were written by two editors of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Both discuss the classification in terms of school and children's library needs. Haykin suggests two reasonable solutions to the problem of classification in school libraries:

1. If school libraries are going to take advantage of the economy and the quality of the classification numbers found in the Wilson and Library of Congress cards, in the Standard Catalog series and other Wilson bibliographic publications, in the ALA Booklist and the like, they should follow the same practice and not deviate.

2. My advice is "Shorten but do not deviate!" The H. W. Wilson Company uses the abridged edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, the others the full edition with limitation on length of numbers. There is no reason why school librarians could not acquire, if they do not already possess, a sufficient knowledge of the classification to enter in a copy of the full or the abridged edition, which numbers they have used and at what point they have cut them.9

Many school librarians have indicated the need for a special school edition of Dewey, but Custer found that: "...Because school library systems vary so much from one to another, no one norm could be defined for school library needs..."10 Thus, the Editorial Committee determined that there should be but one abridged edition, prepared to meet the needs of all kinds of school libraries as well as those of small public, college, and junior college libraries, of special libraries, and of individuals.

The third article in this group is a report of the studies of the AASL Technical Processes Committee who made surveys of changes needed in subject headings and classification numbers for improving school library service. The conclusions of this Committee regarding the survey sum up the whole theme of these three articles in the following statement:

If catalogs are to be truly useful for student groups and the teachers for whom they are intended, it is imperative that librarians be continually alert to needed future changes. They must be willing to translate new policies into cataloging operations. It is up to school librarians as a whole to reach some agreement upon common standards for school library cataloging.11

Textbooks

The last two references to be discussed in this paper were presumably intended as textbooks, although they could be used for other purposes as well. The first is a revision of a manual used as a course syllabus at Chicago Teachers College and a cataloging manual for the Chicago Public
School system. It covers basic cataloging and processing procedures carried out in the Chicago elementary schools and gives a brief introduction to cataloging theory. Explanations for processing material in various forms—periodicals, books, etc.—are given with explanations of rules and sample cards. The cataloging is highly simplified but well suited to the problems of the elementary school. The material on subject headings is inadequate, and it seems unnecessary to provide a separate list of headings for information file material. Use of an accession list is recommended, another questionable practice. It occurs to the writer that manuals of this kind, prepared for a particular school system, include much general material covered elsewhere, and time might be put to better use in connection with other technical services problems.

The other textbook represents an unusual contribution to the school library field. This book, written by a library instructor, covers the acquisition, organization, use and maintenance of materials in the school library. The author suggests that it will be useful in the training of school librarians and a reference tool for the librarian on the job. Detailed instructions are given for nearly every task performed in technical services. Six-and-one-half pages are devoted to the preparation of the accession entry and use of the accession record, with examples. Discussion of the use of the readers’ card—a practice rarely seen in school libraries occupies three pages. Much of the information in the book might be useful were it not for the author’s tendency to indicate that there is only one right way to do things and the fact that a great deal of the material is no longer valid. This is a very parochial book and it is probably safe to conclude that the author has not visited many modern school libraries.

**Summary and Conclusions**

Publications in the field of technical services in school libraries since 1951 are infrequent and deal primarily with centralized processing and the adaptation of procedures to meet the needs of school libraries. It is worth noting that of the eighteen journal articles, only eight were included in publications directed primarily toward the school librarian—two in a state school library publication, one in School Libraries, and the remaining five in the Junior Libraries section of Library Journal. Only seven of the twenty-one references appeared before 1957, which may indicate an increasing interest in the subject.

In answering the questions, are the references scholarly in any sense, or do they make any contribution to the field, it must be answered that, in general, they do not. Scholarly writing requires orderliness and thoroughness, accuracy and critical ability. Few of these references, in the writer’s opinion, possess these characteristics. It is difficult to understand why many of these items were published. Some of them, i.e., those on the subject of centralized cataloging deal with a subject of much concern and interest to leaders in school library development but contribute nothing beyond a few bald statements of “This is the way we do it,” a fact that does not guarantee the validity of the procedure. There is a
great need for research in the school library field; we know so little about what we should do or why we do the things we do. Until that research is forthcoming, or until we find authors who can write on the subject of technical services in school libraries with some wit and clarity, this writer is inclined to recommend censorship.

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**AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY MICROCARD PROGRAM**

Library subscribers to the *Transactions of the American Nuclear Society* are now receiving a Microcard edition of the *Transactions* at the same time they receive the original, paper version.

Since the June, 1962, issue (Vol. 5, No. 1), the American Nuclear Society has been supplying its *Transactions* accompanied by a Microcard copy in a special pocket at no increase in cost to subscribers. This is the first time a technical publication has been available in a combined paper and Microcard edition.

* Library Resources & Technical Services
Cataloging Problems in Medical Libraries

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This paper attempts to describe some of the special problems which medical libraries face in cataloging and classifying their holdings. Due to the unusually large number of journals in medical libraries and the emphasis on recent materials, medical library collections differ in many respects from more general libraries. For this reason the arrangement and treatment of the medical journals is one of the main problems occupying the medical librarian. Other problems relate to methods of simplified classification for older monographs, the treatment of symposia, and medical subject headings.

With regard to medical journals, it is probably no exaggeration to claim that about three-fourths of the holdings of most medical libraries will be in the form of journals. Most medical librarians seem to hold the view that it is more convenient for the library patrons if the journals are not classified, but are arranged alphabetically by title. Therefore, current and retrospective journals will be found under their individual titles. In the case of changes in titles, the preferred method appears to be to shelve each title in its alphabetical place under its title at time of publication. It is argued that library users are usually unable to cope with the intricate rules of entry for journals, annual reviews, transactions or proceedings of societies, and other forms of serial publications and that an alphabetical title arrangement will facilitate the locating of these materials. It will also make for relatively simple record keeping on the part of the library, which will maintain one central checking-in and holdings record on a visible file. In short, a library patron who is looking for a volume of the “Transactions of the Medical Society of London” will best be served if he is informed that this item will be found in the journal section of the library, under letter “T”.

If it is accepted that shelving journals alphabetically by title is the best method of recording and arranging these materials for use, it follows that a very large segment of medical library materials will be exempt from traditional cataloging. With regard to medical journals only a brief cross reference in the public catalog advising the reader to consult the “visible file” or “Kardex” for the holdings of a particular title will be necessary.

The great role which journal literature is playing in the medical sciences may be seen from the growing number of articles which are
indexed annually in the *Index Medicus*, the current subject index which is issued monthly by the National Library of Medicine and cumulated annually by the American Medical Association. *Index Medicus* contained references to 125,000 articles in 1960 and to 140,000 in 1961; there will be about 155,000 articles in 1962. By 1964, 180,000 articles are to be covered by this indexing service.

The second important difference between medical libraries and other more general collections is the emphasis on recency. It requires no further elaboration to point out that most physicians, anatomists, or biochemists actively engaged in research are primarily interested in the very latest publications and not in findings which were published fifty years ago. This emphasis on recency also explains, in part, the importance of the journal collection in a medical library, because reports of the latest research findings will usually be published first in a scientific serial and only much later in a monograph.

The National Library of Medicine which has issued a new classification scheme for the clinical and pre-clinical subjects, the second edition of which was published in 1956, has taken cognizance of this demand for recent materials by providing for the arrangement of early materials in century groups, according to date of imprint. Within each class, the individual titles are arranged alphabetically by author. The application of this concept means that a detailed subject classification is given only to titles published since 1914. Materials published before that date are given a broad or simplified classification. Therefore, they must also be shelved separately. It appears that there has been no serious objection to this policy on the part of the library patrons. Most of the 19th century medical monographs are so much out of date that they are usually only of historical interest, and there is no reason why these books should usurp the space needed for recent imprints. As a matter of fact, there have been suggestions that the breaking off point be moved forward from 1914 to 1930 or 1940 in order to rejuvenate the collection and to focus on the more recent materials.

Another special problem which appears to play an important role in medical libraries concerns the cataloging of the various congresses, conferences, workshops, symposia—in short the transactions or proceedings of scientific meetings. Much of the present medical literature is being published in this form, and it may be assumed that medical and scientific meetings will increase in number in the years to come.

The problem here seems to be that the A.L.A. rules of entry offer a variety of possible entries which have made it extremely difficult for a patron to find his materials in the catalog. How is he to know whether a certain report of a meeting is to be found under the name of the editor, the name of a society, foundation, business firm, university, hospital, place in which a hospital or institution is located, or under the title of the conference or symposium? There is a definite need for a simplification of these rules. Moreover, it is hoped that the Library of Congress, which is looked upon by many medical librarians as the final authority in the
field of descriptive cataloging, will desist from changing its entries for the same type of materials.

Another important aspect of cataloging is subject cataloging. The National Library of Medicine, in 1960, published its Medical Subject Headings which may be highly recommended to all medical libraries which desire to have clear and modern terms in their subject catalogs. It is unfortunate that the Library of Congress is lagging behind in bringing its subject headings up-to-date. For example, LC is still using "Hygiene, Public" for the subject "Public Health". The subject analysis contained in the National Library of Medicine headings is a truly revolutionary effort, because this great national library is aiming at establishing one type of heading which may be used simultaneously for its catalogs of books as well as in the current periodicals' index, the Index Medicus. At some future date these subject headings will be coded and used for electronic storage, indexing, and retrieval. At that stage it will not matter any more whether a piece of information was originally published as a monograph, pamphlet, or serial.

NATIONAL MICROFILM ASSOCIATION

"Microreproduction: Key to International Communication" is the theme of the National Microfilm's annual convention, to be held April 30—May 2 in San Francisco's Sheraton Palace. Some 44 equipment manufacturers, dealers, and others have reserved exhibit space.

For registration blanks write the Twelfth Annual Convention, National Microfilm Association, P.O. Box 386, Annapolis, Md.

NYPL GAZETTES PROGRAM

A Supplementary catalog of the New York Public Library's gazettes preservation program has been issued, listing official gazettes which have been microfilmed during 1962 and added since the catalog of December 1961. In it a special effort was made to film Africa and Asian gazettes of countries which attained independence during 1962.

Requests for the catalog of films available and other inquiries should be addressed to the Official Gazettes Program, Room 101, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Volume 7, No. 2, Spring 1963
Xenolingual Cataloging of Foreign Books

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IF DIFFICULTIES IN CATALOGING foreign, particularly non-roman alphabet books are great, our potential rewards are greater. Nothing less than international union catalogs and bibliographies are at stake. But cynics may relax; obstructions are still formidable. A. H. Chaplin has pointed out that, even with our lack of a universal language, it is still the structural rather than the linguistic problems that block us: "... it is differences in choice and form of headings and in the general arrangement of entries among themselves that constitute the main obstacles to international use of catalogs and catalog cards."

Progress is being made in defining these linguistic and structural problems. The 1955 ISO/R9 Cyrillic transliteration, though only one of at least five such systems and perhaps not the best, was still the "first internationally agreed system and as such it has an importance apart from its content." As for structural differences, the Paris, October, 1961 "International Conference on Cataloging Principles" has apparently dent the wall between the Anglo-American Code and the Prussian Instructions.

It is therefore surprising, even shocking, that on a much simpler level of bibliographic responsibility our American cards for foreign books, non-roman alphabet especially, should be so inconsistent and bewildering. Such cards may invalidate hard earned international agreements. Before facing up to the structural and linguistic demands of international cataloging, we should establish at home and abroad basic conventions governing the multilingual unit card. (Of course, this must be reciprocal since a language is foreign in every country except its own.)

If this seems harsh accusation, it should require only cursory sampling of our LC printed catalog, in any edition, to extract speedy rebuttal. But how many of these reproduced cards will give the reader or librarian in his own language or alphabet all the basic cataloging data: author (spelling and pronunciation); title (spelling, pronunciation); imprint (place, publisher, date); collation; tracings for subject headings and added entries?

Furthermore, our cards describe foreign books neither in their own language nor in our own but in a fragmented variety whose parts make up less than a whole, a variety which might be defined as neither native nor foreign but just plain strange—or to coin a word, xenolingual, appropriately a Greek-Latin hybrid.

Library Resources & Technical Services
All our foreign language cards, LC or local, suffer from the xenolinguial malady, the severity of its symptoms intensifying as the language and/or alphabet becomes more exotic to the layman who, as will be shown, may not be a disinterested spectator. A few examples from the April-June, 1962, National Union Catalog may intimate the mischievous potential of xenolinguialism for bibliographic organization and control.

Card A62-1441 (p. 38, col. 1, last item) is in Hebrew characters and has been interfiled as if transcribed. The language is unspecified, almost always true with xenolinguial cards, though it could be Hebrew or Aramaic or Yiddish or Ladino or, to push the point, any language spelled with Hebrew letters. Actually, the short title as transcribed for possible roman alphabet heading is a Hebrew phrase, but the long subtitle and apparently the text are in Yiddish although the book is identified as a compilation from the Gemarach, Midrash, and Zohar. Publisher and place of publication are in Yiddish; the English omits the publisher but gives the place and a conjectural date which is not repeated according to the Jewish calendar for the Yiddish imprint statement. The publisher's name is unavailable to the English reader who might well be the librarian. Collation is in English only, a high universal practice on xenolinguial cards; similarly the subject tracing. The untranslated title is labelled as transliterated though technically, as Dr. Senčik and R. Frontard have explained, this is a transcription since vowel points were supplied (not printed) before the Hebrew was put into another alphabet.5, 6

There is no reason to single out this card over others, LC or local, in Japanese or Arabic or Russian or Korean or even German; it is only important to keep these comments in perspective and to realize that xenolinguialism is omnipresent in foreign language cards. Card SA 61-58 (p. 15, col. 3, sixth item) informs us the work is in Hindi, but the imprint information in English is scantier than on A62-1441. Card 62-30600 (p. 146, col. 3, last item) is in Cyrillic script and not inconceivably in any of five languages employing that alphabet.7 As Mary Piggott has advised catalogers, advice sometimes applying with greater force to the reader, “The first difficulty ... may well be to identify the language in which it is written. The presence or absence of certain dialectical marks and the occurrence of certain common single-letter words are a great help in identification.” 8 And Miss Piggott was referring, among others, to such strange languages as French and Spanish! Card 62-30600 which is in Russian gives no English imprint data and even omits the author’s name in the original, an omission of some consequence to the Russian reader who might wish to verify the source of the transliteration. The only English clue to what the book is about is offered by the subject tracing which on xenolinguial cards often smuggles a title translation in through the back door. We are reminded of Seymour Lutbetzky’s “Fifth Column of the Catalog” which depicts this xenolinguial tracing's counterpart: “One of the most grievous offenses of the cataloger is his use of the title as a palliative for a needed subject heading.”9

Card J61-1421 (p. 335, col. 1, eighth item) might to the untrained
eye be Chinese or Japanese evidently written from left to right since there seems to be an indentation in that direction. If the reader knew the significance of the kana syllabary when combined with ideographs he would at least recognize the language as Japanese, though unfortunately every Japanese title does not need kana. (Card J61-1941, p. 521, col. 3, tenth item, has had kana superimposed, presumably for filing purposes.) This xenolingual Japanese card gives no English subject tracing to hint at the book's content. The joint editors are given in Japanese and romanization, but the romanized title is untranslated although it might interest non-Japanese readers who could even encourage the translation of the entire work: "Why did I join the Communist Party?" Certainly a subject tracing in English would be politic here! Publisher and place of publication are in Japanese only. Year of publication is printed in Japanese and western styles though this would not be clear to the non-Japanese reader since the Japanese period name is unromanized.

But to multiply examples would be fruitless. Nor does it help to assume that xenolingual cards are for specialized libraries with trained curators and patrons and that these cards will be used outside only in similar establishments. The growing demand for an internationally convertible intellectual currency invalidates such a presumption. Even on a more modest scale many non-specialized American libraries must somehow integrate foreign language cards into a preponderantly English language catalog; for this our librarians must have a fuller, more accurate description if they are to attain effective bibliographic access. Consider only the limited usefulness to a reader (or librarian) of a unit card which does not adequately translate the title of an illustrated foreign language art book, the English subject tracing usually being so much less specific.

A librarian can always call on the aid of language experts if he knew for what language he needed the expert! It is no far-fetched probability for the librarian in a public, college, or special library not to understand some patron's language or alphabet nor are non-English reading patrons unheard of. When the Russian or Hebrew or Urdu card prepared in our American library is used abroad, if only as a reference, the need for the English gloss may be greater; it is the underdeveloped libraries that must depend on senior libraries' bibliographic expertise. Neither can we confidently claim a general knowledge of the more common non-English tongues among American catalogers, as Mr. Dewton in his celebrated article has demonstrated.10

Reasons behind xenolingualism are many, and not all are inexplicable. First, there is the influence of the title page as model for descriptive cataloging. This basic principle, not unsound in itself, has proved inhibiting in unit card design generally as well as in the fuller exposition needed for foreign works. We can understand how a special language library might have tried to develop a cataloging system for its own clientele and librarians which could not too easily be modified for the National Union Catalog.11 Within LC, and even more among the contributing libraries, it is no light matter to construct a general yet
workable code to embrace Cyrillic, Semitic, East Asian, etc., “alphabets.” Rival transcription and transliteration systems, as well as opposing claims for transcription against transliteration, make for inconsistent card styles. Such complications arise as having to retranscribe into the Wade-Giles romanization Chinese names already transcribed into Russian. And international subject headings are not likely to be around the corner. In fact, when subject classification is needed in a bilingual library, the solution seems to be a classed catalog which subordinates conflicting language claims and rigid verbal formulations to its numerical approach.

In spite of all this, it is still hard to understand why foreign book cataloging has retrogressed from earlier American achievements. Four decades ago, when our public librarians were much aware of an immigrant population’s needs, it was obvious that a practical card for a foreign language/alphabet book was one which would help both reader and librarian: “In some cases it is a laborious task to identify the books purchased with the entries in published lists because the author is difficult to recognize and it is not always possible to work out a translation... For the sake of the library staff subject headings would be needed even if we had them in the original because the foreigners expect than the roman alphabet, one in the original language, and one in transliteration with the translated title in note. This is not the practice of either LC or NYPL, but I believe it is what most libraries need.”

The Boston Public Library in 1927 was preparing cards for non-roman character books with the main author entry romanized, the title and author in the original if both appeared thus on the title page, and title translated as well as transliterated. This traditional concern of the public librarian for the non-English reader has been recently restated by the Brooklyn Public Library’s Francis St. John: “... a foreign book collection is worthwhile and justifiable in terms of the public library’s function... Ours is the level of the ultimate consumer.”

What catalogers do not unequivocally acknowledge is that every foreign book unit card has at least two ultimate consumers: the reader and the librarian. Often it is the latter whose need is greater. It is he who suffers more from xenolingualism because more is demanded of him by patrons with various language backgrounds.

Even our larger specialized libraries are not immune to the hazards of xenolingualism though their catalogs are reserved for special ethnic...
areas, like the NYPL’s Slavonic or Jewish or Oriental Collections’ catalogs which must absorb respectively numerous non-Slavic, non-Hebraic, and non-Asian works because for scholars the subject area rather than any one language or script must be the governing consideration. In a catalog where most books may be in the Cyrillic alphabet it is our English specimens which are the foreigners.

Xenolingualism is encouraged by the understandable need to integrate through English and/or roman headings a variety of foreign books into a catalog whose official language is that of the host country. The desire to save space, time, and money also suggests a consolidated multilingual catalog though practice has not always followed suit. Some special language libraries with xenolingual cards have neither wished nor been able to avoid multiple catalogs. The East Asian Library at Columbia, for example, has in its public area the following catalogs, though not all designed for public use: a Japanese language card catalog, separate author, subject, and title sequences with all headings romanized or in English; a dictionary catalog, author-subject-title, for western language works, of which duplicate cards are in the main university catalog in another building; a catalog of Japanese National Diet Library cards filed as if romanized and with some English headings, i.e. Thackeray, William Makepeace; a Japanese authority file with romanized headings and the Japanese characters written vertically at the right side; a Chinese language catalog divided by author-title and by subject, the cards arranged alphabetically as if romanized.

On the other hand, the NYPL Oriental Collection catalog in the public area combines all its Oriental (Far Eastern and Near Eastern) and subject-related non-Oriental works in one alphabet under English or roman alphabet headings for author, subject, title. (A few separate trays contain respectively unromanized Chinese cards, chiefly author, arranged by stroke count, and cards for Arabic titles in the original arranged by Arabic alphabet.) Compare this with the NYPL Jewish Collection with three major public catalogs including, besides a sequence of roman alphabet author, subject, and title headings, two sequences in Hebrew characters for Hebrew and Yiddish titles respectively arranged by Hebrew alphabet.

The evidence thus seems to indicate that xenolingual unit cards function apart from economic factors and that it is certainly not on economic grounds that xenolingualism is to be defended.

The cure for xenolingualism, as for obesity, may be difficult but it is not complicated. Agreement in principle is required, first at the national and then the international level, on the basic concept of the multilingual catalog card; what data it should contain and in what format to be of maximum benefit to all its users: the reader, the librarian, the scholar, the bibliographer, any of whom may be ignorant of any particular language—and we should include the non-reading reader who wishes to study only illustrations or bindings or book production. For this purpose, agreement need not be reached on an international
language or on any one system of transcription or transliteration or official main entry. All that need be agreed upon is the fullness of cataloging data for the multilingual card: language identification, author, title, imprint, etc., and that all this data be made available to the users in the original, transliteration/transcription, and translation. We would thus be heeding the common sense advice of our American public librarians of four decades ago who had learned from experience with the foreign born that a book might be written for those understanding its language but that bibliographical access to it is needed by those without that language.22 If at all possible, the card should have at least an unofficial translation of the subject headings into the language of the book. This would aid the foreign reader as well as those foreign librarians who might wish to adapt the tracings or establish for bibliographical purposes the position of the work within an overall schema.

Such a true multilingual card would be particularly susceptible to unit card typographic redesign.23 Many possibilities present themselves. The true multilingual card might have its type very amply leaded for interlinear transliteration/transcription and translation. A card might have its catalog data at the top in the original language followed by transliteration/transcription and translation and, upside down in its lower half, the same information in reverse order. Such a card could have holes at top and bottom for filing with either half up.

Or the card might be divided into three or four vertical sections of which one could be in the original script, the others in transliteration/transcription and translation. The filing section would be prominently marked by hand; the same card could thus be filed in three or four ways without change of heading.

National libraries as in Iran are beginning to issue printed catalog cards.24 Perhaps such cards might be published in various editions: one for domestic use and one in bilingual form for French or German or American, etc., libraries. Or there might be an international edition, as probably Mr. Ahlstedt would wish, with only the basic data in the original language but with space left for the foreign librarian to do his own rubrication, translation, etc.25 (It would be most helpful if the foreign issuing agency supplied translation slips in various languages to accompany such cards.)

A multilingual card might be printed recto and verso in different languages and/or alphabets so the author-title catalog trays could be read from both ends, the filing for both sequences being by roman alphabet. A classed catalog might complete this system. Harold A. Mattice suggested in 1938 that catalog cards for Japanese documents, then assuming a new importance, take for a model a previously developed Chinese document serial card which had the English on the left and the Chinese vertically on the right: “Such a card may be filed according to a purely Chinese system or like any other card in an alphabetical catalog.”26 His suggestion was noteworthy for emphasizing the possibility of one card being used in at least two ways without change.
of heading. This writer's proposals for a true unit card include further suggestions.27

But these are incidentals. Whatever be the specific form of the true multilingual card, it is imperative we reach an understanding of its purpose and that this understanding be translated into internationally acceptable standards. Xenollingualism must be recognized and overcome. Otherwise our hoped-for international cataloging code may not have cleared a relatively low but for all that a very real first hurdle.

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17. Ibid.


27. Hyman, op. cit.

CATALOG CODE REVISION

The ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee met for two days just before Midwinter 1963. Noel Sharp and Philip K. Escreet attended as representatives of the (British) Library Association.

Sumner Spalding, Editor of the Code, presented a new draft of rules concerning corporate entry. The chief problem discussed was how to state a rule which would leave under place many so-called "institutions." Such a rule would carry out the compromise proposed last summer at Miami to meet the LC-ARL objections to the cost of wholesale change in this area required by the IFLA Paris Statement representing international agreement at Paris in October, 1961.

The Committee tried again and again to draft a general rule which would bring about this result. But all such attempts brought under place not only "institutions," but also a number of corporate bodies which for years have been entered under name. This, of course, in addition to further violation of the Paris statement and confusion for the user, would result in economic loss for libraries adopting the rule.

In the end, the Committee decided not to draw up a general rule but instead to make a straightforward statement that the treatment of "institutions" is an exception to the IFLA Paris Statement name entry principle, and to ask Mr. Spalding to draw up a specific list of definite kinds of corporate bodies to which this exception would apply. The Library of Congress will then study this list to determine if it will bring about the economies which LC wants.

With this proposed exception the British Delegates disagreed and they told the Committee that the (British) Library Association Committee will probably conform more consistently with the name-entry principle of the IFLA Paris Statement.

Other Midwinter decisions on corporate entry policy were in conformity with the IFLA Paris Statement. Next meeting of the Committee will be in the two days preceding the Chicago Conference, and it is hoped that a British delegate can attend this also.—Paul S. Dunkin.
XEROX-914: Preparation of Multilith Masters for Catalog Cards

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At the University of California, Los Angeles, the Photographic Department is making Multilith masters by Xerox-914 for reproduction on four-up catalog card stock. The masters are fed through the 914 machine in the same manner as the paper which they replace for this operation. The masters used are the Colitho #50, a product of the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Company at a cost of $50.00 per thousand. This is one of several masters approved by the Xerox company for use in the 914. The Colitho product is preferred because, for the purposes of subsequent cleaning with steel wool, it is superior in that the surface is rather soft and susceptible to being cleaned in this manner without breaking through to the backing. (The latter is a serious problem encountered in attempting to use the Addressograph-Multigraph 2000 series. This master has a beautiful, hard reproducing surface, but it is this precise quality which apparently causes the steel wool to break through the surface quite easily. Then when the master is stretched and the run started on the Multilith machine, the water softens the break, and the master goes to pieces.) The Colitho product, though slightly more expensive than the others, has proven most satisfactory.

It is essential that the masters be cut and punched square. Some difficulty was experienced with Multilithed cards coming back with call numbers cut-off. It was found that when the masters were punched to order at the company, a number of Multilith machine grip-holes at the top were inadvertently punched off-square. This, of course, led to numbers being cut off as the master was subsequently clipped onto the multilith machine crooked.

Before loading the masters in the paper compartment of the Xerox machine, the edges should be cupped and bent down—without creasing them—so that they will lie flat and not tend to miss-puff. At one point in the UCLA experience the very bottom two or three lines were blurring. This was being caused by the flapping of the tail of the master as it was passing under the 914 drum and was corrected by cupping and folding the bottom edges so that they also lay flat. It is recommended that the punched end of the master feeds into the machine last; that the solid end lead through the machine in order to facilitate the air-puff separation from the drum. However, we do not have any difficulty with miss-puffs with the punched end going first so long as we have
cupped the edges, making them lie flat. When ordering masters, we request that they be punch-cut from the top, the printing side of the master, so as to prevent curl-up.

Only one of the tension springs in the paper compartment should be used to guide the masters feeding into the machine. If both tension springs are used, it is then necessary to increase the feeder pressure, which invariably results in feeding two masters into the machine at one time. Frequent checks of the paper compartment should be made to assure that masters are feeding straight.

Two different arrangements are used for jigs to hold the proof cards and cataloger’s “perfect” copy in position on the Xerox-914 copy glass. First is a piece of white, high-gloss heavy art mounting board of a size sufficient to cover the entire 914 copy glass, fitting tightly at the edges to keep it firmly in place. The Multilith printing area, approximately 5 x 12 inches, was determined and cut out so that the reproduction of the cards appears in the exact lateral center of the masters and approximately 1 3/4 inches from the top perforated edge of the 13 1/2-inch master. To print, the four proof cards are carefully placed in the cut-out area with a minimum of space between them. Then two sheets of regular Xerox-914 white printing paper are placed over the proof sheets in the jig and hand-pressure exerted on these sheets for backing as the master is being exposed. Using art board in this manner, however, heavy black lines appear around the edges of the jig pattern on the cards, because the 1/16 inch thickness of the board does not make it possible to press firmly and evenly along the edges of the proof sheets with the white reflective backing.

The second arrangement is not actually a jig at all. By trial and error, as in the first method, the printing area was exactly determined. Pencil marks were made on the metal strips around the copy glass to indicate the edges for future master reproduction. Then, two strips of Scotch tape were laid on the copy glass, one across the top of the Multilith printing area and one exactly along the right side of the printing area as the operator faces the machine. To print, the four proof cards are carefully laid on the copy glass starting at the right angle formed by the two strips of tape and then down with a minimum of space between them. A sheet of regular 914 printing paper is taped about two inches from the left edge of the printing area as a flap which is then brought over on top of the proof sheets as a reflective backing. The rubber copy glass cover is then carefully brought down flat on top and hand-pressure, now more evenly distributed, is exerted on it as the master is being exposed. To aid in picking the cards up in one sweep off the copy glass, a piece of tape is placed across the bottom of the copy glass area, half on the glass and half on the metal strip as a kind of bridge; thus the proof sheets will slide quickly off in one movement at the bottom and do not become stuck and have to be picked off individually.

In order to obtain optimum reproduction, one Xerox drum is reserved solely for making Multilith masters, simply exchanging it with the regular
lar drum when ready to make the run. If the regular drum employed in routine book copy work is also used for Multilith masters, it has to be cleaned more often, because the masters wear grooves into it much faster than the regular paper, and these lines show in the regular copy. The drum for masters is maintained with occasional very light pumicing or cleaning. With use, a drum tends to permit more and more background tone.

The toner setting on the “Print” lever is just slightly under the normal setting for masters, or a setting of 2. The normal setting is approximately 2 1/2. It has been observed that for normal Xerox printing, inexperienced operators tend to make copy much too dark. Copy should be just light enough to read easily but not with any background tone. Regular daily cleaning habits must be established in using the Xerox machine, or it will be found that Multilith masters will have a great deal more background tone than the minimum obtainable with a clean machine.

It takes about fifteen copies on the 914 for any change in the toner setting to take effect, so that the operator, when preparing to switch from public copy use to Multilith master reproduction, moves the toner setting from the normal setting for public purposes to the lighter setting about 20 copies before Multilith master reproduction is to begin. This lighter setting allows for the bleeding of the printing ink on the Multilithed card stock and helps to minimize the background tone. Better copy is also obtained by using the 914 in an air-conditioned room.

Steel wool grade #00 is used for master cleanup; this takes about one minute per master. The scotch tape jig has reduced the dark border lines, somewhat reducing cleaning time, but it is also desirable to brush lightly the whole master. It is very difficult to determine how much background tone will print by merely looking at a master. Apparently clean masters have been found to print much background tone. This, and the fact that the masters pick up more background tone from off-white cards makes it imperative to brush as a matter of routine over the whole master with steel wool.

Those libraries which operate their own Multilith equipment, of course, may find it easier to clean up with one of the wet abrasive agents available from the Colitho Company or from Haloid Xerox. When one of these cleaning agents is used, the master must be placed immediately, while still wet, on the Multilith machine for running.

One problem that arises is the occasional and unpredictable blurring of a word or two on a master. This is caused by a drop of moisture on the 914 drum, usually occurring on days when the humidity is high. This is a minor problem.

With regard to cost, the charges of the UCLA Library Photographic Department for producing and cleaning up the Multilith masters total 28 cents per master or 7 cents per card set. Additional charges incurred at the University Mimeograph Bureau for running of the master and cutting and punching of the cards total 25 cents per master or 61/4 cents.
per card set. Add to this the cost of each average set of eight cards of three cents. In this cost, of course, are not included any prorated charges for the annual subscription to the Library of Congress proof cards, the prorated assessment of filing units, etc. The firm from which the four-up card stock is purchased is Educational and Cooperative Service, 1451 Franklin Avenue, Garden City, New York, at a cost of $15.96 per thousand of four-up strips. Thus, UCLA is producing a set of catalog cards for 16 or 17 cents, including all charges except those connected with receipt and filing of the LC proof sheets.

Regional Groups

Barbara Westby, Chairman
Council of Regional Groups

Fifteen Regional Groups held meetings this fall on a variety of interesting subjects.

Phonograph records, their selection and processing at the East Cleveland Public Library, was discussed by the cataloger, Edith Clinton, at the meeting of the Northern Ohio Technical Services Librarians.

At the biennial meeting of the Southeastern Regional Group of Resources and Technical Services Librarians, Andrew Lasslo, Department of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry, University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy, spoke on Scientists, Librarians, and Literature Resources. With technical literature increasing at the rate of 60 million pages a year, scientists and librarians must work together to bridge the informational gap. More catalogers must be recruited and cooperation must become a reality. He deplored the lack of liberal arts education among scientists, and suggested that librarians could stimulate extra-curricular reading among them. Elizabeth Rodell spoke on the activities of the Division and of the office of the Executive Secretary.

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the Kansas Library Association heard Earl Farley, Chief, Preparations Department, University of Kansas Libraries, give an illustrated talk on Library Copying Methods.

The Arkansas Resources and Technical Services Group heard a panel discussion on Catalog Code Revision. With William Vaughn, Arkansas Polytechnic College, serving as moderator, Florence Carmichael, Hendrix College Library, Mrs. Coleman, and Wilma Ingram, Scott-Sebastian Regional Library, reviewed the implications of the proposed code for college, high school, and public libraries respectively.

At a joint luncheon meeting, the Iowa Library Association Resources

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and Technical Services Section and the College and University Section heard three speakers on Serials Today and Tomorrow. Wendell Alford, Serials Librarian, State College of Iowa, presented an ideal of one national dealer for all types of serial publications. Sallie Helm, State University of Iowa, commented on the value and use of *New Serial Titles, Union List of Serials*, third edition, and the British *Union Catalogue of Periodicals*. Maurice Boatman, Grinnell College, reviewed Machine Procedures for Serials at the University of California, San Diego, and the University of Illinois, Chicago.

Donald H. Kraft, IBM Corporation, Chicago, gave an illustrated talk on Data Processing Equipment for Library use in Clerical Tasks and Dissemination of Information before the Illinois Library Association Resources and Technical Services Section. He described various equipment and what it could do in the library, and Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) whereby a user’s interests are stored and matched to incoming material.

The Potomac Technical Processing Librarians programed three speakers. Dorothy Sinclair, Enoch Pratt Free Library, talking on Public Library Book Selection Policy, stated that a written policy is best and described how Enoch Pratt’s policy had been evolved from committees assigned to subject areas. From observations made on a three week visit to Russia, Samuel Lazerow, National Library of Medicine, described Soviet Acquisition Policies. A free legal deposit makes 75-100 free copies available to libraries. A series of Library Collector Agencies purchases other books. There is a domestic exchange system and one foreign exchange agency. All selection and cataloging is highly centralized and conforms to the ideological and political pattern. Public Law 480, described by Robert D. Stevens, Library of Congress, provides that U. S. owned foreign currencies may be used to acquire and catalog foreign publications for distribution to American research libraries. This program is in operation in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, with plans for extension to five other countries.

Cooperative Cataloging and Processing in Southern California was the topic presented by a panel to the Southern California Technical Processes Group. Keith Abbott, City Manager of Whittier, discussed the legal aspects of the Joint Powers Act as an aid to libraries and explained that city administrators want the best possible services at the lowest possible cost. Katherine Walton, Orange County Free Library, viewed cooperative processing as important for reference service to the public. John Grieder, Orange County Free Library, related his use of time and motion studies and the need for work quotas.

The Catalog Section of the Wisconsin Library Association met jointly with the College and University and Reference Sections to hear Victor Schaefer, Notre Dame University, speak on the New Catalog Code. He reviewed the history of cataloging codes and discussed the proposed one. At its business meeting the Section amended its constitution and changed its name to the Technical Services Section.
Meeting at the new library on the Teaneck campus of Fairleigh Dickinson University, the New Jersey Library Association Catalogers Section heard the Director, Althea Herald, recount the evolution of her published *Processing Manual*. There was a display of catalog department manuals.

The Michigan Regional Group of Technical Services Librarians heard a talk by Harriet Jameson, Rare Book Librarian, University of Michigan, on the Old and New in Rare Book Cataloging. She recommended that ordinary cataloging was sufficient for most rare books, but stressed the need for complete and full collation and imprint, since these elements will serve as identification just as well as quasi facsimile description of the title page. However, she warned against regularization of the title page and completion of abbreviations and recommended the use of three dots for omission. At the luncheon business meeting, the Cost Accounting Study Committee presented a draft of a worksheet designed for small libraries to figure costs of technical services.

Don Culbertson, University of Illinois Chicago Undergraduate Division, spoke to the Chicago Regional Group of Librarians in Technical Services on the Problems and Pitfalls in Library Automation, outlining the steps to be followed to set up a system.

The Philadelphia Area Technical Services Librarians heard Paul Klingbiel, Director of Lexicography, Armed Services Technical Information Agency, describe the work of the agency which has one of the largest machine systems for retrieval of information from technical report literature in the pure and applied sciences. He also described the revision of the Thesaurus of ASTIA Descriptors.

Non-Book Materials in Libraries was the subject of a panel discussion at the meeting of the New England Technical Services Librarians. The speakers and their topics were as follows: Bradford Hill, Boston Public Library, Selection, Acquisition and Use of Periodicals; Helen Sill, Williams College Library, Miscellanea, e.g., pamphlets, maps, pictures; Doreen Smith, Belmont Public Library, Selection and Cataloging of Phonograph Records; Hugh Pritchard, University of New Hampshire Library, Advantages and Disadvantages of Microforms.

At the meeting of the Ontario Resources and Technical Services Group, Helen Hogg, Professor and Research Associate in Astronomy at the University of Toronto, spoke on Astronomy Today, noting the many advances in the science. She urged librarians to keep material constantly available for scientists and maintain bibliographical control of information.
A Procedure for Dividing the Catalog Without Interrupting Service

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If decision is made to divide the library's card catalog, then an important consideration will be determining the means for accomplishing this task in the shortest possible time, in order to avoid interruption of service.

One library reports¹ that the division took less than a month, another a week.² The University of California, where the division was effected first within each tray, took six months³—although the final separation was completed over one week end. Inconvenience to the user was not considered to be great. In all these cases, remedial work and the provision of additional entries was undertaken concurrently with the division work. The additional entries required by a divided catalog fall into certain clear categories (autobiographies for example), and this work can be undertaken working from the shelf list—after, or indeed, if desired, before the actual division of the catalog. Given sufficient advanced planning, it is possible to divide a catalog of 300 trays during a single day. If possible, pick a day when the library is closed.

The first step is to study a random sample of the catalog to determine the proportion of cards that will fall into the two new alphabets. In our experience a five per cent sample yielded very accurate figures for determining the size of the two new catalogs. Another sampling is required to determine the average empty space in each tray. The next step is to assign a segment of trays to each individual working on the project. The assignments should not be equal, but rather smaller at the beginning and end of the alphabet, and progressively larger toward the middle. The reasoning here is that if the assignments were equal, then the next stage of the project (consolidation of the cards remaining in the trays) could not begin until this first step had been entirely completed. With small card-pulling assignments per individual at the beginning and end of the alphabet, these areas will be completed early, and the consolidation work can commence and run concurrently with the balance of the card pulling. If a one-day project is contemplated, no more than twenty trays should be assigned to one individual.

Let us assume that it is desired to form an author-title catalog in the first part of the existing catalog, and a subject catalog in the remaining part. From the sample, determine the number of trays to be required
by each of the new catalogs. The proportion of author-title cards to subject cards in the sample will be the same as the proportion of author-title trays to subject trays. From this, the point of division between the two catalogs is determined. In this plan, persons assigned to the first part of the catalog, up to the point of division, withdraw all subject cards encountered and all subject guide cards. Those working in the second area (the area of the future subject catalog) pull author-title cards and guides. The cards are collected in boxes and the boxes labelled and assembled in alphabetic order, the author-title cards in one area, the subject cards in another.

The next step, of course, is the shifting of the cards left in the trays—author-title entries in the first part, and subject entries in the second. The author-title cards are shifted toward the beginning of the alphabet, starting at A. And the subject cards are shifted toward the end, working from Z backwards. The reason for undertaking the shifting in two places, instead of one, is to make it possible to utilize two people at this stage, thereby cutting the time of this operation in half. It does not seem to be possible to use more than two.

During the shifting operation it is necessary to measure the space occupied in each tray, in accordance with previous calculations, in order to fill the planned area. Of course, the planned quantity in each tray will be modified to make logical breaks possible. Make temporary labels as the work progresses. Shifting and consolidating the author-title cards that were left in the catalog is completed when the division point is reached. From this point on, the author-title cards previously pulled and boxed are reintroduced into the catalog. Similarly, consolidation of the subject cards remaining in the catalog is completed when, working from Z, the division point is reached. Following this, the previously pulled subject cards are refilled. With this, except for the preparation of permanent labels, the project is completed.

Of course, even with the best of planning, the refiling of the cards is not likely to come out precisely as planned. But with careful planning, any necessary reshifting can be kept to manageable proportions. In this connection, by consolidating the subject cards from the end of the alphabet, and the author-title cards from the beginning, we face the possibility of having to make some readjustment only in this one area—where the two catalogs will meet. If we were to work from A forward in filing both the author-title and the subject catalogs, we would face the possibility of having to make adjustments and reshift in two areas.

REFERENCES


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A NEW METHOD of phonograph record distribution began in 1955 with the introduction of records manufactured from a modified super-thin cellulose triacetate film. With this film, a durable, single-faced, high-fidelity recording could be pressed on materials such as paper, wood, or cloth and a million copies cheaply mass-produced if desired. Merchandizers were quick to use recordings made in this manner as premiums and for advertising purposes, and many methods were employed in distributing their recordings. The most successful, perhaps, was on the backs of Wheaties cereal boxes. Another medium of distribution which could be readily adapted was the popular magazine. Needless to say, recordings soon appeared in a few popular magazines, and forthwith was added another quirk to the already rather full bag of serial idiosyncracies.

The concept of phonograph record inserts was expanded in 1958 with the appearance of publications which were magazines in format and frequency but which could be played on a phonograph without removing the records from the periodical. Apparently beginning with Sonorama in France, other see-and-hear periodicals soon appeared in Europe and America. The first two in the United States were Echo, a Magazine of Sight and Sound, and Living Music. In format, these periodicals were small and spirally bound, so that the covers and pages could be turned back-to-back in order to play the recordings on a standard-size turntable. The contents were made up of text and illustrations and included several recordings that could be played at 33½ rpm, unlike the earlier novelty records which were usually made to be played at 78 rpm.

Echo attempted to include more than just music records and presented, among other things, items of some literary interest. Thus, libraries or collectors interested in James Thurber, D. H. Lawrence, Brendan Behan, and possibly others by or about whom articles and recordings occurred in Echo, would want to add these unique contributions as part of their collections. In any event, definitive bibliographies of the persons featured in Echo could not be complete without these references.

Whatever the value or importance of the phonograph record magazine, the problems of its preservation or use in libraries should be relatively simple, as the recordings were not intended to be removed from the text. However, recordings that are inserted in conventional periodical.
cals and have to be removed in order to be played present several problems for both technical- and public-service librarians. There really is no question as to whether they deserve special handling, for such inserts have passed from the gimmick level in popular magazines to serious supplementary materials in technical periodicals. For example, Design News has a series of articles called “Sounds of Industry” which is accompanied by inserted thin recordings which auditorily illustrate the points brought out in the printed articles by presenting the actual sounds of ball bearings, fans, pumps, motors, etc. Bell Laboratories Record used a recording in a recent article to illustrate more fully how a computer can be made to synthesize human speech, and L’Homme; Revue Française d’Anthropologie had an accompanying recording in its first volume.

Since these inserted recordings are integral parts of their respective publications, they must be given special attention. The librarian needs to detect, remove, mount, record, file, and otherwise preserve these recordings if the maximum information is to be obtained from the articles which they supplement. Because of their uniqueness and the ease of removal, they unfortunately invite theft. Thus the recordings must be found and removed before being stolen, lost, or damaged; or at least before binding. If the recording is not a rigid disc, it needs to be mounted on cardboard or some other hard surface so that it will not be torn or damaged when used. Some note should be made either on the catalog card or in the piece concerning the recording, and the recording filed in some accessible location. Design News mentioned having limited supplies of reprints (offprints) of its recording-articles, as did Echo; however, if replacement issues are obtained from a dealer or elsewhere, they should be collated for the recordings.

Photo reproduction of these articles for interlibrary loan or other purposes is, of course, limited to the printed text, and some other arrangement for lending the recording itself would have to be made. The newer records can be rolled up into a cylinder and mailed in a mailing tube—this being one of the advantages and means of mass distribution of this kind of recording.3

From the standpoint of bibliographic control, the various national and specialized periodical indexing and abstracting services should provide some note or abbreviation for recordings inserted in the periodicals analyzed, as the records are often unnumbered, and users of these reference sources would not be aware of the inclusion of a recording until they saw the article or received notice of it via interlibrary loan.

The problems outlined above also more or less apply to periodicals which include or are issued as tape recordings, e.g., Lautbibliothek der Deutschen Mundarten, and Audio Journal of Dentistry. While discs and tapes may be presently limited to those periodicals that have the funds, facilities, or need to have them accompany their printed text, there probably will be more experimentation and technical improvement along these lines in the future, and librarians should be aware of this development.

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REVIEWS


When a book with the title Cataloging Made Easy was published, I was hopeful that here would be a book that I could recommend to the many people who are willing and anxious to catalog small libraries. These people are dedicated and devoted but are unfamiliar with the intricacies of the ALA and LC rules and various cataloging procedures. One look into this book told me that this was not the book.

In every one of the more than 13,000 public and special libraries, the 45,000 school libraries, and the multitudinous number of church libraries, there is at least one person who is interested in a book that will explain and simplify the rules and procedures for cataloging. With such a market it does seem that a good cataloging book could become a best seller.

Mr. Rescoe explains in his Preface that "the aims are the interpretation of the existing rules and current trends for the cataloging of books and non-book materials; and to present a useful instruction aid to the teaching of cataloging, and an aid to the cataloger in a small library." The book does not fulfill any of these aims. His aim to interpret "existing rules" seems to be more a record of practice and decisions in his own teaching and cataloging experience. The compilation of the various forms and examples are based upon questions asked by students in the Technical Processes classes in the Peabody Library School and from letters and inquiries. It was written as a teaching aid, and here it may serve a definite purpose. No specific help is given for the cataloging of music, phonograph records, or tapes although the cataloging of non-book materials is mentioned as one of the aims. As an "aid to the cataloger in a small library" it would be of little help.

Mr. Rescoe goes on to say "It is hoped that this manual will aid the teacher-librarian in the high school library, the librarian in the small college or public library and the workers in church libraries, etc." The aim is commendable, but the awareness of the simplicity needed seems to be lacking. Although intended for small libraries, the catalog cards are quite detailed. They are much more elaborate than is usually recommended for such libraries. Full Cutter numbers are used, even for fiction. The use of Q to designate oversize books is recommended. Brackets are used extensively. The use of collation and the inclusion of detailed paging, facsim, col. pl., and cm. are given. Place is used in the imprint. All of these seem too elaborate and too complicated for the small library.

The arrangement of the book is unique. The rules are not grouped by subject or topic but are arranged alphabetically by assigned headings be-
The book is divided into two almost equal sections; the first consisting of the report, in nine chapters, the second containing six appendices. Within these nine chapters the authors present a brief history and genesis of their project. They carefully point out that theirs is a "paper system" and has yet to be implemented. They continue with a chapter devoted to a "philosophy of service" based upon a "philosophy of purpose." This is followed with descriptions of their investigations, their methodology of gathering data and of their present routines in the serials-acquisitions, cataloging, and circulation departments. They then present the results of their investigations, a lengthy summary of the General Electric report, and a brief description of some document retrieval systems and facsimile transmission systems. The concluding chapter contains some of their criticisms of the consultants' report and their recommendations for implementation of the project. The appendices contain the flow charts, short essays by library staff members, sample reference questions, mathematical models for estimating costs of various data processing machine routines, a discussion of multiplying library catalogs, and, finally, a bibliography on library mechanization.

Librarians of academic libraries should find the sections on the philosophy of service and philosophy of purpose, the utilization of a permuted subject heading index, the technique of flow-charting, and the discussions of the authors' findings and conclusions of major significance.

This book should definitely be read by every librarian concerned with improving library operations, cutting costs and increasing the efficiency of technical services, and providing new and improved readers' services. The significance of the volume in review...
lies chiefly in the orientation it provides toward the major application of mechanization and automation to library operations. This is not a "how-to" book; in fact, I considered it a "how-not-to" book. It will prove difficult to some, if not to many, but will provide stimulating and challenging reading. Some parts of it could be labelled unsophisticated, if not downright naive, while other sections present important central concepts in a very knowledgeable manner. I found the chapters on the findings of the study and on proposed systems the most valuable and illuminating. On the other hand I question the relevancy of the inclusion of discussions concerning different document and information retrieval systems. I wished that more emphasis had been placed on the facility of high-speed computers to provide fast, accurate searching, sorting, and ordering of data and to provide fast printouts of desired formats. It is these computer facilities which, when properly exploited, will provide librarians with new capabilities of control and interpretation of their library collection. I should like to point out to the uninformed reader that in many circles the IBM 1401 system is considered inadequate for many proposed and some existing computerized library operations. Our own experiences at UCSD show that a team of librarians and programmers, working closely together, can cope with library automation problems. The librarian's part, primarily, is to define his operations and his goals as precisely as possible to the programmer, who then writes the necessary instructions for machine operation. We do not feel that it is too important to insist upon librarian-programmers, or programmer-librarians for that matter.

In spite of its many minor faults, omissions, and unevenness in presentation, this book will rank as an important contribution to the rapidly approaching new era in library management. It is the first major contribution devoted primarily to the development of the mechanization of library operations and is not to be confused with the many books which have preceded it on documentation and information processing. Librarians have looked in vain in these books for possible applications of data processing to library operations as they exist today. In this book they will find such applications, not reduced to practice, but at least in the planning stage.

—George Vdovin, Head, Public Services Department, University Library, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California.
REVISION OF ALA FILING RULES

The Subcommittee on ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards (see LRTS, Winter, 1969, p. 70) which is studying the need for revision and simplified rules, will welcome your comments and suggestions. Information is being sought particularly on the following questions:

1. Patterns of arrangement for a new edition of the filing code. Which of the following would you prefer?
   (a) A single set of recommended rules (without alternative rules).
   (b) A single set of recommended rules together with alternatives relating to certain filing problems. Perhaps show in some way which alternatives logically go together.
   (c) A single set of rules, including alternative rules where appropriate, without recommending any.
   (d) Two, or more, sets of rules in one volume, each set complete, including only the rules appropriate to a particular system of filing, e.g. straight alphabetical disregarding punctuation; alphabetic, regarding punctuation; grouped or class arrangements, etc.
   (e) Same as (d) but each set of rules published separately.

2. Would you prefer:
   (a) A topical arrangement of the rules.
   (b) An alphabetic arrangement of the rules.

3. Filing problems which are not covered, or not adequately covered, in the 1942 ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards.

4. Actual entries or types of entry that present problems in filing, or do not result in the arrangement you would prefer.

Please address your comments to Miss Pauline A. Seely, Chairman, Subcommittee on ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver 3, Colorado.


Frederic Melcher, Chairman of the R. R. Bowker Company and Editor of Publishers' Weekly, died March 9, at the age of 83.

It is with a feeling of great loss that we report this. Mr. Melcher has been, over sixty years, a strength in the book world and a warm friend of librarians as well as of publishers and dealers. This leaves an emptiness which will be permanent.
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