This publication represents a combination of three separate reports, one for each of the three years (1965, 1966, and 1967), prepared in reply to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization questionnaire. These reports are not intended to cover all bibliographical services in the United States; however, it is hoped that they will serve as a guide to sufficient publications, publishers, associations, federal agencies, and others offering these services to give an impression of the variety of activities as well as to suggest to the user the many valuable sources in his area of interest. Listed, with annotations, in the section on national bibliography are services for: books and pamphlets; federal and state official publications; university theses and dissertations; maps and atlases; music; films, slides, or filmstrips; recordings; and bibliographies of bibliographies. Other sections cover: (1) current bibliographies of special subjects, including science and technology, area studies, and translations of foreign languages; (2) periodical lists and indexing and abstracting services; and (3) interlibrary cooperation, including union catalogs, microcopy services and other types of cooperation. (Author/JB)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities in 1965-1967

Compiled by
HELEN DUDENBOSTEL JONES
Head, Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section
The Library of Congress

Chicago 1968

Reference Services Division
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Chicago 1968

Reference Services Division
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Preface

This publication represents a combination of three separate reports—one for each of the three years (1965, 1966, and 1967)—prepared in reply to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization questionnaire. UNESCO sends the request to each country annually in order to keep up to date the information in its Bibliographical Services Throughout the World. Replies to the questionnaire are to be published in the UNESCO bulletin, Bibliography, Documentation, Terminology, but the extremely limited space in the bulletin has permitted publication of only one of these U.S. reports, that for 1966. It was published as a 33-page Annex to the January 1968 (vol. 8) issue of the UNESCO bulletin.

As it is desirable to make the information available for use in the United States as soon as possible after completion, the Bibliography Committee of the Reference Services Division, American Library Association, decided that this work should be issued as a separate publication rather than as an article in the RSD periodical RQ, as was done in the case of the reports for 1961–1962, published in RQ, III (January 1964), pp. 11–16 and (March 1964), pp. 13–16 (which was reprinted) and for 1963–1964, published in RQ, V (Fall 1965), pp. 18–43 and (Winter 1965) pp. 20–24.

The arrangement and the headings are similar to the UNESCO questionnaire. In the process of combining the surveys, some items and details were omitted while others were added or updated.

These reports are not intended to cover all bibliographical services in the United States, for this would require a full-time, well-staffed project. However, it is hoped that they will serve as a guide to sufficient publications, publishers, associations, federal agencies, and others offering these services to give an impression of the variety of activities as well as to suggest to the user the many valuable sources in his area of interest. Ideally, a network of bibliographical centers would be able, among other activities, to keep up-to-date information on continuing sources, compilations completed, and projects to be undertaken or in progress; to inform and to direct the inquirer; to avoid much expense and duplicatory work; and to make existing services known and accessible.

Editor's Note: The form of entries in this bibliography has been changed slightly from Library of Congress bibliographical style in order to conform with the style used by RQ, in which continuations of this list will be published.
CONTENTS

National Bibliography: ........................................ 1
  Books and Pamphlets .................................. 1
  Federal and State Official Publications ............ 4
  University Theses and Dissertations .............. 7
  Maps and Atlases .................................... 9
  Music ............................................. 10
  Films, Slides, or Filmstrips ....................... 12
  Recordings ...................................... 14
  Bibliographies of Bibliographies ................. 15

Current Bibliographies of Special Subjects: ............ 17
  Science and Technology .......................... 23
  Area Studies and Translations of Foreign Languages 28

Periodicals: ......................................... 35
  Lists (including Union Lists) .................... 35
  Indexes and Abstracts of Periodicals ............. 40

Interlibrary Cooperation: ............................... 43
  Union Catalogs .................................. 43
  Microcopy Services ............................... 45
  Other Types of Cooperation ....................... 47
NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Pamphlets

Although the United States does not have a "national bibliography" or complete coverage in one compilation, the various current bibliographical publications used together are considered a fair substitute. Such major continuing bibliographies as the following titles, characterized by certain limitations, contribute to the combined coverage: The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries (compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association) and its complement, the Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards (compiled by the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division of the Library); Catalog of Copyright Entries (U.S. Copyright Office), in thirteen parts (e.g., books and pamphlets, including serials and contributions to periodicals; dramas; music; maps and atlases; works of art; motion pictures and filmstrips); American Book Publishing Record, BPR (New York: R. R. Bowker); The Publishers' Trade List Annual (Bowker) and its companion volumes, Books in Print, an Author-Title-Series Index to The Publishers' Trade List Annual, and Subject Guide to Books in Print; Paperbound Books in Print (Bowker); Cumulative Book Index: A World List of Books in the English Language (Bronx, N.Y.: H. W. Wilson); Book Review Digest (Wilson); and Vertical File Index: A Subject and Title Index to Selected Pamphlet Material (Wilson).

In 1966 the R. R. Bowker Company began issuing Forthcoming Books, a bimonthly forecast of books to come, that replaces the index sections of the regular three Publishers' Weekly announcement numbers and the three issues per year of the Publishers' Weekly Interim Index. Each issue of the bimonthly aims to list all books planned for publication in the United States during the next five months; it overlaps, updates, and expands the previous issue. Beginning with the 211-page November 1967 number, Forthcoming Books lists and cumulates titles which have been published in the United States since the latest Books in Print as well as those to be published. Its companion publication, Subject Guide to Forthcoming Books (January 1967—), also a bimonthly, presents by subject the same titles that are contained in the author/title list except fiction. Another Bowker reference tool, of particular interest to librarians, made its first appearance in 1965: American Book Publishing Record, BPR Annual Cumulative, which cumulates the entries in the monthly issues of BPR. The subtitle of the 1,433-page issue that lists some thirty thousand entries for 1965 describes the work as "A record of American book production in 1965 as catalogued
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

by the Library of Congress and annotated by Publishers' Weekly in the monthly issues of the American Book Publishing Record. Arranged by subject according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and indexed by author and by title." A 1966 cumulation was also issued, and a four-volume, five-year cumulation for 1960–1964 was announced for publication.

Other recent publications listing mainly materials published in or on the United States include the following titles:


Supplements the 1964 2 vol. (1,530p.) 2d ed.

Books for College Libraries; a selected list of approximately 53,400 titles based on the initial selection made for the University of California's New Campuses Program and selected with the assistance of college teachers, librarians, and other advisers. Prepared under the direction of Melvin J. Voigt and Joseph H. Treyz. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967. 1,056p.

Expected to replace the obsolete List of Books for College Libraries, prepared by the late Charles B. Shaw and published by ALA in 1931, this extensive 1967 work lists titles published before 1964. Books published since then are described in the ALA Association of College and Research Libraries periodical Choice, which is considering publishing supplements to Books for College Libraries. In 1967 Choice issued a selection aid entitled Opening Day Collection, consisting of 1,776 titles selected from the first four 1965 issues, for the basic collection of undergraduate libraries.

Clapp, Jane. College Textbooks. Suppl. 1. A classified listing of 9,500 textbooks used in 36 colleges, coded to show most frequently used texts and texts used in general courses in several departments of instruction. With an author and subject index. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1965. 726p.


This list, consisting of reproductions of LC cards for 8,555 titles in the recreational and undergraduate library at Princeton, will be supplemented from time to time.

Shaw, Ralph R., and Richard H. Shoemaker. American Bibliography, a
National Bibliography


Contents: v. [2], 1821, items 4391-7726c.; v. [3], 1822, items 7727-11516.


Compiled by Virginia Haviland with the assistance of other librarians in the Washington area.

Other publications prepared by the Children's Book section include the annotated bibliographies on Children's Literature; a Guide to Reference Sources (1966; 341p.) and Fables From Incunabula to Modern Picture Books: (1966; 85p.). Also in 1966, LC established a new card service for children's books; the printed AC (annotated catalog) cards, covering current imprints and titles of older books in print, are available for purchase from LC's Card Division.


Many of the publications mentioned in reports for previous years have
been updated or supplemented. Examples of these titles are: American Book-Prices Current; The Five Year Index, 1960–1965 (2,000p.); Book Review Index, annual cumulations (Detroit: Gale Research Co.; Bookman's Price Index, v. 2, edited by Daniel F. McGrath (Gale Research Co.); CLA Booklist, 1967 (Haverford, Pa.: Catholic Library Association; 92p.), formerly entitled Catholic Booklist; An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, v. 7, 1966 (Williamston, Mich.: Phillip Thomson; 353p.); 70 Years of Best Sellers, 1895–1965, by Alice P. Hackett (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1967; 280p.); revised and expanded edition of 60 Years of Best Sellers, with information on six hundred bestsellers and a special bibliography of ''Books and Articles About Bestsellers''; Subscription Books Bulletin Reviews, 1964–1966, the fourth compilation of the ALA Subscription Books Committee Reviews, includes all sixty-two reviews published in The Booklist from September 1, 1964, through August 1966 and a cumulative index to the 284 reviews appearing in the four collections.

The Book Catalogs Committee of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, after its survey of ongoing book catalogs, reported that there has been a tremendous and increasing interest in these catalogs during the past few years. Recent examples include: (1) Master Book Catalog of Adult Non-Fiction and Adult Fiction in Foreign Languages in the Oregon State Library as of November 1965 (Salem: 1967; 25 v.). It's the first book catalog representing a major part of a state library's holdings. Produced by computer, as most of them are, this author-title-subject catalog of 190,000 separate titles will be supplemented quarterly. (2) Several volumes of the Widener Library Shelflist have been published by the Harvard University Press, e.g., numbers 9-13, American History (5 v.); these shelflists are to be kept up to date by supplements. (3) A second set of bound volumes of the book catalog of the holdings of the Baltimore County Public Library System was issued in March 1967; this catalog is kept up to date with bimonthly cumulative supplements.

Two recent collections of articles have brought together valuable information on bibliography. The Wilson Library Bulletin for April 1966 (XL, 703–758) is concerned with bibliographic organization, its development during the last fifteen years, and the current situation, while the January and April 1967 issues of Library Trends (XV, 337–598, 601–908) present a comprehensive review of the current status and future outlook of general and special bibliography in this country and abroad. The latter collection, edited by Robert B. Downs and Frances B. Jenkins, was also published separately under the title Bibliography; Current State and Future Trends (Illinois Contributions to Librarianship, no. 8; Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967; 611p.).

Federal and State Official Publications

Current government publications are recorded in two basic listings: the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, compiled by the
Superintendent of Documents; and the Monthly Checklist of State Publications, indicating state documents received by the Library of Congress. Many continuing as well as monographic compilations are limited to certain categories of materials (e.g., subject, type, agencies, area); some examples of such publications are noted.

The U.S. Government Research & Development Reports Index (April 1965—), formerly entitled the Government-Wide Index to Federal Research and Development Reports, which is published semimonthly by the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (Springfield, Va.), indexes the computer-produced Clearinghouse abstract journal U.S. Government Research & Development Reports, also semimonthly. The abstract journal announces reports of U.S. government-sponsored research and development released to the public through the Clearinghouse by the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics & Space Administration, and other U.S. government departments and agencies; U.S. government-sponsored translations; and some foreign reports written in English.

Late in 1966 the U.S. Office of Education (USOE) began publishing a monthly catalog, Research in Education, that lists abstracts of recently initiated and completed projects supported by the USOE's Bureau of Research; the next year the first annual cumulative index of the projects was issued. In 1967 ERIC (Educational Research Information Center, USOE) announced the publication of Office of Education Research Reports, 1956–65 in two volumes—Resumes (OE-12029) and Indexes (OE-12028), containing abstracts of reports funded by USOE from 1956 to 1965 before Research in Education was published.

Other titles appearing in the 1965–1967 period include the following:


、“This volume is the final edition of a bibliographical project conducted during 1958 and 1959 and covering the 85th Congress, 2nd Session and the complete 86th Congress.”


Lists 300 annotated bibliographies of May 1963–June 1967 governmental and non-governmental publications on the physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

A 49-page Annotated Bibliography of Federal Government Publications Presenting Data About Organizations, by James L. Price, was published
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

as Monograph Series no. 6 by the Center for Labor and Management, College of Business Administration, University of Iowa, Iowa City.


Among the other publications in this Preliminary Inventories series is no. 166, Records of the National Park Service (Record Group 79), a 52-page list also compiled by Edward E. Hill (1966; National Archives Publication no. 67-2).

National Archives lists its catalog of Federal Population Censuses 1790-1890 (Price List of Microfilm Copies of the Schedules (1966; 154p.).


To accompany-NBS Circular 460 and its supplement.

This is an example of government agency lists of publications which may be located through the index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications under the names of departments.

Among the recent G. K. Hall & Company (Boston) reproductions is a forty-volume Catalog of Government Documents, the New York Public Library listing some seven hundred thousand cards.


University Theses and Dissertations

In 1967 University Microfilms, a Xerox Company (Ann Arbor, Mich.) made available its service called DATRIX (Direct Access to Reference Information), that provides rapid access to doctoral dissertations. Using a computer-based information retrieval system, DATRIX serves as an inexpensive alternative to searching for dissertations by subject through the indexes to Dissertation Abstracts. The University Microfilms extensive collection of dissertations (totaling some 126,000 in 1967) from more than 190 United States and Canadian universities increases at the rate of over 18,000 annually. Dissertation Abstracts, the University Microfilms monthly, was divided as of 1966, volume 27, into two separate sections, Humanities (A) and Sciences (B). In order to aid the use of the two pieces, copies of the subject index and the author index are included at the end of each section.

Some of the different types of lists are noted:
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


"A departmental and author index of 1,388 masters theses and doctoral dissertations accepted by the Graduate School, Oregon State University."

Supplement to Theses and Dissertations, 1932–1939, by Rodney K. Waldron.

A Checklist of Theses and Dissertations Accepted for Higher Degrees, University of Arizona, 1962–1966, compiled by Clinton E. Colly, Jr. (Tucson: University of Arizona Library, 1967; 57p.) is also noted as an example of lists of dissertations published by universities.


"Listing of doctoral dissertations on Africa was designed as a supplement to a list published in 1962 by the African Section of the Library of Congress."

An extensive List of French Doctoral Dissertations on Africa, 1884–1961 was compiled by Marion Dinstel with indexes by Mary D. Herrick (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1966; 336p.). At head of title: Boston University Libraries.

Doris M. Cruger also compiled A List of Doctoral Dissertations on Australia, Covering 1933/34 Through 1964/65; Canada, Covering 1933/34 Through 1964/65; New Zealand, Covering 1933/34 Through 1964/65 (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Xerox, 1967; 20p.).


Issued as no. 9 in the Detroit Studies in Music Bibliography, Kenneth R. Hartley's Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations in Sacred Music (Detroit: Information Coordinators, 1966 [1967]; 127p.) lists 1,500 items by state and institutions within them.

National Bibliography


Stanley, Robert G., ed. Theses in Forestry and Related Subjects Accepted at the University of Florida through June 1966. (Miscellaneous Publication.) Gainesville: School of Forestry, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, 1967. 194p.

A cumulative list of some 300 master and doctoral dissertations.


Wisconsin, University, University-Industry Research Program. The University of Wisconsin Directory of Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. 1966-. [Madison.]

Maps and Atlases

Part 6 of the Catalog of Copyright Entries continues to be one of the major U.S. current listings of maps and atlases. Entries for atlases are included in The National Union Catalog and the Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects.

Recent listings of this material include the following entries.

National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


This division also prepared: Facsimiles of Rare Historical Maps; a List of Reproductions for Sale by Various Publishers and Distributors, compiled by Walter W. Ristow (1966; 12p.); and Land Ownership Maps; a Checklist of Nineteenth Century United States County Maps in the Library of Congress, compiled by Richard W. Stephenson (1967; 86p.).


A Preliminary Inventory of Cartographic Records of the Forest Service (Record Group 95), compiled by Charlotte M. Ashby, was published in 1967 (National Archives Publication no. 67-5; Preliminary Inventories no. 167; 71p.).


In its announcement of new reference works for 1967, G. K. Hall & Company, Boston, lists the Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals, American Geographical Society, New York City (10 v.).

Music

Major current listings of musical compositions and related material, as indicated in previous reports, include the Catalog of Copyright Entries, Part 5; the Library of Congress Catalog: Music and Phonorecords; a Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards (published separately and as a part of The National Union Catalog); The Music Index; a Subject-Author Guide to Current Music Periodical Literature, issued monthly (Detroit: Information Coordinators, Inc.); and booklists in the Music Library Association's Notes (Geneva, N.Y.: quarterly).

Examples of other recent compilations are noted:


Lists over a thousand titles with such bibliographical information as authors, publishers, places, and dates.


A supplement containing 3,000 new listings was announced in 1967.


Music Article Guide; a comprehensive quarterly reference guide to signed feature articles in American music periodicals. Philadelphia 19144 (156 West Chelten Ave.).


RILM Abstracts of Music Literature. January/April 1967-. Flushing, N.Y.: International RILM Center, Queens College of the City University of New York, quarterly.

This computer-indexed bibliography of scholarly literature on music is compiled through international cooperation and edited by Professor Barry S. Brook of Queens College.

The International Repertory of Music Literature, known as RILM
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

(Répertoire International de la Littérature Musicale), was undertaken under the sponsorship of the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries. RILM has been designated by the American Council of Learned Societies as the pilot project of its vast interdisciplinary Bibliographic Control Center. Considered as among the most important developments in the field of musicology in our generation, this project has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.


Miss Rasmussen is the editor of Brass Quarterly.


Part of a projected seven-volume series.


Films, Slides, or Filmstrips

For this type of material also, basic continuing bibliographies include the Catalog of Copyright Entries, Parts 12–13; and the Library of Congress Catalog: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips (published separately and as a part of The National Union Catalog), which has a subject index and, beginning with the 1966 issues, a selected list of producers and distributors with their addresses.

The Educational Film Library Association (New York) increased the number of card-file evaluations provided to its members each month; published Feature Films on 16 mm., a 100-page directory of sources for 4,000 feature films available in the United States (compiled by James Limbacher); and announced preparation of a 1965–67 Supplement to its Film Evaluation Guide, 1946–1964 ([1965]; 528p.) with some 750 new evaluations added to the original list of 4,500. It also announced the combination of three of its monthly publications; the Filmlist, the Film Review Digest, and the EFLA Bulletin will become a bimonthly publication entitled Sightlines (subscription will include the annual American Festival Film Guide).

The following examples illustrate the types of listings and sources.

Conservation Foundation, Audio-Visual Center. A Critical Index of Films and Filmstrips in Conservation, Dealing with Renewable Resources, Non-
National Bibliography


MacLennan, Donald W., and J. Christopher Reid. Abstracts of Research on Instructional Television and Film; an Annotated Bibliography. 2 v. [n.p., 1965.) "Prepared for the Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, under a contract with the U.S. Office of Education."


Produced by offset from computer printout, this is the first of a number of volumes to be published by McGraw-Hill on materials in the master file of NICEM, University of Southern California. The center, established by McGraw-Hill in February 1967, collects and catalogs all types of nontext educational media, including such material as recordings, as well as films and filmstrips.

Like a second recent volume, Index to 35mm. Educational Filmstrips (980p.), the printout contains over fourteen thousand entries.


Indexes the 2 million feet of film recently restored from the rolls of paper prints deposited in the Library for copyright purposes.

Missouri, University, Communications Dept. Catalog Films, Film Supplement, no. 1–, 1964/65–. (Extension Series.) Columbia.


In 1967 the National Medical Audiovisual Center in Atlanta, Georgia, was authorized by the Surgeon General through the organizational transfer of the Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility to the National Library of Medicine (also a component of the PHS). This center is concerned with the planning, directing, conducting, and coordination of a national program in biomedical audiovisuals (e.g., medical teaching films, TV tapes, slide series). Its holdings include the National Archives of Medical Motion Pictures. The center publishes four catalogs: *The Public Health Service Film Catalog; The Film Reference Guide for Medicine and Allied Sciences; the Neurological and Sensory Film Guide*; and the *Cancer Film Guide*.


As announced in 1967, a national film collection to be located in the Library of Congress is being planned, and a national film catalog, with information on over one hundred thousand films back to 1894, is also being planned by the American Film Institute, a nonprofit institute supported by public and private funds and directed by George Stevens, Jr. In addition, the institute is to have a film information system that will join centers for research and information on books, pictures, and scripts related to films. These projects and others concerned with films will be undertaken in cooperation with other institutions, such as the Museum of Modern Art, the Library of Congress, and Eastman House (Rochester, N.Y.).

**Recordings**

Phonodiscs and phonotapes are often included in bibliographies on music. In addition, listings devoted to recordings are being published; a few examples are listed here.


Compiled and published by Phonolog Publishing Division, Trade Ser-
National Bibliography

The March 1967 issue (v. 4; 308p.) states that this publication is supplemented by Tape Parade, a monthly publication of new releases and current trade information.

Among other services of Trade Service Publications, Inc., are: List-0-Tapes; "All in One" Tape Catalog, a weekly service reporting new releases of pre-recorded tapes as they are announced by all manufacturers and recording companies; and Phonolog Reporter, a weekly looseleaf system.


Brings up through June 1965 the inventory of the Library's spoken records that were first listed in its Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature: A Checklist (1961).

In 1966 it was noted that the National Voice Library—created by G. Robert Vincent and established in 1962 at the Michigan State University in East Lansing—had started a comprehensive card catalog index to sound (from cylinders, discs, and electrical transcriptions) that is being put on heavy duty recording tape.

The Library of Congress received a $3,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. to study the feasibility of creating a master catalog for its Archive of Folk Song through the use of computer technology. Some seventy-five thousand folk songs and stories on seventeen thousand and five hundred recordings constitute the archive, which was established in 1928. A pioneer project in the documentary recording of the folk traditions of the nation, the archive is the leading repository for American folk music recordings, as well as an important archive for folk music from all over the world.

Bibliographies of Bibliographies

Although not restricted to listing bibliographies, as the continuing Bibliographic Index does, the following work has become one of the most used sources for bibliographies.


A revision, reorganization, and enlargement of the 7th edition published in 1951 which was based on the Guide to Reference Books, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge.

Describes nearly eight thousand reference books.

A selection of recent scholarly and foreign works, prepared by the Reference Department of Columbia University libraries, is published in the January and July issues of College & Research Libraries.
CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced that the complete public card catalog of the National Agricultural Library is being published in book form as the Dictionary Catalog of the National Agricultural Library, 1862–1965. This public card catalog of more than one and one-half million cards is the most comprehensive agricultural catalog in the world. In the printed form, as published by Rowman and Littlefield, Inc. (84 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011), the catalog will consist of approximately sixty-eight bound volumes, with about 768 pages in each volume. The monthly National Agricultural Library Catalog (January 1966--; New York: Rowman and Littlefield) supplements the Dictionary Catalog and lists all items added to the NAL during the previous month.

Reproductions of catalogs issued or announced by G. K. Hall & Company of Boston include the following: Author/Title Catalog (29v.) and the Subject Catalog (20v.) of the Department Library, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dictionary Catalog of the Department Library, U.S. Department of the Interior (37v.); Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs, compiled in the Library of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (8v.); Catalog of the Theatre and Drama Collections, The New York Public Library, Reference Department (3 pts. in 23v.); Dictionary Catalog of the Genealogy and Local History Collection, New York Public Library (78v.); Dictionary Catalog of the Columbia University Law Library (28v.), which is to be supplemented; and the Catalogue of the Library of the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University (44v.).

Oceana Publications (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.) prepared a photo-offset reproduction of The Catalog of International Law and Relations (20v.), which was completed by the Harvard Law School Library.

Examples of other related publications are noted:


Machine procedures were used for assembling and classifying the references for this bibliography, which represents the conclusion of the first phase of an ongoing endeavor. The 12,850 references are those contained in the Minnesota Inventory of Published Research on Marriage and Family Behavior.

Altick, Richard D., and Andrew Wright. Selective Bibliography for the


Carries the monthly "New Studies" citations which appeared in The American Behavioral Scientist from 1957 practically to the end of 1964. Subsequent citations can be followed in the monthly issues of The American Behavioral Scientist or in the ABS' "New Studies" section, which is published separately each month.

Recent Publications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences (1966--) is issued as an annual supplement to the ABS Guide.


Commerce Clearing House. Accounting Articles, Describing Accounting Articles Published in Accounting and Business Periodicals, Books, Pamphlets. (Topical Law Reports.) Chicago: [1965--].


"(Vol. 1) represents a complete revision and a consolidation into one alphabet of biographical material which originally appeared in four separate quarterly issues of Contemporary Authors volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4, published in 1962 and 1963. The revised material is down to date, in most cases, through Spring, 1967."

Crabbs, Richard F., and Frank W. Holmquist. United States Higher Educa-
Current Bibliographies of Special Subjects


Another southern state is the subject of the 22d booklet in a series of catalogs of exhibitions at LC commemorating significant anniversaries in the histories of the states: The Sesquicentennial of Statehood, Mississippi (Washington: Library of Congress, 1967; 61p.).


A Guide to the Archives and Manuscript Collections of the American Philosophical Society (182p.) was published in 1966 by the society as v. 66 of the Memoirs series.


Sponsored by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, this is the third volume in a continuing series. Vol. 1 covered the literature produced during a thirty-year period ending in June 1955. Vol. 2 covered literature published between July 1955 and January 1958.

This institute also published White Collar Crime; a Bibliography, compiled by Dorothy Campbell Tompkins (1967; 85p.).


This 44-page compilation by Goldia Hester includes listings of Old and New Testaments and of foreign-language translations of the Bible.

National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


Prof. Hewitt is at the State University of New York, Farmingdale.


Described as a major work in the field, it lists 8,243 entries from seventy dealers' catalogs in a wide range of subjects including astrology, hypnotism, ESP, magic, secret societies, flying saucers, and symbolism.


"Produced under contract with the Equal Opportunity Commission."

The institute, which issues the bimonthly *PHRS; Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts* (January/February 1966–) also has available an annual *Index to Poverty; Human Resources and Manpower* (423p.) containing 1,500 bibliographic entries to the major literature on this subject from 1960 to date. Both KWIC and KWOC formats are used for the Index.


Three supplements have been issued: January 1965–March 1966; January 1966–December 1966; and January 1967–December 1967.


Consists of twelve volumes which are to be thoroughly revised two years from the date of publication.


The center plans to develop a nonprofit information service, utilizing CRLLB’s computer-based storage system.

Other new serial titles include: *Educational Administration Abstracts* (Spring 1966–), issued three times yearly by the Council for Educational Administration, Columbus, Ohio jointly with the Center for the Advanced Study of Educational Administration; *New Titles in Theology and Re-


This Bibliography of 586 items was compiled as part of the NAL rare book program. Plans are under way to publish additional historical booklists in various classifications such as botany and mycology, entomology, and forestry.


Vol. 1 (278p.) of a two-volume work.


The result of a three-year project undertaken by a subcommittee of twenty-one New Jersey librarians with the help of Alpha Kappa Alpha, the sorority which made the initial request for the project. More than sixteen hundred items are annotated.

Publication of a two-volume supplement to the nine-volume *Dictionary*
Catalog of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, the New York Public Library was announced by G. K. Hall & Company of Boston. The Schomburg collection is considered one of the most important centers in the world for the study of the Negro.

In 1966 Harvard University Press published The Negro in America; a Bibliography (190p.), compiled by Elizabeth W. Miller for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Negros in the United States is the first title in a series of bibliographies planned by the Libraries of the Pennsylvania State University. This bibliography refers to titles which can be used in the teaching of American history, English, and civics on the elementary and secondary levels.


The Negro Bibliographic and Research Center, Inc. (117 R St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002), in its July 1967 issue of Bibliographic Survey; the Negro in Print, lists publications on the American Indian and other minority groups in the United States.


Contents: pt. 1, American drama from O'Neill to Albee (181p.); pt. 2, The Musical from Rodgers and Hart to Lerner and Loewe (353p.).


Three other directories based on the NRC register of information resources were issued previously: Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering ([1965]; 352p.); Social Sciences (1965; 218p.); and Water (1966; 248p.).

Cites some 6,175 titles which continue the author's two earlier lists, covering 1774–1850, rev. ed. (1948; 355p.) and 1851–1875 (1965; 438p.).


The Modern Language Association of America's annual *MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures* is now published as a separate reprint by the New York University Press as well as in the June issue of *PMLA*. The 1966 list, compiled by Harrison T. Meserole (457p.) includes an author index prepared by means of electronic data-processing equipment.


The Dibco Press at San Jose, California published as no. 1 in its Dibco bibliographic series in political science: *Sources and Problems of Bibliography in Political Science*, by Robert B. Harmon (1966; 73p.).


Contents: v. 1, Manuscripts.

**Science and Technology**

The bibliographical developments relevant to science and technology present a constantly changing scene. Only a comparatively few recent publications and services are noted here. PANDEX bibliographic services (American Management Association Building, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020) is designed to give immediate access to the literature of science, technology, and medicine. The periodical *Pandex*, it was announced, is to be issued quarterly with annual cumulations in microfiche, printed, or on 16 mm. film cartridge (3M coded). Combining computer techniques and traditional indexing methods, over six thousand books, twenty-one hundred periodicals, five thousand selected patents, and thirty-five thousand U.S. government technical reports are to be indexed during the year. Other PANDEX services include weekly magnetic tape, SPOTCARDS (a personalized search service on a weekly basis), and retrospective search service.
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

The Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151) is offering a new announcement service. Clearinghouse Announcements in Science and Technology (CAST) is described as "a new simple method for scientists, engineers and businessmen to scan the flow of new technical information in any of forty-six separate fields of technology resulting from research in defense, space, nuclear energy, transportation, area development, education, environment and other national programs." CAST features include a semi-monthly announcement of one-to-four pages of titles with abstracts and forty-six separate subject areas for subscription. Copies of most reports announced are available from the Clearinghouse in paper copy or microfiche.

The National Library of Medicine inaugurated its express cataloging service featuring the first computer-produced catalog published by a national library for the use of other libraries: National Library of Medicine Current Catalog (January 14, 1966; Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare). It consists of twenty-six biweekly issues a year, with quarterly and annual cumulations. The annual cumulation supersedes the earlier National Library of Medicine Catalog (published annually since 1956); the final issue of the latter Catalog, a six-volume cumulation for 1960-65, was published in 1966 by Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., New York, N.Y. Other new NLM services include: the History of Medicine Division's first and second volumes of a planned series of annual bibliographies, Bibliography of the History of Medicine, 1965 and 1966 (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off.; 290, 218p.); a new monthly Bibliography of Medical Reviews (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off.), announced in 1967, is a separate printing of the "Bibliography of Medical Reviews" section of the monthly Index Medicus, in which it will continue to appear (the annual volumes of the new Bibliography will be cumulated every five years); a quarterly bibliography that is being produced by NLM's computer-based MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) for the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases' Artificial Kidney Bibliography (January/March 1967; Bethesda, Md.: Scientific Communications Office, NIAMD) and Epilepsy Abstracts (November 1967; Bethesda, Md.; U.S. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, monthly). Bibliographies on specific biomedical subjects, "literature searches," are periodically published by NLM; originally prepared by MEDLARS in response to requests from physicians, researchers, and educators, these bibliographies are reprinted and made available to others. They consist of references to articles from the world's biomedical journal literature. Recently twelve new literature searches were made available from NLM, including such titles as "Hospital Architecture," "Implanted Artificial Heart," "Blood Bank Administration," and "Aerospace Medicine." More than forty-eight hundred rare volumes from NLM's large collection of pre-1801 imprints are listed in A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine, prepared by the History of Medicine Division and edited by

The Geological Society of America (231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017) announced the computer-based Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America, published in cooperation with the American Geological Institute and with the support of the National Science Foundation. This service expands the former eight hundred-page annual to a monthly journal and an annual index totaling eight thousand pages. A "Monthly Abstracts Supplement," containing about five hundred pages in each issue, surveys the literature within months of publication. The annual volume index, about two thousand pages, includes all of the citations in the twelve issues, listed by author and followed by a subject index. The processing and computer storing of information employs the indexing system, computer procedures, and programming developed and made operational by the U.S. Geological Survey in its *Abstracts of North American Geology*. Since both AGI-GSA and USGS information systems and computer tapes will be compatible, there is the possibility that additional joint products such as computer-prepared specialized bibliographies, computer searches, and bibliographic citations on tapes would be provided in the future.

The Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania introduced another service to aid in searching current scientific literature: *Permuterm Subject Index* to science and technology. Produced on a computer, it is a calendar-year index used in conjunction with the companion *Source Index* that provides the bibliographic descriptions of the items in the file. *PSI* is compiled from the data files of ISI's *Science Citation Index*. Both source and citation computer-developed magnetic tapes are available for sale from ISI and are delivered on a weekly basis. ISI has also initiated a twenty-four-hour hotline telephone service as part of its *Original Article Tear Sheet (OATS)* service to provide greater convenience in obtaining original journal articles.

Other 1965-67 publications and services include the following:

Prepared by the Science and Technology Division at the Library of Congress.

These volumes covering 1958–61 and the cumulated index volume for 1952–61 complete a twelve-year project performed by the Aerospace Medicine and Biology Bibliography Project of LC under contract to NASA and the Department of the Air Force. Vol. 11 for 1962–63 literature was compiled through cooperative efforts.

The LC Science and Technology Division also compiled three volumes of the *Air Force Scientific Research Bibliography*, supported by the Directorate
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


This compilation grew out of a card service begun at LC under the same program in 1963, which is still available. The published bibliography is issued as abstracts are accumulated.


Behavior & Physiology Index. April 1967-. Kansas City, Mo.: Science Search Associates.


A bibliography of references cited in the first 11 issues of Current Research.

Documentation Abstracts. v. 1-, March 1966- [Washington] quarterly. Issued by the American Society for Information Sciences and the Division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society.

Combines the abstracting services previously offered by the "Literature Notes" section in American Documentation, the "Annotated Bibliography" section of Chemical Literature, and the "Documentation Digest" section in the Special Library Association Science-Technology Division's Sci-Tech News.

Assisted by a $60,500 NSF grant, ADI also established an Annual Review of Information Science and Technology.


A monumental series providing an updated index to this literature, vol. 2 lists documents representing January 1965 to early 1967 acquisitions of the Electronic Properties Information Center (EPIC). The center was organized with funding from the Air Force Materials Laboratory to collect, index, and abstract the literature on the electrical and electronic properties of materials and to evaluate and compile the experimental data.
Current Bibliographies of Special Subjects

McGraw-Hill Basic Bibliography of Science and Technology; Recent Titles on More Than 7000 Subjects. [Coordinating editor, Theodore C. Hines.]
Supplements the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (1960; 15v.).
In 1966 McGraw-Hill published the first issue of its semianual Science and Technology Review.


Oceanic Abstracts. v. 1–, 1966–. La Jolla, Calif. 92037: Oceanic Library and Information Center (7730 Herschel Ave.).

Oral Research Abstracts. v. 1–, April 1966–. [Chicago]: American Dental Association, monthly.

In addition to preparing this permuted title index to literature on agricultural pest control, the Pesticides Information Center at NAL offers specialized literature searches and bibliographic service.


Science Books; a Quarterly Review. v. 1–, April 1965–. (American Association for the Advancement of Science, Miscellaneous Publication.) [Washington]: American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Supplements and brings up to date the 1964 Guide.


The G. K. Hall & Company of Boston listed as being published or in preparation such titles as the following: Catalog of the United States Geological Survey Library, Department of the Interior (25v.); the second, third, and fourth supplements to the thirteen-volume Classed Subject Catalog of the Engineering Societies Library (New York); John C. Creser Library of Chicago catalogs of over one million one hundred thousand volumes of materials in the pure and applied sciences: Author-Title Catalog (35v.)

Suggestions for national coordination and the development of national information systems in the areas of the natural sciences and technology are under study. A careful review of current abstract and index production in science and technology in the United States, with statements of the problems confronting producers and users of such information, the requirements for a national document handling system in science and technology, a consideration of alternatives for the representation of documents and for organizing a national abstracting and indexing system (including some cost data), and recommendations for further study are given in a technical memorandum (TM-WD-394) issued by the System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California entitled A System Study of Abstracting and Indexing in the United States (Falls Church, Va.: 1966; 228p.).

Area Studies and Translations of Foreign Languages

Recognition of the growing needs for access to knowledge about foreign countries has stimulated attempts to control area research bibliographically largely through contributions of formerly established services.

The U.S. Department of State continued its series of External Research; a List of Current Social Science Research by Private Scholars and Academic Studies on, for instance, Asia, American Republics, Western Europe, Middle East, USSR and Eastern Europe, Africa, and international affairs.

Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace issued new compilations in its Bibliographica: Series (which includes United States and Canadian Publications on Africa); for example: no. 28, Foreign Statistical Documents; a Bibliography, edited by Joyce Ball and compiled by Roberta Gardella (Stanford, Calif.: 1967; 173p.), listing general, international trade, and agricultural statistics, including holdings of the Stanford University libraries; no. 29, Handbook of American Resources for African Studies (1967; 218p.); and no. 31, Contemporary China; a Research Guide, by Peter Berton and Eugene Wu, prepared for the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council (1967; xxix, 695p.), listing 2,226 annotated works in the Chinese, Japanese, English, and Russian languages pertaining to mainland China after 1949 and Taiwan after 1945.

The Library of Congress, in addition to continuing such publications as the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions and the Handbook of Latin American Studies, published several area compilations; for example: the Far Eastern Law Division's Guide to Selected Legal Sources of Mainland China, by Tao-tai Hsia (1967; 357p.); the Slavic and Central European
Current Bibliographies of Special Subjects


The G. K. Hall and Company of Boston announced publication of the Dictionary Catalog of the Steffansson Collection on the Polar Regions in the Dartmouth College Library (8v.); Catalog of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas Library (31v.); East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley, Author-Title Catalog (13v.) and Subject Catalog (6v.); and Cumulative Index to the Bibliography of Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Additional compilations include the following titles.


National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


A Bibliography on Kenya, compiled by John B. Webster and others (1967; 461p.) was issued as no. 2 in this series.


Annotations are in English.

Current Bibliographies of Special Subjects

Sable, Martin H. A Guide to Latin American Studies, 2 v. ([California, University, University at Los Angeles, Latin American Center] Reference Series no. 4.) Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California, 1967. lxxv, 783p.

Introductory text in English and Spanish.


Texas, University, Population Research Center. International Population Census Bibliography. (Census Bibliography no. 1.) Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, 1965–.

The center "has undertaken, as part of its census acquisition program, the compilation of a universal bibliography of census reports," which was made possible by a National Science Foundation grant.


Lists on other areas were issued in this series during 1965; e.g., Japan, 1950–1963, no. 20; Soviet Zone of Germany, 1948–1963, no. 21; and Sweden, 1950–1963, no. 22, the last number in the series.


Lists more than nine hundred items.

The Translations Register-Index (June 15, 1967–), a Special Libraries Association semimonthly, announces and indexes all translations currently collected by the SLA Translations Center at John Crerar Library, Chicago. Described as "the sole American translations announcement medium," TR-I records not only the translations received by the center from nongovernmental sources (at the rate of some six thousand each year) but also those that are for sale at the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI), as well as material cited in such indexes as Index Translationum (Paris: UNESCO), selections in English from foreign-language journals, and items available from other sources. The index section is cumulated quarterly for all entries to date in a volume, with an annual cumulation.

The CFSTI discontinued its Technical Translations with the December 30, 1967 issue and announced that government-sponsored technical translations will be listed in the Clearinghouse semimonthly journal U.S. Government Research and Development Reports.

New scientific-technical coverage and new journal supplement services are
now offered by Research & Microfilm Publications, Inc. (2233 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20007). Inclusion of scientific-technical translations in addition to social science translations in its bibliography-index series makes available information on foreign science; and an arrangement to publish supplementary material to the American Mathematical Society's journal *Mathematics of Computation* in microfiche went into effect with the July 1967 issue of the journal. Negotiations are in progress with other societies and journals for adoption of similar use of microfiche as an auxiliary scientific and technical publication medium. The four Research & Microfilm Publications Bibliography-index Series cover all translations, about two hundred and fifty thousand pages per annum, produced by the United States Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), a component of CFSTI, in four geographic areas: China & Asia, East Europe, Soviet Union, and International Developments. Other publications of this service include a new semiannual *Cumulative Subject-Index to United States Joint Publications Research Translations* and the semiannual *Catalog Cards in Book Form for U.S. JPRS Translations*.

The National Translation Center (2621 Speedway, Austin, Tex. 78705), which has established a clearinghouse for translation, announced plans to publish information about translations in progress in the humanities in a separate section of its journal entitled *Delos*.

News about books and developments in linguistics are featured in the *Linguistic Reporter*, published six times a year by the Center for Applied Linguistics (1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036). The center, a nonprofit professional organization that attempts to serve as the informal coordinating body and clearinghouse in the application of linguistics science to practical language problems, also publishes bibliographies, e.g., *A Bibliography of Contrastive Linguistics*, compiled by John H. Hammer (1965; 41p.).

Additional publications on translations include the following titles.


Prepared with the cooperation of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library.

PERIODICALS

Lists
(Including Union Lists)


Coverage of serials published after January 1, 1950 is continued by *New Serial Titles*, an LC publication issued monthly and cumulated quarterly and annually. A quinquennial cumulation of *New Serial Titles*, 1961–1965—the last five-year cumulation of NST until 1970—was published in three volumes by the R. R. Bowker Company, New York. Prepared by the Serial Record Division at LC, this edition consists of two main volumes (2951 p.) of some one hundred thousand titles held by 681 libraries, and one supplementary volume (126 p.) cumulating the sections dealing with “changes in serials.” In 1967 Pierian Press (P.O. Box 1808, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106) announced publication of a subject index to NST, 1950–1965.

With the publication of the first volume of R. R. Bowker's *Irregular Serials & Annuals; an International Directory* (1967; 668 p.), a new continuing reference tool was established. Several years ago it was announced as in the planning stage, for “Bowker’s first idea for such a directory dates back to the 1930’s when a proposal was made for a guide to current annuals.” Editor Emery Koltay’s statement in the preface that “the compilation of the original edition of a reference book of this nature has been a difficult and challenging task” arouses the sympathy of all bibliographers, especially those who have worked with serials to any extent. The 1967 volume lists some fourteen thousand and five hundred serials and continuations such as yearbooks, proceedings, transactions, and periodical supplements issued irregularly or less frequently than once a year. The intention is to publish the Directory biennially with annual supplements.

This Directory is a companion to *Ulrich’s International Periodical Directory*, which was published in two volumes in 1965 by Bowker as the 11th edition of its former one-volume *Ulrich’s Periodical Directory*. Vol. 1 of the international directory is a classified guide to a selected list of current scientific, technical, and medical periodicals while vol. 2 is on arts, humanities, business, and social sciences. In 1966 Bowker began issuing an annual
Supplement to the two-volume directory. Vol. 1 of the 12th edition, edited by Marietta Chicorel and published by Bowker in 1967, lists some twelve thousand currently in-print titles and 270 periodicals in the "Cessations" section; it also contains such helpful separate groupings as "Abstracting and Indexing Services" and "Bibliographies."

In 1966 the Gale Research Company published the first edition of National Directory of Newsletters and Reporting Services, which is designed as "a reference guide to national, international, and selected foreign newsletters, information services, association bulletins, training and educational services."

Another "in-print" reference tool was added in 1967 with Reprints in Print—Serials, compiled and edited by Sam P. Williams (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications). The 377-page issue covering 1966 lists approximately twenty-five hundred separate titles of reprints of out-of-print scholarly serial titles and monographs in numbered series reproduced "by photo-offset in runs of 200 copies or more," but excludes microforms or items available by Xerox Copyflo process. It will be cumulated biennially and will be supplemented bimonthly in the bibliography section of The Reprint Bulletin, an Oceana publication.

A new looseleaf reviewing service for magazines similar to the Kirkus Service for books began in March 1967: NPR, New Periodicals Report; the Monthly Periodical Research Service (New York: P.O. Box 4406, Grand Central Station). Successor to New American Periodicals, which ceased publication in 1963, the new service provides short noncritical reviews of new periodicals of all kinds, including the little magazines, and it is the only publication currently issued that is devoted entirely to reviewing periodicals.

Examples of other lists of periodicals are noted:
Directory of Little Magazines. [El Cerrito, Calif.: L. V. Fulton.]
Begun in 1965.

Directory of Published Proceedings. v. 1—, September 1965—. White Plains, N.Y.: InterDok, monthly.
A new quarterly, Directory of Published Proceedings. Series SSH: Social Sciences/Humanities, was announced in 1967 by the InterDok Corporation, which also makes available a central acquisitions service for the proceedings cited.

This work is published every three years.


A master copy was produced on an IBM 1403 printer from magnetic tape processed by an 8K 1460 computer.


With some seventy-five hundred separate titles, this edition is about triple the size of the 4th edition (1938). Supplements will update the list before the next complete edition.


In an expansion and revision of The Houston List (1963), The Texas List of Scientific and Technical Serial Publications (Houston: Phil Wilson, [1914 W. Clay Ave.], 1965; 640p.) cites over twelve thousand titles and more than fifty thousand holdings statements of 96 participating libraries in over 25 cities; it includes holdings of other Texas libraries not covered in the main volume as well as additional holdings of the original participating libraries. A third edition of Union List of Scientific, Technical and Social Sciences Serials in the West Virginia University Libraries was compiled by Lorise C. Boyer (Morgantown: West Virginia University Library, 1965; 188p.).


Prepared in cooperation with the Louisiana Library Association, this is a revision of Louisiana Newspapers, 1794–1940, and its supplement.


Other SLA lists include *Serials: Advertising, Business, Finance, Marketing,*
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

Social Science, in Libraries in the New York Area (1965; 165p.), a computer-produced list issued by the New York Chapter; The Southwestern Union List of Serials, a regional union list of serials holdings as reported by the twenty-four participating libraries on October 1, 1964 by the Rio Grande Chapter and the Albuquerque Library Association ([Albuquerque?]: 1965; 585p.); and the San Francisco Bay Region Chapter's Union List of House Journals in Science and Technology, which gives holdings of twenty-two libraries.


Lists information science and publishing periodicals as well as library science publications from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Paul A. Winckler compiled over three hundred entries in Library Periodicals Directory; a Selected List of Periodicals Currently Published Throughout the World Relating to Library Work (Brookville, N.Y.: Long Island University Graduate Library School, Merriweather Campus, 1967; 76l.).


The libraries involved are at American, Catholic, George Washington, Georgetown, and Howard Universities. Published jointly, this union list covers current and retrospective holdings.

Many other academic groups have produced union lists of periodicals; for instance: The University of Colorado (Boulder) gathered information about the CU libraries' collection of 30,000 magazines, scholarly journals, proceedings and transactions of societies, yearbooks, newspapers, and abstracts for the Catalog of Serials, produced by computer and to be supplemented by new titles every three months; it is to be cumulated annually. Several small colleges in Florida cooperated in the production of a union list reflecting resources in specialized area studies which together cover East Asia, India, Latin America, Russia, and American and African Negro studies. The associated mid-Florida colleges include Bethune-Cookman, Stetson, Rollins, Florida Southern, and Florida Presbyterian. Unit record equipment on four of the five campuses was utilized and the first printout programmed on an IBM 1401. The first edition of the Serial Holdings of South Georgia Academic Libraries, edited by W. Christian Sizemore (Douglas: South Georgia Academic Librarians, 1967; 116p.), giving the holdings of the nine member libraries of the organization, is a printout on an IBM 402 accounting machine; the list will be revised semiannually.

Union List of Serials [in] the Libraries of the State University of New York. [Compiled and edited at the State University of New York Upstate...
Medical Center by Valerie Feinman and Carol Salverson. 2d ed. Syracuse: 1967.) 1,038p.
At head of title: SUNY.

Lists holdings of the sixty libraries in the State University of New York and information about titles held by the libraries of the City University of New York, and some other state libraries, such as the State Medical Library in Albany, on all subjects with the exception of law. This annual list was computer produced.

Holdings of sixty-eight libraries in the New York metropolitan area, representing medical and paramedical periodicals in existence in 1950 and new titles published since, are listed in the Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals ([New York]: Medical Library Center of New York, [1967]), which was reproduced from computer tapes, with financial assistance from a National Library of Medicine grant. The UCMP/I of 600 pages lists about sixty-eight hundred entries. A second volume, UCMP/II, lists titles that existed between 1930 and 1949 with those published after 1950 that were not in the Phase I selection. Titles that ceased publication before 1930 are being processed last. The book-form catalogs will be brought up to date by supplements issued several times a year.

Another computer serials project providing printout of serial holdings of interest to physicians and hospitals was completed by the Indiana University School of Medicine Library with the distribution of the publication INU-M Serial Holdings. Annual updating and the addition of new titles will be handled as routine procedures. Supplemental lists of new titles will be produced every two months.


This division also prepared The USSR and Eastern Europe; Periodicals in Western Languages, 3d ed., rev. and enl., compiled by Paul L. Horecky and Robert G. Carlton (1967; 89p.).

The Serial Division issued a third edition of African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries; a Union List, compiled by Rozanne M. Barry (1965; 135p.).

Among the lists concerned with foreign countries are: Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series no. 27, German Periodical Publications, prepared by Gabor Erdelyi (Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, 1967; 175p.), which is a checklist of German language serials and series currently received in the Stanford University Libraries; Harvard East Asian Monographs, no. 18, A Research Guide to China-Coast Newspapers, 1822-1911, by Frank H. King and Prescott Clarke ([Cambridge]: East Asian Research Center, Harvard University, 1965; 235p.); University of California at Los Angeles Latin American Center’s Reference Series no. 3, Periodicals for Latin American Economic Development, Trade and Finance; an Annotated Bibliography (Los Angeles: [1965].)
40 National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities


In March 1967 the National Clearinghouse for Periodical Title Word Abbreviations (c/o Chemical Abstracts Service, University Post Office, Columbus, Ohio 43210) began issuing quarterly supplements to keep the revised USASI Z39.5 American Standard for Periodical Abbreviations up to date. Also in 1967, the United States of America Standards Institute (10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016) issued a U.S.A. Standard for Periodicals; Format and Arrangement, Z39.1-1967 (revision of Z39.1-1943), prepared by SC/10 of Standards Committee Z-39 on Library Work, Documentation, and Related Publishing Practices (1967). This standard contains recommendations intended to guide and assist editors and publishers in organizing the bibliographic information in their periodicals so that these publications can be readily identified and used.

In National Serials Data Program (Phase I); a Working Paper, (Washington, Information Systems Office, Library of Congress), Elaine Woods describes this program being developed through the joint efforts of the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine, with the Library of Congress as the executive agent. The purpose of this program is to create a national data bank of machine-readable information relating to the description and location of all known serial publications.

Indexes and Abstracts of Periodicals

Though the indexing and locating of periodical articles remains one of the most difficult problems to solve, bibliographers and publishers are trying to meet the challenge by setting up new reference tools, expanding coverage of well-known publications, and using new methods of access.

With the January 1967 issue of the monthly H. W. Wilson Company’s Applied Science & Technology Index, the number of periodicals indexed was increased from 195 to 226, after a thorough study by the ALA Committee on Wilson Indexes. Previously, in June 1965, the company had replaced its
Periodicals

International Index with the quarterly Social Sciences and Humanities Index and increased the number of periodicals covered, especially in anthropology, language, literature, and sociology.

An experimental journal, stressing speed of publication, pre-indexing, and dissemination of separate papers in looseleaf form, was announced in 1967 for publication by Johns Hopkins University in cooperation with Academic Press, Inc. The National Science Foundation granted $45,200 to the university for two-year support of the editorial office of this new journal, Communications in Behavioral Biology, after which time the journal should be self-supporting. The journal will differ from conventional journals in that each article will be accompanied by an edge-notched pre-indexing card which the recipient can use for a multiple-access index. It will be issued in looseleaf issues with each article printed separately so that subscribers can choose to receive any or all types of articles published. Papers will be reviewed within two months of receipt, and they will be processed and stored by computer for printout and rapid offset publication. A printed cumulative index with abstracts will be made available periodically to subscribers.

Other new indexing and abstracting services include the following:


Contains abstracts of all papers published in the society's journals and Civil Engineering as well as the tables of contents from each of these publications. Printed on one side of 3x5-inch cards, the abstracts may be removed easily if desired.


Reference guide to articles in the forty-five leading heart journals of the world.


Issued quarterly with annual cumulations.

Sponsored by the American Nurses' Association and the National League for Nursing in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine. Aided by the use of NLM's computer-based MEDLARS, it indexes some one hundred and fifty nursing journals.

Philosopher's Index; an International Index to Philosophical Periodicals. no. 1–, Spring 1967-. Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green University, quarterly.

Uses a Key-Word-In-Context approach.

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Union Catalogs

“Certainly the total National Union Catalog in book form will be the greatest cooperative library tool in existence,” Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, writes in a letter published in the Prospectus for the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints ([London, Chicago]: Mansell, 1967; 96p.). As estimated in this Prospectus, the set will extend to 610 volumes of 704 pages each and will be published over a period of ten years. In January 1967 the ALA negotiated a contract with Mansell Information/Publishing, Ltd., of London and Chicago for the publication in book form of the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints. The firm is assuming all costs and paying the ALA funds to finance the cost of editorial work. Under the sponsorship of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, Committee on Resources of American Libraries, Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog, the editorial work began at once at the Library of Congress where the sixteen million catalog cards representing ten million pre-1956 imprints are located. Maintained by the Library since 1901, this catalog is the central record of the locations of important research titles in more than seven hundred research libraries in the United States and Canada. These retrospective titles were cataloged before the Library began in 1956 to publish current cataloging entries in book form for easier access by other libraries. In addition to the main feature of locating materials, it constitutes an invaluable mine of bibliographical information that carries The National Union Catalog back to the beginning of printing.


An announcement was made that LC awarded to J. W. Edwards a contract for the publication of the quinquennial issue of The National Union Catalog for 1963–67, the largest cumulation of this catalog. Entries will be updated to reflect the latest revision of LC printed cards and the most recent notification from other libraries reporting to the National Union Catalog. The projected seventy-two-volume set of approximately forty-six thousand pages will include the special volumes of Register of Additional Locations, Music and Phonorecords, and Motion Pictures and Filmstrips.

A Register of Additional Locations (June 1965–), a supplement to The National Union Catalog, provides additional locations of titles included in earlier issues of the Catalog. The planning and development of the work were encouraged and guided by the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of the Resources and Technical Services Division’s Resources Com-
mittee, American Library Association. In the 1965 annual cumulation and the June 1966 issue, additional locations are given for titles in the 1958–62 quinquennial cumulation of the NUC. The Register is being published in a cumulative pattern, and its scope and coverage increase with each successive issue. It is anticipated that by 1968 the Register will be on a current basis and that the 1963–67 quinquennial issue of the NUC will be accompanied by a comprehensive Register containing all additional locations received up to that time.

Among the annual LC union catalogs issued is the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1966* (920p.), which contains reports from 177 repositories in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Canal Zone. This fifth volume of the catalog, reporting 2,020 collections, brings the total number of collections described in the series to 18,417. The indexes cumulate the information published in 1963 through 1966.

At LC the microfilming of the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean portions of the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials was completed in 1966. The program to develop a series of union card files of these serials was established in 1960 with a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Examples of other publications concerned with locating materials include the following:


Cooperating libraries number 16.

This is a companion volume to the *Union Catalog of Methodist Serials*.


Pt. 1 contains entries for holdings of public and private libraries, historical societies, historical commissions, and museums. Pt. 2 lists periodicals.


Union catalogs are pointed out also in other sections of this report; see especially "Periodicals—Lists."
Microcopy Services

The National Register of Microform Masters (September 1965—), a supplement to The National Union Catalog, provides an important bibliographical record devoted to listing and locating titles for which master microcopies exist. Establishment of the National Register of Microform Masters at the Library of Congress was undertaken with the cooperation of the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries and with initial assistance from the Council on Library Resources. Compiled and edited in LC's Union Catalog Division, the publication serves to eliminate costly duplication among copying projects by making known which library materials have been reserved to microforms under the preservation programs of American libraries. The masters are reserved for copying purposes only and meet the specifications of the U.S.A. Standards Institute in regard to film stock and permanence, and should, if possible, meet the requirements for completeness, image placement, reduction ratio, etc., as set down in Specifications for Library of Congress Microfilming (Library of Congress, 1964). Three issues of the Register have been published: 1965 (56p.); 1966 (251p.), which superseded the previous issue; and 1967 (189p.), which supplements the 1966 list.

It was announced that microfilmed copies of a major portion of the research collections of the New York Public Library will be made available for distribution under the terms of an agreement entered into with the Microfilm Products Division of the 3M Co. (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.). Some one hundred thousand volumes of information have been microfilmed by the library over a period of thirty-three years, and the library has authorized the 3M Co. to microfilm other parts of the research collections, which include official gazettes of governments, playbills for theatrical performances dating back to 1750, and more than two hundred and fifty thousand maps.

Various microfilming projects are being carried on or have been completed; for example: The U.S. National Historical Publications Commission Catalog of Microfilm Publications (1966–) lists in its second edition (1967) sixty-one microfilm publications that have been completed by fourteen participating repositories. The National Library of Medicine awarded contracts for microfilming to assist with its plan to preserve an estimated thirty-seven million pages from its collection. LC's Photoduplication Service announced an increased number of cooperative projects in its circulars. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace issued a guide to periodicals and books microfilmed under its auspices, Microfilms on Chinese Communism, List no. 1. The American Jewish Historical Society completed a project to microfilm ninety-four thousand documents of Jewish interest (covering the period from 1865 to 1920) in the New York County archives. A series of microreproductions of British Records Relating to America, selected by the British Association for American studies, is listed as available from Micro
Methods Limited, East Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. Chemical Abstracts become available on 16 mm microfilm with the January 1966 issue; subscribers receive abstracts from 1907 to the present in film magazines or on 100-foot spools. A consortium was formed by the Library of Congress to microfilm more than a thousand volumes of diplomatic papers in the custody of the Public Record Office, London, England. The papers which are being microfilmed comprise the records of the British Legation in the United States between 1903 and 1918, and it is estimated that there will be a total of six hundred reels. The Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries, and the libraries of Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Duke Universities, the University of Texas, Boston College, and the University of North Carolina are cooperating in the major photocopying project.

A microfilm standard specifically designed for libraries, Microfilm Norms (Chicago, 1966; 48p.), was approved by ALA. Written by the Library Standards for Microfilm Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA, the compilation was supported by a grant from the Council on Library Resources. The publication provides specifications—primarily for 35mm roll film—which will enable libraries to demand film that is compatible with their equipment.

The Library of Congress published five indexes to the "U.S. Presidents' Papers Index Series." This series was begun as a result of a 1957 Public Law authorizing an appropriation for the arranging, indexing, and microfilming of the Library's collections of the papers of twenty-three Presidents of the United States in order to make them more "readily available for study and research." The five indexes are to the papers of Andrew Jackson (1967; 111p.), Calvin Coolidge (1965; 34p.), Grover Cleveland (1965; 345p.), James Madison (1965; 61p.), and Ulysses S. Grant (1965; 83p.). Entries for these publications were arranged by the use of punched card equipment and later assembled on the library's computer.

The sixth edition of another LC publication, Newspapers on Microfilm, compiled under the direction of George A. Schwegmann, Jr., (1967; 487p.), is based on the information that had come to the attention of the Microfilming Clearing House of the Library of Congress by mid-November of 1966. This edition contains about twenty-one thousand and seven hundred entries, a 35 per cent increase over the sixteen thousand entries in the fifth edition.

Bell & Howell (1700 Shaw Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44112) issued its Newspapers on Microfilm, a catalog including lists of nearly one thousand newspapers being filmed by the company, over four thousand newspaper files stored in microfilm archives available for reproduction, listings of foreign newspapers, and a separate section for Civil War items.

Labor Papers on Microfilm: a Combined List, prepared by Benton H. Wilcox, and published by the Wisconsin State Historical Society as one of its "Guides to Historical Resources" (Madison: 1963; 66p.), records the holdings of over seven hundred titles in many libraries.

Among updated lists of microfilms are: Guide to Microforms in Print...
Interlibrary Cooperation


Other Types of Cooperation

Cooperative Programs and Centers of Coordination

Much attention was given to the announcement on June 26, 1967—during the 86th Annual Conference of the American Library Association—that the three national libraries had formalized a cooperative program "to improve access to the world's literature in all areas of human concern and scholarship, so that comprehensive access to the materials of learning can be afforded to all citizens of the United States." The three national libraries—the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library—agreed to adopt common goals as each proceeds to automate. The U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services was named to identify problems and to make recommendations on cooperative programs which involve increased cooperation in acquisitions programs, fuller integration of cataloging policies and procedures, centralized production and dissemination of cataloging information in machine-readable form, mechanized production of book catalogs, and coordination of bibliographic and reference services. In order to attack particular problem areas, several working groups were recommended by the task force to the three directors of the national libraries. The task force is giving particular attention to the reevaluation of steps required for eventual development of a data base for the three libraries and to the degree to which this goal can be reached by compatibility among three specialized data bases. High priority is being given to the National Serials Data Program (mentioned above in the section on "Periodicals—Lists").

In 1966 the Library of Congress launched one of the most comprehensive cooperative programs ever attempted by any library—the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), a responsibility entrusted to the library by Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. This activity is also known as the Shared Cataloging Program, because not only does LC share its cataloging information more widely than ever before, but also other libraries in the United States and bibliographers and librarians abroad are cooperating in this worldwide effort to coordinate the organization of library materials for use. Through this program the library acquires from other national bibliographies, insofar as funds have permitted programs to be established, advance bibliographic information about currently published books; rush this data to the United States; adjusts it as necessary; and supplies catalog cards for these materials within a few weeks. The first overseas office established by LC as part of NPAC, after a successful prototype operation was conducted, began operating in London on June 24, 1966. That
office is now one of several that have been established in other countries. In addition to the countries where offices are located, the publications of certain other countries are included in the program. Regional acquisitions offices also function in foreign locations. By the end of the calendar year 1967 other countries had been included in the program, and NPAC figures had increased. The total LC cataloging output next year is expected to be above one hundred and eighty thousand titles. Some ninety-five college, university, and other research libraries are receiving depository sets of LC catalog cards.

Outstanding support from the American library community, together with the cooperation of similar foreign institutions, has contributed to NPAC's success. With appropriations made possible by Public Law 83-480, as amended (which permits the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for special programs for the acquisition of publications), the Library of Congress also carries on active programs in certain other countries, e.g., India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. The PL-480 office in Yugoslavia, which was established in February 1967, is the library's first combined PL-480 shared cataloging office. Reports on the PL-480 activities are contained in the Library of Congress PL-480 Newsletter. An Accessions List is issued by and widely distributed from all of these offices, except for Yugoslavia, where the distribution of printed catalog cards provides the same bibliographic service.

Other cooperative acquisition programs were reported on in such publications as The Farmington Plan Survey; a Summary of the Separate Studies of 1957-1961, by Robert Vosper (Illinois, University, Graduate School of Library Science, Occasional Papers, no. 77; Urbana: [1965]; 46p.); the Farmington Plan Newsletter, published by the Association of Research Libraries (1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 20036); and the two-volume Final Report and Working Papers of the Eleventh Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) in New York, July 7-9, 1966 (Washington: Pan American Union, Reuniones Bibliotecológicas, 12-13).

On June 28, 1967 Dr. Martin M. Cummings, director of the National Library of Medicine, announced that the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, serving the Harvard Medical School and the Boston Medical Society, was named as the nation's first Regional Medical Library. Eventually twenty-five to thirty regional institutions serving health professionals may be supported. With the aid of a $104,872 grant—the first regional medical library grant provided under authority of the Medical Library Assistance Act (Public Law 80-291)—the flow of biomedical information through local medical libraries will be improved. The Countway Library plans a computer-produced list of periodicals in its collection as one of its services. In connection with the program of decentralization of MEDLARS, NLM is supporting search stations at selected major medical libraries to provide computer search services to users in their areas; by 1967 six decentralized MEDLARS search stations were operational or becoming operational at the Universities
Interlibrary Cooperation

of California (Los Angeles), Colorado, Alabama, Michigan, and Harvard and Ohio State universities. In addition, NLM and the National Library of Australia completed arrangements to set up a MEDLARS search center in Australia for a period of three years. In April 1967 NLM's Research and Development Program for Biomedical Communications was established with the appointment of Dr. Ruth M. Davis as associate director. Among the specific objectives of the R&D Program are an automated document-handling library network and an automated information-handling network. One of the first new activities undertaken by the program was the establishment of the Remote Information Systems Center (RISC) Project. This center will house on-line communications terminals to provide access to remote computer centers throughout the United States.

The U.S. Office of Education created eighteen ERIC clearinghouses that are focused upon specific substantive areas of education. A nationwide network, the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) is comprised of a central staff at the Office of Education and decentralized information centers, or clearinghouses. The centers select and acquire significant research and research-related materials so they can inform others about the developments in their respective areas. Clearinghouses have been contributing the best and most timely of their research materials to ERIC's centralized document collection for announcement in Research in Education, for availability through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, and for computer storage and retrieval. Of special interest to librarians is the ERIC Clearinghouse on Library and Information Sciences, located at the Center for Documentation Retrieval, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; overall direction is under Wesley Simonton, professor at the library school of the university. Areas of specialization and locations of the other clearinghouses are: Educational Media and Technology—Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University (Stanford, Calif.); Junior Colleges—University of California (Los Angeles); Linguistics—Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington, D.C.); Exceptional Children—Council for Exceptional Children, National Education Association (Washington, D.C.); Teaching of English—National Council of Teachers of English (Champaign, Ill.); Early Childhood Education—University of Illinois (Urbana); Reading—Indiana University (Bloomington); Counseling and Personnel Services—University of Michigan (Ann Arbor); Rural Education and Small Schools—New Mexico State University (Las Cruces); Disadvantaged—Yeshiva University (New York); School Personnel—City University of New York; Teaching of Foreign Languages—Modern Language Association of America (New York); Adult Education—Syracuse University (Syracuse, N.Y.); Science Education—Ohio State University (Columbus); Vocational and Technical Education—Ohio State University; Educational Administration—University of Oregon (Eugene); and Educational Facilities—University of Wisconsin (Madison).

A Rare-Earth Information Center was established at the Atomic Energy Commission's Ames (Iowa) Laboratory, which is operated by Iowa State Uni-
A center for collecting, storing, evaluating, and disseminating technical information, it is to prepare technical articles; answer requests for information; publish a newsletter; maintain a file of journal articles, reports, books, and translated foreign articles on the rare earths; and make bibliographies available. Operating under the direction of AEC's Division of Technical Information, the center's services are available to government agencies, industry, and research and educational institutions. The center serves as the international focal point for information on these metals.

The Water Resources Scientific Information Center (WRSIC) was created to operate in cooperation with federal, state, and local government agencies engaged in water resources activity as well as with water resources research institutes and various groups with concerns in this area. In 1966 Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall set up WRSIC as the first component of the Natural Resources Scientific Information Center, and the Federal Council for Science and Technology designated it as the governmentwide focus for such information. The principal activity of WRSIC is the creation of a data base. Its abstract bulletin and selective dissemination of information (SDI) system were announced for availability in 1968.

A Center for Polar Archives was opened in the National Archives on September 8, 1967. It is to serve as the official repository for records created by government agencies engaged in Arctic and Antarctic activities and for gifts of private papers relating to the polar regions. Plans of the Center include preparation of a bibliography relating to the Arctic and Antarctic and publication of a location list of manuscripts and records concerning these regions.

A Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying was established in the Library of Congress in 1965 through a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. The center seeks to coordinate foreign photocopying projects in order to avoid duplication of effort and expense. In the Spring of 1966 the center began the publication of the semiannual News From the Center, which includes a selected list of references to descriptions of foreign manuscript collections on microfilm in the United States.

An ALA Office for Research and Development was established and became formally effective in 1965. One of the functions of the office is "to assemble, and keep current, information on all research applicable to library service and librarianship, whether planned, in progress, or completed." This function involved the establishment of the ALA Library Research Clearinghouse of information on the study and research being done by ALA and by the library profession.

Under the State Technical Services Program of North Carolina, a Technical Information Center for industry was set up in 1966 at North Carolina State University's D. H. Hill Library. The center provides a reference and information service to North Carolina industry for scientific and technical publications from both government and non-government sources.

Papers on cooperative and centralized cataloging were brought together in
Interlibrary Cooperation

Library Trends, XVI (July 1967), 1-175, by the issue editors, Esther J. Piercy and Robert I. Talmadge. Major categories of topics include evaluation of processing centers, types of centers (including commercial and non-commercial types serving libraries on a national level), processing centers for specific types of libraries, and the book catalog.

The Graduate Theological Union Bibliographical Center, Berkeley, California was established when twelve theological libraries decided to share their resources. Institutions of varying faiths are participating in the venture. Functions of the center include serving as a clearinghouse for central ordering and cataloging, and housing a union catalog.

In March 1965 the Federal Library Committee was established at the initiative of the Library of Congress, with the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget, to improve coordination and planning among libraries of the federal government. The Librarian of Congress serves as the chairman of the committee, which consists of fourteen permanent members and six rotating members among federal libraries. The committee has its headquarters in the Library of Congress. Information pertaining to the committee and the activities with which it is concerned are reported in the FLC Newsletter (no. 1-October 20, 1965-).

A Joint Committee on National Library-Information Systems (CONLIS) was established in 1966 at a conference held at ALA headquarters. The committee is "responsible for drafting a program directed toward improvement of the access and availability of information through national systems of libraries and information centers and for continuing advice and liaison with appropriate federal and other bodies." The seven groups participating in CONLIS are: American Association of Law Libraries, American Documentation Institute, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Council on National Library Associations, Medical Library Association, and Special Libraries Association. Gordon Williams, director of the Center for Research Libraries (Chicago), is serving as chairman.

The National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering jointly established a Committee on Scientific and Technical Communication (SATCOM) at the request of the National Science Foundation. The committee provides a focus for the private sector so that scientists and engineers through their societies may participate in the consideration of plans for a national network of information systems in science and technology, as proposed by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATT) of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. SATCOM's executive secretary, F. Joachim Weyl, stated that the committee "is concerned with policy and people, not technology and problems."

The Latin American Studies Association, Inc. was formed when some seventy-five Latin Americanists from various disciplines in the humanities and social sciences met in the Library of Congress on May 6-7, 1966. LC's Hispanic Foundation serves as the secretariat of the association, which was established to provide a professional organization for the field of Latin
American studies, to encourage research, and to provide a forum and an instrument for dealing with matters of common interest. The board of the *Latin American Review* voted to dissolve as of June 30, 1967 and to turn the Review over to the new association.

A National Council of Social Science Data Archives was established to coordinate the activities of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Nonprofit organizations, including government agencies, are admitted to membership. The consortium, which is supported by some fifty universities and grants from the National Science Foundation, collects and services machine-readable data for use in political science and history. The archives of the consortium are housed within the university area in the Survey Research Center. This center maintains contacts with similar depositories here and abroad.

Formation of the Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM) was announced in mid-1965. As stated in the first issue of its bulletin, *EDUCOM* (v. 1, January 1966–), the council is “to provide collaboration among institutions of higher learning in their efforts to utilize the emerging communication sciences.” Its founding was made possible by a $750,000 five-year Kellogg Foundation grant. From a beginning as an association of eight institutions, the council now has ninety-three member universities and colleges. In 1966 EDUCOM (100 Charles River Plaza, Boston 02114) conducted a Summer Study on Information Networks at the University of Colorado, as reported in *Edunet*, by George W. Brown, James G. Miller, and Thomas A. Keenan (Information Sciences Series; New York: Wiley, [1967]; 440p.).

**Mechanization**

Utilization of machines in library processes is producing bibliographic tools and related services that result in rapid access to needed materials. Developers of these services are attempting to coordinate their activities, share information, and eliminate duplicatory work. From an overwhelming amount of news on this subject, examples of the programs, grants, studies, and progress are pointed out here as well as in other sections of this report.

The Library of Congress is developing an automated system of centralized bibliographical control, and it is expected that by 1972 this centralized record will be a major contribution toward the worldwide bibliographic control of information. Automation activities are summarized along with other “Bibliographical Developments at the Library of Congress” by the Librarian, L. Quincy Mumford, in *Libri*, XVII (no. 4, [1967]), 294–304. The automation program is being carried out in seven phases: (1) survey of the present manual system; (2) system requirements analysis; (3) functional description of a recommended system; (4) system specifications for equipment and procedures; (5) system design; (6) implementation of a new system; and (7) operation of the new system. The first three phases of the program were launched during fiscal year 1966, and the third phase was completed on schedule in 1968. A related program, the MARC (*MA*chine *Re*adable...
Interlibrary Cooperation

Catalog) Pilot Project to test the feasibility and desirability of distributing cataloging data in machine-readable form, began in November 1966 with weekly tape distribution to sixteen libraries in the United States. These libraries, in turn, have supplied the tapes and/or MARC print programs to twenty-four secondary MARC participants. A new tape format (MARC II), based on reports from and visits with the participating libraries and the Library's own experience with the MARC I format, was announced in 1967. Recognizing the importance of structuring all bibliographic information in one format and thus minimizing costs and achieving one basic requirement for effective networks, LC worked closely with a number of groups to have MARC II accepted as such a standard. On November 28, 1967 the ALA Information Science and Automation Division convened a committee which unanimously agreed to recommend to their respective divisional boards that the MARC II format be accepted by ALA as an American library standard. The MARC II format was coordinated with the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information, Sub-Panel on Transfer of Bibliographic Description by Magnetic Tape; and a proposed COSATI standard was to be put into draft form. The United States of America Standards Institute Committee Z-39, Subcommittee on Machine Input Records, SC-2, published its proposed standard based on the MARC II format: The Identification of Data Elements in Bibliographic Records, by Ann T. Curran and Henriette D. Avram (1 v.; [Needham, Mass.]: 1967). In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting in Vienna during December 1967 considered the MARC II format for the International Nuclear Information System (INIS). Also, under the leadership of the British National Bibliography, a United Kingdom MARC Pilot Project is being planned, and the MARC II format will be adopted for this project. The other two national libraries, NAL and NLM, have also adopted the format for use in their systems. A 167-page report entitled The MARC II Format: a Communications Format for Bibliographic Data was prepared by Henriette D. Avram, John F. Knapp, and Lucia J. Rather of the Information Systems Office. It was announced that by October 1968 the library expects to be ready to sell, through the Card Division, machine-readable records to all interested libraries.

Another step toward mechanization at LC was taken when requests for bids to develop a subsystem for reproducing catalog cards on demand were mailed in October 1967 to some sixty firms. The project to mechanize completely the Library's card distribution service has as its overall goal the improvement of the extensive and important services which the Card Division performs for libraries around the world. In the first phase underway, new order forms are being designed and tested so that card-stick number and other information will be converted to machine-readable information. A function of this second phase of the project will be reproducing copies of specific cards for each order, using the machine-readable information.

A Library of Congress Automation Techniques Exchange (LOCATE) was established in 1966 in the Information Systems Office to collect and disseminate information about automation programs for libraries. When the
files are sufficiently developed and organized, ISO will give three types of service through LOCATE: (1) reference—to prepare bibliographies and listings of reports, articles, etc.; (2) referral—assistance in response to specific inquiries; and (3) access to the file material.

As of July 1966 records for manuscript collections were automated at LC. The machine-readable Master Manuscript Record contains descriptive information about each collection in the Manuscript Division of the Library. A related program, still experimental but showing great promise, is aimed at a unified index of all the registers and guides to collections in the division's custody. This Master Index Record in machine-readable form will make it possible to analyze the contents of the collections by subject and by the names of persons to whom the manuscripts refer. The two tapes for the Master Record of Manuscripts and the Master Index Record will be run simultaneously on the computer to provide both descriptive and subject analyses of the collections.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Current Research Information System (CRIS) will soon be operational, it was announced in 1967. CRIS represents an attempt to develop an information storage and retrieval system covering all the research activities of the USDA, associated state agricultural experiment stations, and a number of forestry schools. Automated CRIS will supersede a single-entry card abstract manual system. Planners contemplate issuance of periodic information summaries, probably in the form of annual catalogs containing primarily the scientific project data. The contract for implementation of the system was let to Automation Technology, Inc.

Late in 1967 the Council on Library Resources, Inc. received a $5 million grant from the Ford Foundation for expansion of CLR's program of research, development, and demonstration of new techniques in library operations and service. The foundation has previously supported the council's activities with grants totaling $13 million. CLR's eleventh Annual Report, for the year ended June 30, 1967, describes the many projects it has aided. Among the grants CLR has awarded recently for studies of mechanization processes are: (1) A $40,000 grant to the National Archives and Records Service for a two-year project to develop and apply a computer program for indexing finding aids to archival and manuscript materials. The project calls for research toward a computer indexing program, which could be used for all archival and manuscript collections and yet allow enough variation for the unique problems of each. (2) A grant of $7,394 to Georgetown University to conduct a feasibility study for a joint computer center to serve five Washington, D.C. university libraries. (3) To the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Project INTREX (Information Transfer Experiments), a $250,000 grant to carry on research aimed at developing a computer-based network of electronic terminals which will provide guaranteed rapid access to the full text of documents through remote stations located in or near user-work areas. Project INTREX also receives support from other organizations.
Interlibrary Cooperation

The National Science Foundation continued its support of mechanization of services with such grants as the following: (1) A $358,000 grant for the Engineering Index, Inc. (EI), pilot computer abstracting and indexing program. Though the initial effort is concentrated in the two fields of plastics and electrical/electronics engineering, it is planned that the techniques, procedures, skills, and computer software developed for the processing of literature in these fields of engineering will be applied to all other areas of engineering eventually. The project includes the abstracting and indexing of the world's significant literature relevant to these subjects, the machine storage of the bibliographic and index data on magnetic tape for the computer production of monthly abstract/index bulletins in each of these subject areas, and retrospective searching for specialized bibliographies in particular subject areas. (2) A $239,000 grant to the American Institute of Physics (AIP) to begin development of a National Physics Information System (NPIS). This is the initial funding from a two-year project which will cost over $1 million. (3) Another NSF grant to the American Mathematical Society (AMS) will tie in science information technology in mathematics with the developing physics system as well as with systems in the allied disciplines of engineering science and chemistry. (4) A $48,000 contribution to the American Museum of Natural History for a bibliographic service to meet the needs of ichthyologists. Computer services will be provided by BioSciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts (BIOSIS). Members of the department of ichthyology at the museum have been planning for the past four years a bibliographic service that would make known the world's literature on fish, and the plan has since evolved to include computerized data storage and retrieval. The pilot service will provide such assistance as an annual list of the current literature on the subject within six months after the end of the year for which it was compiled, bibliographies on request, and at irregular intervals compilations of the literature on various taxonomic groups of fishes and on special subjects. Contemplated also is periodic publication of volumes to bring up to date the Dean Bibliography of Fishes, which now covers the literature only through 1915. (5) A $498,000 contract with the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) for research on critical aspects of automated chemical information systems. By mid-1969 CAS will produce all its publications and services through a computer system. Parts of the CAS computer system are already in operation, i.e., Chemical Titles, Chemical-Biological Activities (CBAC), and Polymer Science & Technology (POST). All three services are issued simultaneously as printed publications and on magnetic tapes. (6) To the University of Chicago, $334,700 for another two years to supplement NSF's original grant of $118,000 for the first year of the project to set up a total integrated library system, utilizing computer-based data-handling processes. The system will be designed for compatibility with the Library of Congress machine-readable catalog system and other national information systems.

The Air Force Accounting and Finance Center in Denver, Colorado has devised an information system called Legal Information Thru Electronic...
National Bibliographical Services and Related Activities

(LITE) to makemaximum use of electronic data processing and information retrieval. In this total-text system every word of all source documents is stored on magnetic tape and made available for computer processing and information retrieval. This system has been designed to give three separate types of computer printout; one of these is the citation printout, in which a published abstract can be furnished as part of a citation printout.

Other systems that are being used include: (1) An electronic retrieval system for information on rubber, plastics, and synthetic fibers developed by the University of Akron's Center for Information, CIS, which was initiated with the aid of the Division of Rubber Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, provides technical information in bibliographical form and, on request, abstracts from the computerized data file. The system is based on categorizing, keywording, and coordinate indexing. Specific services include: weekly awareness bulletins compiled from 360 American and foreign publications (these are Polymer Literature Abstracts and Polymer Industry News) and The Annual Bibliography of Rubber Literature. (2) Alden Electronic and Impulse Recording Equipment Company of Westboro, Massachusetts, and the Information Technology Marketing Division of Eastman Kodak Company have announced a "Dial-a-Document" system for rapid retrieval by telephone of full-size documents stored in centralized, rapid-retrieval microfilm centers, called the Alder/Miracode System. (3) An Urban Informational Retrieval System that scans microfilmed documents and automatically selects those with desired subject matter is now operating at the Library of the Center for Urban Regionalism, Kent State University, Akron, Ohio. The system will gather existing urban information and research data; abstract this information if necessary; index each document according to key words or phrases in the thesaurus; and microfilm each abstract along with its access codes. James G. Coke, director of the center, believes that the thesaurus has the potential of becoming the standard tool for coding and indexing all urban data throughout the United States. Development of the thesaurus with the Recordak System and organization of the information were funded by a $32,943 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.