

# BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

FALL 1976 — WINTER 1977

## DIVISION OFFICERS 1976-1977

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

### CHAIRMAN:

John A. Timour, Librarian  
Scott Memorial Library  
Thomas Jefferson University  
11th & Walnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

### VICE CHAIRMAN/CHAIRMAN-ELECT:

Tena Crenshaw, Head of Services to the Public  
A.W. Calhoun Medical Library  
Emory University  
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

### IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIRMAN:

James H. Parrish, Associate Professor and Coordinator  
for Extramural Programs  
Library of the Health Sciences  
University of Illinois at the Medical Center  
P.O. Box 7509  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

Rita Kane, Biological Sciences Librarian  
Biology Library  
Life Sciences Building - Room 3503  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720

### DIVISION DIRECTORS:

Susan Crawford, Director (1977)  
Archive-Library Department  
American Medical Association  
535 North Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Richard A. Davis, Associate Professor (1978)  
Graduate School of Library Science  
Rosary College  
7900 W. Division  
River Forest, Illinois 60305

### NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

James E. Bobick, Coordinator of Science Libraries  
Paley Library - Room 10  
Temple University  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

### ASSOCIATE NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

Position Open

The Nominating Committee of the Biological Sciences Division,  
Special Libraries Association, respectfully submits the following  
slate of candidates to the membership:

### Chairman-Elect

Francis B. O'Leary, Librarian  
St. Louis University Medical Center  
1402 South Grand Blvd.  
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

Thomas H. Rees, Librarian  
University Psychiatric Services  
Central Islip Psychiatric Center  
Library Bldg. L-3  
Central Islip, New York 11722

### Director

Doris Bolef, Assistant Dean for Learning Resources  
East Tennessee State University  
College of Medicine  
Box 2491  
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601

Susan L. Gensel, Librarian  
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Library  
P.O. Box 100  
Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724

### Secretary/Treasurer

Eloise C. Foster, Librarian  
American Hospital Association  
840 North Lake Shore Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Feroi Willbanks, Coordinator of Public Services  
Medical College of Georgia Library  
Gwinnett Street  
Augusta, Georgia 30902

Biographical information will appear on the printed ballot.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Carpenter  
Isabel McDonald  
Mary Alice Mills  
Mary Winkels, Chairperson

Nominating Committee  
Biological Sciences Division  
Special Libraries Association

Persons wishing to contribute information or announcements  
for the next issue should submit material to: James E. Bobick  
Editor, Temple University, Paley Library - Room 10  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

DENVER CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS  
JUNE 6-10, 1976

The general theme of the Denver Conference was "Information: the Unlimited Resource." As Tom Basler stated in his report of the conference held in Chicago in 1975, "It is clearly an impossible task to review an SLA Annual Conference any longer." The General Sessions and other activities I observed were presented well and had a good attendance.

Continuing Education Seminars were presented on Sunday, June 6th. Also, General Sessions, Contributed Papers, Division Programs, Scholarship Events, Tours, Social Functions, and Business Meetings offered conference attendees a full and rewarding week. It was reported at the Annual Business Meeting that the Divisions Programs composed sixty percent of the Annual Meeting, excluding tours. This year, a first for SLA, were the Poster Sessions presented on Monday and Tuesday. The posters were on display giving the viewers a chance to select topics of interest. They were then given the opportunity to discuss these topics with the people who prepared them. The presentations were well done which supplied a worthwhile addition to the Annual Meeting.

The Biological Sciences Division Program was particularly active and full. The planning of the program was a responsibility I assumed which resulted in a great learning experience duly rewarding in all aspects of program planning. This year, the Division Board approved partial payment toward a division suite enabling us to have open house Sunday through Wednesday. Many guests availed themselves to the accommodations including guest speakers who were in for just a day. The division suite was great PR not only for Division Members but for other SLA members and a good number of exhibitors.

The officers of the Division attended all meetings including the Division Cabinet, Bulletin Editors, Treasurers, and Program Planners for the New York Meeting. Our officers were kept busy keeping up with who was to be where and when!

This year, the Division was fortunate in having Ann Farren of the Biosciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts and Tom DiRenzo and staff of the Institute of Scientific Information give workshops similar to those given in Chicago last year. This year, we were asked by the Pharmaceutical Division to co-sponsor a workshop with them. Mr. Robert Pohlemus of John Wiley Interscience Publishers presented "The Literature from the Publisher's Point of View: Publishing Decisions, Cost, Assessment of Needs, and Production of Technical Material." To my memory, this was the first practice of co-sponsoring in many years--a practice SLA would like to encourage in future planning. Our thanks to the Pharmaceutical Division for asking us to co-sponsor with them.

Our formal function was our Division Luncheon featuring a speaker followed by our Annual Business Meeting. This was held on Tuesday, June 8th, at the Brown Palace Hotel. Our speaker at this occasion was an outstanding member of long standing from our own division. In fact, she has served as Chairman and was also the founder of The Reminder. Dr. Estelle Brodman gave us a delightful and inspiring talk on "The More It Changes, the More It Is the Same (Biological Science Libraries Over the Past 40 Years)." It is always such a joy to have within our own Division such capable persons to call upon. Before our luncheon speaker

was introduced, I had the honor of introducing the guests at the head table: Rita Kane who has served well as our Secretary/Treasurer; John Timour, our new Chairman who was a great help to me; and Tina Crenshaw our new Chairman-Elect. We were sorry that our very able editor of the BSD Newsletter was not able to join us in Denver. Our THANKS to Jim Bobick for his great efforts in producing two wonderful issues, and we look forward to the forthcoming issues during the coming Division year.

It is a policy of SLA to have a Board Member at each Divisions Business Meeting. We were honored this year in having our Division Cabinet Chairman and the new President-Elect of SLA Shirley Echleman present with us for our luncheon and business meeting. Our best wishes are extended to Shirley for her next three years with the Special Libraries Association operation. Her four years of labor with the Divisions have been an asset to all of the Divisions. Thank you Shirley!

On Wednesday afternoon, we were honored again by some of our own Division members. Dr. Harold M. Schoolman, Assistant Deputy Director, National Library of Medicine moderated a panel of Hospital Librarians composed of Mrs. Harriette M. Cluxton, Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hinkle; Raymond W. Bliss, Army Hospital, Fort Huachuca, Arizona; and Mr. Edwin A. Holtum, Coordinator for Health Science Libraries in Iowa, Midwest Health Science Library Network. We heard an excellent presentation of Hospital Librarians and a Coordinator taking a look at what is happening in this age of automation as it applies to the ultimate consumer, you and me.

Our sincere thanks to Solang Huggins, Librarian, City of Denver Botanical Gardens and her co-workers for their preparation of our tour day on Thursday. What a delightful way to end a long busy week with a tour of the Botanic Gardens, an excellent luncheon, and then a tour behind the scenes of the Museum of Natural History. Our hearty thanks to all in Denver who helped make the 1976 Annual Meeting of SLA a great event.

To those of the SLA Headquarters our special thanks for all the help over the past year. To Mr. John S. Rock, Conference and Exhibits Coordinator goes our sincere thanks for his help in making the Divisions program a success.

James H. Parrish  
Associate Professor and  
Coordinator for Extramural Programs  
University of Illinois at the  
Medical Center  
1750 West Polk Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60612  
Past Chairman/BSL/SLA

THE MORE IT CHANGES; THE MORE IT IS THE SAME: BIOLOGICAL LIBRARIES  
OVER THE PAST FORTY YEARS\*

Introduction

When I was a young child--right after World War I; before most of you were even gleams in your parents' eyes--I remember listening to a conversation among members of my mother's cake-eating and sewing circle charity organization on an article which had appeared a day or two earlier in the N. Y. Herald Tribune. It was titled, "How to tell when you have passed middle age" and it included such infallible tests as, "When a young girl in a street car gets up and gives you a seat, then you've passed middle age." (Yes, Jim, there were such things as street cars!) I think I can now add another criterion to make the determination even more certain--for in the past two years I have been asked twice to talk about what life was like in the old days, and I am sure that means I am headed straight for the Old Folks Home and a large hearing aid! In fact, I feel I am aging more and more rapidly each year, because two years ago I was only expected to reminisce about 25 years ago, while this year you have invited me to go back 40 years! Could I have aged 15 years in two?--a frightening thought, especially if intellectual age as well as chronological age is meant!

Seriously, though, what I had in mind when I gave Jim this topic as one of the ones he could choose, was to discourse on the eternal verities of western biomedical libraries, and to show that although the methods and conditions of reaching the goals have changed, the goals themselves are the same and are founded on the bedrock of social usefulness and the philosophical belief that the highest good of man is to live to the fullest in this world, with all its strains and responsibilities and frustrations, rather than to withdraw ("cop out") in the manner of anchorites in the early Christian Church or flower children of a decade ago in our own cultures. This belief that we are our brothers' keepers in one which is peculiarly western; many of the peoples in the eastern world look at the world differently, holding that the greatest good of man is personal oneness with the godhead, without any relation to their fellow-men; and this has immense effects on everything they do, even running a biomedical library.

When Jim asked for a topic for my talk, I had just been having an encounter with this dichotomy again, and, at first, I thought it might be interesting to call your attention to the cultural "givens" in all our lives; how we react to our surroundings and upbringings without ever being aware of their influences on us. I even thought talking about it might help us in working with people of other cultures, if we could remember how automatically we all react to our own upbringing.

Having got this far, however, I remembered that this was to be an afterlunch talk and that sermons were probably inappropriate; therefore I had better return to the more common reminiscence expected of the oldest living inhabitants in our midst.

Changes in Biological Libraries

Although I have indicated that I believe the fundamentals of biomedical libraries have not changed in 40 years, I would not wish to seem to be implying that there have been no changes in this period.

There have indeed been profound ones, due to such external forces as wars and depressions, to newer technologies, and to the number and caliber of those advancing biomedicine and those needing to learn what these advances are, as well as to the changes in the breed of modern-day biomedical libraries. Let me therefore do what is expected of me and call your attention to some of these profound changes which have occurred in our libraries in my professional lifetime.

The most obvious, and I believe the most profound, change is in our size. Forty years ago our libraries were all much smaller. The average American medical school library for example, has grown from 35,000 volumes in 1936 to 55,000 volumes in 1961 to 100,000 volumes in 1976.

Now larger libraries require more money to run and bigger buildings to house the collection, the staff, and the users. Moreover, bigger buildings with larger budgets need business people rather than scholars to run them; as a result the former generation of scholar-librarians of necessity has had to give way to people who speak more comfortably of performance budgets, cost/benefit ratios, productivity, and amortization of capital investments than of bibliographical points and the high criticism of texts. (Incidentally, having seen how poorly some of these scholar-librarians administered their libraries, I cannot say to look back on them with very much nostalgia.)

Larger libraries with bigger staffs and budgets offer their head librarians more salary than smaller libraries do, of course. Another result of the growth of biomedical libraries in our male chauvanistic pig society, therefore, is that with more money, more men have entered the field recently than was true previously, and this in turn has changed the way many library committees view their role and their librarians. Perhaps there have been fewer examples recently of library committees looking over the shoulders of their librarians and trying to second-guess all her decisions--after all, as the Victorians put it, you don't discuss money with a lady. In fact, it seems to me this new attitude is even rubbing off female librarians--or perhaps it only means there are fewer "ladies" among us females than heretofore!

Secondly, the photocopying machine has made enormous changes in our libraries--much more change than has the computer; allowing us to buy a little space, dodder along with an inefficient circulation system, and build consortia of one kind or another. We can only hope that the inefficiency of our postal service and the rules of whatever copyright law is finally passed will not keep us from being successful in our attempt to bring logic and 20th century technology into the problem of ever-growing space needs and ever-lessening money, which is inherent in serving larger communities with more materials. (Over next problem here, of course, is to try to persuade library users that making a copy of an article and putting it in a file drawer is not the same as putting the contents of the article into their heads!)

Third in my list of important changes is one that stems from the fact that biological librarians had the first working national computerized storage and retrieval system in the world--MEDLARS; this has set that group somewhat apart from all other librarians, and this had had great effects both on how we see ourselves and how others perceive us to be. Here I will begin to reminisce because I was in at the development of these things, and while Scott Adams in his Janet Doe Lecture to the Medical Library Association some years ago and again in his section of the recent Annual Report of the NLM has given the historical data, no one yet has talked about the atmosphere that was around all of us at that time.

There are few practicing librarians around today who can remember the sleepy, unimportant, confusing and confused Army Medical Library of the 1940's; but hardly any biological librarian today is not touched by the work of the National Library of Medicine, the same institution under its new name. It has become a leader and an innovator and a force for biomedical and library advances throughout the world, and the change started to come about in the 1950's and the 1960's. Many people and many external factors were responsible for this phoenix-like change, but two things were absolutely essential: people with vision and drive and executive ability, and money. It is a cliché to say that wars bring some good in the train of their destruction, but it is certain that World War II was central in convincing governmental and civilian leaders of the need for up-to-date biomedical information. Where such information was available, armies fought better and the cost of morbidity and mortality was less than where the information was lacking. It was therefore cost/effective to give the then Army Medical Library money to purchase more and more widely in biomedicine than it had done for over half a century, to find people to do all the work which was required for such a collection, and even to assign Army officers of high rank and proven ability as Directors of the Library, so that the money would not be wasted.

But people with dreams and people who can translate dreams into actions are also needed, and such great men as Colonel Harold W. Jones, Colonel Joseph H. McNinch, and more important, then-young Major Frank B. Rogers were the catalysts who brought about the reaction. Sometime someone must write a thoughtful description of their work, but here I want only to mention what it was like to be part of the transformation of that sleepy old institution to its new position in our society.

There was so much to be done, one could start anywhere and make profound changes. And because so little had been done for so long, the then-current methods of librarianship could be used with startlingly good results--I need only mention classifying the books in the collection or standardizing interlibrary loan forms to give you an idea of the fundamentals which had been allowed to slip. Putting into effect what was standard operating practice--bringing the Library kicking and screaming into the middle of the 20th century--allowed some of us some time to plan for the more daring and innovative things, which would be harder to envisage, more difficult to persuade others to accept, and much more costly than previous attempts. We were a bunch of young, enthusiastic, hardworking people who came to the Library almost at the same time, and the air of change was winey and intoxicating. We used to sit up nights drinking our bourbon and scotch and discussing what we should try to do next. What was the purpose of a national library, we asked ourselves? How did it differ from any other large library? What special responsibilities did we have? How could we define what we should collect? How make our collections most easily available to users who came in person and users all across the continent? What should we do about the lags in cataloging, indexing, publishing? How could we take up the slack due to the demise of the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus? Could we get away with the Draconian decision to kill the Index-Catalogue, said by William Welch to be more important to medicine than the discovery of anesthesia? What new methods were available for use? Could we perhaps microfilm interlibrary loans instead of sending the originals? Could we shingle our catalog cards onto a board and photograph them to make a printed catalog that didn't require retyping? Would it be possible to substitute a printed catalog for a card catalog? What should we do about the privately-published Current List of Medical Literature, a wartime expedient sized to fit into a medical officer's jacket pocket? Could the punched card equipment in the Surgeon-General's Office be of any help in producing indexes to a larger volume of literature in a shorter period? Could filming, punched cards, and automated printing be united? How could we get the medical literature from some of the new countries in the world which lacked a bookselling apparatus? How prune our own collection of non-medical materials accepted once and now difficult to get rid of? Should we be translating the seized Nazi documents on medical experiments in the concentration camps? Who could read our Japanese material? Even how could we persuade a clerk in the Censorship Office that sending a photostat of the title page of a 17th century anatomy text to a scientist behind the Iron Curtain would not upset the cold war and change it to a hot one? If we gave extensive reference service to individuals, would we be undercutting the other medical libraries around the country and thus perhaps bring them down into ruin by loss of budgets?

An aging person tends to look back on the days of his youth and vigor as the golden age, and refuses to believe that the present can also be the golden age for those now in his old place. I hope in a way that this is true about what I have been saying of the milieu of the National Library of Medicine in the 50's and 60's, because there is still much to be done in biomedicine and the biological libraries which are their handmaidens. And the problems today are much more difficult to solve than were the ones we faced, I fear. I need only mention the quantum leap in users of the literature, the differing kinds of users, the lower status which past learning has today in many quarters, and the social upheavals around which all of us must maneuver our libraries. How, for example, can we combat the loss of our collections because of society's present views about stealing and mutilating library materials, and still not make our libraries locked warehouses reminiscent of the days of the Egyptian Book of the Dead or the medieval cloisters? Or what is the back-up system when the satellite beamed to Guam or Tasmania fails?

These are some of the problems which NLM must face today, many of which have no real relationship to those technical questions it is forced to answer to fulfill its mission. Once again it must ask itself what are the duties of a national library, who should it serve, how can it help in both the developing and the developed world? Where indeed do the vectors of service and leadership cross? But unless there resides in the staff of the NLM today and for many years to come, the nerve and enthusiasm and the willingness to come back to the drawing board one more time after a fine idea turns out to be unsuccessful in real life, the problems will not be solved and the promise turn to ashes.

And thus I come back full-circle to the place from which I started. The world of biological libraries has changed in the past four decades, but the fundamental needs and the fundamental questions are still the same. People are still the touchstone of success or failure, and leadership, excitement in one's work, and a feeling of having important

and satisfying social goals ought always to be present. Moreover, it is all of us, including old biddies like myself, who must help to generate some of this enthusiasm in those around us--or, at least, must follow the old medical admonition, "non nocere", do no harm, do not dampen the enthusiasm. For in biological libraries it is indeed true, the more it changes, the more it is the same! Like nature, a library is as Emerson put it, "a mutable cloud, which is always and never the same." (Ralph Waldo Emerson. History.)

\*Luncheon Speech, Biological Sciences Group, Special Libraries Association, Denver, Colorado, June 8, 1976.

Estelle Brodman, Ph.D.  
Librarian & Professor  
of Medical History  
Washington University  
School of Medicine  
St. Louis, Missouri

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1975-1976

The division entered the 1975-1976 fiscal year with a healthy balance of \$2,709.39 in the current operating fund. This balance represents a gradual accumulation of surplus funds over a five year period.

Our major source of income is the allotment from association headquarters based on division membership. Last year the association allotted \$2.50 for each division member on record December 31, 1975, for a total of \$2,117.50. In addition to our SLA allotment check, the division received a gift of \$150 from the Bindery Corporation of America to help defray hospitality expenses at the Chicago conference. Our treasury was also increased by the return of an honoraria fee from one of the speakers.

The Biological Sciences Division uses the operating fund to pay for conference expenses including honoraria for speakers, facility and equipment rental, hospitality expenses, and student tickets. The 1975 Chicago conference expenses were \$1,477. The operating fund also pays for the printing and mailing of three newsletter issues which are sent free to all member of the division. Newsletter expenses were \$770 last year. A small amount, less than \$100 last year, was spent to mail election ballots.

Our total income for the year was \$2,367 and our expenditures amounted to \$2,320. The division moves into the 1976-1977 fiscal year with a solid balance of \$2,756 in the operating fund.

A three year summary of income and expenditures is presented.

|                                    | <u>1975/76</u> | <u>1974/75</u> | <u>1973/74</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| OPENING BALANCE                    | \$2,709.39     | \$2,316.60     | \$1,727.56     |
| <u>INCOME:</u>                     |                |                |                |
| SLA Allotment                      | 2,117.50       | 1,719.00       | 1,442.00       |
| Gifts and Donations                | 250.00         |                |                |
| TOTAL ASSETS                       | 5,076.89       | 4,035.60       | 3,169.56       |
| <u>EXPENDITURES:</u>               |                |                |                |
| Convention                         | 1,477.78       | 624.46         | 374.39         |
| Newsletter                         | 770.00         | 624.05         | 476.13         |
| Miscellaneous                      | 72.90          | 77.70          | 2.44           |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES                 | 2,320.68       | 1,326.21       | 852.96         |
| CLOSING BALANCE AFTER EXPENDITURES | \$2,756.21     | \$2,709.39     | \$2,316.60     |

TREASURER Rita Kane Marie Harvin Marie Harvin  
Rita Kane, Secretary-Treasurer  
BSD/SLA  
Biology Library  
University of California  
Berkeley, California 94720

BYLAWS

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION  
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

REVISED JUNE 1977

ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTIVES

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be Biological Sciences Division, Special Libraries Association.

Section 2. The objectives of this Division shall be those of the Special Libraries Association: to provide an association of individuals and organizations having a professional, scientific or technical interest in library and information science, especially as these are applied in the recording, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge and information in areas such as the physical, biological, technical and social sciences and the humanities; and to promote and improve the communication, dissemination and use of such information and knowledge for the benefit of libraries or other educational organizations.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership of the Division shall be all those members of Special Libraries Association who elect to affiliate with the Division.

Section 2. Members, Associate Members and Retired Members of the Association who are members of the Division shall have the right to vote and to hold any elective or appointive office in the Division.

Section 3. Student Members of the Association who are members of the Division shall have the right to vote and to hold any appointive, but not elective, office in the Division.

Section 4. The rights and benefits of Sustaining Members and Honorary Members shall be determined by the Association Board of Directors.

Section 5. All members shall receive the Division official bulletin free.

ARTICLE III: EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Board that shall have the power and authority to manage the Division's property and to regulate and govern its affairs. The Board shall determine policies and changes therein within the limits of the Bylaws of the Association and of the Division and shall take such actions as it considers necessary to carry out the objectives of the Division, and shall perform such other functions as the membership may direct.

Section 2. The Board shall consist of five members elected by the membership: the chairman, the chairman-elect, the immediate past chairman, the secretary-treasurer and one director. The chairman and chairman-elect shall be Members, Associate Members or Retired Members of Special Libraries Association.

Section 3. The Board shall hold at least one meeting annually and may hold additional meetings upon call of the chairman or upon written request of any member of the Board. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. A vacancy in the membership of the Executive Board, except in the office of chairman and chairman-elect, shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the Board, this Board-elected member to serve until the next annual election.

Section 5. The term of office of chairman, chairman-elect, and immediate past chairman shall be one year. The term of office of secretary-treasurer and director shall be two years. All members of the Executive Board shall serve until their successors are elected and assume their duties. The term of office shall commence at the adjournment of the Association Annual Business Meeting, or, if there is no Annual Business Meeting, on July 1 following the election.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

Section 1. The chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Division and, subject to the Executive Board, shall have general supervision and control over its affairs, shall be responsible for supervision of Division program planning for the Association Annual Conference during the year the office is held; shall preside at all business meetings of the Division and of the Executive Board; shall recommend to the Board such measures considered desirable to further the objectives and broaden the effectiveness of the Division; with the secretary-treasurer shall sign all contracts and other legal documents; shall sign all checks drawn upon Division funds as co-signatory with the secretary-treasurer, unless determined otherwise by the Executive Board; shall be a member ex officio of all committees except the Nominating Committee; with the chairman-elect, shall represent the Division at meetings of the Division Cabinet during the Association Year in which the office is held, or, if either is unable to attend, shall designate a Member, Associate Member or Retired Member of the Division to serve as alternate representative; shall prepare such reports as may be required by the Division Cabinet officers; and shall be responsible for the preparation of such reports as may be required of other Division officers by the Division Cabinet officers.

Section 2. The chairman-elect shall assist the chairman in the performance of the duties of the chairmanship; with the chairman, shall represent the Division at meetings of the Division Cabinet during the Association Year in which the office is held; and in the event of absence or withdrawal of the chairman, shall assume all the duties and obligations of the chairmanship.

Section 3. The secretary-treasurer as secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Division and of the Executive Board; with the chairman, shall sign all contracts and other legal documents; and shall perform such other duties as the chairman may assign.

Section 4. The secretary-treasurer as treasurer shall have custody of the Division funds; shall sign all checks drawn upon Division funds as co-signatory with the chairman, unless determined otherwise by the Executive Board; and shall furnish such financial statements as may be required by the Executive Board, the chairman, and the Association Division Cabinet officers.

Section 5. The immediate past chairman and the director shall be members of the Executive Board and shall carry out such duties as the chairman may assign.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

Section 1. The Division annual business meeting shall be held during the Association Annual Conference, or, if there is no Conference, upon call of the chairman. At least one business meeting shall be held during the term of office of each elected Executive Board.

Section 2. Special meetings may be held upon call of the Executive Board or on petition of sixty members of the Division. Notice of a special meeting shall specify the business to be transacted, and no business other than that stated in the notice shall be considered.

Section 3. Notice of meetings in writing or printed in the Division official bulletin shall be sent to each member at least thirty days before the meeting.

Section 4. A quorum for the transaction of business shall be twenty Division members.

Section 5. Whenever in the judgment of the Executive Board, a question arises which cannot await the annual business meeting, the Executive Board may submit the question for vote by mail. The closing date for the return of mail votes shall be established by the Board. The question presented shall be resolved by a majority vote provided fifty percent of the members have voted.

Section 6. When not in conflict with these Bylaws, Robert's Rules of Order Revised (latest edition) shall govern all deliberations.

## ARTICLE VI: COMMITTEES

Section 1. Standing and special committees shall be established by the Executive Board for the purpose of delegating such powers and functions as the Board finds desirable for the conduct of its business and for carrying out the objectives of the Division. These committees shall be responsible to the Board.

Section 2. The Division chairman shall appoint the members and designate the chairmen of all committees except the Nominating Committee. Appointment to standing committees shall be for two years, unless determined otherwise by the Executive Board. No member may serve continuously on any one committee in excess of four years.

Section 3. Committee chairmen may participate in meetings of the Executive Board but shall not have the right to vote.

Section 4. Each committee shall submit to the Executive Board a written report of its activities throughout the year, together with any recommendations considered necessary or advisable. Additional reports may be submitted by a committee or requested by the Board or the Division chairman.

Section 5. Funds for committee expenses shall be authorized by the Executive Board.

## ARTICLE VII. SECTIONS.

Section 1. Sections relating to definite areas of interest within a Division may be established by the Executive Board upon written petition of sixty members of the Division who desire to participate in the activities of the proposed Section. Sections shall receive needed operating funds from the Division, and shall submit to the Division Executive Board an annual report including a financial statement. Should dissolution of a Section occur, its assets shall revert to the Division. Formation or dissolution of a Section shall be reported to the Division Cabinet officers.

## ARTICLE VIII. FUNDS, CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY

Section 1. Funds for Division expenses shall be derived from the Association as an allotted share of the annual dues paid by Division members. Eligibility for this allotment is based on submission to the Division Cabinet officers of the Division financial statement for the previous year and on its acceptance by those officers. Requests for additional funds or loans may be submitted to the Division Cabinet officers for presentation to the Association Board of Directors for its consideration. All funds received by a Division shall be used for purposes incident to the fulfillment of the Division's objectives. Should dissolution of the Division become necessary, its assets shall revert to the Association.

Section 2. Any agreement or contract entered into by the Division shall have advance approval of the Executive Board. If liability exceeds the Division's available or budgeted funds, prior notification to the Division Cabinet officers shall be made for the purpose of obtaining the required advance approval of the Association Board of Directors. All affiliate and contractual relationships shall be directed toward the best interest of the Division and the Association and shall protect its property and identity.

Section 3. Purchase of property by the Division shall have the written approval of the Executive Board. If the cost is over \$1,000, it shall have the advance approval of the Division members. If it exceeds the Division's available or budgeted funds, or exceeds \$1,000, prior notification shall be made to the Division Cabinet officers for the purpose of obtaining the required advance approval of the Association Board of Directors.

Section 4. Officers, members of the Board, or committee chairmen who will be incurring expenses connected with official programs of the Biological Sciences Division shall obtain prior authorization for the expenditure from the chairman or the treasurer. Officers, Board members, and committee chairmen shall be reimbursed by the secretary-treasurer for authorized expenses upon presentation of itemized receipts.

## ARTICLE IX: NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. A Nominating Committee for each election of members to the Executive Board shall be appointed by the Board no later than six months prior to the annual business meeting. This committee shall be composed of four members, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, but one of whom shall be a former officer, or former member of the previous Nominating Committee.

Section 2. Each year, the Nominating Committee shall present at least two candidates for chairman-elect, and in alternate years for secretary-treasurer, and one director, each of whom will serve for two years. The Committee shall obtain the written acceptance of each nominee prior to submission of its report.

Section 3. The report of the Nominating Committee shall be published in the official bulletin or otherwise sent to Division members at least ninety days before the Division annual business meeting. Further nominations, accompanied by written acceptance by the nominee, may be entered by petition of sixty Division members, and shall be filed with the Nominating Committee at least sixty days before the annual business meeting.

Section 4. Election shall be by printed ballot mailed to each Division member thirty days before the Division annual business meeting. The candidate who receives the largest number of votes for any office shall be elected. In the event of a tie, election shall be by majority vote of the members present at the Division annual business meeting.

Section 5. If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairman-elect, there is to be a special election to fill that office. The special election is to take place within sixty days after the office becomes vacant by mail ballot. Nominees for the office shall be selected by the Nominating Committee and a plurality of those voting will determine the person to serve the un-expired term and succeed as chairman.

## ARTICLE X: PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. Control of all publications of the Division for its members shall be vested in the Executive Board.

Section 2. The Division shall not be responsible for statements or opinions advanced in its publications or at meetings of the Division, or for statements by any of its members except those authorized by the Division Executive Board or those reflecting duly established policies of the Division or Association.

## ARTICLE XI: DIVISION REPRESENTATION AND AFFILIATION

Section 1. Division representatives to joint committees and meetings of other societies having objectives allied to those of the Division and of the Association shall be appointed by the chairman. Such representatives shall submit at least one written report to the Executive Board during the year.

Section 2. Upon approval by a majority of the Division members voting, the Division may affiliate or disaffiliate with a common interest organization provided that:

- 1) The objectives of such organization are consistent with those of the Division and of the Association, and
- 2) The activities of such organization are not in conflict with Article 1: Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Association Bylaws;

any other affiliation, including that with a national or international organization, shall be approved by the Association Board of Directors. Notices of affiliations and disaffiliations shall be reported to the Division Cabinet officers and to the administrator of the Association Office.

## ARTICLE XII: DISSOLUTION AND MERGER

Section 1. The Division may petition for dissolution, or for merger with another Division, by mail vote of its membership, the ballots to be mailed not more than 45 days after an annual business meeting at which a majority of the members present votes that it no longer meets the needs of the membership. If two-thirds of the mail ballots favor dissolution, or merger, the petition shall be submitted to the Division Cabinet officers for presentation to the Association Board of Directors, which shall make the final decision.

Section 2. In the event of dissolution, all assets of the Division shall revert to the Association. In the event of merger, assets shall become a part of the new merged unit, as decided upon by the two bodies concerned. Any other monies shall revert to the Association.

#### ARTICLE XIII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any Division meeting, provided written notice containing the text of the proposed amendment has been sent to each member at least thirty days before the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Section 2. Amendments may be proposed by the Executive Board, the Bylaws Committee or ten members of the Division. Proposals originating in the Executive Board or in the Bylaws Committee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Board and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

Section 3. Any revisions in or amendments to the Division Bylaws shall be submitted to the Association Bylaws Committee for review before presentation to the Division membership.

These Bylaws were:

Approved by the Bylaws Committee, Special Libraries Association

Roger M. Martin, Chairman 1976 December 29  
(Signed) (Date)

Approved by the Division membership \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman,  
(Signed)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

#### CONTINUING EDUCATION: BIOSIS

##### ADVANCED TRAINING COURSE.

The first advanced training session on the BIOSIS Previews data base was held August 23-27 in Philadelphia. A registrant group of 46 individuals was made up largely of information intermediaries drawn from a broad geographic and professional spectrum. Although broker representatives and several technical users attended, no bench scientist "end-users" were present.

The core philosophy of the course was to teach construction of the data base. BIOSIS staff members were the instructors. Lectures, demonstrations, handouts, detailed reference manuals, and visuals formed the teaching mode of the first 3 days. Group working and testing sessions were used the last 2 days. The atmosphere was relatively informal and allowed a fair amount of questions and discussion from the participants.

Day 1 was an optional repeat of the introductory workshop given across the country at professional meetings by the BIOSIS Education Bureau. Individuals who attended the advanced session were asked to attend this or a previous workshop. Instruction in the basic key Word-Cross Code-Biosystematic Code matrix used to obtain retrieval via Boolean operators from the file was presented.

Day 2 marked the beginning of the advanced training at 2100 Arch Street, BIOSIS headquarters. The morning was devoted to an explanation of the literature selected, acquired, controlled, and used by the Literature Resources Department to form the master citations of Biological Abstracts and Bioresearch Index.

The afternoon session proved to be an erudite entry into the input processing practices of the Editorial Department. Covered in detail were the editing, abstracting, classification, and indexing procedures used to form the file indexes. As the audience was generally unfamiliar with the policies followed by this department, numerous questions and suggestions accompanied this presentation.

Day 3 was a more comprehensive, more sophisticated version of Day 1. Designed to illustrate how retrieval can be obtained from both the printed and the machine files, instruction focused on the detailed structure of the 5 different indexes to the data base. Fundamental theory between match searching of the indexes was briefly covered.

Day 4 plumbed the intricacies of the machine file. Hours before lunch centered on an appraisal and discussion of the current and upcoming search guides. The new guide, scheduled to appear in mid-November 1976, will cost \$60.00; a \$15.00 credit is offered to those who purchased the first set of manuals. Expanded explanations, descriptions, and derivations of the code assignments, terminology, and other features will be included in the guide.

Afternoon hours were spent in a study of profile design, profile modification, and search strategy. As the current search manuals were used in this exercise, many of us realized how helpful the new guide should be.

Day 5 tested our comprehension of the data base. Searches were handed out in a block and registrants were left to solve the problems. In general, many of the group had sharpened their skills a significant number of degrees. The afternoon gave us a glimpse into several fascinating projects currently under investigation by Research and Development personnel. A marvelously camp ceremony then "graduated" the class.

Dr. H. Kennedy (BIOSIS Executive Director), Mr. Arthur Elias (Director of Professional Services), Ms. Ann Farren (Manager of the Education Bureau), Ms. Elizabeth Marlow (Manager of the Customer Services Bureau), and 11 other senior professionals deserve congratulations. As the course was realized partly because of user input, BIOSIS can be proud it responded so effectively. The next session, to be held on the West coast in 1977, will be even better if the comments made at this session are followed only in part.

Dade T. Curtis  
Biosciences Librarian  
Milner Library  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois 61761

#### THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The American Museum's articles of incorporation of 1869 provided for establishing a "Museum and Library of Natural History", but it wasn't until 1877 when the Museum moved into its own building that the Library began to grow and to assume its role as an adjunct to the scientific research facilities of the Museum. In its early years the Library grew mostly through such gifts as the John C. Jay conchological library, the Carson Brevoort library on fishes and general zoology, the great ornithological library of Daniel Giraud Elliot, the Harry Edwards entomological library, and the Marcou geology collection. In 1903 the American Ethnological Society deposited its library in the Museum and in 1905 the New York Academy of Sciences followed by transferring its collection of 10,000 volumes. Through the years other gifts from such personages as Porfirio Diaz, the Duke of Loubat, and Henry Fairfield Osborn, and purchases were added to the library, until in 1976 the collection has grown into one of the world's great natural history research libraries with 325,000 volumes.

The collection includes strengths in mammalogy, ornithology, ichthyology, herpetology, invertebrates, entomology, paleontology, mineralogy, travel and expedition, general biology, animal behavior, anthropology, and basic collections in museology, biography, and history of science. Of particular interest and value is a 17,000 title serial collection, representing most of the world's languages. The collection is particularly strong in retrospective materials which are so important to taxonomic research; much of the strength of the collection is the result of a hundred-year extensive exchange program.

A Rare Book and Manuscripts Collection houses over 8,000 rare books, manuscripts, and visuals, which are used constantly by researchers and scholars. A special Film Collection, of some 90 titles, mostly records of Museum expeditions, are used by the Education Department and by outside television producers. The strength of the collection is demonstrated by the fact that 6,000 items a year are loaned on interlibrary loan, while only 400 a year are borrowed. The Library serves as a subject referral center for the New York Interlibrary network, as well as serving the members of the New York Medical Library Center. As a member of METRO - New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, the Library participates in several cooperative programs. The Library primarily serves the scientific staff of the Museum; some 60,000 items a year are circulated to the staff, but the Library is also open Monday through Friday to the public for research purposes. Each member of the public uses the Library's resources to prepare doctoral theses, books, term papers, etc.

A fulltime staff of 18 and various part-timers, Urban Corps and Work-Study students, and volunteers, acquire, catalog, process, circulate, and care for the collection, provide reference and interlibrary loan assistance, design and install exhibits, undertake special projects, and participate in various functions of the Museum. The Library also curates Museum memorabilia and distributes the Museum's scientific publications. The Library staff covers many areas with expertise of either a subject of language strength or a particular skill such as automation, exhibit design, rare books, or restoration. Among the 18 staff members almost every modern language is covered including African, Oriental, and Slavic languages.

Special projects are undertaken as staff time and/or grants permit. In recent years the 17,000 title serial collection was inventoried and bibliographic information stored on computer tape for future up-date and manipulation; a new rare book room and exhibit area were designed and furnished through private grants; and the rare films, were restored and cataloged under a National Science Foundation grant. An ongoing Review Project is now in its sixth year. Lee Ash, who serves as Consultant is reviewing the collection, identifying rare books, and weeding duplicate and out-of-scope materials.

Currently there are two major projects in progress. A five year project under a private grant to restore the badly deteriorating collection is entering its final year. With this grant, we were able to hire and train conservators, purchase binding equipment, and institute a much needed conservation program. This summer and fall we are revising the public catalog in preparation for publication by G.K. Hall & Co. in April 1977.

Future plans include a catalog of rare books and manuscripts, a printed catalog of serial holdings, a catalog of Museum memorabilia, continued review and weeding of the collection, a new system of recording maps, and hopefully a new building. The Library has outgrown its present quarters, and although a new 100,000 square foot Library has been planned, it will be many years before ground is broken. In the meantime we will continue weeding, will institute the use of microforms for the first time, and hope to find temporary storage for some of our 200,000 serial volumes. It is estimated that the Library grows by 15 linear feet a week. There is no room left for staff or books.

Being a vital part of the Museum's scientific and educational programs leaves a little time for bibliographic works. Each staff member has dreams of producing the definitive bibliography, but immediate research requests must be dealt with.

We welcome inquiries from other libraries and from scholars throughout the world. The major objective of the American Museum Library is to continue serving the scientific staff and the community of libraries, scholars, and researchers; to curate and preserve the collection for future generations; and to review our services, policies, and procedures constantly so that the Library may continue to be a vital part of the research and education functions of the Museum.

Nina J. Root, Librarian  
The American Museum of Natural History  
Central Park West at 79th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10024

A publication, How to Obtain a Translation, is now available from the Aerospace Division of the Special Libraries Association. The 14-page booklet, prepared by Betty B. Brociner, Chairman of SLA's Special Committee on Translation Problems, is intended to serve as a brief guide when you need a translation. A detailed step-by-step procedure is presented, including how to check and handle a request, how to search for an available translation, how to order a translation if none is available, and what to do with the completed translation.

Urban Sweeney, Aerospace Division's Special Projects Committee Chairman had the work printed by his company, Convair Aerospace Division of General Dynamics in San Diego from copy received from the author, Betty Brociner of the MIT Lincoln Laboratories.

Price of the publication has been set at \$3.00, and Aerospace Division Secretary, Stan Elman is handling sales and distribution. For a copy of this useful publication, make your check or money order to Aerospace Division of SLA and mail to:

Stanley A. Elman  
Lockheed-California Co.  
Central Library  
2555 N. Hollywood Way  
Burbank, CA 91520

Release submitted by: H. W. Jones, Chairman  
Aerospace Division

For those who have ventured into the translating field themselves, the Department of Defense has prepared just the thing: Guide to Russian Technical Translation "... to help them recognize their own and other people's pitfalls (sic) ... most of all to beware of one-for one translations". The text is in English and Russian, and "an index of the Russian words discussed in the book is provided". Available from NTIS, Springfield, VA 22161 for \$7.50 (paper copy)

There is now a new Index Translationum 25: International Bibliography of Translations, 1975. \$13.95 at UNIPUP, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016. It provides information on translated writings throughout the world, lists 39,143 translated books published in 1972 in 58 countries. Each entry records name of author, title of translation, publisher, year and place of publication, price, and title of original work.

#### The Trouble With References...

In reviewing the literature on the Pickwickian Syndrome (cardio-pulmonary syndrome), I repeatedly found a reference to the following article: P. A. Piorry: Influence de la pesanteur sur la cours du sang; diagnostic de la syncope et de l'apoplexie. J Hebd Med 2:292, 1826.

A fine, full-sounding citation, conjuring up the picture of a learned physician disclosing his latest findings in elegant French to a distinguished assembly of equally learned, equally bearded colleagues! It seems so pertinent, too: "The influence of heaviness (obesity?) on the blood circulation", and of course relects splendidly on the painstaking researcher who, poring over dusty tomes in a collection of rare medical journals, discovered this gem, perhaps the first attempt to establish a connection between obesity and syncope.

It proved rather difficult to locate the original article, especially when I learned that the Journal Hebdomadaire de Medecine, According to the Union List of Serials, did not start publication until 1828. After I finally obtained a copy through the kind help of the History of Medicine Division of NLM, another disappointment awaited me: The French term pesanteur means indeed heaviness and, perhaps in certain contexts, overweight, obesity, but in the mentioned article it simply refers to gravity. Dr. P. A. Piorry, membre de l'Academie Royale de Medecine, discusses a number of syncope and apoplexy cases where consciousness soon returned after the patient was placed in a horizontal position and gravity was permitted to aid the bloodflow to the brain.



A propos, the publication in which N.M found the (mis) cited article is: Archives Generales de Medecine; Journal Publie Par Une Societe de Medecine... 4.<sup>me</sup> Annee, Tome XII (p. 527-544), 1826.

Erhard Sanders  
Technical Information Specialist  
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#### OLDER BOTANICAL REFERENCE SOURCES

Among the reference works frequently consulted in the Morton Arboretum Library are the five discussed below. Though printed in the early part of the century, these books have remained valuable sources of information.

Gerth van Wijk, H.L. A Dictionary of Plant Names. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1911-1916. Reprinted by A. Asher, Amsterdam, 1971. Contents: v. 1, Latin names, A-Z; v. 2, Index of English, French, Dutch and German names.

The fact that Gerth van Wijk's massive compilation has been reprinted twice since 1960 speaks well for its continuing value. The first half of the dictionary is an alphabetical listing of scientific names, with corresponding common names in four modern languages listed under each entry. The second half is an extensive index to these common names, with over 150,000 entries. Taxa having no vernacular or popular names in any of the languages are omitted. Included among the listings are wild or cultivated plants, flowers and fruits, and parts of plants currently or previously used in medicine or industry. In compiling this data, Gerth van Wijk was both selective and accurate, using only names commonly encountered in literature or in the spoken language. Though he included a list of his references, he did not cite an authority for all the common names, nor did he indicate the geographical areas in which each name was used. Also not included was an indication of whether the common name was historical or currently in use. These limitations aside, however, the work is a valuable tool, well worth the 25 years the author spent on the project.

Rehder, Alfred. The Bradley Bibliography, A Guide to the Literature of the Woody Plants of the World Published Before the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press, 1911-1918. Contents: v. 1, Dendrology (general aspects of morphology, physiology, pathology, ecology, evolution); v. 2, Dendrology (botanical treatises on a particular taxa); v. 3, Arboriculture (horticultural and economic products and uses, including ornamental aspects); v. 4, Forestry; v. 5 Index of Authors and Titles, Subject Index.

The Arnold Arboretum undertook publication of this major bibliography after receiving a substantial endowment from the Bradley family in 1897. Rehder spent sixteen years on the project, visiting all the major botanical libraries in the United States and Europe and enlisting the aid of experts in retrieving literature in Asian and secondary European languages. The end product was the Bradley Bibliography, a work "intended to contain the titles of all publications relating wholly or in part to woody plants...in all languages published up to the end of 1900." Titles in each of the volumes are arranged systematically by subject; within each subject the titles are arranged chronologically. Lists of serials or periodicals. Very few comprehensive bibliographies achieve total subject coverage, and the Bradley Bibliography is no exception. With over 100,000 entries, however, it is a useful tool, particularly when one is seeking background or historical information.

Hatton, Richard G. The Craftsman's Plant-Book: Or Figures of Plants Selected from the Herbals of the Sixteenth Century... London: Chapman & Hall, 1909. Reprinted by Dover in 1960 under the title Handbook of Plant and Floral Ornament.

Though not strictly a reference book, Hatton's work provides quick access to illustrations from the great herbals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries--from Brunfels (1530) to Crispian van de Passe (1614). Turning pages, one encounters characteristic figures from the herbals of Fuchs, Gerard, Bock, and Matthioli. A few later works are also included, demonstrating a range of styles and media. The source of each illustration is indicated. Included also are chapters on the old herbals, the use of plants

as design elements, Jacobian floral ornament, and general form and classification of plants. Both common and scientific names are included in the index. The Dover edition loses much of the clarity and impact of the 1909 edition, but suffices in the absence of the original edition.

Index Londinensis to Illustrations of Flowering Plants, Ferns, and Fern Allies... Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1929-1931. 6 v. Supplement for the years 1921-1935. 1941. 2 v.

Prepared by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Index Londinensis is an invaluable aid to finding plant illustrations appearing in the literature after 1753 and before 1935. Plants are listed alphabetically by genus, species and subspecies, with references to specific book and periodical illustrations listed chronologically under these taxa. Each of these reference entries consists of an abbreviated author and title, a page or plate number, and the year. Brief notations indicate if the illustration is colored, restricted to flowers, fruits, or vegetative parts, or if the habitat is included. The listings are of necessity selective--only 'valuable' portraits are listed, and pre-Linnaean illustrations are largely excluded. The work is useful from two vantages: 1) when an accurate and/or aesthetic illustration of a plant is needed, or 2) when one is seeking the source of a loose book or periodical illustration, provided the Latin name and plate or page number are evident on the illustration. Index Londinensis is a must for any library with a good collection of illustrated eighteenth and nineteenth century botanical works.

Britten, James and George S. Boulger. A Biographical Index of Deceased British and Irish Botanists. London: Taylor and Francis, 1931. Revised and completed by A. B. Rendle.

The Biographical Index originally ran serially in four volumes of the Journal of Botany, from 1888 to 1892, and was first published in book form in 1893. Included in this alphabetical listing are those who contributed to botanical literature, collected plants, or "assisted directly in the progress of botany." Each entry includes a birth and death date (or a date when the botanist 'flourished'), place of birth, social position or occupation, degrees, titles and other offices held, dates of election to societies, and references to botanical work or works justifying inclusion of the name. Locations of manuscripts or correspondence, plant collections, sources of further information, portraits, and honorary genera or species are also listed. A valuable reference work, Biographical Index provides access to a great deal of scattered biographical data.

Laura B. Parker  
The Morton Arboretum  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

#### HISTORY OF MEDICINE: TRIBUTE TO A MEDICAL HISTORIAN

Dr. Cecil Striker of Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the few historians I ever knew who could transfer his enthusiasm for Medical History to other people. Dr. Striker died in his sleep on April 1, 1976. The weekend before, he and I read papers at the meeting of the Ohio Academy of Medical History in Granville, Ohio. He had just started a Cincinnati Medical History Society in March, 1976. Since his death came so soon after, members of the Society renamed it "The Cecil Striker Society for the History of Medicine". A fund was also established in his name to help build the Medical History Collection in the Medical Center Libraries of the University of Cincinnati Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45267.

Dr. Striker was responsible for my interest in Medical History and the development of displays on that subject. He had persuaded a patient to leave money for a special section on History in the Jewish Hospital Medical Library. He, himself, was a constant donor to that special collection and acted as my advisor for purchasing historical materials. When he found out that I was interested in writing, he challenged me with a remark "There's one man about whom I never found much information. Why don't you see what you can find? I did, and the paper was published.

Then, he gave me a collection of letters and records and family pictures, from the attic of a relative of a 19th century Cincinnati physician. I didn't know I could do it, but I put together from mementos, the biography of Dr. Samuel Nickel. I received the Murray Gottlieb prize from the Medical Library Association for that one.

A few old ambulance pictures from Dr. Striker started me off on another big research program. That got me to the International Congress of the History of Medicine in London, to read a paper on "The History of the Ambulance". From there, I appeared on the NBC Today show and now I hope to have a book published on the subject. There will also be some pictures from my collection in "Medical Opinion". Watch for them!

Do you wonder that I want to pay tribute to such a person?

Dr. Striker was part of Medical History. While a resident in Cincinnati General Hospital, he was assigned to study the new drug called insulin. This started an interest and specialization in "Diabetes". He organized and became the first president of the American Diabetes Association.

When Jim Bobick asked me to write something for the Newsletter concerning the Cecil Striker Fund for the History of Medicine, he really didn't know how much I would verbalize. Thank you for the opportunity, Jim!

Kay Barkley, Medical Librarian  
Jewish Hospital  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

#### NEW JOURNALS

- BASAL FACTS.** Vol. 1, 1976. Doctor's Dental Service, 20 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604. q. \$10.00.  
Official publication of the American Academy for Functional Prosthodontics. Basal Facts will accept for publication manuscripts that may not be totally in accord with principles of the editors. Contains editorials, scientific articles, case reports, abstracts, recommended reading, news, announcements, and meetings. There are illustrations.
- BRAIN RESEARCH BULLETIN.** Vol. 1, 1976. ANKHO International, Inc., P.O. Box 65, Phoenix, N.Y. 13135. b.m. \$75.00 (institutions); \$15.00 (individual).  
Designed to disseminate new information resulting from research on the nervous system. To serve as a successful companion journal to Physiology & Behavior and Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior.
- BUSINESS, HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES.** Vol. 1, 1974. Warren H. Green, Inc., 10 So. Brentwood Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63105. q. \$11.00.  
This multidisciplinary journal fosters discussions in business, health and education with less emphasis on the aspect of research. Included are a variety of essays expressing wide ranging points of view.
- CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS.** Vol. 1, 1976. ADIS Press (USA), Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. b.m. \$60.00.  
Printed in Hong Kong by Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd. "Review articles which consider the pharmacokinetic properties of drugs as related to their actual clinical use." Each issue of the journal will contain a list of the latest references to published papers in clinical pharmacokinetics.
- HEALTH PLANNING & MANPOWER REPORTS.** Vol. 1, 1976. Plus Publications, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. b.w. \$87.00.  
Federal legislation and the political scene, as they pertain to health planning and manpower, are covered in this 8-10 page newsletter. Some regional and local developments of interest, and information on medical schools and allied health training are also included. The information appears to be very current.
- JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY.** Vol. 1, 1976. Menta Publications, Inc., 17 Kingston Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583. q. 1976; to be b.m. 1977, later m. \$30.00 (libraries).  
Neophyte publication of the recently formed American Academy of Psychiatry and Neurology. Scope of articles not well defined in initial issue. Contains book review section.
- MCLEAN HOSPITAL JOURNAL.** Vol. 1, Winter 1976. McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA 02178. q. N.C.  
A publication that coordinates current educational trends in psychiatry with recent developments in clinical practice and research. Each issue includes original articles and special sections. It is sent without charge to selected professionals in the field of mental health.

**PHARMATHERAPEUTICA.** Vol. 1, 1976. Clayton-Wray Publications, Ltd., 516 Wandsworth Road, London SW8 3JX, England. Irregular. \$35.00/10 issues.

This international journal of drug evaluation is committed "to the prompt publication, in any language, of papers featuring the results of original research and clinical investigation of pharmaceutical preparations used in medical treatment." Also included are general review articles related to the medical sciences. Special issues, proceedings of symposia and supplements are published periodically.

**QUINTESSENCE OF DENTAL TECHNOLOGY.** Vol. 1, 1976. Quintessence Publ. Co., 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603. m. \$28.00.  
Journal intended to provide clear, concise information for dental laboratory technicians and others in dental technology. Includes original articles, summaries of reports published elsewhere and news notes, new products and tips for laboratory practice. Articles contain a number of photographs, many in color.

**TRENDS IN BIOCHEMICAL SCIENCES.** Vol. 1, 1976. Am. Elsevier Co., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. m. \$24.00.  
Published for International Union of Biochemistry. Includes philosophical, research and review articles in biochemistry, news items, book reviews and reports from meetings.

#### NEW TOO

- CANCER IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNOTHERAPY.**  
Vol. 1, 1976. Springer-Verlag. q. \$55.10.
- CURRENT PROBLEMS IN CARDIOLOGY.**  
Vol. 1, 1976. Year Book. m. \$27.50 (with binder \$31.00).
- CURRENT PROBLEMS IN CANCER.**  
Vol. 1, 1976. Year Book. m. \$27.50 (with binder \$31.00).
- TOXICOLOGY ANNUAL.**  
Vol. 1, 1976. Marcel Dekker. a. \$29.50.

#### FORTHCOMING

- ACUPUNCTURE & ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS RESEARCH.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Pergamon Press. q. \$40.00.
- ANIMAL REGULATION STUDIES.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. q. (Dfl. 117.00 - U.S. price not available).
- ANIMAL REPRODUCTION SCIENCE.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. q. (Dfl. 142.00 - U.S. price not available).
- DEVELOPMENTAL AND COMPARATIVE IMMUNOLOGY.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Pergamon Press. q. \$55.00.
- EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. q. \$43.95.
- FEMS - MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. m. (Dfl. 248.00 - U.S. price not available).
- HISTOPATHOLOGY.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Blackwell Scientific Publications. b.m. \$80.00.
- INORGANIC PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. q. (Dfl. 129.00 - U.S. price not available).
- JOURNAL OF BIOENGINEERING.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Pergamon Press. Frequency and price to be announced.
- PROTECTION ECOLOGY.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. q. (Dfl. 142.00 - U.S. price not available).
- TOXICOLOGY LETTERS.**  
Vol. 1, 1977. Elsevier. b.m. (Dfl. 124.00 - U.S. price not available).

YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED

GERONTOLOGY.

Merger of Gerontologia and Gerontologia Clinica. S. Karger.  
b.m. \$74.00.

Anne S. Goss  
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Anthony F. Petrone, Jr.  
Ferol L. Willbanks  
Medical College of Georgia  
Augusta, Georgia 30902

AV SECTION

The Agriculture Library at the University of Illinois has auto-tutorial carrels equipped with cassette tape players, rear-screen film loop projectors, and small microfiche readers. The self-instructional programs used in these carrels are produced by the Instructional Resources Section of the College of Agriculture's Office of Agricultural Communications. These visual and audio media programs have evolved in the College during the last 10 to 12 years. Both the administration and the faculty realized the instructional need for such materials and the Agriculture Library was recognized as the facility best suited to provide these services to the undergraduate students.

The primary advantages of the system are: for the faculty member, the efficiency of the one-time preparation of materials; and for the student, the self-paced individual study possible any hour the library is open.

The Agriculture Library houses the auto-tutorial carrels and circulates the packaged programs (referred to as Auto-Tutorial Units, or simply A/T Units) as Reserve material. The Instructional Resources Section, located in the same building as the Library, maintains both the hardware and the software in working order and produces all the programs.

The audio part of the program, on cassette tapes, is usually the voice of the course instructor; the colored fiche is produced from 35mm slides taken especially for the program during production; and the film loops--if motion is necessary--are packaged in Technicolor continuous-loop Super-8 silent cartridges.

The present operation is the result of an evolutionary process begun in 1965 when multi-media services were first formally proposed in the College of Agriculture. A model carrel was constructed and put into service in the Agriculture Library during the Spring 1965 semester. By the end of that semester, student response to the self-teaching tools was extremely positive and faculty members were convinced such materials could substantially assist instruction.

During fiscal 1966/67, six auto-tutorial carrels were constructed and put into operation in the Agriculture Library. These carrels based on the original model, were efficient compact units each containing a reel-to-reel tape player, a self-contained slide viewer using 2x2 colored slides in trays, and a film-loop projector for Super-8 cartridges with rear-screen projection facilities. Eight additional carrels were built in 1968, bring the total to the present 14. Cassette tape players were installed in all the carrels to replace the reel-to-reel units and cassette tapes were added to the system.

During 1973, after five years of hard use, it became evident that replacement of some equipment was necessary. Annual maintenance was almost as costly as actual replacement. As a result, modern cassette tape players were installed in all of the carrels during the summer of 1975. Equipment replacement also provided an excellent opportunity to investigate the possibilities of using microfiche in the system. Several advantages were immediately obvious: fiche would be easier to handle than the trays of slides (for both the library staff and the patrons); elimination of the slides and their trays would mean more compact shelf storage; and the fiche readers would be quieter to operate in the library.

After considerable experimentation, Kodak developed a satisfactory 4x6 inch colored microfiche with 77 usable frames of 20x reduction. In addition to a clear image, correct color is essential to many of the programs (e.g. those in Agronomy concerned with soils and plant identification and diseases, and those in Animal Science dealing with meats and meat judging). The microfiche reader installed in each carrel during January, 1975, was a Kodak Ektalite 120. This reader, small enough to fit in the area formerly occupied by the slide viewer, functions by projecting the image directly onto a recessed rear-projection screen.

As each program is converted to the fiche format, the software is re-packaged for compact storage. The majority of the current programs use only tapes and fiche; the new packaging, in a notebook-like folder, occupies only about one fourth the former shelf space. Programs also using film loops occupy less than three quarters of their former space.

To date there are 75 unique programs available, primarily in the fields of Animal Science, Agronomy, Forestry, and Agricultural Engineering. A sampling of the titles gives an indication of the range and type of agricultural subject material adaptable to an auto-tutorial format: Agricultural Engineering has several programs (Reading the Surveyors Rod, Keeping Good Surveyors Notes, The Transit and Its Use) designed to assist students before they do actual field work; Agronomy has several programs on material identification (Crop Seed Identification, Weeds and Weed Seed Identification, Identification of Grasses) as well as programs on crop, hay, silage and soil judging; Animal Science programs cover Artificial Insemination, Identification of Lamb Cuts, and Beef Fabrication (this last program uses 2 fiche and 6 film loops to illustrate modern methods of fabricating a beef carcass into wholesale and retail cuts); Forestry programs treat such matters as Measuring Tree Diameter and Basal Area, Sampling Systems and Data Analysis, and Vegetation of North America.

Programs are currently being produced in the areas of Plant Pathology and International Agriculture. Also, I plan to use the resource to provide a general orientation guide to the Agriculture Library and in the future to add programs covering use of the card catalog, general bibliographies, indices and abstracting tools. An average of 5 to 6 new programs are added to the system annually, resulting in a continuous increase in total usage each academic year. During the Fall 75 and Spring 76 semesters the 74 unique programs available in the Agriculture Library were used a total of 3772 times.

To summarize, these auto-tutorial facilities offer the Agriculture faculty an opportunity to attractively and succinctly restate and reinforce material presented in the classroom and/or laboratory, or to present additional information not specifically covered in either the classroom or the laboratory; the students have the advantage of being able to use the material at their most efficient pace, repeating as necessary, and freeing classroom time.

John Beecher, Librarian  
Agriculture Library  
University of Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Like Diogenes on his quest of an honest man, the AV Librarian is ever on the lookout for that additional near perfect index to sources of software. The following, though far from the perfect, will perhaps be new to some of our readers.

1. Biomedical Communications.  
v.4 no.3 May 1976  
"Medical Media Directory"  
This feature lists the titles and acquisition information for the products of 132 producers and distributors. These materials, as indicated by the title, are all in the Health Sciences.

2. Educational and Industrial Television.  
v.8 no.3 Mar. 1976  
"Videoplay Directory of Program Sources"  
This is a classified list of 250 video producers spanning a somewhat broader subject area than the above item. Some helpful categories are; Health care, medicine, Psychology, Child development, Human relations, Science, Math., Computers, etc. Individual programs are not listed.
3. AAAS Science Film Catalog.  
American Association for the Advancement of Science Washington D.C. & R.R. Bowker Co. N.Y. 1975  
This substantial publication sports subject index, title index and producer/distributor directory, total length 398 pages. Films are from primary to college and professional level.
4. AAAS Science Books and Films.  
1515 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.  
Wash. D.C. 20005 \$16/yr.  
This quarterly magazine reviews approximately 250 new 16mm science films per year. Presumably it is a companion to, and a source of fodder for, item number 3 above. I have not seen the review itself. It was advertized in Sight Lines v.9 no.4 summer 1976.

Norris Medical Library  
USC Health Sciences Campus

The Crenshaw Medical Foundation has pledged \$100,000 over a four-year period, to establish a new learning resources center in the Norris Medical Library.

According to Nelson J. Gilman, Director of Libraries for the Health Sciences Campus and the LAC/USC Medical Center, the major portion of the funds will be used to expand the library's media resources and services. The project will include a substantial enlargement of the media collection. New carrells and equipment will allow use by a greater number of individuals and small groups. The remaining funds will be used to renovate a portion of Norris Library for the expanded center, presently located on the first floor.

The new facility will be known as the Crenshaw Medical Foundation Learning Resources Center.

Tony Kwak, Media Specialist in the Norris Library, notes that utilization of the media resources and facilities of the Library increased almost 25 percent during the past academic year. "The largest group of users were medical students," he said, "with over 2,100 uses of our materials. Interns and residents, medical center students, and faculty members comprised the other major media resources patrons."

Kwak emphasized the fact that the goal of the Learning Resources Center is to make available materials and facilities in support of the teaching of health science students and of continuing education.

Mr. Fred I. Frischling, the Foundation's President, and members of the Foundation's Board of Directors recently met with Dean of the School of Medicine, Allen W. Mathies, to complete plans for the funding of the expansion project.

Please send me any questions or comments.

Royden R. Jones, Librarian  
Learning Resource Center  
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio  
7703 Floyd Curl Dr.  
San Antonio, Texas 78284

PHILADELPHIA TOUR PLANNED FOR JUNE - SLA/BSI MEETING

The Biological Sciences Division, SLA, will sponsor a bus tour to Philadelphia on Thursday, June 9, 1977, at the close of the 1977 annual meeting. In order to make the necessary arrangements, we ask you to review the program below and send back your replies by May 1, 1977. Many Bicentennial exhibits remain substantially as they were for 1976 and some are now available that were not ready then. You'll come to Pretzeltown!

TOUR PROGRAM

Bus departs New York Hilton 9:00 a.m., Thursday, June 9, 1977 and arrives at Independence Hall Plaza 10:30 a.m. The bus will leave the Plaza for New York at 5:00 p.m. which will give everyone a full day to sightsee. Three options are open and we need to know how many would wish to exercise each of these. Please return the form below to JOHN TIMOUR, Scott Memorial Library, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107 by May 1, 1977.

TOUR 1 - Grayline Tour of Historic Philadelphia (1-4 p.m.) \$6.35 per person.

TOUR 2 - Walking tour of Center City Libraries\*

TOUR 3 - Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania (\$0.70 round trip via public transportation).

\*Libraries in Center City include (but are not limited to):

Institute for Scientific Information  
American Philosophical Society  
Library Company of Philadelphia  
Franklin Institute  
Biological Abstracts Library  
Pennsylvania Hospital  
College of Physicians of Philadelphia Library  
and others on request.

Lunch will be each individual's responsibility, but we will furnish lists of nearby restaurants.

TO : John Timour, Scott Memorial Library  
Thomas Jefferson University  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

FROM : \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA BUS TOUR, JUNE 9, 1977

I (we) would like to reserve a place on the tour checked below:

Tour 1  (My check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$6.35 per person is attached.)

Tour 2

Tour 3

Reservations will be cumulated on a first-come, first served basis. If sufficient reservations are not made, all checks will be returned.

THANK YOU

Biological Sciences Division, Special Libraries Association  
from Mrs. Carroll Foster Reynolds, September 21, 1976

Dear Members of SLA, Biological Sciences Division:

It is with deep gratitude that I thank you for the gift you made to the University of Pittsburgh in my husband's memory. This fund is to be used for the Historical Collection at Falk Library. To date fifteen titles have been added dating from 1545 to 1856, and there is more money there to be used when the right books are available.

Those of you who knew Dr. Reynolds will understand how pleased he would be to see the growth of this collection. He was so happy a few years ago to help dedicate a room, a lovely one to house it at Falk. It was a dream he saw fulfilled and we're so thankful to see it continue the way it has. Thank you so much.

Erma Reynolds

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS  
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND

A major achievement was the passage of the draft statutes whereby the organization was re-structured. Now, individuals may join and the problem of whether each country would have only one vote regardless of the number of library associations belonging was solved to the satisfaction of the American associations - American Library Association, Medical Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and others. Another American association is waiting to join until this question was answered. Dr. Frank McKenna was elected chairman of the Professional Board. This board "coordinates the professional work of the Federation undertaken by Division, Sections, Professional Units, Round Tables, and Working Groups."

Of special interest was the program of the Hospital Section in which a blind librarian told of his work with the blind and another librarian spoke of work with the handicapped.

Duplicate Exchange

If you have a list of wanted items and duplicates, send it along since this operation is a continuing one. If you have not asked to be placed on the mailing list there is still time. On the last list the supply was exhausted.

At the IFLA meeting Mr. Alexander Allardyce of the British Lending Library Boston Spa submitted standard forms for the initiation of an exchange, the acknowledgement of the receipt of items, etc. By the development of these forms it is hoped to simplify exchange processes.

Margaret Cressaty  
1401 North Holliston Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91104

PUBLICATIONS

New Catalog Available from Unipub Describes  
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Close to 700 publications on atomic energy and its uses in medicine, agriculture, earth and environmental sciences, power production and engineering, industry, and waste management are described in the 1976/77 catalog just issued by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The 226-page catalog presents all in-print titles, including series publications, monographs, conference proceedings, technical directories and reports, safety manuals, legal agreements, codes of practice, bibliographies, study tour reports, periodicals, and documentation. Titles are arranged by subject and are fully annotated. Indexes group titles by key word, series, and scientific meeting number.

The catalog of publications is available free on request from Unipub, exclusive United States distributor of IAEA publications.

Send requests to: UNIPUB / Box 433 / Murray Hill Station / New York, NY 10016.

Unipub Prepares United Nations System Bibliographies  
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Energy and habitat -- topics of major international concern -- are covered in two free bibliographies just issued by Unipub. Some 200 publications produced by the United Nations system and other organizations are described.

Subjects covered in the bibliographies include:

ENERGY -- resource exploration and exploitation; environmental impact; economic and regulatory aspects; power production; nuclear energy; earth science maps; statistics and other reference data.  
HABITAT -- urban planning; climate and environment; housing; building and construction; land use and development; architecture; human settlements; population; conservation of cultural property.

The free bibliographies are available from Unipub, central source in the United States for publications of the United Nations system and other international information publishers.

Write to: UNIPUB / Box 433 / Murray Hill Station / New York, NY 10016.

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