

# BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

## SPRING - SUMMER 1976

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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

### BOOK REVIEW

Smit, Pieter, ed.  
History of Life Sciences; an Annotated Bibliography.  
N. Y., Hafner Press (c1974). xiv, 1071 p. \$55.00.

This is an annotated list of books in the fields of general biology, botany, veterinary medicine, and medicine compiled to furnish a conspectus of the history of the subject. The items are arranged in the same order as is found in Sarton's "Horus; Guide to the History of Science" (1952); that is, by broad subject, then by chronology. In the field of medicine, for example, the subject is broken down into medical specialties (such as Parasitology), the social aspects of medicine, and the history of therapy. A total of more than 4,000 entries are given; each contains a summary in English of approximately 90 words, which places the item in importance for an understanding of the history of the subject. Most of the material has been examined by the editor, but some items have been taken from bibliographies in such well-known sources as Isis, Janus, Bulletin of the History of Medicine, or Sudhoffs Archiv. An index of personal names is in the back of the volume.

Unannotated bibliographies--especially when the citations are very numerous--leave the user unsure of which items will satisfy his needs, and he may very well waste a good deal of time looking at unsuitable items in order to find the one which will furnish him the information he requires. Dr. Smit is therefore to be thanked heartily for providing a work of this nature, rather than the common and frustrating "bibliography by the yard."

In such a vast array of material it is, of course, inevitable that the compiler should have included his own favorites and omitted others dear to another reader. Similarly, it is inevitable that typographical and other errors should have crept into the bibliographic citations or annotations. (Thus Korbinian Brodmann, a neurologist, is confused with C. Brodmann, a bibliographer; and R. Durling called Durlin.) These are understandable, and when not found in great abundance, of no great consequence. What is less easy to understand is the rationale for inclusion or exclusion of items. For example, why list general biographical works (such as the Dictionary of National Biography) in a specialized bibliography? The number of such works found leads one to wonder how many of the 4,000 entries might well have been omitted and how much smaller, more useful, and cheaper the resulting work would have been? Is this perhaps another example of Pascal's bon mot that he had no time to make his letter shorter.

Nevertheless, these are comparatively minor criticisms which are easily offset by the wealth of material and the guide to beginners in the field which the book offers. By the time the second edition appears perhaps the work can be honed down to its essentials. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to lessen the number or size of the annotations, which still remain the most valuable portion of the work.

Estelle Brodman, Ph.D.  
Librarian and Professor  
of Medical History  
Washington University  
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St. Louis, Missouri 63110

Biological Sciences Division Newsletter supplied free of charge to members. Not available to non-members.

REVIEW: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The growing interest of special librarians in computer-based information retrieval is reflected in two recent articles published in Special Libraries (1,2). Martha Williams considers criteria for selection of data base services and Doris Marshall looks specifically at criteria for selecting on-line services which can be searched directly by the librarian via a terminal. The selection of a particular service is based in large part on the subject coverage of available data bases. A brief review of biological sciences data bases currently available on-line is given below.

The National Library of Medicine was a pioneer in the development of on-line information retrieval with AIM-TWX based on Abridged Index Medicus. MEDLINE, the successor of AIM-TWX, now covers approximately half a million citations from 3000 biomedical journals. NLM also manages TOXLINE, a collection of computerized toxicology information containing over 375,000 references to published human and animal toxicity studies, effects of environmental chemical and pollutants, adverse drug reactions, and analytical methodology. TOXLINE information is derived from five major secondary sources and one archival collection of citations. The component subfiles currently providing TOXLINE material are: 1) Chemical Abstracts Service: Chemical-Biological Activities from 1965; 2) BioSciences Information Service: Abstracts on Health Effects of Environmental Pollutants from 1972; 3) American Society of Hospital Pharmacists: International Pharmaceutical Abstracts from 1970; 4) National Library of Medicine: Toxicity Bibliography from 1968; 5) Environmental Protection Agency: Health Aspects of Pesticides Abstracts Bulletin from 1966; 6) Hayes File on Pesticides 1940-1966. Additional information on TOXLINE is available from: Toxicology Information Services, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda MD. 20014.

System Development Corporation and Lockheed Information Systems are the two major commercial on-line computer-based bibliographic services. Data bases made available by the two services overlap to some extent, but each has some data bases not available through the other. SDC data bases include CAIN and Pollution; Lockheed data bases include CAIN, BIOSIS Previews, SCISEARCH, and Oceanic Abstracts. CAIN--the complete Bibliography of Agriculture file from the National Agricultural Library including the contents of the NAL catalog as well. Topics covered include general agriculture and rural sociology; consumer protection and human nutrition; animal science; veterinary medicine; forestry and plant-related areas; natural resources; entomology; and agricultural engineering. File coverage is from 1970 to date with 700,000 citations. About 12,000 records are added monthly. Pollution--prepared by Pollution Abstracts, Inc. It covers foreign and domestic reports, journals, contracts and patents, symposia and government documents in the areas of pollution control and research: water, marine, land and thermal pollution; pesticides; and legal developments. File coverage is from 1970 to date. About 1000 records are added bi-monthly.

BIOSIS Previews-- more than 910,000 citations from both Biological Abstracts and BioResearch Index covering the full spectrum of the life sciences. It is deeply indexed by author and subject and includes taxonomic forms of access. File coverage is from 1972 to the present, with 20,000 new citations added monthly.

SCISEARCH--produced by the Institute for Scientific Information. Over 850,000 citations from 2500 periodicals in the physical and life sciences are included. File coverage is from 1974 to the present with monthly updates.

Oceanic Abstracts--worldwide technical literature on the full spectrum of marine-related subjects from 2000 primary domestic and foreign sources. Over 83,000 citations from January 1964 to the present are available. The file is updated by-monthly by Oceanic Abstracts, a service of Pollution Abstracts. Further information on services available from Lockheed and SDC can be obtained by writing:

Lockheed Information Systems  
3251 Hanover Street  
Palo Alto, CA 94304

System Development Corporation  
2500 Colorado Avenue  
Santa Monica CA 90406

A useful source of current information to update the listings given above is the monthly column on data bases appearing in the Bulletin of the American Society for Information Sciences. (3)

- (1) Williams, Martha E. Criteria for evaluation and selection of data bases and data base services. Special Libraries 66:561-9, December 1975.
- (2) Marshall, Doris B. User criteria for selection of commercial on-line computer-based bibliographic services: an industrial practical case study. Special Libraries 66:501-8, November 1975.
- (3) Williams, Martha E. and W. T. Brandhorst. Data bases. Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science Jun/July 1974.

Linda C. Smith  
School of Information  
Studies  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse NY 13210

NEW UNESCO CATALOGS NOW AVAILABLE FROM UNIPUB

Two newly issued catalogs of publications reflect the diverse activities of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The Unesco Press 1976 Publications List, an 80-page catalog, includes all books, periodicals, and audiovisuals in print. Among subjects covered are: education, science teaching, mass communication, earth science, oceanography, social science, art and culture, and library science. An extensive index arranges titles by subject and by series.

Scientific Maps and Atlases Catalog 1976 is of major value to earth and environmental scientists. The illustrated booklet fully describes published and projected geological, tectonic, metamorphic, mineral, climate, oceanographic, and soil maps.

Both catalogs are available free on request from Unipub, the exclusive United States distributor for all UNESCO publications.

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

AV SECTION

The University of Southern California Norris Medical Library has issued its 1976 Media Resources Catalog Supplement. Arranged by subject with a title index, 450 items are fully described. The Supplement includes Norris' acquisitions for 1975/76 and the complete holdings of the Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center Libraries (General Hospital, Nursing and Women's Hospital). Copies of the 1975 Catalog of Norris' media collection are also available. While the items listed are not available for loan, sale or rent to other institutions at this time, the catalog and supplement may be useful reference or selection tools. Prices are as follows:

Media Resources Catalog 1975	\$3.00
1976 Supplement	2.00
Both Catalogs	4.00

Payment should be by check payable to the Norris Medical Library and sent to:

Media Resources Center  
 Norris Medical Library  
 USC Health Sciences Campus  
 2025 Zonal Avenue  
 Los Angeles, California 90033

Perhaps one of the best ways of expanding communications between members of the Division would be a brief description of various AV Centers represented by our members. Toward this end I offer this brief introduction to the Learning Resources Center at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

The Center serves primarily the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing. However, it also serves health professionals in the community that do not fall under the jurisdiction of another body. The LRC is physically and philosophically a part of the library and performs primarily the traditional library functions of storage, organization and retrieval. All production takes place within other arms of the Health Science Center. The LRC operates within the framework provided by the traditional library sections as much as possible. Briefly, the following will sketch the procedures involved in acquiring, processing and circulating an element of the collection.

Prospects for possible acquisition are culled primarily from the advertising provided by the producers; however, a certain amount comes to our attention via the literature, acquisitions lists from other libraries, and from faculty recommendations. Once a prospect is selected it is sent to an appropriate faculty member for review. At this point our policy diverges from most acquisitions procedures. We must obtain matching funds from the department reviewing for any purchases over the price of \$50. This insures that the faculty have more than a passing interest in the material. This procedure, though proving extremely effective, does quite naturally slow down the rate of acquiring new material. Once we get a commitment for matching funds the order is processed by the Monograph Acquisitions Section.

Raw cataloging for newly arrived items is completed in LRC and passed along to the Cataloging Section where the data is keypunched and processed through the MARLIVE System. This is the machine cataloging program which the library utilizes for card production. Catalog cards are then filed in LRC and interfiled in the main catalog.

The LRC operates with closed stacks and dry carrels. A patron desiring an item in the collection places a request at our circulation desk. We then fill the request for the software and at the same time check out the needed equipment. Most of our circulation is internal; however, we do circulate software outside the center. When this occurs we utilize a three day loan period and make use of the library's normal circulation channels.

Our collection spans the normal varied formats found in most media collections; audiocassettes, cassette-slide packages, motion pictures, 2 x 2 slides, microscope slides and videocassettes. All equipment, save the videocassette players, is kept behind the circulation counter. In addition to our collection we have access through ten monitors to the closed circuit TV system. Demand Access maintains a large library of 1 inch videotapes.

Hopefully, figure 1 will give you a little more insight into our physical layout. Our floor plan gives us sufficient space for 30 carrels, 20 microscope tables, 6 small study rooms (equipped with Demand Access Monitors, chalk boards, and wall screens) and 2 large study rooms each capable of subdivision via acoustic curtains. These larger rooms are equipped similarly to the small ones. The microscopes are utilized primarily by the Year I pathology class, however, they are available for other students.

That in a nut shell is one Health Science Oriented Program. Please consider contributing a description of your facilities' media program.

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

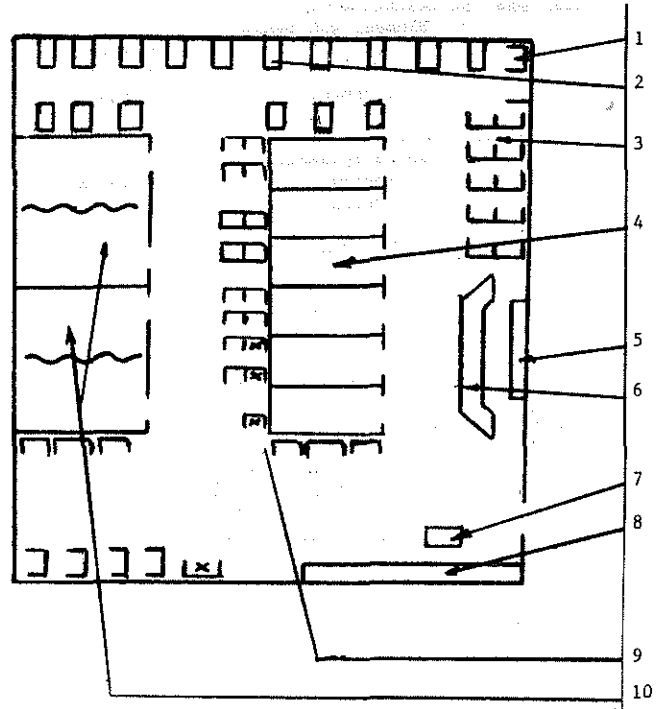


Figure 1

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO  
 Learning Resources Center  
 (Approx. 4500 sq. ft.)

KEY:

1. Medline - AVline Terminal
2. Microscopes and Tables (20)
3. Study Carrels (electrical outlets) 30
4. Study Rooms (6) equipped with Demand Access TV and built-in screens
5. Shelving
6. Circulation Desk
7. Librarian's Desk
8. Shelving
9. VC Carrels (4)
10. Large Study - Seminar Rooms equipped with Demand Access TV and built-in Screens

LIBRARY PROFILES

ARCTIC BIOLOGICAL STATION  
FISHERIES AND MARINE SERVICE  
ENVIRONMENT CANADA

The Arctic Biological Station is a government research station engaged in the study of the marine environment and resources of the Canadian Arctic. It was formerly a part of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Canadian naturalists and scientists first contributed to the knowledge of the arctic during the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918. Later in the 1920's, a scientist was assigned to the annual Arctic Supply Expedition. Finally, in 1947 an Arctic Unit was created under Dr. M.J. Dunbar of McGill University, Montreal, with the responsibility

1. to discover, if possible, marine resources which could be developed by the Eskimo populations and
2. to make a fundamental study of the physical and biological oceanography of the eastern arctic waters.

A vessel suitable to carry out such investigations was designed, built and named MV Calanus after a copepod which is the food of many marine fishes.

The area presently under investigation includes the marine waters of the eastern and western Arctic, including Hudson and James Bays and areas of the North Atlantic and North Pacific frequented by marine mammals.

In 1964 the Unit, now known as the Arctic Biological Station moved to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, a suburb of Montreal and adjacent to Macdonald Agricultural College of McGill University.

With the discovery of oil and gas in the far north, the scientists of the Arctic Station are now involved with studying the effects of the proposed pipelines on arctic marine life.

The library grew out of the needs of the research biologists to assist them in their studies. It contains primary and secondary literature on marine mammals, fisheries and marine biology focusing on the arctic and subarctic, specifically whales, seals, walrus, char, phytoplankton and productivity, zooplankton and zoobenthos, ecology and pollution.

The library receives about four hundred periodical publications through purchase and exchange. There are five thousand bound books and periodicals, manuscript reports, technical reports, a reprint collection on marine mammals, and a large collection of translations mainly from Russian and Japanese sources.

The library depends a great deal on interlibrary loans to supplement its literature.

The scientific staff publish results of their research in recognized scientific journals as well as the Fisheries Research Board publications, the journal, bulletin, technical reports etc. All these works are listed in two comprehensive indexes (Carter 1968 and 1973). These are available at modest cost from Information Canada, Ottawa.

The Library mails out, upon request reprints, technical reports, manuscript reports and popular brochures describing the work done at the station.

Students and scholars may use the library but are not allowed to take books out unless arranged through Interlibrary loan.

(Mrs.) June Currie  
Librarian  
Arctic Biological Station  
P.O. Box 400  
Ste-Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.  
H9X 3L6

TRANSLATIONS

NTIS recently announced increased availability of translations in various fields. Of special interest to our Division might be:

from China	Scientific Abstracts	irregular	\$15/\$20 p.a.
from USSR	Cybernetics	monthly	30/37.50
	Meteorology-Hydrology	monthly	55/68
	Space Biol. & Aerospace Med.	bimonthly	36/45
	Soviet Public Health Activities of the Acad. Med. Sci.	monthly	28/34
from USSS and Eastern Europe -	Biomed. and Behav. Sci.	irregular	36/46
	Chemistry	irregular	33/41
	Environmental Quality	irregular	82/100
from Western Europe	World Epidemiol. Review	irregular	23/29
	Narcotics...	weekly	78/96

For more detailed information, write to:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161

or call: (703) 321-8507

Please send your contributions on translations to:

Erhard Sanders (151K)  
Technical Information Specialist  
Veterans Administration Hospital  
Hines, Illinois 60141

Since the idea of establishing the New York Botanical Garden crystallized in 1891, the institution has recognized the need for a library with the potential to serve as a research and reference facility. Thus, from a core collection of 5,000 volumes deposited with the New York Botanical Garden on permanent loan from Columbia University, our library has now grown to include well over 120,000 bound volumes, 5,300 serial publications, 265,000 reprints, pamphlets, vertical files, and other items of manuscripts, archives and botanical art, to total over 462,000 items occupying approximately 32,000 feet of shelving in the six floor Harriet Barnes Pratt Library. Five branch libraries within the Garden serve the laboratory and the herbaria, as well as the Cary Arboretum. Noting these figures, it is not surprising, then, that our collection is the largest subject collection in the field of botany and horticulture housed as a single unit in the Western Hemisphere, favorably comparing on a world-wide basis with The Library, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew (U.K.) and The Library of the Komarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad (U.S.S.R.).

Equally important, the subject content of the library has expanded from its initial emphasis on plant taxonomy and horticulture to its present in-depth collections in such diverse areas as phytogeography, plant ecology, pre-Linnean botany, early American botany, botanical bibliography and biography, selected areas of the environmental sciences, biochemistry, agriculture, education, forestry studies, plant anatomy, morphology and physiology, bio-statistics and paleobotany.

Moreover, to facilitate use of this rapidly growing collection and to facilitate our participation in joint information retrieval programs, The Library, in 1966, began a recataloging and reclassification program. With the help of the New York State Council on the Arts and private funds provided by the New York Botanical Garden, over three-fourths of the collection originally cataloged under the Dewey Decimal System has been converted to the Library of Congress Classification Scheme. In 1975 over 2,290 monographs and 420 serial titles were recataloged and, if funding continues at present levels, we anticipate the completion of this project by 1978.

Only one of several major Library undertakings, the recataloging project in turn, has engendered more work for our already busy hand bookbinding. Staffed by two full and two part-time bookbinders, plus trained volunteers and students from the College Work Study programs, the bindery staff is responsible for keeping the entire collection in good repair. Minor jobs in the bindery, each generally requiring less than an hour, may include tipping in loose pages, making covers for pamphlet bindings, strengthening bindings or making acid-free wrappers, pressboards and gray cases, in addition to potassium lactating or oiling leather bindings or affixing call numbers to book spines. This last job is not as minor as it seems, for thousands of books each year require call number changes because they have been recataloged. More extensive work can include resewing an entire book or restoring a leather or vellum binding on a book from our rare book collection. Obviously, this requires special skills and training. Our hand bookbinders, therefore, attend classes with Laura Young, a master bookbinder, in order to continually increase their knowledge and skills in the restoration and conservation processes.

Considered by many the finest hand bookbinding of any cultural institution in the New York City Area, we recently hosted and participated in a ten week long hand bookbinding exhibit sponsored by the Guild of Book Workers. Included with our own books were entries from all over the United States. Similarly, we were honored in being asked to display many of our rare landscape architecture books in an exhibit held at the Grolier Club in New York City.

Our primary function has always been to support and aid the scientific research activities of our botanists and other professional staff. Nevertheless, the Library is also committed to the outside academic community and the public at large by providing ready access to information and materials. We fulfill not only the research needs of the larger scientific community, but those of our student horticulturists, environmentalists and graduate students in training. We also sponsor a library science student internship training program. In our function as a research library we are a participant in METRO (Metropolitan Area Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries), a cooperative agency of the New York City Libraries, and in NYSIL (The New York State Interlibrary Loan System). As an associate member of the Medical Library Center of New York, a cooperative of research libraries, we contribute information on our serial holdings to a Union Catalog of Medical Periodicals which is updated every two years and has been expanded to include related sciences such as botany and zoology. We contribute our card copy to the National Union Catalog and the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts and Archives.

As a reference library we serve staff and public six days a week, provide telephone and on-site reference service, answer hundreds of letters and interlibrary loans, greet, and assist thousands of staff and non-staff visitors each year.

"Botanical" in the broadest sense possible, we try to anticipate the needs of our general public. Recognized for the excellence of our collection and the services we provide, we act, unofficially, as a public research library and principal source of plant information (although most of our books do not circulate), for the Greater Metropolitan New York area. Our users also include agencies of the New York City and State governments, publishers, journalists, advertisers, conservationists, plant related industries, i.e., gardeners, florists, nurserymen, doctors, lawyers, housewives, professionals and non-professionals alike. Similarly, our status is recognized among much of the academic community, for in addition to our own graduate students, we cooperate with the faculty, graduate students and undergraduates of over forty area colleges and universities.

#### Bibliographic Endeavors

Every day we are asked to recommend books for purchase, find information and illustrative material on a wide variety of botanically oriented topics, and check nursery catalogs for sources of seeds and plants. For example, a typical day's inquiries may include: locating a retailer of Cissus rhombifolia; finding pictures of toadflax; recommending books on houseplants; determining how to preserve a four pound tomato (intact); or suggesting an in-print guide for the vascular plants of the Outer Hebrides; and others.

To respond to this need for basic current information we keep a file cabinet full of mini-bibliographies, any one of which can be pulled out at a moment's notice or a patron's call and sent out or referred to over the telephone. Moreover, we have expanded and published several rather extensive bibliographies covering a wide range of topics, as well as compiling and publishing a 473 page Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to Correspondence of John Torrey of the NYBG Library, and issuing quarterly our Selected List of New Accessions. Likewise, the bibliographic services offered by The Library support not only our botanists' descriptive and revisionary work but also their interest in the world's flora. Thus, we serve as the resource library for publications that include: Flora Neotropica, Flora of the Inter-Mountain West, The Botany of the Guayana Highlands, and other numerous NYBG floristic studies in North, Central and South America.

Always receptive to the growing and changing research needs of our staff and the ever-increasing concern about environmental problems, the Cary Arboretum Library of the New York Botanical Garden exemplifies how our collection has been extended and diversified to meet these newer needs. Located outside the village of Millbrook, New York, some seventy-five miles north of the Bronx, the Cary Arboretum is an extensive tract of land covering two thousand acres. The NYBG was granted title to this estate by the Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust in 1973, but even before the Garden acquired full title to the land, The Garden began developing the Cary Arboretum as a major scientific center for the study of trees, shrubs and other woody plants and for environmental research.

The Cary Arboretum is innovative in its approach to the environment as is best illustrated in the plan for its new administration and research building which will derive most of its heating requirements from solar energy. The Cary Arboretum Library, to occupy 5,300 square feet in the new structure, will house, ultimately, a collection of 20,000 volumes of monographs and serials.

As an extension of the main collection of the NYBG, the Cary Library is a working collection supporting the Arboretum's research staff, their projects and programs specializing in the environmental sciences and areas that apply to practical botany and horticulture. The Cary Library will also serve the Southeastern New York Resources Council and the public in general.

Indications are that future activities will demand even more of The Library, its personnel and facilities than before, and we feel that, with continuing support, The Library of The New York Botanical Garden will be able to meet and fulfill the ever increasing demand for information resources.

Meryl A. Miasek (Ms.)  
Reference Librarian  
The New York Botanical Garden Library  
Bronx, New York 10458

PUBLICATIONS

The following bibliographies are available postpaid from the Library, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458:

Vegetable Gardening	\$1.25
Colonial Gardens	\$1.25
Rhododendrons	\$3.00
Language of Pollution (A Glossary)	\$ .50
Weeds Introduced Into the United States	\$ .50
Medicinal and Food Plants of the North American Indians	\$1.50
Wildflowers of North America	\$1.50
Herbs: A Bibliography	\$ .50
Annuals: A Bibliography	\$1.25

Charles R. Long  
Administrative Librarian  
The New York Botanical  
Garden  
Bronx, New York 10458

The challenge of reference flows and ebbs in proportion to the demands made upon our users in the dynamic field of the sciences. At this writing it appears that there currently are many requests being made for pictorial references. As information retrieval broadens to include visual reference we must extend our personal scope of the sources to include knowledge of the location of good graphics. They say, "A picture is worth a thousand words."

Ruth Gilbert, Chief Librarian, Veterans Administration hospital, Denver, reports that she recently was asked to locate a picture of the peroneal nerve at its intersection with the knee at the base of the femur. The necessary information was located in the classic Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body, Lea & Febiger. Other sources for graphics are The CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations and CIBA Clinical Symposia series, published by CIBA Pharmaceutical Co. Detailed anatomical drawings of humans also are found in Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, Saunders. Have any of our readers any other sources to suggest?

Another subject frequently searched by federal librarians for patrons is that of government funding and appropriations. Fiscal information is often too current to appear in any printed index. A Navy librarian in the Washington, D.C., area recently was asked for a list of federal health care programs. Following several telephone calls through the budgetary bureaucracy the needed information was located as Appendix K to The Federal Budget, Fiscal Year 1977, available from the Government Printing Office. We would be interested to learn where our readers have found funding programs printed.

As noted in a previous issue of this newsletter (Winter 1976), Mary Lou Knobbe alerted our readers to an ongoing survey and investigation by the Government Information Services Committee (GISC/SLA) into the services and policies of the Government Printing Office. During our dialog with officials at GPO we have uncovered one of their best kept secrets. For some time Ms. Carla Johnson has been Sales Liaison for Librarians, waiting and willing to help librarians anywhere with their sales problems, such as serials disruption in service, non-delivery, duplicate copies, etc. Ms. Johnson can be reached at telephone number (202) 275-1532.

Of interest to all reference and interlibrary loan librarians is a valuable new key to information sources, a Union List of Serials for the Washington-Baltimore Area - 1976, recently published by the Interlibrary Users Association with the assistance of the Sigma Data Computing Corp. The Volume contains more than 10,000 unique titles, a large percentage of which cover subjects in the fields of the biological sciences. The list is priced at \$150.00 and is available from Cucumber Book Shop, Inc., 5611 Kraft Drive, Rockville, Md., 20852.

It is hoped that this column will prove to be a valuable source of reference information and will contain an exchange of questions and their answers. Your participation is encouraged and essential for a true exchange.

Nannette M. Pope  
Head, Library Services  
Armed Forces Radiobiology  
Research Institute  
National Naval Medical Center  
Bethesda, Md. 20014

Complete coverage of the Biological Sciences Division activities at the 67th Annual Special Libraries Association Conference held in Denver, Colorado, June 6-10, 1976 will be detailed in the Fall Newsletter.

## DUPLICATE EXCHANGE

If any libraries received the second Southern California Chapter, SLA, Duplicate Exchange List, and does not need it please return it to me with the request to be removed from the mailing list. A great many other libraries have asked for it and the supply is exhausted. Since many offered items have been requested it seems unwise to have a second run. Please let me know what results you had in filling your needs and in disposing of offered titles. Since HITCO donated the cost of the project and Sherril's time and the Community Mailing Group at California House collated, stuffed, and pasted the address labels we want to show them our appreciation.

Before sending a wanted item it is well to verify that the requesting library has not already received the item. One library received five copies of a wanted title. Since some of these came from a distance and the recipient library is obligated to refund the postage this duplication is costly. Another reminder, the requesting library should enclose a sufficient number of self addressed labels while the sending library should be certain to indicate "library material" rate and see to it that the mailing department is aware of this more favorable rate for libraries.

Margaret Cressaty  
1401 North Holliston Ave.  
Pasadena, California 91104

## 1976/77 SLA SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

Three \$2,500 scholarships were awarded by Special Libraries Association for graduate study in librarianship leading to a master's degree in library or information science. The awards are for the 1976/77 academic year. The announcement was made by SLA President Miriam H. Tees at SLA's Awards luncheon at the Annual Conference in Denver.

RETA D. BURROUGHS (Lafayette, Indiana) received the BS in mass communications from Purdue University in 1976 while working in the Purdue Libraries. She plans to attend Indiana University library school.

SUZANNE L. SAGER (Reading, Pennsylvania) graduated (Phi Beta Kappa) from the University of Pittsburgh in 1973 with studies in English literature, German, and history. At present a part-time student at Drexel University's library school, she works part-time in a hospital library. She intends to continue her studies full-time at Drexel.

GLIFFORD H. HAKA (Springfield, Illinois) received the BA in history from Western Illinois University in 1971 and the MA in History from Sangamon State University in 1975. He has been employed at the Illinois State Historical Library working with historical documents. He will attend the library school at University of Illinois.

Do you have a favorite exhibit which you have arranged for your library? If so, please write it up and send it to me for use in this column. I really want to make this 'spot' an exchange of ideas. I want to be on the receiving end once in awhile! Thank You.

Now, here's one for the Women's Libbers!

WOMEN IN MEDICINE!

One of Cincinnati's claim to fame is the fact that Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman doctor to graduate from a Medical School in America (1849), decided to pursue a Medical career while living in this city. Most everyone in this town tried to discourage her including her close friend Harriet Beecher Stowe. But this only served to strengthen Elizabeth's determination and she accomplished her goal through sheer perseverance.

Books and articles with pictures can be arranged to show outstanding women in Medicine beginning with Elizabeth Blackwell who is pretty well known in this present trend of emphasizing historical beginnings.

You need an eye catcher for a good display and with this one I played up the fact that Elizabeth Blackwell was a Cincinnati.

- Aitken J. : Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital Centenary. British Medical Journal 2:354, 1966  
First woman to obtain qualification to practice medicine in the British Isles. 1866
- Blake JR: Women and Medicine in Ante-bellum America. Bulletin of the History of Medicine 39:99-123, 1965.
- Hurd-Mead KC : A History of Women in Medicine from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 19th Century. 1938  
Haddam, Conn. Haddam Press
- Marks G. and Beatty WK : Women in White. 1972 New York.  
Charles Scribner
- Medendian, Rose V. : Bertha Van Hoosen - A Surgical Daughter's Impressions. Journal of the American Medical Womens Association 20:349-50, 1965.  
First woman to pass Cook County, Chicago Hospital examination to become head of the Obsteric Department, eminent teacher of surgeons and a founder of the American Medical Womens Association.
- Peck, Phoebe : Women Physicans and their State Medical Societies. Journal of the American Medical Womens Association 20:351-53, 1965.
- Roth, Nathan: The Personalities of Two Pioneer Medical Women. Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson.  
Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine 47:67-79. 1971.
- Satran, Richard: Augusta Dejerine-Klumpke: First Woman Intern in Paris Hospitals. 1885. Annals of Internal Medicine 80:260-64, 1974.
- Taylor-Jones, Louise 1870-1941. Journal of the American Medical Womens Association 20:357-58, 1965.  
First woman appointed to staff of a city hospital becoming Pediatrician at Columbia Hospital Washington, D. C. 1916.

Wilson, DC : Lone Woman - The Story of Elizabeth Blackwell -  
The First Woman Doctor. 1849. Boston.  
Little, Brown & Co. 1970.

Yakovlev, PI : Dr. Naomi Raskin as Neuropathologist. Journal  
of the American Medical Womens Association  
20:354-56, 1965.

Kay Barkley  
Medical Library  
Jewish Hospital  
Cincinnati, Ohio

#### AMERICAN NATURALISTS OF 1776

##### BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

The following bicentennial exhibit on "The American Naturalists of 1776" was displayed in the cases of the Biology Library, University of California, Berkeley, during the Spring 1976 Quarter.

INTRODUCTION: People seeing the New World for the first time returned to Europe with fabulous reports of a country filled with quantities of unknown plants and animals. Captain John Smith, in his "Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," described

a country that may have the (natural advantage) over the most pleasant places known, for large and pleasant navigable rivers, heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation...Here are mountains, hills, plains, valleys, rivers, brooks, all running most pleasantly into a fair bay, compassed but for the mouth, with fruitful and delightful land. In the bay and rivers are many isles both great and small, some woody, some plain...The (vegetation) of the earth in most places doth manifestly prove the nature of the soil to be lusty and very rich...The country is not mountainous, nor yet low, but such pleasant plain hills, and fertile valleys, one prettily crossing another, and watered so conveniently with fresh brooks and springs, no less commodious than delightful.

He wrote "Virginia doth afford many excellent vegetables, and living creatures" and proceeded to describe many trees, fruits, vegetables, and animals both known and unknown to him.

For many of those that stayed and settled, the harsh winters and necessities of providing for one's self drove such wonder and sense of discovery from their minds; Europeans, who had wanted Birds of Paradise and Indian spices, were not interested in the strange flora and fauna of the New World. But as settlements grew, life became easier enough to allow time for intellectual pursuits; there were many in Europe whose curiosities were aroused, and their desire to learn about the unknown products of America caused them to seek correspondence with those who could help satisfy their curiosities. The Duchess of Beaufort, Josselyn and John Bannister, Linnaeus, Lord Petre, Peter Collinson, Dr. John Fothergill, the Duke of Richmond, and Philip Miller were a few who patronized early American naturalists, eagerly cultivating the specimens they received and financing expeditions for the procurement of those specimens. It became the function of those colonists interested in natural history to collect and explore and provide the rest of the world with specimens and descriptions of the new genera and species of plants and animals that they found.

JOHN BARTRAM was born in Pennsylvania in 1699. It was here that he inherited his father's farm and became a farmer. At the age of 26 he developed an interest in and began to study botany, a difficult task at that time since it necessitated learning Latin and Greek. By the time Bartram was 30, he had classified all of the plants on his farm and had begun to make botanical tours to various parts of the country whenever his farm duties allowed him time. He corresponded with many European personages--among them Peter Collinson, Queen Ulrica of Sweden, Linnaeus, J.F. Grovinius, and Philip Miller--sending them not only seeds and live specimens of many American plants, but turtle, reptile, bird, and mineral specimens as well. He established the second botanical garden in this country, laid out in 8 acres around the house he himself had built and planted with a variety of trees brought back from his travels, among them the cuttings of Franklania, the "lost tree" (which has not since Bartram's one discovery been seen in the wild). By his death in 1777, he had traveled thousands of miles, collecting, exploring, surveying the country, and enriching the knowledge of natural history.

Portrait of John Bartram from: Herbst, Josephine, New green world. New York, Hastings House (1954).

HUMPHRY MARSHALL was born in Pennsylvania in 1772. Being the eighth of nine children, his opportunities for schooling were sparse; he did agricultural labor as a youth, being for a short time apprenticed to a stone mason. It was not until after his marriage in 1748 that he began to pursue scientific studies. In 1773 he established a botanical garden on a part of what had been his father's but was, by that time, his own farm. In 1780 Humphry Marshall began his account of the forest trees and shrubs of this country (Arbustrum Americanum), which, published in 1785, is believed to be the first truly indigenous botanical book published in this hemisphere. He corresponded much with other American naturalists--John and William Bartram, Benjamin Franklin, and Henry Muhlenberg--and, along with his nephew, Moses Marshall, he collected native plants and seeds which they shipped to Europe. Humphry Marshall died in 1801.

WILLIAM BARTRAM, the fifth son of John Bartram, was born in 1739. Having inherited his father's interest in botany and having developed an ability to draw, he began accompanying his father on botanical journeys when he was about 15 years old. He resided at his father's house all of his life, carrying on his father's work after that man's death. William Bartram was the first botanist to visit the Southern Alleghenies and his principal published work was a description of a five year trip to this region. However, he did not limit his descriptions or drawings to botanical specimens only; a number of animal species can be easily recognized in his drawings, he published the most complete and correct list of American birds made before Wilson, and he wrote several treatises on American Indian tribes. He sent many of his drawings to Dr. John Fothergill in London (who financed his explorations of the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas) and corresponded with Muhlenberg and Michaux. William Bartram died in 1823.

Portrait of William Bartram from: Earnest, Ernest, John and William Bartram, botanists and explorers, 1699-1777, 1739-1823. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940.



HENRY MUHLENBERG was born in Pennsylvania in 1753. He studied in Europe, then returned to Pennsylvania where he was ordained as a minister at the age of 17. About this time, he began to study botany, becoming especially interested in grasses and cryptogams. He also corresponded with other botanists, in both this country and Europe, sending and receiving live specimens and seeds; and he experimented with economic and medicinal uses of plants, growing grasses in his garden at Lancaster, and testing the medicinal effects of plants on himself. Although most of his work was confined to the area around Lancaster, by 1791 he had collected more than 1,100 different plants, and by 1796 had indexed over 500 genera and over 1,300 species. Among his many correspondents and friends were Hedwig, Persoon, Pursh, Schreber, Willdenow, Paliot de Beauvais, Olof Schwartz, Baldwin, Humboldt, and Bonpland. Muhlenberg died in 1815, his name being commemorated by Torrey, Gray, Schwartz, Schreber, and others in the genus and species names of grasses, mosses, lichens and fungi.

Portrait of Henry Muhlenberg from: Harshberger, John William, The botanists of Philadelphia and their work. Philadelphia, T.C. Davis and Son, 1899.

Other materials exhibited:

Map of The United States of America with the British Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, and of Newfoundland, divided with the French; and the Spanish territories of Louisiana and Florida. Printed in London for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1783.

American Philosophical Society, Transactions, volumes 1-2, "List of members." Philadelphia, 1789.

Bartram, John, Travels in Pensilvania and Canada (a reprint of the work first published in 1751). Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, (1966).

Bartram, William, The travels of William Bartram (a reprint of the work first published in 1791). New York, Macy-Masius, 1928.

Darlington, William, Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall. Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1849.

Marshall, Humphry, Arbustrum Americanum: the American Grove. Philadelphia, printed by J. Cruikshank, 1785.

Muhlenberg, Henry, Descriptio urberior graminum et plantarum calamariarum Americae Septentrionalis indigenarum et circumum. Philadelphia, S. W. Conrad, 1817.

Muhlenberg, Henry, "Index Florae Lancasteriensis," American Philosophical Society Transactions, volume 3, 1793, page 157.

Mary Heath  
Biology Library  
University of California  
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#### SELECTIVE NEW JOURNALS

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN CANCER Vol. 1, July 1976. Year Book Medical Publishers. m. \$32.50. (With binder \$36.00).

Will present a monthly in-depth article dealing with an important aspect of cancer and concentrate on new ideas in cancer research, application of research information and new or better techniques for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for all types of cancer. Issues are pocket-size and contain between 50 and 60 pages each.

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE. Vol. 1, 1976. (7 Issues June-December 1976). J. B. Lippincott Co. \$16.50.

Official journal of the European Nuclear Medicine Society, this journal contains papers from all European countries practicing this rapidly developing discipline. Included are original articles on the clinical phase of nuclear medicine, research results and a topical data survey of all essential data published outside Europe.

HEALTH ISSUES: THE JOURNAL OF TOTAL HEALTH EDUCATION. Vol.1, 1976. Baywood Publishing Co. \$22.50. 2 issues per volume.

Devoted to the advancement of health education as an integral and vital component of the health care delivery system. The educational implications of scientific research within the health sciences, health agency activities and pedagogical changes are investigated.

HNO-PRAXIX. Vol. 1, 1976. VEB Georg Thieme Leipzig, Jena. \$38.25 pna

Practical, clinical, research, and post-graduate problems in the fields of rhinology, otology, laryngology, cervicofacial and recovery surgery, plastic surgery and endoscopy of the upper respiratory and digestive tracts. Reviews, reports and papers on these subjects are presented.

HORTICULTURE INDUSTRY Vol. 1, 1976. Benn Brothers, Ltd., London. m. \$17.60.

Covers all aspects of crop growing, management research and experimentation, wholesaling and retailing trends, developments on the world's political front in regard to horticulture, and market price information.

INFLAMMATION. Vol. 1, Sept., 1975. Plenum. q. \$40.00.

The latest methodological advances in the physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology of inflammation. These are the results of clinical and experimental studies. Topics include mediators of inflammation, mechanisms of tissue injury and cytotoxicity as well as analysis of acute and chronic inflammation.

JOURNAL OF THERMAL BIOLOGY. Vol. 1, 1976. Pergamon Press, Oxford. \$45.00.

Concentrates on results of work in which the central theme is the mechanisms by which temperature affects living organisms. Included are "studies at the biochemical and physiological level, as well as those at the level of the organisms."

MICROBIUS LETTERS. Vol. 1, 1976. Faculty Press, Cambridge. \$180.00. 3 issues per year.

A biomedical journal devoted to fundamental research on bacteria, viruses, and all microorganisms. Composed primarily of brief papers and preliminary communications.

SLA ELECTION RETURNS 1976/77

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE: A JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH IN PSYCHIATRY AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES. Vol. 1, Feb., 1976. Cambridge Press. q. \$48.50.

Prints original research articles in clinical psychiatry, the various psychological and social sciences whose importance to medicine is increasingly apparent.

VICTIMOLOGY. Vol. 1, 1976. Center for Administration of Justice, American University, Washington, D. C. 4 issues per volume. \$25.00.

This international and multidisciplinary journal provides a forum for the exchange of theories, concepts, methodologies, and practices concerning the victim.

NEW TOO - NEW TOO - NEW TOO

AEROSPACE PSYCHOLOGY

Vol. 1, 1976. Reidel. q. \$66.00.

AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Vol. 1, 1976. Applied Sciences Pubs. Ltd., Barking. \$34.50.

AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT

Vol. 1, 1976. Elsevier, Amsterdam. \$48.75.

COMPREHENSIVE THERAPY

Vol. 2, 1976. Book Associates International. m. \$95.00.

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY OF FISHES

Vol. 1, 1976. Dr. W. Junk. The Hague. Netherlands. 3 issues yearly. \$35.00.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LAW

Vol. 1, 1975. m. Elsevier Sequoia S.A. Lausanne. \$34.75.

FOREST ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Vol. 1, 1976. q. Elsevier. Amsterdam.

HUMAN POTENTIAL

Vol. 1, 1976. b.m. Human Potential Magazine. Pasadena. \$12.00.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACAROLGY

Vol. 1, 1975. 2 issues per year. Impex India, Delhi.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN AUDIOLOGY SOCIETY

Vol. 1, July 1976. b.m. Williams & Wilkins. \$20.00.

JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS

Vol. 1, 1976. q. Elsevier. Amsterdam. \$64.00.

MOTIVATION AND EMOTION

Vol. 1, 1976. q. Plenum. \$37.00.

NEUROCHEMICAL RESEARCH

Vol. 1, 1976. b.m. Plenum. \$54.45.

PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS INDEX

Vol. 1, 1976. m. Data Currier, Inc. Louisville. \$165.00.

SPINE

Vol. 1, 1976. q. Harper & Row. \$30.00.

Ann LeClaire  
Director of Library Services  
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The SLA officers and directors who assumed office during the Association's 67th Annual Conference in Denver, Colorado, June 6-10, 1976 are:

SHIRLEY ECHELMAN, assistant vice-president and chief librarian, Chemical Bank, New York, has been elected President-Elect for 1976/77; she will automatically succeed to the office of President in 1977/78.

MARY SEXTON, group supervisor of library and technical editing, Bell Laboratories, Merrimack Valley Branch, has been elected Chairman-Elect of the Chapter Cabinet, and RENATA SHAW, bibliographic specialist, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., has been elected Chairman-Elect of the Division Cabinet.

Two new directors elected for three year terms (1976/79) are APHRODITE MAMOULIDES, library supervisor, Shell Development Company, Houston, Texas, and MARY LEE TSUFFIS, manager, Information Network Exchange Coordination, Xerox Corp., Rochester, New York.

ELLIS MOUNT, science bibliographer, Columbia University Libraries, New York, has been elected Treasurer for a three year term (1976/79).

MARK H. BAER, who served as President-Elect 1975/76, assumed the office of President at the Association's Annual Business Meeting on Wednesday, June 9. Mr. Baer is libraries manager, Hewlett-Packard Col, Inc., Palo Alto, California.

LOIS E. GODFREY (Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico) automatically succeeds to the office of Chapter Capinet Chairman, and JUDITH J. FIELD (Flint Public Library, Flint, Michigan) automatically succeeds to the office of Division Cabinet Chairman.

Other members of SLA's Board of Directors for 1976/77 are: JOSEPH M. DAGNESE (director of libraries and audio-visual center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana), CONSTANCE FORD (chief librarian, Union Electric Company, St. Louis, Missouri), Directors 1974/77; ROBERT G. KRUPP (group chief, Science and Technology Research Center, New York Public Library), H. ROBERT MALINOWSKY (associate dean of libraries, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas), Directors 1975/78; and MIRIAM H. TEES (chief librarian, The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal) who becomes Past President.

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FROM THE EDITOR . . .

PROFILES IN THE HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

"Nothing is more satisfying  
for the mind than to be able  
to follow a discovery from its very origin  
up to its latest development . . ."

Louis Pasteur

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF MICROBIOLOGY

FIVE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS:

- (1632-1723) 1. van Leeuwenhoek: 1675
  - a) Father of Bacteriology...
  - b) Founder of Protozoology...
  - c) His microscope introduced man to a mysterious new world ...
- (1822-1895) 2. Pasteur: 1861 to 1885
  - a) Father of Modern Bacteriology...
  - b) One of the greatest scientists of all times...
  - c) He altered the course of human history...
- (1827-1912) 3. Lister: 1865
  - a) Father of Antiseptic Surgery...
  - b) Surgical techniques...
- (1843-1910) 4. Koch: 1876 to 1890
  - a) Greatest pure bacteriologist...
  - b) Bacteriological methods and techniques...
- (1854-1915) 5. Ehrlich: 1896 to 1909
  - a) Father of Chemotherapy...
  - b) Father of Hematology...
  - c) Microbiological methods...

FIVE MINOR CONTRIBUTORS:

- (1749-1823) 1. Jenner: 1796
  - a) Discoverer of vaccination...
- (1845-1916) 2. Metchnikoff: 1884
  - a) Founder of Russian Microbiology...
  - b) Theory of phagocytosis...
- (1851-1931) 3. Beijerinck: 1898
  - a) Contagious living fluid of tobacco plant...
- (1877-1950) 4. Twort: 1915  
(1873-1949) d'Herelle: 1917
  - a) Co-discoverers of bacteriophage...
- (1881-1955) 5. Fleming: 1928
  - a) Discovered lysozyme and penicillin...
  - b) His inquisitive genius saved countless lives...
  - c) "...triumph of accident and shrewd observation."

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