

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

WINTER 1976

DIVISION OFFICERS 1975-1976

PREVIEW

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67TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SLA, DENVER JUNE 6-10, 1976
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DIVISION PROGRAM

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1976 - A repeat of the two wonderful workshops given at the Chicago Conference. The Biosciences Information Services of Biological Abstracts (Ms. Ann Farren) and the Institute for Scientific Information (Mr. Tom DiRenzo) have agreed to present similar programs.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976 - Our formal luncheon with speaker, Brown Palace Hotel, followed by our Annual Business Meeting. Dr. Estelle Brodman of the Washington University School of Medicine Library has graciously accepted our invitation to be our luncheon speaker. Dr. Brodman's topic will be "The More it Changes; the More it is the Same: Biological Science Libraries Over the Past 40 Years."

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1976 - (afternoon) We will have a joint meeting with the Pharmaceutical Division. Speaker will be Mr. Robert Pohlemus, Editor-in-Chief, Wiley-Interscience Publishers, New York. His topic will be "The Literature From the Publisher's Point of View: Publishing Decisions, Cost, Assessment of Needs, Production of Technical Material."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1976 - Afternoon Panel and a possible FIRST for SLA, the panel is composed of Hospital Librarians and concerned persons. The panel will take a look at automated systems, product relevance, document delivery, etc. Those on the panel are:

Moderator-Participant, Harold M. Schoolman, M.D., Assistant Director, National Library of Medicine.
Panelist Participants - Mrs. Harriet M. Cluxton, Librarian, Illinois Masonic Medical Center
Noah Van Cleef Medical Memorial Library, Chicago;
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hinkle, Librarian, Raymond W. Bliss Army Hospital, Medical Library, Fort Huachuca, Arizona;
Mr. Edwin A. Holtum, Coordinator for Health Science Libraries in Iowa, Midwest Health Science Library Network, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1976 - Our Field Trip - A.M. Denver Botanic Gardens, tour of conservatory, gardens and library. Lunch at the Gardens, speaker William G. Gambill, Jr., Ph.D., Director of the City of Denver Botanic Gardens. After lunch tour of the Museum of Natural History, zoo, planetarium and library.

We will really have a full week in Denver. Won't you join us for our scheduled events along with our SLA General Meetings? Tired we may be but do not forget our Division Open House (two evenings) and on Thursday we can spend a relaxing day on our tour of the Gardens and Museum.

Hope to see many of you in Denver.

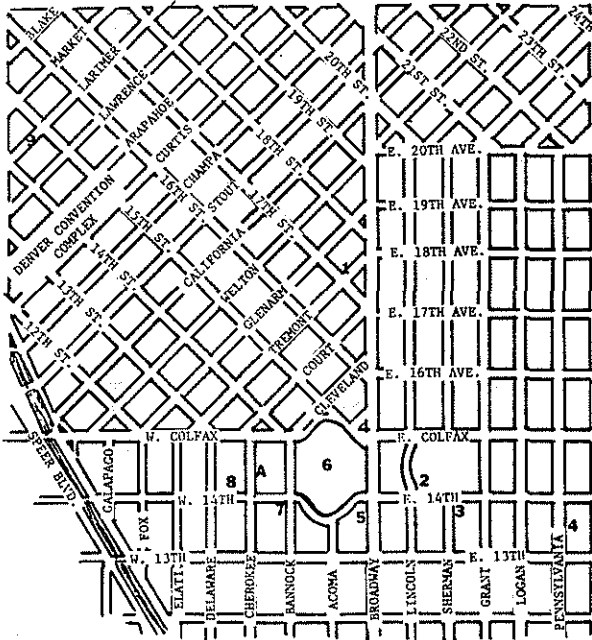
James H. Parrish, Chairman
Biological Sciences Division

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

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

CONFERENCE PREVIEW

Denver Day Tripping:
A Walking Tour of Denver



Downtown Denver is a perfect city for a walking tour, especially in June when the average temperature is a cool 67° and only 1.4 inches of rain falls all month. And especially since within walking distance of the Conference area are the State Capitol and government buildings; both an art and an historical museum; one of only two mints in the United States; and the mansion where the Unsinkable Molly Brown lived. So when you come to Denver this June, bring your walking shoes and camera and plan to spend some time touring the Mile High City. We hope the following explanation and accompanying map will help.

KEY

1. The Brown Palace Hotel -- the Conference Hotel. Take a good look around this luxurious late nineteenth century hotel, which has hosted Buffalo Bill and Baby Doe Tabor; Charlie Chaplin and Lillian Russell; Teddy Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover; and is said to house a ghost today.
2. The State Capitol. The Capitol was built almost entirely of Colorado materials and is crowned with a dome of 24 carat gold. The fifteenth step is marked with a brass disc, noting that step as being exactly one mile above sea level. Notice the interior walls, made of rose onyx. The swirls of the stone form natural pictures, some 200 in all. Tours, lasting from 20 to 30 minutes, are given each day. Not included on the tour but open to the public is the outdoor promenade, some 93 steps above the third floor (you walk up), which offers a panoramic view of Denver and the surrounding mountains.
3. Colorado State Historical Museum. A free museum, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, which has excellent displays and dioramas on the history of Colorado.

4. The Molly Brown House. This house belonged to the Unsinkable Molly Brown, both before and after her Titanic adventure. After several later owners, some time as a boarding house, and a stint as a home for wayward girls, the house is now owned by Historic Denver, Inc., and is open to the public. Tours are available from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., cost \$1.00, and last from 30 to 45 minutes. The house has been restored in the style of Molly's time; much of the furniture was her own, the rest is of the same period. Even the plants have been selected as the ones popular at that time.
5. Denver Public Library. This is the main branch of the Denver Public Library System.
6. Civic Center. Here is a complex of government buildings, a park area, and sculpture by Colorado artists. It is a favorite walking and resting area for Denverites. The City and County buildings, center for city offices and administration, is a major tourist attraction at Christmastime, for it is decorated and lavishly lighted. A picture of the display is one of the most popular Denver postcards.
7. Denver Art Museum. Spend either a few minutes or many hours here. The museum is especially noted for its North American Indian collection, and also has collections of South American Indian art, European, African, Asian, and an entire floor devoted to textiles. There is a guided tour available, which takes about an hour and a half and which will give you a general view of the collections. Or pick up a floor plan of the museum and wander at your leisure. The museum is free, but a donation would be appreciated.
8. U. S. Mint. Denver has one of two mints in the United States. Tours are offered between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m., and 1:00 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. and last about 20 minutes. You may also drop in anytime between 9:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. to visit the exhibit area and salesroom where you may purchase souvenir coin sets.
9. Larimer Square. To get to Larimer Square from the U.S. Mint, take a bus--called the Dart--at the East exit of the mint on Cherokee Street (refer to point A on the map). The bus ride costs a dime, takes about ten minutes, and will save you an eleven block walk to the Square. Larimer Square is several blocks of restored buildings, in the style of nineteenth century Denver, and is now a collection of shops and restaurants. There's a candle shop, a flea market, a book shop, a candy store; plus German, Mexican, Italian, and French restaurants, and one specializing in crepes.

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If you want to stop somewhere in this tour for something to eat, you have many options. The Brown Palace has many excellent restaurants. There are several restaurants located near the Molly Brown House, and in Larimer Square. In addition, the Art Museum has a restaurant with both an indoor and an outdoor patio.

The entire tour should take about 45 minutes to one hour in walking time. Add to this the time for the guided tours mentioned and your estimate of how long you always spend in a museum or on a shopping trip, and you'll have an idea of how much time your Denver Day Tripping will take.

Terry Ann Mood
Special Libraries Association
Colorado Chapter

LIBRARY DISPLAYS

The following display on THE HISTORY OF CARDIOVASCULAR SOUND AS A MEANS OF DIAGNOSIS has been a permanent one in our library because we have an unusual collection of stethoscopes and rare books on the subject. However, if you don't have the real thing, pictures can be used. We obtained some very good pictures from the National Library of Medicine History Department. The librarian there will send you a list of the titles of pictures which are available, from which you can choose. They will make prints for you at a small charge and send you what you have requested.

This particular display is now in the exhibit case of the Health Sciences Library of the College of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, on loan. It has been to the Health Sciences Library of the University of Louisville, Kentucky when the Ohio Academy of History of Medicine met there and it will be a part of the Bicentennial Exhibit at the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in the Spring of 1976. This is very rewarding when people think a display is good enough to want to show it somewhere other than your library.

The History Of Cardiovascular Sound As A Means Of Diagnosis

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>PEOPLE & PUBLICATIONS</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1628 | WILLIAM HARVEY: First to comment on heart sounds EXERCITATIO ANATOMICA DE MOTU CORDIS ET SANGUINIS IN ANIMALIBUS |
| 1705 | ROBERT HOOKE: Foresaw usefulness of Clinical Auscultation CULTERIAN LECTURES AND OTHER DISCOURSES |
| 1761 | LEOPOLD AUENBRUGGER: Discovered percussion method of Physical Diagnosis INVENTUM NOVUM EX PERCUSSIONE THORACIS |
| 1806 | JEAN NICHOLAS CORVISART: Rediscovered percussion, trans- lated Auenbrugger's Inventum Novum; Personal physician to Napoleon ESSAI SUR LES MALADIES DU COEUR |
| 1819 | RENE THEOPHILE HYACINTHE LAENNEC: Student of Corvisart Inventor of the Stethoscope TRAITE DE L'AUSCULTATION MEDIATE |
| 1821 | JOHN FORBES: Translated Auenbrugger and Laennec into English ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF LAENNEC'S BOOK |
| 1825 | WILLIAM STOKES: Published first treatise on use of stethoscope TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE STETHOSCOPE |
| 1830 | DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN: Discovery of peculiar pulse which accompanies aortic regurgitation ON THE MOTIONS AND SOUNDS OF THE HEART |
| 1839 | JOSEF SKODA: Classified various sounds according to musical pitch and tone ABHUNDLUNG UBER PERDUSSION AND AUSKULTATION |
| 1848 | HENRY BOWDITCH: Wrote manual for use of monaural flexible stethoscope THE YOUNG STETHOSCOPIST |
| 1860 | W. W. GERHARD: Wrote comprehensive text on percussion & Auscultation THE DIAGNOSIS, PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE CHEST |
| 1900 | RICHARD CABOT: Developed electric stethoscope for teaching PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS |
| 1916 | JAMES MACKENZIE: Invented Phlebograph to record heart action PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN HEART AFFECTIONS |
| 1949 | SAMUEL LEVINE: A leading teacher of Cardiac Auscultation CLINICAL AUSCULTATION OF THE HEART |
| | <u>Stethoscopes</u> |
| 1816 | First stethoscope invented by Laennec was a wooden tube made in two parts so as to fit into the top hats worn by physicians of those days - monaural |
| 1828 | Pierre Adolphe Piorry slenderized the 'scope' by re- ducing the diameter to that of a finger. He also in- troduced the trumpet chest piece and improved the ear piece for better seal. Ear and trumpet pieces were separate pieces which fit together. |
| 1852 | George P. Cammann produced a binaural 'scope' so that the sound was conveyed to both ears at the same time. |
| 1937 | William Kerr made a symballophone with two chest pieces as well as two ear pieces. The advantage is the ease of comparing the sounds from different areas of the chest. |
| 1900 | Aurelio Bianchi created a phonendoscope and wrote "The Phonendoscope and its practical application." It had a magnifying mechanism in the chest pieces which made the sounds very clear and easy to identify. Other 'Scopes' were those with flexible rubber tubing and no metal frame, those with metal mesh tubing, and differ- ent types of chest pieces and ear pieces and tubing. |

Kay Barkley
Medical Library
Jewish Hospital
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

OBSTACLES TO COMMUNICATIONS*

I am not at all surprised to find ourselves having problems in communicating. What surprises me is the fact that sometimes we are able to have clarity of communications, not polluted with contaminations of various kinds that have their origin in our own ancient histories. It would be possible for us to have uncontaminated communications if we were reared in an emotionally sterile environment; if we had our needs for warmth, love, food and touch totally fulfilled; and if we were reared by perfect persons. It so happens that the people who are responsible for our parenting are more simply human than perfect.

The theory I present proposes that very early in our lives, we make decisions about ourselves; our self worth and self esteem based on how well our needs are met. The more we receive, in a loving way, as infants and small children, the more positive will be our self esteem and feelings of worth. How many of us are parented with the notion that if a child is given what it wants and asks for, the child will be spoiled or will develop a "weak" character and be utterly selfish. A child that has his needs lovingly met will not turn out to be a misfit, but will become the prince or princess he/she was intended to be when born.

The theory claims that in the first two years of life we decide upon a sense of personal worth, or lack of it. Since we cannot possibly be completely fulfilled, most of us develop the idea that we are somewhat inferior, bad or worthless than we are. This is a decision based on feelings of a two year old and we carry this notion about ourselves throughout our lives. We are never quite good enough, not quite smart enough, not quite adequate enough. We are not OK. A few others of us, if we continue to be handled in a critical and unloving way, develop the notion that the other guy is not OK, and those of us who are reared with a lack of nurturing, develop the notion that I'm not all right, but neither is the next guy. These persons decide to be recluses and, in the most extreme schizophrenics.

These three positions of self esteem are, of course, not well thought out, since a small person is not able to think very well. He doesn't have objective data to work with, nor is his ability to think logically available to him when he is making those decisions about himself. It is difficult for us sometimes when we are older to recall how we thought when we were very young and did not have much data with which to compute. Years later, the person may be able to change his self esteem if he is very fortunate. It will depend on several factors and above all, a great deal of persistence and determination.

From the very earliest times in our lives, we are making decisions that will affect our communications for years to come because most of us unknowingly have to re-confirm the decision we made regarding our self esteem and self worth. Attendant and concomitant with this decision, are feelings that we have decided on -- again prior to age 3, that we will collect in life to re-affirm the self esteem decision. These are feelings of anger, guilt, fear or anxiety, inadequacy, inferiority, confusion and insecurity. We will find ourselves with one or more of these feelings when we deal with our fellows for years to come. How difficult it is to have open, clear, straight communications when there is a part of me that is concerned in re-affirming my worth and collecting feelings to prove my worth or lack of it. I am more interested unknowingly with myself rather than advancing our relationship or having clear communications. At the same time, the person with whom I am talking is also out to re-affirm his early life decisions which further pollutes our dealings with each other.

Some pretty terrible things happen to us unknowingly before we even start to use verbal language. We become rather proficient at reading peoples' faces, body posture, tone of voice, gestures, manners and many other non-verbal communications. These non-verbal communications are called injunctions and these define what we will do, or be, in many ways. These are curses as from a witch. We are told in a variety of ways to be dumb, foolish, don't feel, don't think, don't be you; be what I want you to be; don't have fun; don't touch; don't cry; don't be happy -- and I could go on with more injunctions that all will affect my communications at times with others. We are also told what we are, when we are very small. This is almost like being hypnotized, as we come to believe what our parents or surrogates say we are since we are more or less at the mercy of our omnipotent parents, or so we think. For example, the child who is told he is clumsy, grows up to be clumsy. The child who is told he is cute, clever, charming will often grow up to be cute, clever, or charming. The child who is named after Uncle Pete will often turn out to be like Uncle Pete since he is imbued with Uncle Pete's qualities by his parents. Pity the poor kid if Uncle Pete is an alcoholic or has other adaptational problems. The child is cursed. This will affect the style of his communications.

We may go along with the injunctions we receive as most of us do, or we may rebel against them and develop the opposite traits. Again, unknowingly, we must carryout, over and over, these messages we receive and which we have decided for ourselves must be true, if the parenting person said so. Other pollutants are the verbal messages we receive from our parenting person. We take on these messages and decide to have them for our own. Because we do not have a very functional thinking apparatus when we are very little, we take on an awful lot of stuff that is faulty, useless, irrelevant and outdated. I don't mention a lot of the good stuff we record because the good stuff won't cause us trouble. For example, we may get a verbal message that says, "Parents, or older people know best"; "Treat older people with respect"; or, "The police are your friends". It isn't difficult now for many of us to know that sometimes the policeman is not your friend; parents aren't always right or know best and that some older folks have qualities that make it difficult to treat them with respect. What I am saying is that we have recordings in our heads that automatically play and will influence the way we communicate with each other. And, unfortunately, these recordings come out impulsively. There are over 25 sources for us to receive information that is prejudicial, not true, true sometimes but upon which I will act checking them out. I may act or communicate through a faulty assumption and make an ass-u-me.

Suppose as a small child I have not developed good or adequate sense or worth, I am told that children should be seen and not heard; that parents are always right; that I decide early in life to be a little fearful of others and to let insecurity determine my behavior; that I am just like my father whom I see mother not caring too much for; and dozens of other jazzy things I have taken on for my own, I really am going to be very lucky if I have any kind of clear or straight or unpoluted communications.

Less you begin to feel hopeless about our communications, cheer up, there are still more pollutants we pick up.

Observing those who rear us, we pick up early in life on how to pass time with each other. What I regard as good communications is what is also known as intimacy. I have it when my communications are clear, have no ulterior motive, arise out of the position, I'm OK, You're OK. I regard you and me as beautiful. There are good vibes between us and we behave in a loving way toward each other. I think that it is rather rare to find married people, rearing children who provide that kind of model for their children. Though it may occur sometimes, most of us witness a very different way of spending time with people.

Much of the time our parents are living in an oppressed state, not enough money, not enough recognition, not enough love, warmth, or affection, not enough physical health and not enough mental health. We see our parents sometimes avoiding talking to each other, withdrawing, being distant or perhaps ritualistic with each other. We see them avoiding activities with each other, or if they do get into activities with each other, it can lead to intimacy or to a discounting of one or the other parent. We notice that people who have been married for some time have an increasingly smaller quantity of time they are able to exchange information, or shoot the bull before they begin discounting each other. We see them having recurrent exercises in getting angry with each other, or one feeling guilty, the other enraged, one feeling slighted or hurt, one feeling fearful -- well, you name the feeling because we have all been there at times ourselves in dealing with other persons. What I am saying is that we play games, which are not fun, with each other which further prevent intimacy and free, open, good communications. We take on for our own, others' ways of spending time with each other. It strikes me that most of us get injunctions about not getting close to each other. On top of that, some persons interpret being sexually close as being intimate. There is a big difference between making love and getting layed.

In the normal course of conversation, one out of four statements will be discounting. I am not surprised that half of the people who seek medical help have nothing organically wrong with them. The tensions that we build up in ourselves and in dealing with others are great, are repetitive, are on-going and easily translated to an organsystem. If they exist over a long enough period of time, they can cause organic damage, and in the case of the Type A person, his death.

If the vibes between us are not good, we will have difficulty in communicating. One of the ways we can get good vibes going is by giving good strokes. By this I mean recognizing you are there and it feels good to see you. I like it when you see me and in some way recognize that I am here. We don't survive very well without strokes and if we don't get positive ones, we will arrange to get negative ones. Without strokes we grow up shrivelled in one way or another. We need strokes to initiate production of the growth hormone. As important as strokes are to our survival and healthy physical and emotional development, it is unfortunate that we receive instructions on how not to give strokes; on not asking for them, on not giving them to others -- all of which puts most of us in a continuous stroke deficit. Some of us don't even stroke ourselves. This stroke hunger will enter into our dealings with others in one or more ways -- either to give or to get strokes, and if I don't get positive ones, I'll see to it that I get negative ones. This stroke hunger deficit will affect my communications with my fellow humans. It may be with my spouse, my children, my boss, my fellow employees, my friends and relatives -- one or all may be involved and my communications will be contaminated.

When we are small, some of us chose other persons -- real or imagined, young or old, as our heroes and we take on some of the traits we find appealing. We identify with them. If I am lucky, I will have picked out heroes that will enhance my relationship with myself and others. I will decide, not so consciously to be like my heroes. Woe is me if my hero is an antisocial, asocial, alcoholic, wife beater, sexist or some other maladapted person. How can my heroes not help influence my communications with others.

Eric Berne describes the phenomenon of Reachback and Afterburn. In Reachback, we start building up feelings, days, weeks or months before an event is to occur. For example, when Mrs. Crispen asked me to appear before you, I quickly said, "Yes" because she is an old friend I've known at the Evanston Hospital in years past. As I began thinking about my talking to you on communications on June 10th, I began having anxious feelings. I am not an expert on communications; I have never faced a group of Library Scientists; I get scared when I give a speech. I do not feel comfortable when I am in the position of lecturing to people. I dislike giving formal lectures. So the scene is set months ago for me to collect fearful or anxious feelings. These feelings can then make me curt or short with others, I can be easily irritated. Others can feel my discomfort and our communications can then be polluted.

Now if I pass the event and I collect feelings after the event and this can go on indefinitely -- it is called Afterburn. Afterburn can have the same noxious effect on my dealings with others as Reachback. Sometimes I can have Afterburn about remarks that I unthinkingly made years ago or rip off feelings of guilt, shame, inadequacy or dread about events long since past. I sound like a psychological mess to myself.

The power play is a basic interpersonal operation with which individualism and competition are brought into practice. A power play is a transaction whereby a person obtains from another person something he wants against that other person's will.

Power plays can be cruel and involve actual physical coercion or they can be subtle ways in which people talk or manipulate each other out of things they want. Relationships based on power plays immerse people in a miserable, unhappy series of skirmishes, battles and major war in which everyone loses. Power plays are a constant daily occurrence in the lives of children and an integral part for the one-up, one down way of life.

The synthesizing of OK or not OK position of ourselves and others; the feeling we decide on early, to collect; our heroes; the style we chose for spending time with people; the injunctions; counter injunctions; attributions; the facade or sweat-shirt we present to the world; our sexist programming occurs for the most of us during our early adolescence in what the theory call the script. Every one of us, I believe, has a script. Some scripts are tragic; some banal; some winners, some losers, some non-winners. At any rate most of us are like the fellow playing the player piano making believe he is making the music but the music is coming through the music roll. Our script will determine our communications in large measure since the script will be played out. It is our life's drama in which we find other players to fit into the parts we have written in our drama.

These are a few of the obstacles that I see interfering in our communications. It is no wonder to me that communications become balled up. And how good it feels to have clear, untangled communications and how rarely they occur.

* Read at a meeting of the Biological Sciences Division S.L.A. Convention, Chicago, June 10, 1975.

James E. Vanderbosch, M.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Psychiatry
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

In the previous issue of the BSD Newsletter, Clare L. Meckel's paper entitled "Communication: An Imperative of Systems and Networks" was reproduced.

The final paper from the BSD Luncheon by Patrick Williams entitled "Communication as Biosystem" is a copyrighted article previously published in the Journal of Communication, V. 24(4): 13-18 (Autumn 1974). It can not be reprinted for those who are interested. Request from: Patrick Williams, Graduate School of Library Science, Rosary College, 7900 West Division Street, River Forest, Illinois 60315

HISTORY OF BIOLOGY

AAAS/APS Joint Committee for the Survey of Sources for the History of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

Considerable progress has been made since the Survey was first announced in this publication (Fall, 1975). The first issue of the Survey of Sources Newsletter, available free to interested persons, reported on each of the sub-projects of the Survey, located and described approximately 75 manuscript collections of interest to historians of the life sciences and focussed in depth on one major new collection, that of pharmacologist A. N. Richards. A second issue of the Newsletter will be published early in March to report on an additional 75 collections. Approximately two hundred autobiographical files which report the careers of major contemporary biochemists and molecular biologists have been received by the Survey where they are available to serious scholars. Additional manuscript accounts of scientific break-throughs, of the growth of laboratories and departments devoted to biological chemistry, and of communication networks in the molecular science have been deposited with the American Philosophical Society Library.

The project has attracted considerable attention from librarians who are keenly aware of the dearth of knowledge concerning research sources in the history of the modern life sciences especially as contrasted to the wealth of sources documented and generated by the American Institute of Physics Center for the History of Physics since its foundation in 1960. The Survey staff is pleased that archivists have reacted to the growing interest in biochemistry and molecular biology by increasing their collecting efforts and commencing the crucial task of making inventories of existing collections. We would welcome information from any source about recent acquisitions of personal or institutional records relating to experimental life sciences in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries or to any collections which have recently been inventoried.

David Bearman
Secretary to the Committee
American Philosophical Society
105 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia, PA. 19106

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The nominating committee is preparing a slate and a ballot will be sent to all the voting members of the Biological Sciences Division in a separate mailing in the near future.

Sara I. Hill, Chairman
Nominating Committee BSD/SLA

A man should keep his little brain attic stocked with all the furniture that he is likely to use, and the rest he can put away in the lumber room of his library, where he can get it if he wants it.

Sherlock Holmes

AV SECTION

Acquisitions requests for a media presentation on a given topic are often met with hours of time spent pouring through various producer's flyers, brochures and catalogs. From time to time this column will attempt to alert you to the producers of certain types of software. This issue will give you a brief listing of technical materials with their producers.

Beckman New Dimensions
2500 Harbor Boulevard
Fullerton, Calif. 92634

Beckman markets 52 slide/cassette programs in the following areas:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Analysis of peptides | Enzymology |
| Centrifugation | Nuclear instrumental techniques |
| Chromatography | Nuclear medicine |
| Electrophoresis | pH measurement |
| Entomology | Spectroscopy |
| Electroencephalography | Spectral interpretation |

I have seen many of the Beckman programs and they appear to be of excellent quality.

Kalmia Co.
Concord, Mass. 01742

Kalmia lists 42 programs in various formats; Technicolor film loops, Kodak cartridges, 16 mm reels (silent), and slide/cassettes. Their programs fall in the following categories:

Kinetic theory
Lab. safety
General chemistry lab. techniques
Quantitative chemistry lab. techniques
Physical and chemical properties of elements
Infrared spectroscopy

I have not had the opportunity to examine any of these programs.

University Park Press
Chamber of Commerce Building
Baltimore, Md. 21202

Their advertising flyer lists 19 programs in the slide/cassette format. These titles fall in the category of laboratory micro-biology, primarily the lab. identification of various groups of bacteria. Again, I have not examined these programs.

Science Media
P.O. Box 441
Greenville, South Carolina 29602

For those of you who prefer to deal with one source, whenever possible, the following may prove of interest. Science Media offers "the complete library of multimedia teaching and training programs published by the companies: Beckman New Dimensions, Communication Skills Corporation and J. Huley Associates." Their programs seem to be primarily lab techniques in the slide/cassette format.

Please send any questions or comments to the column in care of the following address:

Royden R. Jones
Learning Resource Center, Library
University of Texas Health Sci. Ctr.
7703 Floyd Curl Dr.
San Antonio, Texas 78284

SELECTIVE NEW JOURNALS

CLINICAL OTOLARYNGOLOGY, Vol. 1, 1976. Blackwell Scientific Publications. q. \$52.50.

For clinicians in this field. The new journal includes original papers on audiology, speech pathology, head and neck oncology and plastic and reconstructive surgery.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN CARDIOLOGY, Vol. 1, 1976. Year Book Medical Publishers, m. \$32.50.

A state-of-the-art review which will provide the physician with information that can be applied to difficult and troublesome problems in cardiology. A self assessment quiz will be included at the beginning of each issue which will be pocket-sized. Articles will be illustrated with radiographs and line drawings.

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF DRUG METABOLISM AND PHARMOKINETICS, Vol. 1, 1976. Editor. \$60.00.

The journal coordinates current relevant information in its field. The most efficient utilization of drugs is its goal.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RADIATION-ONCOLOGY-BIOLOGY-PHYSICS. Vol. 1, Oct/Nov, 1975. m. Pergamon Press. \$90.00.

A "forum" for the developments in radiation oncology. Featured in each issue will be: original contributions, current concepts of cancer, medical oncology intelligence, diagnostic oncologic radiology, history and heritage, dosimetry designs, technical innovations, cooperative oncology, group reports and editorials.

JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND PHILOSOPHY. Vol. 1, 1971. University of Chicago Press. q. \$12.00.

This quarterly has been established by the Society of Health and Human Values to "explore the shared themes and concerns of philosophy and the medical sciences". Each issue will be centered on a theme determined and announced in advance by the editorial board. Volume 1, is titled "Toward a Philosophy of Medicine". Numbers 2, 3, and 4 of the volume will be "Idea and Image of Man", "Concepts of Health" and "Causality in Medicine", respectively.

JOURNAL OF SOLID-PHASE BIOCHEMISTRY. Vol. 1, 1976. Plenum Press. q. \$40.00.

This journal provides the "first cross-disciplinary forum for original research on the preparation, preservation, and use of a variety of immobilized species". Areas reported include: immobilized enzymes, immobilized whole celled fragment studies, affinity chromatography, solid phase synthesis and degradation of macromolecules, solid-phase receptors and solid phase immunoabsorbants.

JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH. Vol. 1, September 1975. Hemisphere Publishing Co. b.m. \$58.50.

The fields of general and environmental toxicology, teratology, drug metabolism, carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and the health effects of toxic and environmental factors are discussed in original research papers. Other articles included are the safety evaluation of therapeutic, industrial and environmental agents as well as toxicological phenomena.

MICROBIOS LETTERS. Vol. 1, 1976. Faculty Press. Three issues annually. \$180.00.

Expensive and special, this new journal is devoted to fundamental research in viruses, bacteria and all micro-organisms.

NEUROCHEMICAL RESEARCH. Vol. 1, 1976. Plenum Press. b.m. \$49.50.

This publication was originated to encourage and support the interdisciplinary study of nervous system structure and function.

PROGRESS IN FOOD AND NUTRITION SCIENCE. Vol. 1, 1975. Pergamon Press. m. \$80.00.

The entire field of nutrition is explored as it concerns man and the lower animals. Biochemical adaptations to foods, the discovery of vitamins and the effects of alcohol on the digestive tract are also discussed. References are also made to the nutrition of plants and micro-organisms.

NEW TOO!!!

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND MEDICINE

Vol. 1, March 1975. Boston, American Society of Law and Medicine. b.a. \$7.50.

BIOETHICS DIGEST

Vol. 1, 1976. Information Planning Associates, Inc. m. \$48.00.

CLINICAL PHARMOKINETICS

Vol. 1, 1976. Adis Press. b.m. \$60.00.

CURRENT ADVANCES IN ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Vol. 1, 1975. Pergamon Press. m. \$100.00.

CURRENT CONCEPTS IN EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Vol. 1, 1976. C. V. Mosby. PNA.

HEALTH LABORATORY SCIENCE

Vol. 1, 1975. American Public Health Association. q. \$9.00.

INFLAMMATION

Vol. 1, 1975. Plenum Press. q. \$40.00.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ORAL MYCOLOGY

Vol. 1, 1975. International Association of Oral Mycology. PNA.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ORTHOPEDICS AND TRAUMATOLOGY

Vol. 1, 1975. Bologna, Gaggi. \$12.25. Supercedes ORTHOPAEDICA ITALICA, official publication of the Italian Society of Orthopedics and Traumatology. Published also in an Italian edition.

JOURNAL OF ADVANCED NURSING

Vol. 1, 1976. Blackwell Scientific Publications. b.m. \$37.50

JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

Vol. 1, 1975. Human Sciences Press. q. \$35.00. Official journal of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine.

JOURNAL OF HUMAN STRESS

Vol. 1, 1976. Opinion Publishers, Inc. q. \$7.50.

JOURNAL OF ENDODONTICS

Vol. 1, 1975. American Dental Association. \$15.00.

JOURNAL OF MEMBRANE SCIENCE

Vol. 1, 1976. American Elsevier. q. \$56.95.

JOURNAL OF SEX AND MARITAL THERAPY

Vol. 2, 1975-76. Human Sciences Press. q. \$35.00.

JOURNAL OF THERMAL BIOLOGY

Vol. 1, 1975. Pergamon Press. PNA.

MODERN PSYCHOANALYSIS

Vol. 1, 1976. Manhattan Center for Advanced Psychoanalytic Studies. b.a. \$12.00.

PERSPECTIVES IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Vol. 1, 1975. Ann Arbor Science Publishers. PNA.

PHOTOCHEMICAL AND PHOTOBIOLOGICAL REVIEWS

Vol. 1, 1976. Plenum Press. PNA.

PROGRESS IN ANESTHESIOLOGY

Vol. 1, 1975. Raven Press. PNA.

SCANDANAVIAN JOURNAL OF WORK, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Vol. 1, 1975. Occupational Health Foundation. Finland.
\$20.00.

SENSORY PROCESSES

Vol. 1, 1, 1976. Academic Press. q. \$32.50.

SOMATIC CELL GENETICS

Vol. 1, 1975. Plenum Press. q. \$35.00.

YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED

BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION INDEX

Vol. 1, 1968 - Vol. 6, 1974. Applied Science Publishers,
Ltd. \$9.20.

CANCER

Ten-year cumulative index. (1965-1974). Lippincott.
\$25.00.

GAS AND LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY ABSTRACTS

Cumulative Index. (1969-1973). Applied Science Pub-
lishers, Ltd. \$36.80.

IMMUNOLOGY ABSTRACTS

Vol. 1, 1976. I.R.L. m. \$215.00

SUBJECT INDEX TO MICROBIOLOGY ABSTRACTS

Section B, Volume 8. Available from Information
Retrieval, Ltd.

Ann LeClaire
Director of Library Services
The Miriam Hospital
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

TRANSLATIONS

NTIS recently announced publication of Translations from the Scientific Literature, Annotated Bibliography, 1960-1973, National Science Foundation, 1974, 481 p. The listing is arranged in 22 fields of interest from Agriculture to Space Technology -- and is indexed by subject, author and accession/report number. Available from NTIS as report PB-236 385/PSW; paper copy \$10.00; microfiche \$6.00.

The Guild of Professional Translators, 5914 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 has just published a new Translator Referral Directory, 1975 - 1976, \$4.00 (not \$2.00 as the previous one). It lists, behind each translator's name and address, his language and subject competence.

Let me remind you once more that I'd be glad to help a colleague by summarizing or translating a (not too long) article in German, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Please send your contributions on translations to:

Erhard Sanders (151K)
Technical Information Specialist
VA Hospital
Hines, Il. 60141

Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?
Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

T. S. Elliot

REFERENCE QUESTION EXCHANGE

It is a well known fact that today's libraries are not merely storehouses of information, but more resemble supermarkets as they dispense information from their shelves of bound volumes, drawers of microfiche, reels of film, and reams of paper spewed forth from computer-printers. An infinite variety of questions are answered and disseminated daily by reference librarians.

In past issues of the Newsletter this column has listed some of the more interesting queries. Since many of the questions asked undoubtedly are similar, if considered on a nationwide basis, it is hoped that this column will form a rather basic, though useful, data bank of questions currently being asked and answered in biological science libraries.

The following reference questions, submitted by Rita Kane, were answered satisfactorily by Public Health Librarians and Biology Librarians at the University of California, Berkeley:

Who was the Brown of Paeonia Brownii, Douglas?
(Probable answer found)

Question: I need a clear picture of a mink skeleton.
(Walker, Ernest P., Mammals of the World, 3rd ed.)

What is the word that means "dormant in summer" as opposed to hibernation?
(Webster's International Dictionary, 3rd ed., under hibernate, a note, compare aestivate)

Statistics on the income level of persons using oral contraceptives.
(Found through Medical Socioeconomic Research Sources)

Is a person taller or shorter in the morning?
(Found in an anthropology book)

Number of physicians in People's Republic of China
(Found in a book by Sidel, Victor W.)

In which publications (both medical and non-medical) are there regular grand rounds discussions?
(Using SSCI and SCI Permuterm Index and MEDLINE title search, we found approximately 7 source publications)

Request for a list of either (1) cultivated or (2) wild flowers that grow together in the same location in (a) the spring, or (b) in the summer, and that had imaginative names.

Librarians at Berkeley could not find answers for:

Does Meliosma Wightii, Planchon have any religious significance in India, where it grows?

What is pronking?

Incidence of hepatitis in prisons

Is Dr. Adkins diet harmful to your health?

Is it true that one-year of a dog's life equals seven years of a human's? Where did this belief originate?

Librarians in the health sciences are finding that the majority of questions asked of them can be answered by the use of automated information retrieval. MEDLINE and Biosis Previews are especially useful for locating pertinent references to answer a specific question. As the new editor of this column, I urge each of our readers to share with us their triumphs and failures in the pursuit of scientific knowledge and information.

We urge and encourage your participation in this column and all others in the Newsletter. Suggestions for improvement as well as contributions and problems, will be gratefully accepted and appreciated.

Please send your contributions to me at the following address:

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

RECENT BOTANICAL REFERENCE WORKS

Listed below are four major reference sources of value to botanical and horticultural libraries. Bibliographia Huntiana, in particular, is a major undertaking that should be more widely known among librarians.

Asher's Guide to Botanical Periodicals. A. Asher & Co., B. V. Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam 1002, The Netherlands. October 1973-. 15 three-weekly issues/year, 250-300 p. each. D fl. 550.

Asher's Guide provides access to the current contents of over 2600 periodicals dealing with pure and applied botany. Each issue lists alphabetically the periodical titles covered in that issue, then enumerates the tables of contents of each journal. An index to authors and subjects (plants, plant communities, botanists) are included in each issue, with cumulative author and subject indexes issued annually. Over 50,000 articles, including congress proceedings, and symposia are covered per subscription year. Coverage is international in scope and is comprehensive. Sample issues are available from the publisher.

Bibliographia Huntiana. The following has been excerpted from the October 1975 Newsletter of the Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries: The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, has recently reorganized and reoriented its Bibliographia Huntiana (BH) project, a long-term effort to compile a bibliography of all botanical literature published between 1730 and 1840. After 15 years of research and information processing, the BH master file is now substantially complete for both books and periodical literature. A series of "BH Monographs" will be produced, each based on a topical subset of the master file. The first such monograph will treat the floristic literature published in book form during the BH period. Entries will be arranged geographically and full indices will be provided for author, title, and chronology. Subsequent monographs may deal with floristic articles in the periodical literature, taxonomic treatments, historical and biographical literature, medical botany, and botanical theory and philosophy, among other topics. Publication of the first monograph is planned for early 1977, with subsequent volumes following at yearly to biennial intervals.

The BH master file, maintained in Pittsburgh in both conventional and computerized states, will continue to be augmented. It is available to the scientific and scholarly community at large for research and reference. Botanists, historians, and others interested in consulting Bibliographia Huntiana are encouraged to contact the Institute regarding their needs. Specific queries will be handled by mail or phone, and consultation in person will be welcomed.

The Kew Record of Taxonomic Literature Relating to Vascular Plants for 1971. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1974. L20.

The Kew Record, to be published annually, is a comprehensive world-wide index to the literature of taxonomic botany. Articles, books, and papers relevant to the taxonomy of vas-

cular plants are listed, and all new plant names at every rank have been included, with the exception of cultivars. The literature holdings at Kew, the British Museum (Natural History), and the Commonwealth Forestry Institute at Oxford are the three major sources for entries in the Kew Record. When possible, entries are arranged in systematic groups with more general articles appearing under such headings as phytogeography, chemotaxonomy, and palynology. Notes detailing the presence of good illustrations, portraits, maps, keys, chromosome numbers, and geographical relevance accompany each entry. An author index is included. The 1971 and 1972 issues of the Kew Record were published in 1974 and 1975, respectively, but the lag in publication time is expected to be shortened to one year.

Index Holmensis. Hans Tralau, ed. Zurich: The Scientific Publishers, Ltd., 1969.

Index Holmensis is a comprehensive international index to published plant distribution maps of vascular plants. Four volumes have been published to date: Vol. I, vascular cryptogams to gymnosperms; Vol. II, Monocotyledoneae A-I; Vol. III, Monocotyledoneae J-Z; Vol. IV, Dicotyledoneae A-B. References to 400,000 distribution maps have been included so far. The intention is to publish one volume per year, followed by an index and regular supplements. The entries for Index Holmensis are subdivided first by order. Within each order, plants are listed alphabetically by family, genus, or species. Listed under each taxon is a brief bibliographic reference and an indication of the area covered by the map. The majority of work is being done at the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, with the assistance of an international editorial board.

Laura B. Parker
The Morton Arboretum
Lisle, Illinois 60532

CORRESPONDENCE

"I wonder if we all have discovered the 'Reports and publications' section in NATURE. This is a really good list of science-related government (and other) reports, and international in flavor."

Katherine R. Smith
Science Librarian
UR/VISR Science Library
6300 River Road
Richmond, VA.

"The following item is essential for efficient and effective procurement of library materials in government libraries. It is recommended reading.

Procurement of Library Materials in the Federal Government; An Orientation Air Prepared for the Federal Library Committee. Leslie K. Falk. Washington, D. C. The Federal Library Committee, 1968. 42 p.

This book was used recently as the basis of a panel discussion on "Procurement of Books and Journals" presented June 4, 1975, by the Military Medical Librarians Group at the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association in Cleveland.

The book is still current and no update is planned by the author. It is available from the Government Printing Office at 50 cents. There is no other order information available. Request by title and author.

Nannette M. Pope
Head, Library Services
Defense Nuclear Agency
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Inst.
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

LIBRARY PROFILE

OREGON REGIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER LIBRARY THE CENTER

The Oregon Regional Primate Research Center began operation in 1960, the first of seven primate centers established by the National Institutes of Health between 1960 and 1962. The University of Oregon Health Sciences Center is the host institution for the ORPRC.

The Center was built on 250 acres 12 miles west of Portland Oregon. Once totally rural, it is gradually being surrounded by suburban development. The Center's original architects planned a series of buildings no higher than two stories to infringe as little as possible on the lush landscape. The forested land has remained largely untouched. The distance between buildings is conducive to walking (if not jogging), and much walking is done willingly except in the rainiest season. The library was placed in the Central Services Building along with the administrative and business offices, the cafeteria (and meeting room), and the medical illustration, photography, and computer services facilities. There are advantages to this location, but a location in the main Research Building would better serve the users of the library.

With two walls of glass, the library has an outstandingly beautiful outlook. The staff occasionally enjoys the sight of deer, blue herons and hawks. No employee can help becoming a lover of animals, birds, and wild flowers. The view is gradually being reduced by the construction of two outdoor holding facilities for the breeding of rhesus macaques. This construction became crucially necessary because of the restriction of primate importation.

Since 1963, Dr. William Montagna, a biologist, has been the Director of the Center. He is internationally known for his work in the biology of skin. Twenty-five years ago, with colleagues, he instituted the annual Symposium on the Biology of Skin at Brown University. These symposia are now held in Oregon. Cutaneous biology is naturally an important area of research at the Center. However, the major mission is reproductive biology. Most research hinges on this subject --e.g., neuroendocrine relationships, perinatal physiology, factors leading to conception, behavior of reproduction.

Two other major areas of research are in the fields of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases, and immune diseases. Although some programs would be termed basic research, many specific projects relate directly to human health, such as: studies in parturition, hyaline membrane disease in newborns, control of atherosclerosis, the formation of gallstones, diabetes, muscular dystrophy, allergy control, organ and tissue transplantation, acne, baldness, toxicity, long-term effects of vasectomy, low-protein nutrition, population crowding. There is much interdisciplinary research, like that between immunology and reproduction, and immunology and cancer (cutaneous). Exciting studies are in progress in cell biology and cell genetics. Sixty active projects are being carried out by forty-five scientists.

The Center is regional in character, as its name implies. Scientists in the area, upon successful application, conduct research at the Center independently or in collaboration with Center investigators. Center personnel also teach at other institutions in the area, notably, the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland State University, Lewis and Clark College, Pacific University, Oregon State University, and the University of Oregon. The Center also collaborates in a number of projects with the Oregon Graduate Center nearby.

Although the Center does not grant degrees, graduate work leading to a degree is performed at the Center. Degrees so earned have been awarded by the University of Oregon Medical School, Oregon State University, the University of Oregon, the University of California (Berkeley), and the University of Wisconsin. More than 25 degrees, chiefly Ph.D.'s have been awarded on the basis of work conducted at the Center.

Over 800 manuscripts have been accepted for publication in scientific journals. The Center itself does not publish a journal, but issues a monthly informative publication, Primate News.

The human primate population at the Center is outnumbered 9:1 by the 1900 nonhuman primates. More than half the animals are rhesus macaques. Six other species of macaques are represented. Unique are a colony of black Celebes apes predisposed to diabetes, and an intact troop of over 200 Japanese macaques which are invaluable in behavioral studies. New World monkeys are represented by capuchins and squirrel monkeys. Another notable population is the prosimian colony -- pottos, galagos, lorises, and four species of lemurs. A number of other laboratory animals are employed in research -- rats, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits.

The Library

The library was established in 1961 and moved to its present location early in 1962. It was one of the earliest services provided at the Center. This biomedical library places more emphasis on biology and basic sciences than on clinical medicine. From the outset, it adopted the National Library of Medicine classification and MeSH headings. Serials are not classified, but are shelved by straight title. The staff consists of two full-time persons (one professional) and .4 FTE part-time assistants.

After 14 years, the library now has a collection of 10,700 books and bound journals. It receives 235 journal titles and about 50 newsletters. The annual circulation is 6500.

Because of severe space restriction and limited funds, the library relies heavily on interlibrary loan. The library has consistently borrowed from 20-25% of requested material. It is fortunate to have the support of the University of Oregon Health Sciences Library (formerly, the University of Oregon Medical School Library), from which 90% of our loans are obtained; our library is its heaviest borrower. For the past six years, we have helped pay its clerical staff involved in pulling the needed material. Since there is one delivery per day, requests normally take 28 to 52 hours to fill. Our library is part of Region X (Pacific Northwest) of the Regional Medical Library Network. The Regional Medical Library, at the University of Washington, supplies most of the remaining loans.

Because of the Center's isolation, the reference collection was purposely developed disproportionately high, and as a result occupies a large part of the available space. Probably the tools most intensively used are: Index Medicus, Biological Abstracts, National Library of Medicine Current Catalog, Current Contents (Life Sciences), and the American Men and Women of Science. A wide variety of serials lists is maintained and constantly used.

Special files maintained include: primate articles (by first author, species, and broad topics) -- about 13,000 items. We also maintain information on primate films and primate theses. Current journals are scanned for primate articles, and once each month these are listed and distributed to Center personnel as ORPRC Library Notes. This same material is reported three or four times each month to the Primate Information Center in Seattle for inclusion in its weekly Current Primate References.

The most comprehensive area of the collection is primatology. Representative materials are to be found in all areas of the Center's research. However, our strongest collections are endocrinology, biochemistry, and cell biology. Laboratory animal literature is important, and we provide material on general mammalogy, with some emphasis on animal check-lists. We have a small coverage in invertebrate literature to handle the surprising number of reference questions in that area.

Brief or "first aid" types of reference service are provided. In the past, outside services such as the Primate Information Center (Seattle) and Reproductive Research Information Service (England) have been used. MEDLINE service is obtained through the University of Oregon Health Sciences Library. Our scientists recognize it as a most useful tool, and make good use of it. The library could use additional on-line services, but as yet does not have its own terminal.

Special collections include primate films (about 35) and a collection of historical primatology. Thanks to the Beaverton Woman's Club, the library was able to establish an historical collection in 1962; purchases for this collection are made from funds donated by the group. Material published prior to 1900 is kept in the locked case designed to house the material. Although it is still a small collection, it has already proved its value to primate scholars.

The Library is an institutional member of the Medical Library Association. It was one of four libraries participating in the 1972 Pacific Northwest Regional Union List of Health Sciences Serials, and its serials holdings will be listed in the 1976 Oregon Union List of Serials. It is one of three active special libraries supporting the new Washington County (Oregon) Cooperative Library Services as a backup resource. And it is participating with other Oregon medical libraries in discussions regarding possible networking.

Since Access to the Center is controlled and seating capacity is minimal, the use of the library is limited chiefly to Center personnel. However, on request, students from colleges in the area and from institutions like the Portland Zoological Gardens consult materials in the library. Most of the materials are also available on interlibrary loan.

Isabel McDonald, Librarian
Oregon Regional Primate Research Center
505 N. W. 185th Avenue
Beaverton, Oregon 97005

DUPLICATE EXCHANGE

The second duplicate exchange list of the Southern California Chapter is now being compiled. While deadline for contributions was December 15 this does not mean that late offers and wanted items will not be checked. The edition is limited so those wishing the two lists and who have not already asked to be on the mailing list should do so as soon as convenient.

Many of you have probably received the second appeal for pre-1970 runs from:

Dr. Arthur W. Hafner, Director
Health Science Library
University of Minnesota-Duluth
Duluth, Minnesota 55812

If you are discarding runs of pre-1968 biological, dental, forensic and jurisprudence, medical and veterinary medicine journals please write to Dr. Hafner. Postage will be refunded but funds are not available to purchase the backfiles.

The following items are offered:

AB Bookmans' Weekly 1970 - 1973 incomplete
Applied Mechanics Reviews. 1-25
1948 - 1970 storage bd +
Booklist 1962 - 1972 incomplete
Institution of civil engineers, London. +
Miscellaneous papers of Maritime and
Railway Divisions storage bd
Publishers' Weekly 1954 - 1971 incomplete

+ Offered by private donor. Have not seen to verify.

Margaret Cressaty
1401 North Holliston Avenue
Pasadena, California 91104

THE SLA SURVEY OF GPO SERVICES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) has granted \$3000 to the Government Information Services Committee (GISC) for a study of the Government Printing Office (GPO) services. This is being undertaken in cooperation with Washington, D.C. area-based Committee on Information Hang-Ups, and the American Association of Law Librarians (AALL). The study will take the form of a carefully prepared computerized questionnaire, similar to that used for the 1973 SLA salary survey. Librarians will be asked to express their experiences and views in such subject areas as Customer Service, Serials & Subscriptions, Bibliographic Control, the Monthly Catalog, and Pricing. After evaluating the results of a (test) preliminary run, which will involve only a few librarians, the final forms will be mailed, to a random sampling of document librarians in March of this year. The sampling will be made from the members of SLA, U. S. Depository Librarians, GODORT (ALA), and AALL.

As every librarian who has had contact with GPO knows, this is a very important agency and has had many difficult moments in its long history, and not all of its problems are of its own making. This survey has the cooperation of GPO management -- there have been extended conferences with GPO personnel and some of the questions are included because GPO needs the information that will be provided from the survey results. The GISC feels that the efforts involved in preparing, answering, and evaluating this survey are worth while. Nearly every special library is to some degree involved with government publication, printed and/or distributed by the GPO, and thus has a very direct interest in seeing continued improvements in its operations, since improvement of any kind will clearly benefit not only our libraries but, also our patrons.

Mary L. Knobbe, Chairman GISC
Metropolitan Washington Council of
Government
1225 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

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"A simple system now makes possible an incredible enlargement of human life. This system goes by the name of a book. Through it, one can live hundreds of lifetimes in one...can take possession of any experience...can live inside the mind of any man who has opened up new sluices of knowledge."

Norman Cousins

Office of the Coordinator of Science Libraries
Paley Library - Room 10
Temple University
Philadelphia, PA 19122

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