ACQUISITIONS

- The University of Connecticut Library recently acquired the Pierce Gaines Collection of Americana consisting of some 4,600 items relating to United States secular history for the period 1789–1809. Original contemporary materials form the bulk of the collection, while approximately 1,000 volumes of relevant secondary sources also are provided for historical and bibliographical reference.

The collection is especially rich in early government documents, including the journals of the House and Senate, accounts of receipts and expenditures of the government through 1802, and acts passed by the first through the tenth congresses. The public writings of great Americans of the period are generously represented. There are, for example, fifty-four Alexander Hamilton items, twenty-nine James Madison items, fifty-eight Thomas Jefferson items, and twenty-nine Thomas Paine items. Among association copies some of the more prominent owners represented are John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, Hamilton, John Jay, Jefferson (a book from his Monticello library with his secret bookmark), Benjamin Rush, George Washington (a book from his library signed by him), and Daniel Webster. Connecticut owners include Timothy Dwight, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Jeremiah Wadsworth, and John Cotton Smith.

There is a law library of United States imprints such as might have been collected by a well-to-do lawyer of 1810. Included are the statutes of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Washington (city), Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, and Orleans Territory. Trials and treatises number about forty volumes each.

Other original materials include contemporary periodicals, newspapers, and a few dozen manuscripts, as well as a host of important pamphlets dealing with all of the vital issues of the times.

The secondary materials are particularly strong in works of travel in the U.S. for the period 1789–1817. This section contains 108 works by sixty-eight authors and includes landmark works by William Bartram, Crévecoeur, Andrew Ellicott, Washington Irving, Benjamin Latrobe, Lewis and Clark, and Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

The collection was formed over a period of about twenty-five years by the late Pierce W. Gaines of Fairfield, Connecticut.

- The University of Delaware Library has recently acquired the Ulick O'Connor Archives, a collection of material accumulated over the past twenty-five years by the well-known Irish biographer, poet, playwright and journalist Ulick O'Connor.

The archives, a rich source for research in Irish literature, are available to qualified scholars in the special collections room of the Hugh M. Morris Library on the campus.

O'Connor’s biographies of Irish dramatist Brendan Behan and Irish poet Oliver St. John Gogarty have been internationally recognized as definitive, and much of the archives consists of material used by O'Connor in writing the books, according to John W. Dawson, director of university libraries, who announced the acquisition.

- A working collection of more than 10,000 volumes of German literature has been acquired by the Eugene McDermott Library at the University of Texas at Dallas.

The Helmut Rehder Collection of German literature, which he acquired over a thirty-year period, has been obtained from his estate by UT-Dallas library officials and is in the process of being cataloged and shelved, said James T. Dodson, university librarian.

Rehder was the Ashbel Smith Professor of German Literature at UT-Austin before his death earlier this year. A native of Germany, he traveled extensively in Germany throughout the years to collect volumes, and corresponded with German dignitaries, including Karl Jaspers, Benno von Wiese, and Hugo Friedrich.

The collection includes several benchmark works. About 300 of the volumes were published before 1800, many of which are sixteenth-century works. More than 75 percent of the collection is in German.

GRANTS

- Yeshiva University, New York City, has recently received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to help the university preserve, arrange, and describe its manuscript collections. The grant is for two years, with matching funds for a third year. Bernard Leibtag, a Ph.D. candidate in Jewish history at Columbia University and former archivist for the World Jewish Congress, has been appointed archivist for the project. The archives are composed of thirty collections, with approximately 825 cubic feet of records of various American Jewish organizations, congre-
gations, and papers of prominent American Jews dating back to the middle of the nineteenth century. Many of the collections have photographic records along with usual reports, correspondence, etc. Although the records are of American origin, a number of the collections deal with aid to Eastern European and Palestinian Jewish communities during the interwar period and thereby shed light on Jewish life in those areas.

- The New England Library Board (NELB) reports a grant of $73,745 awarded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the development of an archival microfilm capability and an archival consulting service at the New England Document Conservation Center in North Andover, Massachusetts.

One of NELB’s major programs, the Conservation Center makes its services and facilities available to public libraries; state and local archival agencies; and private nonprofit historical, educational, and cultural institutions located mainly, but not exclusively, in New England.

The present role of the center is to operate a workshop with the necessary facilities and staff to restore and preserve the physical condition of books, prints, maps, broadsides, manuscripts, and similar documentary materials of historic, archival, or cultural interest; to provide field inspection and consultation services to assist institutions in carrying out conservation programs; to give emergency aid in cases of damage to collections by water, fire, or other disaster; to conduct seminars, workshops, and other training opportunities for staffs of libraries and archives; and to publish conservation bulletins.

The grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will enable the center to expand its services to provide archival quality microfilm reproduction; advice and assistance in the use of microfilm for historic projects; and assistance to state, county, and local public records repositories, archives, historical societies, libraries, and other institutions in microfilm publication of appropriate materials.

- A New York Historical Resources Center is being planned at Cornell University, with its first objective being to develop a computerized index pinpointing the location of manuscript and archival collections, artifacts, documents, photographs, genealogical materials, architectural records, and other historical information bearing on New York State.

Supported by a $17,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and a $2,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts, the center will provide both scholars and the general public greater access to the materials illustrative of the state’s history. The aim is to stimulate scholarly and popular interest in the heritage of the area.

Funding will cover planning over the next year leading to the formal establishment of the center. Activity will be limited to identifying, not collecting, things of historical significance. Herbert Finch, assistant director of Olin Library at Cornell and overall supervisor of the project, emphasized that the center would be gathering information, not taking physical custody of any materials.

He said the center also would provide technical information to organizations requesting guidance in the care and administration of manuscripts, archives, and other items. In cases where records face imminent danger, attempts would be made to locate an appropriate repository.

Finch said Cornell is the ideal location for such a project. He cited Cornell’s central geographic location, its outstanding collection of New York history materials, and its public service mandate as the state’s Federal Land Grant institution. Funding to continue the center beyond the initial grant period will be sought from various sources, both public and private, according to Finch.

- The Urban Archives Center of Temple University libraries has received a grant of $15,650 from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for a one-year field work project. A full-time field worker will identify, locate, and collect records and personal papers documenting the social history of Philadelphia over the past 100 years. It is hoped that the project will provide some guidelines for documenting subjects, such as social welfare, housing, planning, education, criminal justice, and ethnic communities, in all of the nation’s largest cities.

- The College Park Library System, University of Maryland, has received a $117,079 grant to preserve the library’s valuable and unique East Asian Collection of allied-occupation materials.

The grant, awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will support a three-year project resulting in the creation of a fully catalogued and integrated research and reference collection. It is the largest single grant to be received by the library system.

According to Jack Siggins, project director and assistant director of libraries for reader services, this project establishes the University of Maryland as a major university center for allied-occupation research and enhances the
MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS

- December 2: A Copyright Workshop on the consequences of the new copyright law for librarians and other information specialists will be held at the University of Pittsburgh, cosponsored by the university's Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, Pennsylvania Library Association, Special Libraries Association (Pittsburgh Chapter), and American Society for Information Science (Pittsburgh Chapter).

- January 6: The Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science will offer a workshop on Project Management in Libraries and Information Systems.

- January 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26: The Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science will once again offer two institutes on On-Line Terminal Searching.

- February 24-March 3: The School of Library Science of Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas, will sponsor an Institute on the Librarian as Manager. Designed to offer an opportunity for librarians in management, as well as those interested in assuming managerial responsibilities, to study new management techniques and their implication for libraries, the institute will be directed by Kenneth E. Beasley, vice-president, University of Texas at El Paso, assisted by the following panel members: Bernard M. Frankowiak, School of Librarianship, University of Washington; Beverly Lynch, director of libraries, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle; and

- January 21, 24, 26: The Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science will once again offer two institutes on On-Line Terminal Searching.

- The first, On-Line Terminal Searching: Perspective and Practice, which is designed for reference librarians and information scientists with little or no experience in this area, will be given on Saturday, January 14, 1978; Tuesday evening, January 17; and Thursday evening, January 19.

- The second, On-Line Terminal Searching: Advanced Strategies, will be offered on Saturday, January 21; Tuesday evening, January 24; and Thursday evening, January 26.

- Both institutes will be held at the Chemists Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

- Registration fees will vary: $75 for one full-day session only, $140 for full-day and two evenings (no credit); and $175 for full-day and two evenings for one credit. This includes a computer laboratory fee of $25.

- For further information and registration form, call or write Rhoda Garoogian, Assistant Dean, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Brooklyn, NY 11205; (212) 636-3702.

- January 19; February 24-March 3: The School of Library Science of Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas, will sponsor an Institute on the Librarian as Manager. Designed to offer an opportunity for librarians in management, as well as those interested in assuming managerial responsibilities, to study new management techniques and their implication for libraries, the institute will be directed by Kenneth E. Beasley, vice-president, University of Texas at El Paso, assisted by the following panel members: Bernard M. Frankowiak, School of Librarianship, University of Washington; Beverly Lynch, director of libraries, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle; and

- The workshop will be held at the Pratt Manhattan Center, 160 Lexington Ave. at 30th St., New York City. Registration fee, which includes lunch, is $80.

- For further information and registration form, contact Rhoda Garoogian, Assistant Dean, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Brooklyn, NY 11205; (212) 636-3702.

- The workshop is designed for library and information systems administrators, middle-management-level individuals, and those involved in acquisitions, marketing, and evaluation of library and information systems.

- The workshop will be held at the Pratt Manhattan Center, 160 Lexington Ave. at 30th St., New York City. Registration fee, which includes lunch, is $80.

- For further information and registration form, contact Rhoda Garoogian, Assistant Dean, Pratt Institute Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Brooklyn, NY 11205; (212) 636-3702.
Patricia Woodrum, director, Tulsa City-County Library.

The director and panelists will utilize a variety of program formats to highlight such topics as the philosophy and principles of management, styles of management, decision-making, budgeting, goal setting, leadership, public relations, and evaluation.

In addition, in a series of clinics, each participant will study an actual management problem and design a viable solution to that problem.

Participants must have had at least two years of significant library experience (e.g., responsibility for administering a unit or program), supervisory responsibility or consultant responsibility, and must submit with the application a statement of an actual management problem worthy of study in depth. Each participant must also be recommended by the respective supervisor as an outstanding person whose library will be benefited by this week of study.

Each institute participant will receive a stipend of $75. One hour of graduate credit is optional. For more information write or call the School of Library Science, (316) 343-1200, ext. 203 or 204.

- February 26–March 3: Kent State University Libraries announces the continuation of its series of intensive workshops on OCLC. Additional workshops will be held in 1978: April 23–28, and June 4–9.

The workshops will be especially useful to (1) technical services librarians in an institution about to go on-line or to the same individuals in libraries that have been on-line less than one year, (2) the public services librarian wishing to become further acquainted with the system as it now begins to affect work with patrons more directly, and (3) the library educator who is concerned with networks and with interinstitutional bibliographic control. Each participant will be guaranteed individualized hours working on-line.

A fee of $325 will cover all sessions, materials, and single-room accommodations in university housing, Sunday through Thursday nights.

For further information contact Anne Marie Allison, University Libraries, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242; (216) 672-3021.

- March 6–8: The 13th Annual Community College Learning Resources Center Conference will be held at the College of DuPage, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. The conference theme is "Learning Resources: Trends for the 80's." For further information contact Robert Veihman, Learning Resources Center, College of DuPage, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137.

- The Library of Congress and the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil recently agreed to a major international exchange program involving microfilms of Brazilian newspapers. This new program will strengthen the holdings of Brazilian newspapers in both national libraries as well as resources throughout Brazil and the United States.

In recent years the Biblioteca Nacional in Rio de Janeiro, under the leadership of Dona Jannice Monte-Mor, has developed its capabilities for archival microfilming and inaugurated a preservation microfilming program for the major newspapers published throughout Brazil during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Biblioteca Nacional's microfilming program presents to the Library of Congress and other research libraries a unique opportunity to acquire film holdings of Brazilian newspapers, for which there are relatively sparse holdings in the United States.

The Library of Congress has been microfilming a selected group of contemporary Brazilian newspapers since 1962 and over the years has built up a significant collection of holdings on film. Further, in 1970-72, the Library of Congress arranged for the cooperative microfilming, in Brazil, of the complete holdings of the São Paulo newspaper O Estado de São Paulo for the period January 1875 through August 1956.

Under the program, the Library of Congress and the Biblioteca Nacional will exchange reels of positive microfilm of the titles each institution has filmed, thereby mutually strengthening the holdings of each library and eliminating duplicative original filming.

Filming the complete holdings of the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O Jornal do Commercio for the period 1827 to date has the highest priority under this program. O Jornal do Commercio is the oldest continuously published newspaper in all of South America and is considered by many historians to be the most significant Brazilian newspaper for the nineteenth century and one of the more important national newspapers published today.

- The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) will offer three internships in health sciences library management for 1978–79.

Interns will spend one year, beginning September 1978, working closely with the director and top administrative staff of a leading academic health sciences library. The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for mid-career librarians to be exposed to and participate in all facets of health sciences library management. Although individual programs...
Evan Farber talks about the reference value of book reviews and their lack of retrospective indexing — all of which led to the creation of the Combined Retrospective Index to Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974.

**Background:** While writing his "Introduction" and "User's Guide" to Carrollton's Combined Retrospective Index Sets (CRIS) — which index all articles in the complete backfiles of 531 journals in History, Political Science, and Sociology — Farber quickly came up with the suggestion that we also do a combined and cumulative index to all the book reviews which appeared in these same journals during their complete runs. The following text attempts to record the essence of a number of discussions which were held on the subject.

**Farber:** Book reviews in the scholarly journals of the social sciences provide a crucible in which the output of scholarly research is examined, tested, and responded to. Through these reviews, one can trace the acceptance or rejection of new ideas, observe the establishment or undoing of individual reputations, and follow intellectual debates, not only between author and reviewer, but also among reviewers themselves.

**Carrollton:** I'm convinced that these book reviews are valuable reference tools, but aren't most of them already covered in existing book review indexes?

**Farber:** Definitely not. Our Combined Retrospective Index to Reviews in Scholarly Periodicals, 1886-1974, will complement all other book review indexes rather than compete with them.

**Carrollton:** Just how does our coverage compare to that of Book Review Digest?

**Farber:** In terms of numbers of scholarly journals covered, of course, our Index covers 472 journals in History, Political Science, and Sociology (59 of the 531 CRIS journals contained no book reviews) while BRD covers 75 journals, of which fifteen can be considered scholarly journals in these fields. In discussing Book Review Digest, of course, we must remember that its emphasis is on literature and popular and semi-popular works. It includes adult and juvenile fiction as well as a universal range of non-fiction subject matter, and, therefore, quite correctly concentrates on the broad-based reviewing services to an extent that the majority of its entries come from such publications. Meanwhile, in addition to its limited number of scholarly journals covered, Book Review Digest has several self-imposed restrictions which limit even its coverage of the 75 publications which it does index. These are described in the "Prefatory Note" to the May, 1976, issue of Book Review Digest as follows:

"To qualify for inclusion a book must have been published or distributed in the United States. A work of non-fiction must have received two or more reviews and one of fiction four or more reviews in the journals selected. Exception is made for books reviewed in the Reference and

**Update:**

Subscription Books Reviews section of the Booklist where one review is deemed sufficient. Reviews must have appeared within eighteen months following a book's publication; at least one review must be from a journal published in the United States.”

**Farber:** Many important but specialized works are omitted because of these restrictions, especially those published in Great Britain and Canada. Also, many reviews do not appear in those few scholarly journals which BRD does cover until after the 18-months-after-original-publication deadline, and thereby escape indexing.

**Carrollton:** I understand there are now two cumulative indexes which include all the entries in Book Review Digest from 1905 through 1970. Will these cut into our market?

**Farber:** They shouldn't. Although valuable as single-alphabet indexes to the general reviewing media, they merely accumulate the shortcomings of the annual volumes when it comes to coverage of scholarly journals. Also, of course, our coverage goes back to include reviews in journals published before 1905.

**Carrollton:** In any event, I guess we can't claim to be the first to recognize BRD's "scholarly journal gap" considering all of the recent efforts to index large numbers of these publications.

**Farber:** Precisely. These include Wilson's own Current Book Review Citations, which first appeared in 1976, and covers some 1300 titles; ABC/Clio's America: History and Life "Part B, Index to Book Reviews", which began in 1974 and covers 115 exclusively scholarly journals; and Gale Research's Book Review Index, which has covered a more general collection of 235 titles since 1963.

**Carrollton:** But as you said, these new indexes are not retrospective.

**Farber:** Correct. When it comes to large-scale retrospective coverage of reviews in scholarly journals, our Combined Index leaves off where the others begin.
From the complete backfile runs of 472 scholarly journals in History, Political Science, and Sociology, comes this single source of author/title access to more than 1.2 million book reviews — the majority of which have never before been included in any book review index.

**SAMPLE ENTRIES AND COVERAGE COMPARISONS**

The Exhibits shown below not only illustrate the format and content of the entries in our Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974 (RSJ), but also compare its coverage to that of Book Review Digest (BRD) for the same works. RSJ's main entries are arranged first alphabetically by authors' names. Multiple titles by the same author are then listed alphabetically, and under each title, reviews themselves are listed alphabetically by journal title. Separate index volumes list titles alphabetically with cross references to authors' names.

For purposes of comparison, the Exhibits also show entries from the cumulative Book Review Digest, Author/Title Index, 1905-1974 and separate lists of all reviews cited in the BRD annual volumes.

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**EXHIBIT ONE**

**Sample Entry from RSJ Author Index, 1886-1974**

Alport, Gordon Willard (cont.)

*Personality, A Psychological Interpretation*

- Am Inf Sociology, v45 1939 p120
- Am Sociological Rev, v3 1938 p409
  - Ethics, v48 1938 p105
  - Social Educ, v2 1938 p65
  - Social Sci Rev, v12 1938 p156
  - Sociology & Social Research, v22 1938 p494
  - Sociometry, v1 1938 p420

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**Sample Entry from RSJ Title Index**

*Personality, A Psychological Interpretation*

See Alport, Gordon Willard

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**Sample Entry from the BRD Author/Title Index, 1905-74**

Alport, Gordon Willard

*Personality* 1937

Reviews included in the 1937 BRD annual volume

- NY Times 1 P18 D12 '37
- Social Educ 2:65 Ja '38

**Comment:**

The two starred reviews are from journals which are on the BRD coverage list but which were not included in BRD (presumably because they appeared too late for the 18-month-after-publication deadline).

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**EXHIBIT TWO**

**Sample Entry from RSJ Author Index, 1886-1974**

Kraus, Michael

*A History of American History*

- Am Sociological Rev, v3 1938 p145
- Canadian Hist Rev, v19 1938 p411
- Cath Hist Rev, v25 1940 p483
- Eng Hist Rev, v55 1940 p173
- Inf of Am Hist, v24 1938 p589
- Negro Hist Bul, v1 n6 1938 p8
- Pacific Northwest Qtrly, v29 1938 p220
- Social Educ, v2 1938 p596
- Social Studies, v29 1938 p44
- Southern Hist Qtrly, v41 1938 p358

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**Sample Entry from the BRD Author/Title Index, 1905-1974**

Kraus, Michael

*A History of American History* 1937

Reviews included in the 1937 BRD annual volume

- Sat R of Lit 17:18 D25 '37
- Social Studies 29:44 Ja '38

**Comment:**

Because of BRD's exclusion criteria, the four starred entries in the RSJ list were not cited in Book Review Digest in spite of the fact that they appeared in journals regularly covered in BRD.

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To: Carrollton Press, Inc.

111 Fort Myer Drive Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please record our order for the Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974 compiled under the direction of Evan Ira Farber, in 15 folio-size hardcover volumes (postpaid in North America) at the following pre-publication price ........................................ $1,232

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will vary, interns will take part in the variety of planning and decision-making experiences required for high-level positions in academic health sciences libraries.

The internship covers a full year, with about ten months spent at the host library, up to a month at NLM, and a month for leave.

The award consists of a stipend equal to the normal basic salary and benefits (up to $225,000) received by the intern during the 1977-78 academic year. Costs of travel and other activities required by the program, as well as up to $1,500 for moving expenses, also will be covered by the grant.

The program is open to U.S. citizens, non-citizen nationals, and foreign nationals with permanent resident status in the United States. Applicants must have had by September 1978 at least five years of professional library experience. The selection panel also will take into consideration the candidate's statement of goals and concerns as expressed in the application, recommendations from personal references, and the candidate's interest in health sciences library management as evidenced by experience, education, and/or training.

Completed applications must be postmarked no later than February 1, 1978. The names of successful candidates will be announced by May 1978.

Applications may be obtained by sending a self-addressed #10 envelope or mailing label to: Health Sciences Library Management International Program, Council on Library Resources, Inc., One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, DC 20036.

CACIC is the acronym for Chicago Area Computer Information Centers, a new project sponsored and coordinated by the Illinois Regional Library Council to provide broader access to computer-assisted reference services for residents of the Chicago metropolitan area. The CACIC project, which began officially on May 1, 1977, makes use of existing equipment and expertise to offer on-line bibliographic search services to those Chicago-area library users whose primary libraries do not offer such services.

Since May 1, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago Public Library, John Crerar Library, and Northwestern University's Main Library have been performing on-line searches as CACICs for users or librarians of other council-member libraries. The Library of the Health Sciences (University of Illinois/Medical Center) and Northwestern's Medical School Library will begin accepting CACIC referrals in the near future. Through these institutions, Chicago-area residents have access to all data bases available from the major vendors: the Information Bank, Lockheed, National Library of Medicine, and System Development Corporation.

A particularly important facet of the project is the installation, for a two-year pilot period, of the Information Bank service of the New York Times in the Newspapers and General Periodicals Center of the Chicago Public Library. Because the Information Bank, the data base of greatest potential value to the general user, is not available elsewhere to the general public of the Chicago metropolitan area, CPL and IRLC are offering the service as a cooperative venture. IRLC is underwriting the costs of installation and training, and CPL provides space and staffing for the terminal.

The referral mechanism used by a participating library to send one of its users to a CACIC is the Datapass. This four-part, self-carboning form contains the pertinent information about the referring library, the CACIC, and the person for whom the search is to be performed, including a natural language statement of the information request. It also includes the time and date of the prearranged search appointment, and it can be used as either receipt or bill, depending on whether payment is made at the time of the search or later.

The expense of on-line searching precludes offering free services, as neither the council budget nor the budgets of the majority of council members could absorb the costs involved. Thus, the actual cost of each search plus an administrative fee (to partially offset CACIC overhead costs) are charged back to the referring libraries and/or their patrons who use the service.

While the most obvious objective of the CACIC project is (in line with the mission of the council itself) to improve access to information for Chicago area residents, CACIC has several additional key purposes: to educate council-member librarians and library users in the appropriate uses of on-line searching; to determine the extent of demand for such services; and to encourage member libraries to offer these services if demand for them is demonstrated.

The educational function has received most attention to date from the council's Standing Committee on Data Base Services, the group with direct responsibility for planning and organizing the CACIC project. The committee has organized a CACIC Introductory Workshop, which offers an overview of data-base searching, guidelines to help referring librarians determine the searchability of an information request, and specific CACIC access procedures. Each workshop attendee receives a copy of the CACIC Procedures Manual and Directory, a reference tool developed by the
committee to supplement the workshop information and to be used by the referring librarian when making Datapass referrals.

Attendance at a workshop is a prerequisite for issuing Datapasses, a condition set by the committee to insure understanding of the program and proper use of Datapasses by referring librarians. During April and May the Introductory Workshop was repeated eight times to a total audience of 161 area librarians from all types of libraries. The committee has planned additional repeats during the summer and fall of 1977, toward the goal of having at least one CACIC-trained librarian in each of the 314 council-member institutions by the end of the year.

The monitoring and demand assessment functions of the project are expected to come into play after it has been underway for several months and as awareness and use of the service grow.

- The Librarians Association of the University of California (LAUC), which achieved official status from the regents of the University of California in 1975, includes as members all librarians of the University of California. The association advises campus chancellors and library administrators through its local divisions, and advises the university president through its statewide officers and executive board. LAUC announced the following statewide officers for 1977 after elections on each of the university’s nine campuses: president—Katherine Mawdsley (UC Davis); vice-president/president elect—Virginia Sherwood (UC San Diego); secretary—Charles Martell (UC Berkeley).

- The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) adopted a resolution at the meeting of June 1, 1977, supporting the approval of a protocol (or supplement) to the Florence Agreement extending duty-free import status to nonprint materials.

Extending duty-free import status to audio, visual, and microform materials on the same basis as printed materials is essential not only to the commission’s long-range goal of equal opportunity of access to information for all but also to the International Federation of Library Associations’ (IFLA) long-range goal of the universal availability of publications internationally.

The Florence Agreement, which has been of great benefit to library and information systems in the United States and sixty-five other countries through elimination of import duties on publications and other educational, scientific,
and cultural materials, should be extended on
the same basis to nonprint materials. A resolu-
tion adopted by the National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science recommends
to the president that he submit the protocol to
the Florence Agreement to the U.S. Senate and
further urges the Senate to approve the proto-
col.

• In March 1975 the academic vice-presi-
dent at Midwestern State University asked
the library to do a collection evaluation. This
was done by checking the library holdings
against the main bibliographies in the fields in
which the university offers degrees. The results
of this evaluation were presented to each de-
partment. They were asked, in turn, to provide
a list of specific items that they felt were need-
ed to improve the library collection. The total
amount of money involved was $270,000.

In November 1976 the university launched
the Advance Midwestern campaign—a drive
to obtain private monies to help the university.
The development of the library was one of the
areas to be stressed in this campaign. When the
1977 Texas Legislature convened, univer-
sity president John G. Barker asked for a one-
time special appropriation of $134,000 for li-
brary development. This amount would be
matched by funds obtained through Advance
Midwestern. The legislature granted the special
appropriation for the academic year 1977-78.
The library portion of Advance Midwestern is
making progress and will be used at a later
date.

• The Council of National Library
Associations, which was founded in 1942 and
which currently has fifteen national library
association members, has elected Theodore
Wiener, Association of Jewish Libraries, as
vice-chairman (chairman-elect), and Susan T.
Sommer, Music Library Association, as secre-
tary/treasurer for 1977-78.

Other officers and board of directors are John
T. Corrigan, CFX, Catholic Library Association
(chairman, 1977-78); Morris Cohen, American
Association of Law Libraries (director, 1977-
80); Erich Meyerhoff, Medical Library Associa-
tion (director, 1975-78); Claudia Hannaford,
Church and Synagogue Library Association
(director, 1976-79); Immediate Past Chairman
Robert M. Henderson, Theatre Library Associa-
tion.

The Council of National Library Associations
exists to provide a central agency for coopera-
tion among library associations and other pro-
fessional organizations of the United States and
Canada in forwarding matters of common in-
terest.

For further information concerning the Coun-
cil of National Library Associations, contact:
John T. Corrigan, CFX, Catholic Library Associa-
tion, 461 West Lancaster Ave., Haverford,
Pennsylvania; (215) MI 9-5251.

• A State University of New York campus
library recently marked an impressive milestone
in SUNY's participation in the Ohio College
Library Center's (OCLC) on-line cataloging
system. The Crumb Memorial Library at the
State University College, Potsdam, had
the distinction of adding the three millionth
bibliographic record to the on-line library com-
puter data base being built cooperatively by
libraries at the OCLC. Potsdam is one of the
126 libraries in New York and one of the
1,182 libraries in the nation which have termi-
inals linked to OCLC's computer system for li-
brary cataloging, interlibrary loan, and other
services.

The three millionth record was added at
5:04 p.m. (EST) on Friday, May 27, when
Potsdam input catalog data describing More
Irish Street Ballads, collected by Colm O'Loch-
lainn, printed in Dublin in 1965. The time was
carefully logged, of course, since there was
great competition for the honor of the three
millions. The Potsdam library edged out the
University of Wisconsin-Parkside at Kenosha,
which recorded the 2,999,999th entry, and
Loma Linda Universities, California, which
followed with number 3,000,001.

The extraordinary range and depth of the
data base is demonstrated by these three rec-
ords. In addition to the music score input by
Potsdam, the University of Wisconsin input a
record for a videotape called The Lysenko Af-
fair and Loma Linda University created a
record for a book by Franklin Belden, Master-
pieces of Art, published in Ohio in 1907. Four-
teen thousand seven hundred records were
input into the system that week in May, with
an average interval of twenty seconds between
each addition to the file.

This input rate is a current measure of an
accelerating rate of growth for the data base.
The first million records took more than three
years to create, and the second million seven-
ten months. It took just fifteen months to
create the last million records.—The News
(SUNY)

• The University of Chicago Graduate
Library School will offer scholarships and
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