

el's Rush Building, home of the university's School of Library and Information Science.

• **DAVID KASER**, professor, Graduate Library School, Indiana University, has been awarded a grant from the Pacific Cultural Foundation to return to Taipei in December to direct a workshop at National Taiwan Normal University.

• The **PITTSBURGH REGIONAL LIBRARY CENTER** will receive \$99,304 for the first year of a project to develop and produce an on-line union list of serials for Pennsylvania. The State Library of Pennsylvania awarded the contract for the project to the center. Funds were provided under the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III.

• The North Shore Unitarian Veatch Program of Plandome, New York, has awarded the **ANDOVER-HARVARD THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY**, Cambridge, Massachusetts, a grant of \$57,250 for one year to complete the cataloging of the books, periodicals, and manuscripts of the Universalist Historical Society Library. The Universalist Library, founded in 1834, was given to the Harvard Divinity School in June 1975 by the society and forms a part of the school's Universalist and Unitarian collections.

• The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded a challenge grant that may bring as much as \$1.6 million to the **NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY**. Under the terms of the grant the library would have to raise \$3.2 million in private gifts to qualify for the maximum \$1.6 million from the NEH. The Vincent S. Astor Foundation will match unrestricted gifts in excess of the NEH award dollar for dollar.

MEETINGS

JANUARY 9-14: The forty-first annual **NATIONAL AUDIO-VISUAL ASSOCIATION (NAVA)** Convention and Exhibit will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Georgia World Congress Center. For more information write NAVA Convention, 3150 Spring St., Fairfax, VA 22031; (703) 273-7200.

FEBRUARY 14-17: The **ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS' 1980 CONFERENCE** will have the theme "New Mandates for Library Education: Implications of the White House Conference." For information contact Janet Phillips, Association of American Library Schools, 471 Park Ln., State College, PA 16801; (814) 238-0254.

MARCH 3-5: "The LRC and the Life-Long Learner" will be the theme of the fifteenth annual **COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEARNING RESOURCES CONFERENCE** to be held at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville. For more information and registration, contact Peggy Mills, John A. Logan College, Cartersville, IL 62981.

MARCH 19-22: **LIBRARY HISTORY SEMINAR VI**, with the theme "Libraries and Culture," will be held at the Driskill Hotel, Austin, Texas. The program will offer thirty-one selected papers during the day and will feature addresses by major speakers at the evening sessions. The registration fee of \$75 (\$35 for students) includes two meals. For information write LHS-VI Coordinator, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas at Austin, Box 7576, University Sta., Austin, TX 78712. ■■

Continuing Education Opportunities

The following continuing education activities have been listed with ACRL's Continuing Education Clearinghouse. If your organization is sponsoring an activity that you think may be of interest to ACRL members, please send the pertinent details to the ACRL Office, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

January

17-19—Video: "Video Production Techniques," workshop, Drexel University. Fee: \$110.

Contact: Director, Office of Continuing Professional Education, Drexel University, 32d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 895-2153.

February

8—Environment: Environmental Information Resources, workshop, Drexel University. Fee: \$55.

Contact: Director, Office of Continuing Professional Education, Drexel University, 32d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 895-2153.

20-22—Management: Management Skills Workshop for Librarians, Successful Library Management Associates, Travel Lodge Tower at Lake Buena Vista, Florida. Fee: \$175/Group \$150.

Contact: Successful Library Management Associates, P.O. Box 488, Grayslake, IL 60030; (312) 866-8073.

22, 28: March 7, 14—Accounting: Accounting for Librarians Institute, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, Illinois. Fee: \$100.

Contact: Continuing Education Programs, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, IL 60305.

27—March 1—Statistics: "Statistical Methods for Professional Librarians," workshop, University

of Minnesota Department of Conferences; location: Louisiana State University, Graduate School of Library Science, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Contact: John S. Vollum, Program Director, Department of Conferences, 222 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr., SE, University of Minnesota, MN 55455; (612) 373-3157.

March

7—Library Instruction: "Advanced Techniques in Teaching the Library User," workshop, Drexel University. Fee: \$55.

Contact: Director, Office of Continuing Professional Education, Drexel University, 32d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 895-2153.

7-9—Statistics: "Statistical Methods for Professional Librarians," workshop, University of Minnesota Department of Conferences; location: University of Alabama, School of Library Service, University, Alabama.

Contact: see Statistics, February 27.

21—Classification: Dewey Nineteenth Edition, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, Illinois.

Contact: Continuing Education Programs, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, IL 60305.

April

18—Alternative Press: Alternative or Small Press Publications Collection Development, seminar. Alternative Acquisitions Project, Temple University Library and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Contact: Alternative Acquisitions Project, Temple University Library, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

18, 25; May 2, 9—Automation: Library Automa-

tion Institute, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, Illinois. Fee: \$125.

Contact: Continuing Education Programs, Rosary College Graduate School of Library Science, River Forest, IL 60305.

19—Bibliographic Instruction: "Teaching Bibliographic Research Skills," workshop, University of Wisconsin—Parkside Library/Learning Center, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Contact: Jim Nelson, University of Wisconsin—Extension Communication Programs, 610 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53706; (608) 262-3566.

21-22—AACR 2: Maine Conference on AACR 2, workshop, Chase Hall, Bates College Library, Lewiston, Maine.

Contact: Mary E. Dudman, Bates College Library, Lewiston, ME 04240; (207) 784-2949.

May

2—Alternative Press: Alternative or Small Press Publications Collection Development, seminar. Alternative Acquisitions Project, Temple University Library and the Library School, University of Wisconsin—Madison. Location: Madison, Wisconsin.

Contact: Alternative Acquisitions Project, Temple University Library, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

August

23-September 23—Travel: Fifth International Traveling Summer School, Association of Assistant Librarians, Tour of Libraries: Edinburgh—York Area—Bath—London. Fee: £450 (subject to change).

Contact: John Faughey, Department of Librarianship, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Northumberland Building, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST, England. ■■

Statement of Ownership and Management

College & Research Libraries News is published 11 times a year (monthly combining July–August) by the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. American Library Association, owner; Jeffrey T. Schwedes, editor. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois. Printed in U.S.A. As a nonprofit organization authorized to mail at special rates (Section 132.122, Postal Services Manual), the purposes, function, and nonprofit status of this organization, and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes, have not changed during the preceding twelve months.

Extent and Nature of Circulation

("Average" figures denote the number of copies printed each issue during the preceding twelve months, "Actual" figures denote number of copies of single issue published nearest to filing date—the September 1979 issue.) Total number of copies printed: Average, 12,373; Actual, 12,040. Paid circulation: not applicable (i.e., no sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales). Mail subscriptions: Average, 10,963; Actual, 10,886. Total paid circulation: Average, 10,963; Actual, 10,886. Free distribution by mail, carrier or other means, samples, complimentary, and other free copies: Average, 255; Actual, 254. Total distribution: Average, 11,218; Actual, 11,140. Copies not distributed: Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing: Average, 1,155; Actual, 900. Returns from news agents: not applicable. Total (sum previous three entries): Average, 12,373; Actual, 12,040.

Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation (PS form 3526, Apr. 1978) for 1979 filed with the United States Post Office, Postmaster in Chicago, Illinois, September 28, 1979.



Retired Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford answers librarians' questions about the new

CUMULATIVE TITLE INDEX TO THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1978

the unique 132 volume, single-alphabet listing of virtually every work classified by LC since 1897.

Background: Librarians have been asking penetrating questions about the *Cumulative Title Index to the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress (TLC)* ever since it was first announced. We distilled what we believed to be the most significant of these questions and discussed them with retired Librarian of Congress Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, whose 21 year regime (1954-1974) witnessed such relevant landmarks as the beginning of MARC and the introduction of the Shared Cataloging Program. Here are some of the questions and his answers.

Carrollton: Dr. Mumford, just why is title access so important?

Mumford: Well, in the case of the Title Index to the LC Collections, its greatest value probably lies in its most obvious use. When only titles are known to a searcher, TLC will show: authors' names (and the years of publication), which lead to National Union Catalog entries; precise LC Classification Numbers, which lead to specific card images on the LC Shelflist microforms, and LC Card Numbers for ordering from the Cataloging Distribution Service. In the case of the Shelflist, of course, searches for the precise Class Number should be made in TLC even if the author is known as well as the title.

In addition to this primary use, I should like to comment on the recent trend by acquisitions departments to set up their records by title in order to enjoy faster and more precise access than is provided in main entry catalogs (especially when corporate authors and other problem authors are involved).

The Catalog Management Division of the Library of Congress converted its own Process Information File from a main entry to title arrangement about eight years ago, and I understand that their searching efficiency increased substantially after that change.

In short, librarians have long needed a definitive, single-alphabet title index to the Library's huge retrospective collection of the world's literature, and there is no doubt in my mind that this 132 volume set is going to fill that need.

Carrollton: Now that we've established the importance of title access, let's explore just how many and what kinds of titles are in the Classified Collections.

Mumford: Essentially, these contain all of the materials (both monographs and serials) which have ever been cataloged and classified by the Library of Congress since the adoption of its Classification System in 1897. As of January 1979, these totaled approximately 6.5 million titles. About one million (or 18 percent) of these records are included in the MARC (MACHine Readable Catalog) data base which was established in 1968.

Carrollton: In view of the fact that access to the MARC data base is already available to libraries in a wide variety of segments and formats — and as it amounts to only one-sixth of the Library's collection — would you describe for us just what records make up the *non-MARC* portion of TLC?

Mumford: Yes. The more than 5½ million *non-MARC* entries in TLC will include the following:

- English Language works cataloged before 1968,

- French Language works cataloged before 1973,
- German, Spanish and Portuguese Language works cataloged before 1975,
- Materials in the other Roman-alphabet languages cataloged before 1976, and
- Transliterated non-Roman alphabet materials cataloged by LC through 1978.

Because of these delays in entering the Roman-alphabet non-English-Language materials, it is estimated that more than half of the one million records prepared during the 12 years of the Library's Shared Cataloging Program have not entered the MARC data base.

A small number of exceptions to the above listing are represented by the Library's highly selective RECON (REtrospective CONVersion) Program which after several years has only just reached its 150,000th record (most of which covered 1968 and 1969 English Language reprints).

Actually, it has been the Library's long range emphasis on collecting and cataloging non-U.S. materials which has led it well beyond the role of a "national library" to its preeminence as a "library to the world". This emphasis is illustrated by the fact that in the last ten years, only 37 percent of the books processed by LC were in English (and, of course, a large number of these were of non-U.S. origin).

Carrollton: Well, that pretty well takes care of TLC's coverage of the non-MARC records. Now let's talk about OCLC. Several librarians have asked what benefits they would get from the Title

Index that they would not already be getting as OCLC participants.

Mumford: First, of course, is the matter of coverage. Because of the overwhelming size, longevity and international scope of LC's holdings, the great majority of records in its classified collections have *not* been included in MARC, OCLC, or any other data bases.

Actually, there's no way of knowing exactly how many records are in the LC Classified Collections that are not in OCLC. We know how many records LC has sent to OCLC (over one million MARC records) but we do not know how many non-duplicate retrospective LC records have been put into the data base by OCLC participants. In spite of the large numbers of records cited by OCLC, after one deducts the MARC input, non-print materials, duplicate records, local publications, and other non-LC materials, the number of retrospective non-MARC LC records entered by OCLC participants should be relatively small. Based on conversations with LC catalogers and others, however, my outside guess would be that some 1.5

AMERIKA

Amerika cithi. Misra. Ramarani. Japan. 1968. E169.02.M49. 70-911289 *
 Amerika daigaku meguri. Maeda. Yoichi. Japan. 1961. LA227 2.M25. 79-808479 *
 Amerika Daishichi Kantai. Imai. Kesaharu. Japan. 1973. VA63 S48.14. 73-805940 *
 Amerika dataryo seido ron. Utsunomiya. Shizuo. Japan. 1974. K511 U87 75-801808

Amerika e no rienjo. Goto. Tsutomu. Japan. 1956. DS832.7A6G6. 72-806670 *
 Amerika en de presidentsverkiezing. Mandere. Henri Charles Jacob van der. The Hague. 1952. JK524 M3 55-23423.
 Amerika en internationale samenwerking. Lippman. Walter. New York. 1945. E744 L561.
 Amerika—en ny civilisat. E169.1 P48 37-19238.
 Amerika en wij. Lefevre. Theo. Lier. 1968. E169.12 L4 79-394452.
 Amerika en wij. Vlekke. Bernard Hubertus Maria. Roermond. 1948. E169.1 V58 49-27176

65% of actual size

Each entry contains Title, Author, complete LC Class Number, Year of Publication and LC Card Number. Non-English-Language entries also include place of publication. MARC and Romanized entries are identified.

Mumford (Continued)

million unique non-MARC LC records may have been added by OCLC participating libraries.

This, of course, leaves 4 million non-MARC records in the Classified Collections that are not in the OCLC data base.

The main reasons for the relative lack of OCLC overlap, as indicated above, are the size and international nature of the Library of Congress holdings when compared to those of even the largest of the OCLC participants.

COMPARISONS OF HOLDINGS

The overwhelming relative strengths of the LC collections in specific subject areas are best illustrated in the biennial report, *Titles Classified by the Library of Congress Classification: National Shelflist Count* (published by the University of California at Berkeley under the auspices of the organization of "Chief Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries"). This study compares the holdings of LC to those of 27 major U.S. research libraries in individual LC Classification Schedules.

The 1977 edition of this report shows that the Library of Congress' holdings are often two or more times as large as those of second-place libraries in a wide variety of significant subject areas, including American History (Classes E-F), Social Sciences (H-Hx), Language & Literature (P-Pz), Technology (T-Tx), and Bibliography and Library Science (Z).

In a telephone survey conducted by Carrollton Press during September, 1979, of the 20 largest members of the Association of Research Libraries, it was learned that although 16 of them are currently OCLC participants, none submit significant numbers of retrospective LC records to OCLC. (A possible exception to this is the University of Texas, which has sent OCLC approximately 20,000 retrospective records to date.)

LC CLASSIFICATION NUMBER CHANGES

Tens of thousands of LC Classification-Number

changes will have been picked up and printed in TLC. In many cases where participating OCLC libraries derive their cataloging data from old LC printed cards it would be beneficial if they would consult TLC entries before they contribute retrospective cataloging to the OCLC data base.

Access to up-to-date LC Classification numbers, of course, will also be extremely important to libraries converting from Dewey to the LC Classification system. Moreover, OCLC participants can refer to TLC to find LC Class Numbers for those OCLC records which show only Dewey call numbers.

Carrollton: Dr. Mumford, you've demonstrated the usefulness and unique coverage of the *LC Title Index*. But the set is expensive (even with our pre-publication prices and extended payment plans). How can librarians justify its cost?

Mumford: I think the cost effectiveness of the set is best illustrated by the fact that for a one-time expenditure which is less than the year's salary of a cataloger, TLC will go on year after year saving time and money for a library's Reference, Acquisitions and Cataloging Departments — and do so during those future years when inflation will have increased staff salaries and other costs.

Looking at it another way, TLC records cost only \$1.78 per thousand at the pre-publication price — and even less if paid in advance. The arguments for

ordering the set now and paying in advance also seem impressive to me. Those libraries which ordered Mansell's *Pre-1956 Imprints* edition of the *National Union Catalog* when it was first announced paid less than half of today's price for that set. Also, the 10% prepayment discount on the Title Index amounts to a healthy \$1,143. It is therefore obviously advantageous for libraries to get their orders on record now at the pre-publication price. That way, they'll be certain to get the "Z" volumes at the same price they paid for the "A" volumes.

"For a one-time expenditure which is less than a year's salary of a cataloger, TLC will go on, year after year, saving time and money for a library's Reference, Acquisitions, and Cataloging Departments."

To: Carrollton Press, Inc., 1911 Ft. Myer Drive
 Arlington, Virginia 22209

Orders to United Kingdom and Western Europe c/o Mansell Publishing
 3 Bloomsbury Place, London WC1A 2QA England.

- Please record our order for the complete *Cumulative Title Index* to the *Classified Collections of the Library of Congress, 1978* at the Pre-publication, Set-discount Price. 132 hardcover volumes (approximately 100,000 pages) ... \$11,432 Deduct 10% or \$1,143 if payment accompanies your order.
- Please record our order on a Subscription Basis @368/month (4 volumes) for _____ months (as we prefer not to encumber the total amount at this time). Deduct 10% (\$36.80) for each month for which you wish to pay in advance.
- First Annual Supplement covering January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1979, five volumes.....\$485.

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Inside Washington by James D. Lockwood
ALA Washington Office

Higher Education Act: A bill amending and extending the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965 passed the House of Representatives on November 7. The bill, H.R. 5192, would increase the HEA Title II-A College Resources program basic grant to \$10,000. It would continue the Title II-C Strengthening Research Libraries program without major change except that recipients of Title II-C grants would not be eligible for II-A basic grants. The extension bill would add a new Title-D, creating a National Periodicals Center.

Tax Deductions for Manuscripts Donation: Norman Tanis, California State University, Northridge, library director, and Daniel Boorstin, librarian of Congress, testified at October 22 hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management in support of the Artists Tax Equity Act of 1979 (S.1078). The bill would provide a tax credit to authors or artists who donate literary, musical, or artistic compositions or papers to a library or museum. The tax credit would be equal to 30 percent of the fair-market value of the gift.

Title II-A Basic Grant Deadline: The Office of Education has announced that the grant application deadline for College Library Resources basic grants for FY 1980 will be December 21, 1979. The announcement appeared in the November 9 Federal Register (pp.65,186 - 65,187) and is contingent upon the expectation that funding will be available for the program. For further information about basic grant applications, call Frank Stevens, U.S. Office of Education, (202) 245-9530.

NCLIS Sponsors January Meeting on NPC

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) will sponsor a meeting entitled "The National Periodicals Center Legislation and Implementation: Next Steps" on January 18, 1980 at the Palmer House in Chicago just before the ALA Midwinter Meeting. NCLIS has invited representatives of organizations that support the legislation for a National Periodicals Center to participate in the meeting, but representatives of other organizations, as well as observers, may also attend and will have an opportunity to express their views.

The tentative agenda for the meeting calls for the discussion of the NPC legislation now in Congress, differences in language between the NCLIS legislative proposal and the congressional legislation, possible amendments to congressional legislation, legislative strategy, the Arthur D. Little report, and possible steps to put NPC legislation into effect.

At its September, 1979, meeting in Colorado NCLIS passed a resolution that the commission's testimony at Senate hearings in October "recommend that the final wording of Part D of H.R. 5192 (a bill that would create an NPC) reflect the essence of the NCLIS Final Draft Legislative Proposal of July 19, 1979, and the implications described in the System C model in the Arthur D. Little Study." C&RL News suggested incorrectly in the November issue (p. 325) that the resolution implies NCLIS support for a "decentralized" NPC. Ed.