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T. KING

RESOURCE LIBRARIES

GRANDES BIBLIOTHÈQUES

ZENTRALE MEDIZINISCHE BIBLIOTHEKEN

The U.S. National Library of Medicine: an international resource*

This year the National Library of Medicine (NLM) celebrates its 150th birthday. During these years the Library has acquired scholarly biomedical literature from virtually every country and has provided information products or services throughout the world. The Library is an international as well as a national resource. NLM is pleased to be able to contribute in this manner to improving the health of the peoples of the world.

In this paper I will briefly describe some of the products and services that are available from NLM to help you provide information services to the health professionals you serve. I will conclude with a short list of ways you can help the Library to improve its services.

First is a description of what resources are available from NLM for you to use. The most important resources at the Library are its collections of more than 3.25 million books, journals, technical reports, manuscripts, microforms and pictorial materials. These are in more than 70 languages with imprints from almost every country in the world. The collection development policy states that all significant works in core biomedical subjects will be acquired in all languages. About 13,000 monographs are acquired annually; some 44% of these are published outside the U.S. Approximately 22,200 serial titles are received annually. Of these, 64% are from outside the U.S. Also housed in the Library is a medical history collection of pre-1871 and rare medical texts, manuscripts and incunabula.

NLM has recently announced a plan to preserve these remarkable collections and its future acquisitions. This plan will preserve the scholarly record for future use.

The Library's extensive collections may be used onsite or items in some collections may be obtained on interlibrary loan. Librarians in Europe may request photocopies of journal articles, small portions of text, or microfilmed copies of printed materials in the historical collection. Requests should be submitted on IFLA or American Library Association interlibrary loan forms. The current charge for photocopies is \$7.00. Charges for microfilmed materials depend on the number of reels. Before sending an ILL request to NLM you may wish to determine if NLM acquired the item. This can be done by searching MEDLINE, CATLINE, SERLINE, or these databases' printed counterparts. Another source of acquisitions information is the NLM Catalog published in microfiche in 1984. This is a comprehensive compilation of a name/title and subject listing of 585,000 printed monographs, serials and audiovisual serials in the NLM collection with imprints of 1984 and earlier. This tool is like having the NLM card catalog on microfiche. Quarterly supplements are published.

The third service of potential interest to you is the availability of cataloging data. NLM catalogs and classifies all its monographic and serial acquisitions using the Anglo American Cataloging Rules, assigns subject headings from the Medical Subject Heading thesaurus (MeSH), and provides the NLM classification number. These cataloging records are available for you to use in cataloging your collections. These bibliographic records are available in electronic form in the databases

*Lois Ann Colaianni, Associate Director for Library Operations, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland 20894.

CATLINE and SERLINE; printed publications, National Library of Medicine Current Catalog, which is issued quarterly and cumulated annually, and Index of NLM Serial Titles (fifth edition, 1984); and in microfiche format in the quarterly publication Health Sciences Serials and the NLM Catalog.

NLM publishes its classification scheme. The most recent edition is the 1981 revision. It has been translated into French and Spanish. There is discussion about revising the classification scheme. If you have comments about sections with which you have difficulty please let us know.

The Medical Subject Headings list is revised and published annually. These terms are useful for subject searches of many NLM databases. MeSH has been translated into: French, Greek, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese.

In addition to providing bibliographic access to monographs and serials through cataloging, NLM has developed and continues to improve its computerized databases. There are more than twenty NLM databases which can be grouped in five general categories. The first group contains the technical processing databases. I've already mentioned CATLINE and SERLINE. There is a comparable database, AVLINE, for audiovisuals. The MeSH database contains the 14,000 medical subject headings, about 50,000 cross references and over 38,000 chemical substances. The Name Authority File is the authority list of over 175,000 personal and corporate names used in cataloging at NLM.

Secondly, there are five toxicology databases: CHEMLINE, a chemical dictionary; RTECS, the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances; HSDB, Hazardous Substances Data Bank; CCRIS, Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System; and TOXLINE, a database containing data from such sources as Chemical Abstracts, BIOSIS, and the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. There are three cancer databases and databases on bioethics, health planning and administration, history of medicine, population and family planning, and directory information on information resource centers and organizations.

Of course, the largest and best known NLM database is MEDLINE. With its backfiles it contains over five million indexed citations from the biomedical literature from 1966 to the present. Some 25,000 citations from 3,742 journals are added each month. Of these, 2,164 (58%) are from outside the U.S. Most of the citations in MEDLINE are available in printed form in Index Medicus, a monthly publication which is cumulated annually. MEDLINE contains some dental and nursing citations which are not printed in Index Medicus. During the next twelve months NLM will be examining the scope and coverage of Index Medicus and its electronic counterpart MEDLINE to determine what types of literature should be in each and the processes by which new journal titles are reviewed for possible addition and the deselection of titles currently being indexed.

While Index Medicus is a wonderful bibliographic tool, MEDLINE has an advantage because the electronic medium permits staff to provide features that are difficult to accommodate in printed publications. Errors made during indexing and input are corrected in MEDLINE. NLM has just approved a policy for correcting errors that appear in publications. When an erratum notice is published, a note will be placed in the citation. Staff also annotate citations of articles that have been formally retracted.

NLM staff do not perform literature searches for users outside the U.S. Users in Europe may access the NLM databases through an international MEDLARS partner either online at NLM almost 24 hours a day, seven days a week or online to a computer center at a host which leases the databases from NLM. NLM has licensing arrangements with centers in 16 countries.

In Europe, the tape centers are in France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. The two online centers are in Italy and the United Kingdom. The MEDLARS databases are also leased by companies or organizations such as the Bibliographic Retrieval Service (BRS), Dialog Information Services, Inc., Mead Data Central, and the Beth Israel Hospital in Boston which provides online access using Paperchase.

Many of the international partners and other vendors provide training; tools, such as a translated MeSH; and specially designed retrieval software. Some use the MEDLINE record format to develop databases of local medical literature not in Index Medicus.

A number of organizations are investigating the use of optical disk technology for providing local access to MEDLINE. If this becomes a reality, local mounting and access to MEDLINE will become much more attractive since the maintenance and updating of the file could be done centrally and a new disk sent to the user monthly or quarterly. There is promise that this technology may be available for such a use in the next few years. At least two vendors are testing an optical disk version of MEDLINE in the U.S.

Until recently most MEDLARS searchers were trained professional librarians. In the past year or so more than 1,000 health professionals have received training in searching MEDLINE and are doing some of their own searches. NLM developed a six hour training course and an accompanying manual for librarians to teach health professionals to do simple searches on their own. The training manual is available from the U.S. National Technical Information Service should you wish to offer such courses. Increasingly in the U.S. librarians are becoming teachers, instructing library users in how information is organized and accessed.

Over one half of the Library's new online users are health professionals. NLM and other organizations providing databases are working on simplifying and improving the search software to assist users who do their own searching. These improvements will also help librarians with minimal searching skills.

NLM has developed a simple personal computer-based search interface called GRATEFUL MED. This software assists the user by taking the words in the query and formulating the search using these words as text words or MeSH terms, usually guaranteeing some relevant retrieval. The software then telephones the computer, logs on the system, performs the search and downloads the citations to the personal computer for review then or later by the user. GRATEFUL MED uses a Hayes "Smart Modem" or compatible modem with a North American telecommunications protocol. NLM is examining the possibility of programming the software to work with modems using the CCITT protocol used in Europe.

For many years the NLM has offered a one year Library Associate Program to U.S. citizens who have a Masters degree in Library Science. This Program is designed to prepare library school graduates for future leadership roles in health sciences librarianship. During the first six months of the program Associates receive short in-depth orientations to the major NLM programs and activities. The Associates receive training in indexing, computerized searching and using automated systems for many technical library functions. During the second half of the Program the Associate works independently on one or two projects. Associates have developed guidecards for MEDLARS databases, analyzed workflow in sections, evaluated products, etc. During the year there are special seminars and field trips.

Each year NLM receives numerous requests from individuals to come to the

Library for training. The Library now provides one position in the Associate Program for a qualified health sciences librarian from outside the U.S. The individual has to demonstrate leadership skills; be employed in a biomedical or health sciences library or information center; be recommended by the library with which the individual is affiliated or certified by a state, national or international organization as an individual who will be employed as a librarian or information specialist; must have full financial support for the time he or she is in the Program, and must return to a library position in his/her own country. A committee selects the International Associate from among each year's applicants.

The International Associate must participate in the first six months of the Program, which begins in early September. After completing that portion of the Program, the Associate can select among three options: 1) remain at NLM for up to six additional months to work on special projects; 2) be assigned for up to six months to a health sciences library in the U.S. similar to the one to which the individual will be returning; or 3) return home. NLM thinks this program would provide a way in which the Library could share its expertise and help libraries in other countries improve their operations and information services.

I have described a few products and services from the U.S. National Library of Medicine that are intended to be of assistance to you in providing high quality information services to your health professional users.

NLM is an important resource for you; however, it is but one of many. There are other large collections, other sources of interlibrary loans, and other useful databases. The task of collecting and preserving the world's biomedical literature and providing information services is a task larger than one library can manage. Many individuals and institutions must work together on this task.

There are very specific ways some of you can help NLM. We have missing monographs and journal issues. If you would be willing to help us locate items to fill in our collection, please let me know. In order to reduce the cataloging backlog and keep up with current receipts, NLM would like to receive authoritative cataloging for publications from other countries. If you can assist in this way, please let us know. The Reference Section would like to know about specialized databases that might be of use to health professionals. If you know of any, please send me a description.

NLM is always interested in your comments about ways to improve MeSH terms, indexing, journal selection, the classification scheme, and interlibrary loan service.

NLM produces many services and products that are of potential use to medical librarians in Europe. They can help you provide better service to the health professionals you serve and you, in turn, can participate in improving these resources.

MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION GENERATED BY
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

E. GASKELL

As a lapsed medical librarian I am especially glad to be taking part in this conference. It enables me not only to re-establish old links but, more importantly, to detect a previously unsuspected continuity in my career. When I left the Wellcome Institute Library in 1973, the thought certainly never occurred to me then that my displacement to Brussels might be in some way pre-ordained. All these years later I remain too unCalvinist a man to believe such a thing. Nevertheless, I cannot help looking upon it as a happy twist of fate that present circumstances enable me to wear two suits at once, those of the medical librarian and of the Eurocrat.

As just hinted, medicine in the Commission Library is an area relegated to the sidelines. This fact should surprise no-one familiar with the founding treaties of the European Communities. These, it is well known, give precedence to interests such as agriculture and competition which were considered in the beginning (and still are) central to the goal of European integration. Conversely, the treaties contain no specific articles capable of providing the legal base for a separate health policy as such, let alone funds to support one. Nevertheless, despite this lacuna, over the years there has grown up by accretion a corpus of Community legislation on medicine and paramedicine sufficient now in size to provide the backing for a recent monograph by Michel Bélanger entitled Les Communautés européennes et la santé. I recommend you to consult its valuable bibliography of secondary sources in association with the references appended to this paper, and with the list of Community publications included in the conference pack.

I should point out that the list just mentioned omits mention of the legislative items printed first in series L of the Community's Official Journal and thereafter in the annual Repertory of Community Law. Anyone who cares to examine the latter will find there, for instance, three pages of references to E.C. laws on the free movement and provision of services by doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists and veterinary surgeons in Community countries (arising out of articles 54 and 63 in the EEC Treaty). Laws too have been promulgated laying down common standards for purity of food and pharmaceutical products.

Again, certain aspects of medicine call forth Community action arising out of social provisions in the EEC Treaty. For instance, article 117 envisages the improvement of working conditions and living standards, whilst article 118 lists areas in which the Commission is invited to promote cooperation between Member States by delivering opinions and commissioning studies. These areas include occupational accidents, diseases and hygiene. Actions undertaken in this field include the creation in 1974 of an Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, the launching of various programmes, and the passing of

directives on safety information at places of work, exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents (such as vinyl chloride monomer), and on electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres.

Medicine is touched on also by the Community's environment policy first launched in 1973 and for which the next action programme will cover the period from 1987 to 1992 (see COM Document (86) 485). Already, there are Community directives on water pollution, dangerous substances, exhaust gases, sulphur content of liquid fuels, chemicals in the environment, detergents, and biodegradability. Other related achievements include the creation of an inventory for sources of information on the environment as well as much useful input to international conventions on the marine environment and wildlife (these again are documented in the Official Journal and Bulletin).

In the allied field of consumer protection the Community pursues an action programme that has led to the issuing of numerous directives on preservatives and additives in foodstuffs, medicinal products and cosmetics, and the labelling of dangerous substances.

Earlier I said that medicine is not an area specifically treated in articles of the Community treaties. Even so, when the member countries' ministers of health met in 1978 they agreed to exchange experience and develop ideas for cooperation at Community level within the two broad areas of disease prevention and health care costs. As a result, Council adopted three "concerted actions" which in effect constituted the Community's first ever medical and public health programme, thereby adding a new research area to research and development activities. In parallel a budget line was set up to finance the collection of information and data either in the form of written studies or through meetings of experts (a list of work completed up to 1984 may be found in COM (84) 502). Proof that these actions continue unabated lies in recent documents (COM (86) 217 and 549) respectively offering proposals for the improvement of standards in medical training and presenting a fourth coordination programme for medical and health research (costed at 37 million ecus) spread over the period 1987 to 1989. The latter is of great topical interest since it includes a section on the disease Aids*, in addition to proposals for research on cancer, age-related health problems, environmental diseases, medical technology and the health services research.

In all these matters there must obviously be close consultation between the Commission and national experts. This activity usually happens within consultative committees possessing no legal competence of their own though empowered to deliver opinions or recommendations for action. There are numerous committees of this kind (Bélanger's monograph lists them all) working in areas such as research, public health administration, the medical profession, hospitals, training, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, nursing, dentistry, midwifery, hygiene, the environment and even cosmetics. In the case of the hospitals committee, it has recently issued a consolidated report for 1983 and 1984 in a book entitled Planification et gestion hospitalières. This contains much valuable comparative information for Community countries concerning numbers of hospital beds, budgetary procedures and the participation of hospital doctors in management.

Previous publications from this committee were on hospital costs and organization, and on preventive medicine.

A more recently formed committee has the tasks of reviewing the commercial use of biotechnology, establishing guidelines for research in this field, anticipating risks connected with it, and of clarifying the regulatory path for products. The committee's secretariat, denominated by its acronym CUBE, is attached to DG XII and has close links with (indeed partly supports) the European Biotechnology Information Project based at the Science Reference Library in London. Recent issues of a bulletin emerging from that source, entitled BIPA News, announce Commission funding through the BICEPS Programme for various projects on bio-informatics (eg cell-culture databanks), as well as studies launched by CUBE to identify areas worthy of Commission support such as biosensors, biochips, advanced clinical applications in instrumentation and communications, and agricultural biotechnology.

Let me move on to state that the European Community's various projects of scientific research frequently end by generating publications such as those cited in the distributed bibliography. In former years there was a natural bias towards coal, steel and nuclear energy (implying attention also to the latter's safety aspects) but nowadays the range has become much wider and is oriented at the same time to new priorities. In the fields of medicine and biology, coordination of the relevant research programmes is organized by the following directorates-general:

- DG III (Internal Market): food products, pharmacy and veterinary medicines,
- DG V (Employment and Social Affairs): public health, toxicology, industrial medicine and hygiene,
- DG VI (Agriculture): animal pathology, biological pest control, and improvements in production of vegetable proteins,
- DG VII (Transport): the transport of dangerous substances,
- DG XI (Environment): the prevention and reduction of pollution,
- DG XII (Science and Research): radioprotection, genetics, biotechnology and medical research,

whilst DG XIII (Information Market and Innovation) manages publication of the results. The texts of these are included either in an appropriate periodical (eg Biological Sciences; Medicine; Hygiene and Protection at Work), or in the EUR Report series, or else in conference proceedings. All of them are announced in the catalogues of the Publications Office. In addition DG XIII farms out each year to commercial publishers about 75 texts containing the fruits of Community research, some three quarters of them appearing as conference proceedings and the rest as reports of commissioned bodies.

Finally, let me just explain that the distributed bibliography contains sections roughly coextensive with the chief medical and biological interests of the Community, ie health and food, medico-social aid, the medical and para-medical professions and health at work. Most of the references are either to EUR reports or publications in series managed by DG XIII. Mentioned there as well are certain COM and European Parliament documents (e.g. a report on the veterinary inspectorate), papers from the futuristic group FAST, and other assorted items resulting from action programmes. Section 6 lists a number of titles issued by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Working Conditions, based in Dublin.

The bibliography is a by-product of the Commission Library's data-base which was set up in 1978. To trace publications from before that date one is obliged to consult the Library's card catalogues. To identify contemporary publications and documents the following sources should be used:

- the catalogues of the Publications Office in Luxembourg,
- the SCAD Bulletin of Documentation and its occasional bibliographies,
- the Commission Library's monthly Recent publications on the European Communities,
- the Commission Library's annually updated list of European Community publications and documents issued since 1978.

* On this subject the Commission has also sponsored the publication of a monograph entitled Clinical aspects of Aids and Aids-related complex (edited by M. Staquet, R. Hemmer, and A. Baert. Oxford Univ. Press, 1986).

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LA BIBLIOTHEQUE INTERUNIVERSITAIRE DE MEDECINE - B.I.U.M.

12, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. 75270 PARIS CEDEX 06

Yvonne GUENIOT

I) Bref historique du 14e au 20e siècle. Son statut actuel.

Fondée en 1395, la Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris ne connaît un réel développement qu'à partir de l'année 1732 et son ouverture officielle au public date de 1746.

Mais c'est le 25 vendémiaire an IV (18 octobre 1795) que la Bibliothèque ouvre officiellement ses portes dans le magnifique édifice qui est encore le nôtre aujourd'hui. A l'époque, ses collections sont de caractère encyclopédique : ouvrages de chirurgie et de médecine voisinent avec des récits de voyage, des œuvres littéraires, des recueils d'antiquités ou des traités d'histoire. Le 19e siècle voit l'accroissement continu de la bibliothèque mais dans un domaine limité aux sciences biologiques. Après la première guerre mondiale, les acquisitions sont plus orientées vers la biologie humaine. Actuellement la Bibliothèque de l'Ancienne Faculté de Médecine de Paris est une Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire, service commun aux universités de Paris V (René Descartes), Paris VI (Pierre et Marie Curie) et Paris VII. Elle assure, de plus, la charge de Centre d'Acquisition et de Diffusion de l'Information Scientifique et Technique en médecine et en odonto-stomatologie.

II) Composition du fonds

Fonds ancien

La bibliothèque a hérité de son passé l'un des fonds anciens les plus riches du monde. Elle compte en particulier une centaine d'incunables médicaux, plus de 3000 ouvrages du 16e siècle, et environ 6000 ouvrages du 17e siècle.

Sa collection d'archives, dites Commentaires, où est relaté de la main des doyens tout ce qui s'est passé à la Faculté depuis 1395, jusqu'en 1786 est célèbre.

Une salle de Réserve rassemble les plus précieux de ses ouvrages anciens.

Fonds spécial d'histoire de la médecine.

Jouxtant les magasins où est conservé le fonds ancien, la salle d'histoire de la médecine met à la disposition des étudiants thésards et des chercheurs en accès libre les ressources biographiques, bibliographiques ainsi que tous les ouvrages concernant l'histoire des sciences médicales qui leur sont nécessaires.

Réserve des manuscrits

Ils sont de nature variée : Registres d'inscription de l'École de chirurgie entre 1750 et 1780, anciens herbiers, manuscrits de Bichat, de Laennec..., autographes de Broussais, de Charcot..., cours manuscrits de quelques maîtres de la médecine, etc...

Collection iconographique.

Conservée tout près de la Salle d'histoire de la médecine, la collection iconographique comprend un ensemble important de portraits gravés et environ 4000 clichés de gravures établis d'après le fonds ancien. Classés par siècle et par spécialités, la moitié d'entre eux sont en consultation directe sous forme de tirage papier.

Ouvrages.

La bibliothèque dispose d'une collection très importante d'ouvrages de médecine car elle s'est fixée pour principe d'acquérir systématiquement tous les ouvrages français intéressant le domaine médical et biologique, et, en littérature étrangère, les grands traités et les ouvrages dit classiques.

Périodiques.

Soucieuse de fournir à ses lecteurs les documents primaires détectés par la consultation des bibliographies, automatisées ou non, la bibliothèque possède environ 18.500 titres de périodiques dont 2.755 en cours.

Thèses

S'étendant sur plus de cinq kilomètres de rayons, la collection de thèses comprend la quasi totalité des thèses parisiennes depuis 1539, un nombre très important des thèses anciennes de Montpellier et de Strasbourg ainsi que la totalité des thèses imprimées soutenues depuis la création des Facultés de médecine de province (à la fin du 19^e siècle) jusqu'à l'époque actuelle.

Un grand nombre de thèses étrangères, dont certaines fort anciennes, complètent ce fonds.

Fonds dentaire.

La Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Médecine a bénéficiée en 1983 de la donation de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole dentaire de Paris qui est venue enrichir son propre fonds dans le domaine odonto-stomatologique. Il comprend environ 2000 titres de périodiques dont 400 vivants, 350 mètres linéaires de thèses et environ 10.000 ouvrages. Ce fonds dentaire est ouvert au public dans des bâtiments situés 45 rue des Saints Pères et constitue une section particulière de la B.I.U.M..

Rôle local

Ouverte au public sans aucune restriction, la B.I.U.M. met à la disposition des ses lecteurs environ 450 places réparties entre plusieurs salles :

- Une grande salle de Travail où se trouvent l'ensemble des catalogues et un groupe de cinq appareils de reprographie à sous, gérés par une entreprise extérieure.
- Une salle de périodiques où va être implanté un service de consultation de microfiches et de diapositives.
- Une salle de bibliographies, en accès direct, qui met à la disposition des lecteurs, sur 2 niveaux, environ 800 titres de bibliographies et d'ouvrages de référence.
- Une salle d'histoire de la médecine en accès direct.
- Une salle de réserve.

Chaque salle de lecture est présidée, en principe par un conservateur qui guide les lecteurs dans leur recherche.

Les conservateurs responsables de la salle de bibliographie orientent les chercheurs vers la documentation la plus adaptée à leur sujet.

Ils assurent également la recherche documentaire automatisée en interrogeant Pascal, Medline, ainsi que les autres bases de données de la N.L.M., Excerpta Medica, et Psychinfo.

A tout lecteur qui a constitué sa bibliographie, le personnel offre de la compléter par l'indication des cotes des documents possédés par la B.I.U.M.; pour les localisations des périodiques qu'il se trouvent pas à la bibliothèque il interroge le catalogue collectif national des périodiques (C.C.N.) chargé sur l'ordinateur de la D.B.M.I.S.T. à L'Isle d'Abeau.

Les articles peuvent alors être demandés rapidement au titre du prêt interbibliothèques au moyen de la messagerie électronique. Ainsi l'utilisateur obtient très vite l'accès aux documents primaires dont il a besoin.

Rôle régional

La B.I.U.M. est responsable pour une cinquantaine de bibliothèques biomédicales de L'Ile de France de la saisie totale et de la mise à jour partielle du catalogue collectif national des périodiques C.C.N. De plus, en tant que centre régional thématique du C.C.N., elle sert d'intermédiaire entre le centre national et ces bibliothèques d'Ile de France. Elle assure la formation nécessaire du personnel de ces établissements afin de lui permettre de rédiger correctement les bordereaux de saisie (créations, corrections des notices, etc.), d'opérer valablement l'interrogation en ligne et de réaliser la mise à jour des localisations quand il dispose du matériel ad hoc. C'est aussi la B.I.U.M. qui assure la diffusion de l'intégralité du C.C.N. sur microfiches et des catalogues imprimés auprès des établissements concernés.

Le C.C.N. serait évidemment inutilisable s'il ne comportait pas un répertoire des bibliothèques participantes où l'on trouve, entre autres, les modalités d'accès aux documents. En ce qui concerne les bibliothèques biomédicales d'Ile de France, ce répertoire est réalisé par le personnel de la B.I.U.M.

La tâche qui incombe à la B.I.U.M. s'avère de plus en plus lourde car son rôle régional commence à être connu, peut-être même reconnu, ce qui a pour conséquence un nombre grandissant de demandes d'informations par téléphone de la part de laboratoires de recherches aussi bien universitaires que pharmaceutiques et de petits centres de documen-

tation très spécialisés. Cette extension de notre activité qui comble incontestablement une lacune dont nous n'avions pas conscience jusqu'à présent, est acceptée sans aucun problème par les membres du service des périodiques qui apprécient à leur juste valeur ces relations personnelles avec les chercheurs de l'extérieur.

Rôle national.

Par accord entre le Ministre des Universités et le Président de l'Université René Descartes (Paris V) un Centre d'Acquisition et de Diffusion de l'Information Scientifique et Technique - CADIST - en Médecine et Odontostomatologie a été créé au sein de la B.I.U.M. le 6 novembre 1980. Il était précisé que notre bibliothèque pouvait bénéficier de l'aide éventuelle des bibliothèques des Unités d'Enseignement et de Recherche des Universités U.E.R. de Paris V, VI, VII.

Devant l'importance du rôle qui lui était attribué, la bibliothèque a recherché autour d'elle des partenaires susceptibles de participer au fonctionnement du CADIST et a été amenée à passer des conventions avec des laboratoires d'université, et des bibliothèques publiques ou privées ont accepté de passer contrat avec nous :

la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine, la Bibliothèque de l'Institut Pasteur, le Centre International de l'Enfance, la Bibliothèque médicale du Val de Grâce, la Bibliothèque du Laboratoire d'Anatomie de l'U.E.R. biomédicale des SaintsPères, la Bibliothèque de l'U.E.R. de Médecine légale, la Bibliothèque de la Société française d'ophtalmologie et le Centre de documentation de la Société française de rhumatologie. Le rôle du CADIST est triple.

- acquérir
- signaler
- diffuser.

En ce qui concerne les acquisitions, le CADIST doit viser à l'exhaustivité aussi bien étrangère que française et dépister la littérature dite "souterraine" (communication à des colloques, rapports de recherche, mémoires etc...).

Il est bien évident que les moyens financiers mis à la disposition du CADIST lui imposent d'opérer un choix. Afin que celui-ci soit judicieux et corresponde bien aux besoins du corps médical, une Commission scientifique consultative spécialisée a été créée. Elle comprend 43 groupes de travail, chacun d'eux ayant comme responsable un enseignant de haut niveau qui s'entoure de collaborateurs de son choix. Les Conservateurs chargés des acquisitions de la BIUM adressent aux présidents de ces groupes des listes de documents susceptibles d'enrichir nos collections dans le domaine qui les intéresse et reçoivent en retour des informations codées sur l'opportunité des achats à effectuer: trois croix signifient "indispensable", deux croix "intéressant", une croix "à acquérir" si les crédits dont on dispose le permettent; l'absence de croix indique l'inutilité d'opérer un achat. Par ailleurs les responsables ajoutent aux listes établies par la bibliothèque l'indication de documents dont ils ont dépisté l'intérêt. Ainsi s'opère entre conservateurs et représentants qualifiés des usagers un échange fructueux d'informations. Il y a lieu de préciser que les abonnements à de nouveaux périodiques ne sont décidés qu'après consultation systématique du CCN afin d'éviter d'inutiles doublons avec les bibliothèques de la région parisienne.

En ce qui concerne le signalement, la BIUM a dû procéder jusqu'à présent de façon artisanale dans la mesure où l'automatisation du catalogage des ouvrages n'a commencé qu'au printemps 1986.

Pour les ouvrages entrés à la bibliothèque avant 1986 plusieurs catalogues ont été réalisés ou sont en cours de réalisation.

- Le catalogue des livres du 16e siècle obtenu par photocopie des fiches extraites du

Catalogue général du fonds ancien.

Il est actuellement en vente, soit sous forme papier, soit sous forme de microfiches diazoïques.

- Le catalogue auteurs et anonymes de la Bibliothèque de l'ancienne Faculté de Médecine de Paris des origines à 1952 est en cours de publication. Sur les 100 volumes prévus, 22 sont actuellement réalisés. On peut se les procurer uniquement sous forme de microfiches diazoïques.

- La liste annuelle des nouvelles acquisitions est distribuée en un très petit nombre d'exemplaires papier mais peut être obtenue sous forme de microfiches diazoïques.

- Notre catalogue des Congrès, Colloques et Symposia qui fut imprimé jusqu'à 1968 et que l'on peut encore se procurer, n'existe que sur fiches depuis 1969. Notre rêve serait de pouvoir le diffuser sous forme de microfiches diazoïques pour la période 1969-1986 et réaliser l'automatisation le plus tôt possible. Mais, pour le moment, il ne s'agit que d'un voeu exprimé à la D.M.B.I.S.T.

- Le catalogue imprimé des périodiques a fait l'objet de réédition puis de publication de suppléments. La réalisation du C.C.N. a rendu inutile la poursuite de son édition papier que l'on peut néanmoins se procurer pour la période antérieure à 1983.

Depuis le printemps dernier nous réalisons le catalogage de nos ouvrages en utilisant le logiciel MOBI CAT qui permet une saisie guidée et produit des fiches de catalogue conformes à la normalisation en vigueur. Il nous facilitera la production de listes d'acquisitions et alimentera le catalogue des enregistrements de MOBI CAT gérés par le SUNIST.

Il me reste à parler de la participation de la BIUM à une expérience d'interrogation en conversationnel du fichier de l'OCLC en vue de détecter les taux de réponse positive selon les catégories de documents, leur langue de publication, leur date, la configuration de nos fonds. Notre souci est en effet de pouvoir alimenter dans les meilleures conditions possibles de fiabilité et de rapidité un catalogue collectif des ouvrages interrogeable en conversationnel.

Diffuser, tel est notre souci principal. Et tout d'abord, nos ateliers. La Bibliothèque possède un atelier de reprographie doté d'une CANON NP 3525, d'une Rank Xerox 1040, de 2 Rank Xerox 4000 et d'une Rank Xerox 7000, la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole dentaire possédant son propre atelier équipé en matériel Rank Xerox. Ce sont des magasiniers qui servent d'opérateurs.

Par ailleurs le service photographique comprend un laboratoire photo équipé en matériel polaroid, un laboratoire de prises de vue de microfiches, un laboratoire de tirage de microfiches diazoïques et de reproductions papier, lisibles à l'oeil nu, de microfiches quel que soit le taux de réduction, un laboratoire de développement-film et un laboratoire de développement-papier. Deux postes d'ouvriers photographes sont affectés à ce service.

Cet ensemble nous permet :

- la fourniture rapide des photocopies et de microfiches demandées en prêt inter. Toute commande est traitée, en principe, dans les 24 heures. Si la demande nous parvient par le truchement de la messagerie électronique, le lecteur reçoit assez rapidement le document souhaité.*
- La fourniture de photographies en noir et blanc, de diapositives en noir et blanc ou en couleur.*
- Le microfichage à la demande de documents rares, précieux ou délabrés et la fourniture de microfiches diazoïques. En effet le prêt des originaux est limité, soit qu'ils appartiennent à des collections exclues du prêt, soit que l'état du document ou que sa rareté en limite l'accès.*
- Le microfichage des documents rares, précieux et délabrés réalisé systématiquement dans les "temps morts" afin de constituer une collection de microfiches de remplacement pour la consultation sur place.*

Il serait souhaitable de réaliser pour ces microfiches un catalogue automatisé accessible en conversationnel afin de faire connaître leur existence et d'éviter les doublons.

La B.I.U.M. est la bibliothèque universitaire la plus prêteuse de France et elle en tire une fierté légitime.

Nous avons progressé ces dernières années et nous sommes très conscients de ce qu'il reste à faire dans le domaine documentaire médical pour satisfaire les besoins d'un public disposant de moins en moins de temps à passer en Bibliothèque et de plus en plus désireux de recevoir très rapidement les informations qui lui sont nécessaires. Espérons que l'implantation des techniques modernes nous permettra de fournir enfin un service très rapide et de qualité.

*Yvonne GUENIOT
Conservateur en Chef
Directeur de la BIUM.*

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

Y. GUENIOT

Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Médecine de Paris
12 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine
75006 Paris, FRANCE

- Short history from the 14th to the 20th Century. Present constitution.
- The collections
 - Ancient collections
 - Special collections on the history of medicine
 - Manuscript reserves
 - Iconography collection
 - Works
 - Periodicals
 - Theses
 - Dental collections
- Local role
 - Reading rooms and duplication by the reader
 - Bibliography and automatic documentation research room
 - Location of periodicals and photocopy equipment
- Regional role
 - Automatic conversational catalogue of the biomedical periodicals in the libraries in the Paris Region
- National role : CADIST in medicine and odontostomatology
 - Acquisitions aiming at exhaustivity
 - Catalogue of new acquisitions on microfiches
 - Circulation - Inter-loan
 - Photocopy
 - Photography
 - Microfiche realization

FUNCTIONS AND PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE MEDICAL LIBRARY OF THE CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Dana BABOROVÁ

Institute fo Medical Information, Vítězného února 31,
121 32 Prague, Czechoslovakia

As the head of the medical libraries network in the Czech socialist republic, the State Medical Library /SML/ carries out many important and singular functions. The basic aim of its work is to provide for the feedback between the outputs of secondary information systems and the subsystem of primary information sources, the library stocks. In this field, attempting to overcome the ever-increasing disproportion between the growing amount of indicative information and the difficulties in providing corresponding primary sources, it finds solid support in the theoretically elaborated conceptions of coordinated building up the network's library stocks. The library's directing function is administered, among other things, by means of distributing financial quotas to individual information centres and libraries. The overall insight into the structure of the stock is given by a system of general catalogues, containing information on the existence and location of biomedical books and periodicals in the whole of Czechoslovakia. The main condition of the future enhancement of the efficiency of coordinated progress is a computer-based operative system for communicating information on newly acquired literature by the individual constituents of the branch system.

The SML stock comprises mainly books, perodicals, dissetations, research reports, either in the original or microformed. The library's status, too, results in having to perform the conservational function in relation to the Czechoslovak literary production in the medical field. There is a large project in preparation of a spacious wide-scope conservation depository, designed to meet the growing space demands of the SML as well as related libraries from the nineties onward.

In our particular plans for the near future the most important part has been attributed to a qualitative change of working methods/especially in the services, acquisition and cataloguing/, by gradual introducing and promoting computerized automation into all spheres of library's activities.

The State Medical Library - one of the technical sectors of the Institute for Medical Information - has been entrusted with the function to act as the central library for the whole network of medical libraries in the Czech Socialist Republic. In this capacity the State Medical Library meets numerous official functions of a central library not only in the scientific health information

branch system, but also in the uniform system of libraries in the Czech Socialist Republic. Further, it has to comply with its main duties as a library, and to this purpose also all its activities are mainly subordinated.

The library is responsible for a systematic development of library activities in keeping with the needs of socialist health services in the field of scientific medical information.

In the framework of methodological and educational activities pursued in the network of medical libraries it is guiding methodologically the work relating to biomedical literature in all structures of libraries and even outside the health care sphere. Through methodological documents elaborated on the basis of existing experiences it contributes to a unification of working methods, of technologies as well as of the aids used. In the educational field the State Medical Library takes active part in training programmes and courses. These events are generally orientated on educational activities of the staff of the medical libraries in the Czech Socialist Republic. A further, not less important, task in this respect is also the education of future personnel to be engaged in the network of medical libraries. In co-operation with the University Department of Scientific Information and Librarianship and With the Technical School of Librarianship in Prague practical vacation work as well as long-term training of students of both schools is organized during the school-session.

But, first and foremost, the library is responsible for the development and the purposeful use of primary and secondary sources in the information area of medical sciences and the related disciplines, for the development and storage of medical and health literature of Czechoslovak production in a useful retrospect, and for the preparation of these materials in a way that affords comprehensive services to readers. These services take the form of loans of originals or the use of reprography and micrography.

With this service is closely connected the supply of foreign medical literature to all libraries in the health sphere, and the co-ordination of this type of information sources with other medical libraries in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It is, therefore, a question of forming a stock of foreign biomedical literature, this question being in this country one of the most complicated ones as their solution necessitates the implementation and functioning of a project of the scientific medical information branch system. That is why first of all a theoretical management of the given problems was attempted. In the period 1979 - 1980 there was investigated the task "Scientific medical information branch system in the field of co-ordinated acquisition of foreign biomedical literature" and in the period 1981 - 1984 it was a subgroup of a programme included in the Ministry of Health Plan of Technological Development "Development of a branch fund of Foreign literature in the field of biomedicine, health care and the related disciplines" that was investigated and approved at the end of 1984.

The mentioned subgroup of the programme is formed by two parts: Co-ordinated efforts made at obtaining fresh supplies on the one hand of foreign periodicals and on the other hand of foreign books. With both parts are linked problems of optimized summary catalogues that represent an essential component of a functioning system of co-ordinated acquisition.

At the first level of the research a proposal was prepared for a system of a co-ordinated formation and use of a reserve of foreign biomedical periodical documents that ought to ensure, through the involved selected institutions, an accumulation of foreign medical journals of a satisfactory standard so that the information needs of users from the scientific medical information branch system may be met.

Among further principles on which the given proposal is based is the requirement to make all obtained foreign periodicals available to the maximum extent both by lending them out and by providing reprographic and co-ordinated micrographic services. The next point is to acquire comprehensive information on the existence of the mentioned reserves in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on their exact location - through the preparation of summary catalogues.

The draft proposal of the system is based on a three-level co-ordination. The first level will be implemented in the framework of the plan of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic. Its objective is a co-ordination of the store in the State Medical Library and the other libraries belonging to institutes and facilities under the control of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic. Later, a link will be established with regional centres of the scientific information department and library of the Regional Institute of National Health.

The second level of co-ordination will take an interdepartmental form with the involvement of the State Medical Library and the central libraries of Medical Faculties in Prague, the central library of the Faculty of Physical Training and Sports, libraries of biological institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the State Technical Library, the Centre of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information, the Institute of Scientific Health Information in Bratislava, and the Central Library of Agriculture and Forestry.

The third level represents a regional, departmental and interdepartmental co-ordination of the acquisition of biomedical journals, organized by the scientific information department and library of the Regional Institute of National Health within its own region and the difference regions of the Czech Socialist Republic.

The management of all three levels of co-ordination has been entrusted to the Institute for Medical Information the State Medical Library. The system is going to be developed so that a relative completeness and relevance may be achieved of the journal pools that are going to be formed in the different institutions in agreement with the given policy.

The proposal of a co-ordinated acquisition of foreign biomedical non-periodical documents is based on the same principles as the proposal of co-ordination of journal pools. It must respect, however, the present situation when practically no co-ordination exists. For this reason it is assumed that it will be implemented in several stages: a departmental co-ordination of the purchase of book titles, and a branch co-ordination of departmentally co-ordinated book funds. In the first stage acquisition of foreign books will be co-ordinated between the State Medical Library and the other libraries of institutes belonging to the research and developmental basis of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socia-

list Republic, and other institutes directly controlled by the Ministry of Health including the institutes and establishments at a regional level in the Czech Socialist Republic that are controlled by departments of the scientific information service and libraries of the Regional Institute of National Health. Branch co-ordination will be implemented with due regard to the function of the system of co-ordinated development and the use of sources in the Czechoslovak system of scientific and technical information. This depends on an early creation of a legislative and technical background that would enable the necessary co-operation of the different departments.

At the second, subsequent, level of the research a proposal was worked out for the preparation of a new, summary catalogue of biomedical periodicals in the State Medical Library. This is conceived on the basis of a new concept of the record on periodicals that specifies and extends the descriptive elements, unifies the data on the location and prepares a full description for purposes of possible machine processing. The record has the form of a typified card.

The last implementation item is the proposal for an optimization of summary catalogues of non-periodical medical literature that assumes the existence of a new organization of the collection and filing of records, an extension of the summary catalogue, and of further kinds of non-periodical publications and, eventually also a checking of the completeness of reports on newly acquired books in libraries under the Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic.

All the mentioned research results represent, in the phase of the actual implementation, high demands on professional and organizational work. A certain advantage is the fact that the whole research task was worked out by the department for the supplementation of reserves of the State Medical Library, which is, at the same time, the body responsible for the implementation of the determined goals.

In spite of that, the tasks following from the research results are very comprehensive and demanding both for the State Medical Library itself and for the other libraries that are developing and using the community pool of primary information sources in the sphere of medicine.

The State Medical Library is going to pursue the following activities that are already outside the scope of its present tasks:

- to provide information service about addresses of newly appearing titles of medical literature /journals and books/ for all libraries concerned,
- to make analysis of the relationship between primary journal stocks and secondary information from *Excerpta Medica* and *Index Medicus*,
- to make a practical use of the analysis prepared by Science Citation Index for optimization of the stock of periodicals,
- to make a profound analysis of the orientation of medical journals on the basis of co-operation with the individual medical societies of the Czechoslovak Medical Association of J.E.Purkyně,
- to investigate the possibility of substituting certain secondary journals /abstracts, excerpta/ by automated information from available databases,
- to develop in a co-ordinated way stores of journal titles in the

- form of microfiches,
- to establish connection with international branch and specialization information systems relating to activities on the given topics.

All the other medical libraries engaged in the branch system of scientific medical information will take active part in the given project either by studying the world trend in the publishing of periodical and non-periodical literature according to scientific disciplines from the aspect of their responsibility for the information, by making analysis of the pools formed, or by sending regular reports on the receipt of various titles for summary catalogue of the State Medical Library.

In the sphere of the utilization of pools all libraries concerned will ensure the following:

- availability of acquired titles /by loans through Interlibrary Lending Service, reprographic and micrographic services/,
- in unique journal titles also content services,
- a due registration and protection of these information sources.

It might seem that theoretically the problem of a coordinated formation and availability of information pools is almost resolved. But we all know that this sphere covers a further complex of problems that are functionally interconnected and that are being coped with at various levels, both theoretically and practically. From the optimization of the structure of information funds a functionally differentiated service system should be in operation that would meet all requirements of medical information users. It should be based on a controlled and co-ordinated arrangement of information sources and, further, on a direct use of the terminal network without any regional restriction, and on perfect reprography and telecommunications. A problem that is only partly approached thus far in our country is the problem of a systematic utilization of pools acquired as such by the branch scientific medical information system. The point is that it is related to the possibility of a lasting storage of the gradually aging pools, the building of depositive centres, the determination of rules for the selection and accumulation of pools in depositories/according to the structure and time relationship/ on the one hand - and the imposition of the duty to keep older pools in smaller and medium-sized medical libraries until the time when they are taken over by depositive centres on the other hand.

We are trying to implement in the coming years for the scientific medical information branch system the project of a safe-keeping depository and, in this connection, we are preparing also numerous methods for co-operating libraries. Simultaneously, it is assumed that in the meantime a whole number of essential legislative and organizational measures relating to the development, content and use of depositive centres will be made centrally for the sphere of scientific, technical and economic information and libraries in the Czech Socialist Republic.

MAJOR MEDICAL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Derek WRIGHT

New Nuffield Library, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP, Great Britain.

There are over 600 medical libraries in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and, between them they must hold almost all the English language medical literature ever published, and a considerable amount of the medical literature published in other languages.

The smallest have perhaps one librarian, less than 100 books and receive only four or five periodicals. These small libraries will usually serve the needs of the medical staff of a district hospital, or a research unit. Other libraries are larger and serve larger groups of users. The largest medical libraries are nearly all in London and other large centres of population.

There are four distinct groups. The first group are funded by the British Government, usually through the National Health Service, and include hospital and other health service establishments, research institutions and administrative departments. Library services are available to all those who work in the NHS, and material is lent through their own interlending service.

The next group consist of private libraries attached to medical societies and other organisations, mainly of an academic nature. These libraries are usually funded entirely from members subscriptions and from income raised from the sales of materials (books and other publications). Library services are usually restricted to members of the organisation, but material is often supplied to other libraries.

The third group are those attached to commercial organisations, such as pharmaceutical firms. Some of these are available only to members of the commercial organisation, some are open to all serious enquirers. Material is not usually lent, but photocopies may be supplied

The last group are the university and medical school libraries which as well as acting as resources for the students, serve the academic medical staff and researchers, and often the local general practitioners.

The British Museum library was formed in 1754, when the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and other collectors who had bequeathed their books to the British nation, were united in Montague House, in London. Its collections have been added to mainly through the British Copyright Act, which requires all British publishers to deposit a copy of each newly published book in each of five copyright libraries:- the British Museum Library, the libraries of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and the National Library of Ireland.

These national libraries contain large medical collections, but due to the restrictions on access and because the material is for reference only, these collections are not usually available to the practising doctor.

The British Library, the national library service, was formed by Act of Parliament in 1974, and the British Museum Library became the Reference Division. Other divisions became the Lending Division (now known as the

Document Supply Service), Bibliographical Services Division and the Science Reference and Information Service.

The British library Document Supply Service is usually the first choice for medical libraries in the UK, as it can supply material quite quickly its collections are not exclusively medical, but it can supply something like 80% of requests from its own stock. To supplement its own collection, it has organised a network of "back-up" libraries throughout the country, to which it forwards requests it cannot satisfy, by this means, its coverage is increased to nearly 90% of requests. The DSC is based in Boston Spa, and its holdings are four and a half million books and bound journals, and receives 54,000 current journals - not all medical, of course, as it covers the whole field of human knowledge and activity. It lends (or provides photocopies) only to other libraries, all over the world.

The British Library Science Reference Library at present has two reading rooms about a mile apart. The SRL was formed by adding the modern scientific material in the British Museum Library to the existing science material of the Patent Office Library. The Life Sciences part was separated and is currently at the Aldwych Reading Room, whilst other sciences are at the old Patent Office Library in Chancery Lane.

New premises are being built for the British Library, in London which will unite all the departments which are presently scattered over various locations in London, although the DSC will remain in Yorkshire.

The largest Government library devoted only to medical material is that of the Department of Health and Social Security, the Government department concerned with health matters in the UK. This is situated at the DHSS Headquarters in London, with four other branches, also in London. Founded in 1834, it covers a wide range of health disciplines, including nursing, social services, administration and health policy planning. The library has over 200,000 books and bound volumes of journals and takes over 2,000 current periodicals. It is mainly for DHSS staff, but postgraduate students and research workers are allowed to use it for reference purposes. It lends to other libraries through the BLDSC. It also carries out computer literature searches for its readers.

The DHSS library also compiles DHSS-Data, a computerised data base (available on Dastar and Scicon), consisting of its holdings, publications and other data.

The National Institute for Medical Research (one of the Medical Research Council establishments) has a library that serves the MRC staff, but serious enquirers may also be admitted. The Library has 14,000 books, 60,000 bound journals and takes 500 current journals. Computer based literature searches are carried out for its readers.

The Clinical Research Centre (also one of the MRC establishments) is based at Northwick Park Hospital, north west of London, and is for the staff of the hospital, but outside users are admitted for reference at the discretion of the librarian. It has 20,000 books, 24,000 bound journals, with 680 titles currently taken. It provides the full range of services to its readers, including computer literature searches. It has separate nursing and patient libraries.

The next group are the libraries belonging to the Royal colleges and other academic bodies. The Royal colleges are degree awarding institutions and membership is highly prized as a postgraduate qualification. There are also the libraries of the Royal Society of Medicine, which does not award any educational qualification, but promotes research and the study of medicine,

and the library of the British Medical Association, which has similar aims, but also acts as the Doctors' trade union in that it negotiates with the DHSS on the doctors' terms and conditions of service.

The largest medical library is the library of the Royal Society of Medicine, in London. The RSM was formed in 1907 by the amalgamation of 18 smaller medical societies, which all had great difficulty in continuing under their own banners, due mainly to lack of subscription income. All these societies brought libraries with them, so that the library of the RSM was rich in resources from the very beginning. For example, the library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (founded in 1805) possessed 45,000 books.

The RSM library today contains 120,000 books, 475,000 bound journals and receives 2,000 current journals. Books and journals are lent to its members, and it supplies photocopies to its members and to other libraries through the British Library Document Supply Centre. Services to its members include a comprehensive computer information retrieval service, using Datastar, Dialog and other databases.

The RSM has recently extended its premises, and this included refurbishing and extending the library. New compact shelving has been fitted to stack rooms, and more space is available for both staff and readers.

The British Medical Association was founded in 1832 as the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, but its library was not formed until 1887. Like the RSM the library mainly serves its members, but will also supply material (mainly photocopies) to any other person or library, particularly the smaller National Health Service hospital libraries. Over 200 libraries regularly use the BMA Library to obtain photocopies, including a number in Europe, the Middle East, and even one in Australia.

The BMA Library has also recently been extended and refurbished, being known as The New Nuffield Library, after Lord Nuffield, an honorary fellow of the BMA. At the same time its role has been redefined as a library that contains only current material on clinical medicine. Some of the older material has been transferred elsewhere, and it now contains about 20,000 books, 2,000 sets of periodicals, of which about 1200 are taken currently. There are also some 3,000 pamphlets, 2,000 Government reports and a small historical collection.

As well as lending books to its members and providing photocopies on demand the library will also carry out computer information retrieval for any serious enquirer, using mainly Datastar and Blaise. The BMA Library has installed on-line computer terminals at readers' desks, so that readers can carry out their own literature searches.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England, in London, was founded in 1800, and its library is rich in historical material. It has a large collection of manuscripts, including those of John Hunter and Lord Lister. As well as surgery, the library has large holdings in related fields such as anaesthesia, anatomy and pathology. It is a reference library, but will lend some types of material to other libraries, and will sometimes supply photocopies, it contains 50,000 books, 110,00 journals, with 590 current journals, it also has a large collection of historical material, including bookplates.

The other Royal colleges (General Practitioners, Midwives, Nursing, Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Physicians and Psychiatrists) are much smaller, and very important in their own specialty. Most are mainly for members and fellows of the college, but will usually admit bone fide enquirers. Many have important historical collections, and will lend material, or provide photocopies to other libraries.

The British Dental Association library is the major dental library in the UK. It lends only to members, but will supply photocopies to other libraries. It has 10,000 books, 2,000 pamphlets and takes 200 current journals. It carries out computer literature searches for its members and lends both books and journals to its members, but will only lend journals to other libraries.

The library of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is very important for providing pharmaceutical information. Situated in London, with a branch in Edinburgh, it has 65,000 books and bound journals and 500 current journals, it is a "back-up" library for the BLDSC. It provides computer literature searches for its members, and is available for reference to any serious enquirer.

The Liverpool Medical Institute was founded about 1773, and is rich in historical material as well as current medicine and surgery. It has close links with the University of Liverpool, and has about 32,000 volumes and takes 400 current periodicals. It is also the Regional Headquarters for the NHS Mersey region.

The Royal college of Physicians of Edinburgh was founded in 1681, and has over 600 volumes of manuscripts, incunabula and other historical material. It is a current medical library with a strong historical collection. It has 250,000 books and bound journals and takes nearly 2000 current periodicals. The library lends only under special circumstances.

The largest group of libraries run by a commercial organisation are the libraries owned by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. ICI, as the name suggests manufacture almost the whole range of chemical products - insecticides, plant fertilizer, paints, pharmaceutical products, to mention only a few. It is the Pharmaceuticals Division library, at Macclesfield in Cheshire which is most familiar to medical librarians in Great Britain. This library is for the use of company staff only, and has 10,000 books and 1300 current journals. It will sometimes lend or provide photocopies, but borrows from other libraries through the BLDSC.

Beecham Pharmaceuticals have a number of establishments scattered around the country, some of which have libraries. As an example, their Research Division, at Worthing in Sussex, have 4,500 books, 1200 bound journals and 200 current journals. They lend books and journals to other libraries, but only allow company staff to use the library services.

The Wellcome Foundation is a large pharmaceutical manufacturer which is owned by the Wellcome Trust - a registered charity. As well as libraries operated by its various research institutes, it also owns the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, one of the largest libraries in the history of medicine in the world. This is a reference library only, and contains about 300,000 books, manuscripts, incunabula and oriental material.

The universities and medical schools have important collections and usually serve as regional centres for the smaller hospitals and postgraduate institutes in their locality. The National Health Service in the UK is divided into 17 regions, each region having a Regional Librarian whose function is to coordinate and advise the librarians in the region. Most regions have produced regional union lists of periodicals, and coordinate purchasing and discarding policies.

As an example, Southampton University houses the Wessex Medical library (University Branch), the Wessex Regional Library and information Service, the Regional Audiovisual library and the Help for Health Information Service. The Wessex Medical Library holds 33,000 books, 42,000 bound journals and takes 1270 current journals. It is available to university staff and NHS staff in

the region and carries out computer information retrieval for its users. The University branch holds mainly preclinical material, whilst the branch at Southampton General Hospital holds the clinical material.

The Erskine Medical Library of Edinburgh University serves the medical school and is the central library for the three hospital libraries in the city. It has 23,000 books, 48,000 bound journals, with 880 current journals. It serves the NHS staff in the region with the full range of services, including photocopying and computer information retrieval.

There are other important university medical libraries at Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Newcastle, Cardiff, Belfast, whilst the University of London has several medical school libraries and a number of specialist postgraduate institutes.

This then is a quick survey of some of the major medical libraries in the United Kingdom. One feature is their readiness to help the smaller libraries by supplying photocopies, lending books or journals, or supplying information. Most British medical librarians belong to the Library Association Medical Health and Welfare Libraries Group. Through its publication *Health Libraries Review*, and through meetings and conferences organised by the Group, librarians meet and make contact, which leads to greater cooperation.

MARMARA UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE BIO-MEDICAL LIBRARY
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Sevinç Uşen, Librarian

1. INTRODUCTION

Established in 1982, Marmara University has grown and expanded in a remarkably short time and has taken its deserved place amongst the foremost Turkish Universities.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the university is that it provides education both in English and in Turkish. To achieve the continual improvement and development in education, it provides its students with the best available means supported by experience and tradition. It continually pursues new opportunities for opening of new academic courses, institutions and research centers.

2. HISTORY OF THE FACULTY

The Medical Faculty is in the district of Haydarpaşa, on the Asian side of İstanbul. The building itself is a superb example of the Islamic art which flourished in İstanbul at the turn of the century. The architecture is enhanced by its unique location overlooking the entrance to the Bosphorus. It is truly one of the İstanbul's outstanding landmarks and such deserves careful restoration, rendering it fit for its role as one of the prime establishments for the training of medical staff in the middle east.

The Faculty of Medicine was founded at the end of 1983. Although preliminary reports and feasibility studies had been made, the library came into being by the end of 1984 which coincides with the date of my appointment there. In the medical school, teaching is in English and nearly 400 students and 53 academic staff are enrolled. Twenty percent of the students enrolled are of non Turkish origin.

The faculty and the library are located in the historical building which incidentally was the location of the first military medical school in Turkey dating back to 1907. The library section is not restored yet, it is in the process of erection and hoped to be finished in early 1988.

3. THE CENTRAL BIO-MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The central bio-medical library serves to the medical profession in İstanbul as well as the faculty staff and students of the health sciences. Currently, there is a branch of the central library located in medical teaching hospital. University teaching hospital is located in Altunizade at Üsküdar next to the main Ankara-İstanbul highway, with a 400 bed capacity. Hospital will facilitate the training in medicine for students, interns and residents. The library is organized towards the needs of the hospital.

4. LIBRARY SERVICES

Ninety percent of the available stock has been obtained through donations due to the financial difficulties the faculty is facing during this period of establishment. Index Medicus, Science Citation Index, Current Contents, and basic textbooks are provided for the users. The library materials have been provided by donations of the British Council, University of Wisconsin Medical Libraries, University of Texas Galveston Medical Branch Libraries, Ohio and Pittsburg Turkish - American Associations, Medical Doctors from U.S.A. and Turkey and Turkish Medical Libraries, EBSCO-Europe which is greatly appreciated. There are currently, 5.500 books and 259 periodical titles (Some are dating back to 1940s and are bound. Some have missing issues.) We are using NLM exchange lists to complete these titles. The library subscribes to 45 current titles. Provisions have been made to raise this number to 80 for 1987. The library seats 150 people in the central location and 50 in the teaching hospital branch.

The main bookstock is arranged and classified under the scheme of the U.S. National Library of Medicine. Open shelf access is available for all the library materials. Currently two librarians who had their training in medical libraries before joining us, and 3 technical staff are employed. The faculty staff consists of 4 Profs, 6 Assoc. Profs, 8 Assist. Profs and 35 residents. This will be doubled for the next academic calendar.

Library services include reference assistance, interlibrary loan (standart Demco sheets and special forms are used) bibliographic verification, manual searching and instruction on the use of indexes and abstracts. The search is currently done manually and to obtain the necessary articles from the other medical libraries takes time because of the lack of the back issues of the most chronicals in our library. Now, we are in the process of getting our central computer laboratory established. With the available software, it is hoped to be done by the computer, using major database centers in the world such as Medline, Difco starting early y987.

During last six months, 3822 people have used the library. Six thousand two hundred seventeen pages of photocopy were delivered, 3360 pages of photocopy of articles were provided through interlibrary loan. The main lending library is the Higher Education Council Information and Documentation Center which is established in 1983 and subscribes to approximately to 20.000 titles covering all the basic subjects. Online search and photocopy services are offered free to all universities in Turkey. The services provided by this center is inadequate due to the lack of professional staff. Although it takes some time to fulfill the requests, they have offered us a rich upto date collection of serials in Health Sciences, and have done their best in a very limited time.

Nearly 2/3 of the library collection is registered, cataloged and put into circulation. Also we have been informed that 130 boxes of books were shipped to Istanbul, presented by Medical Libraries and Medical Doctors from U.S.A. These boxes will arrive at the beginning of November. This work has once more proved the importance of the cooperation between libraries. The cooperation and help offered by the other medical libraries are greatly appreciated.

5. CONCLUSION

The main purpose of our library is to provide upto-date information to the medical profession in Marmara Region, where five of the biggest Medical Faculties in Turkey are based.

I think it is quite obvious from the data I have quoted that " The baby is born and desperately trying to be a vigorous toddler,who in the near future has to keep pace with the information age".