CHAPTER 3

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made in this chapter to review briefly important literature and studies on "Integrated Information Network for Newspaper Libraries." This would give an insight to researchers in their work. Therefore, review of the past research on the core content of this topic and the relevant concepts in the field of integrated information network of newspaper libraries have been collected and analyzed. Important aspects of integrated information for networking purpose in newspaper libraries have been taken into consideration with the intention to justify the need and relevance of the present investigation.

It is found that very little work has been done in the working of the newspaper libraries. Out of all the countries of the world, U.K. and U.S.A. have done much work. The entitled "GUIDELINES FOR NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES" written by the members of the newspaper division (ANPAF) of special libraries, is a rare publication found in the field of newspaper libraries. Due to the non-availability of published information systematic examination of the topic is found bit difficult. Particularly the concept of networking system
is of recent origin. However, the study has covered the basic object of integrated information which in other words means system approach and new concept of networking has been dealt in detail in this work. The review is based on the articles furnished below emphasizing the key terms of the study.

3.1 LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

It is worthwhile to note that management of library is not merely administration the routine works of library. It aims at achieving the objectives of the library. Therefore a newspaper's library requires more purposeful managerial concept rather than applying traditional norms. The librarian of a newspaper library should appreciate what one author on library development noted "there has been a qualitative change during the transition from library administration to library management". It is concerned with achieving results; improving the environment in which the system operates. Hence the library management is a much broader concept viewing all operations strictly in terms of results so that a given input brings about maximum output and constantly results in improvements. The development in the field will certainly, help to discover the trends to understand - what work has been done in the
field. The literature survey will obviously be a guide to the management of the library. The study has covered from historical aspects, surveys conducted, indexing and cataloging, Information technology and Networking applications and preservation of newspaper using microfilming technology.

3.2 HISTORY

Knott traces the history of newsrooms in Newcastle from their origins in public houses, beer shops and coffee-houses, where, in the 18 and 19th centuries newspapers are often provided to their development as subscription based newspaper libraries.

Green describes various initiatives taking place at the British Library's Newspaper library, Colindale. Retrospective holding of UK newspaper are being improved by microfilm purchases; the relevance and depth of current title is being reviewed; increased efforts are being made by microfilm.

British Library celebrated 50th anniversary. Its newspaper library as a self-contained unit with its own reading room.
Trivedi and others describe newspaper, news-magazines as primary sources of information and invaluable record of history. In order to obtain statistics on the current status of newspaper libraries in developed countries and less developed countries, questionnaires were sent out requiring responses to questions on storage, processing, computerisation and budgeting. Concludes that available technology is underutilized in the developed countries for storage and retrieval of information from newspapers and news magazines, and that less developed countries are limited in their access to information because of lack of telephone and telecommunication systems. Suggests promotion of microfilming of newspaper articles and an expanded survey of newspaper libraries round the world.

Powell indicates how a US newspapermen started up and English language newspaper in China entitled "China Weekly Review" of which he was both Editor and publisher, discusses the growth of his newspaper library and its subsequent history under the Japanese and communist Chinese.

Harriman and others traces history and current status of the library of the Congress United States Newspaper programme with particular reference to the online cataloging activities
and relationship to the CONSER database. Problems remaining to be solved include; application of AACR 2 newspaper holdings.

Nawakaby\(^7\) describes the history and achievements of the library and documentation centre of Star printing and publishing company ltd. Enugu, Nigeria, a government newspaper organization which was stared 10 years ago and is being used by the staff of the organization.

Panda\(^8\) traces the history and origin of newspapers—describes their roles as dissemination of news information to the general public. Stresses the need to establish integrated scientific news information system and a network of newspaper libraries in India. Then describes the newspaper collections and its use.

### 3.3 SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Austin\(^9\) retorted the result of a survey completed as early as 1949. The survey was an attempt to find out the existing condition of the newspaper libraries with respect to their physical facilities, collection, services and personnel. The survey indicated the basic collection of reference material in newspaper libraries was nearly adequate and well
organized. As to the actual work of filing, clipping weeding, there was no uniformity and the study called for uniformity in the working of the newspaper libraries.

The survey conducted by American newspaper publishers Association received only 40% response from the member to a questionnaire on newspaper libraries. Replies were received from 294 libraries representing 371 daily newspapers. To the query whether a regional newspaper library or information centre would be useful, 26% replied that it would depend on various factors such as cost, quality etc.

Whatmore surveyed a number of important newspaper libraries including those of the Daily Mirror, The Times, The Guardian, Daily Telegraph and Financial Times. He visited these libraries and interviewed a number of libraries for understanding the practices of those libraries. He dwelt of length on the organization of libraries in these newspapers and examined their practices with regard to staff, layout, furniture and equipment selection of newspaper cuttings, their arrangements and newspaper indexing etc.
Whatmore\textsuperscript{12} reported the result conducted while reorganizing the newspaper library of the international publishing co-operation newspaper company in Glasgow. Statistical studies were undertaken to determine the volume, user frequently in relation to time of day, bold as opposed to specific enquiries and proportionate use of recent as opposed to other materials. Most of these enquiries related to materials published in the last 12 months. Proportionate use of library for growing purposes back ground on the topic for specific reference to a single news item is two to one.

Chatterjee\textsuperscript{13} made a survey of libraries of mass media in Calcutta city. Libraries of Statesman and Amrita Bazaar Patrika had a collection of 10,000 books each and Patrika 8,000 books. The library of Statesman compiled and maintained an index of the Statesman and clipping files of the most of leading newspapers of the country. The Amrit Bazaar Patrika maintained clipping files mainly of Calcutta papers. Libraries of these newspapers functioned as reference libraries and no recreational literature was available.

Sanyal and Sen\textsuperscript{14} discussed the role of news information and its organization and services to newspaper as well as to researchers with particulars reference to
the news information service in Amrita Bazaar Patrika library. The selection, filing and organization of the news clipping in discussed in the context of search organization and services in the UK as surveyed by Whatmore and others.

De'ath conducted a survey of newspaper libraries and their problems in three national U.K. newspapers are discussed and the findings compared with results obtained from a questionnaire sent to 25 provincial and local newspaper libraries. Possible future development of newspaper libraries are considered with recommendations for future work in the field.

Kampmann describes the work of a newspaper library and its relevance for librarians. Daily routine work consists of registration and filing of material in the picture and text archives. Articles are classified and entered on cards. Library type work thus comprises classification and cataloging, retrieval of material and requisition from other institutions and the building up of a reference library.

Roertveit describes the object to develop an information retrieval system for Norwegian newspaper. Archives are envisaged; one for topical, i.e. up to three
months old newspaper; a historical collection for papers over three months old; and a statistical section, which will not be developed until the text archives are ready. The system for the topical archives is to be a free text system based on full text storage. Discusses the problem of retrieval and precision in a free text system. The documents in the historical archives will be stored on microfiche. Each will be process bibliographically and the resulting input will be available on line through standards, AACR 2, ISBD and MARC. Dewey is used for building up the subject index using the chain indexing method.

Brecka\textsuperscript{18} assessed the importance of information of documentation for journalist. He investigated the use of information in journalism in Slovakia including the nature of sources requested the thematic structure and language in which they were written.

Condows\textsuperscript{19} describes the problems that needed to be resolved over outlined. After analysis of the system it was decided to amend procedures relating to the subject files, company files and other formats, the key to success was consultation with users and management, providing finally a consensus view regarding user needs and the role of the
library in trying those needs in Australian Special Library News.

Harvey, describes a survey conducted 1983 on behalf of trustees of the National Library of New Zealand aimed at locating listing newspaper holding and assign their conditions and at providing information which would help the national library to determine priorities for its retrospective newspaper micro filming programme. Includes selection from the terms of reference of the survey which attempt to explain the need for the survey, such as the primary concern with newspaper for which there is a known irreversible chemical deterioration and not with deterioration caused by the binding or shelving.

Englert describes the mid-19th century origins of the archives of the press and the spread of systematic recording of the documentation of newspaper organizations. After world war II nearly all West German Daily and Weekly newspapers Radio Stations and Magazines setup their own libraries for press clippings. Discusses various aspects of picture, film and sound documentation and the representation of archives for the media with in the West German Association of Archivists. Staff in media Archives have come
into the jobs with a university degree and know training in information work. Training has been given on the job. The other topics includes the criteria for all professional activities discharged by the archivists in the media.

Noras 22 - discusses the Australian Newspaper library scene, the newspaper The Age, is a daily morning broad sheet published 6 times a week. The library in this newspaper was started in 1960 and currently has 5 million clips. Clipping is done not only from the house newspaper but also from six other major Australian Newspaper. The library serves approximately 80 in house journalists and the journalist from other publications belonging to the parent the company, Fare Fax. They do between 80 to 100 reference queries daily and lend out about 100 files the staff consist of 8 persons - two qualified librarians and six library technicians. There is a book collection of about five thousand vol. The process between six hundred and seven hundred clips daily. The subject heading scheme in house one based on needs. It is constantly changing and developing according to changing needs.

Ward et al 23 - reported the results of a survey on the contribution of news library staff to news making. The study
employed two major methods—focus groups interviews and survey research. Regarding library use, library staff members reported that they have "frequent" in person and telephone contact news and editorial staff. The contact, whether the personnel or by telephone, involves assisting news and editorial staff members with a variety of information that contributes to that news making.

Stack\textsuperscript{24} gives account of the circumstances which led to the London Mirror newspaper groups selection of ANCIRS(Automated News Cutting Indexing Retrieval System) and its operation in the Daily Mirror Documentation Services. Details are given of the nature and size of information holdings, and the volume of queries handled, which lead to the decision to replace the existing conventional manual system. The essential requirements for a new system are outlined and related to ANCIRS capabilities. A brief sketch is given of how material is now indexed and research demands handled, and in conclusion, the success of the change is evaluated in terms of space saved, increased efficiency of services, and reduction of personnel requirements.

Nicholas\textsuperscript{25} et al. conducted a study to obtain some hard facts as to the level of online searching in the media in U.K.
and its impact on information users. It sought to discover whether online databases having the much forecasted revolutionary effect on people's information seeking behaviour and whether it was ousting the inefficient, long established manual methods and if indeed it was doing so, what would be the consequences to the library and its librarians. Though use of online databases by the journalists was the prime concern of the study, much about the ways in which they work, communicate and gather information was also reported.

3.4 INDEXING AND CATALOGING

Mulzer illustrated an account of obtaining an information on crime from daily report newspaper the value of newspaper cuttings collections as active information sources as demonstrated a catalog of these is needed because bound newspaper vol rot away, photocopy damages them, micro filming is often impossible because of changing light conditions. Collections in German speaking countries are maintained by newspaper publishers governmental bodies, libraries, academic institution, ratio and television broadcasting organization and private collectors. The main problem in using these collection are that the some subjects
are hard to find and that not all material mentioned is accessible to the public. The catalog will be published in January. A preparation schedule is included.

Koch\textsuperscript{27} discusses issues which must be considered prior to indexing a newspaper: scope, ordinance, cost, definition of a bibliographic unit, vocabulary, selection of an edition, pagination, accuracy of reporting, and qualification of the indexer. Reviews 4 indexing manuals. Gives an overview of available automated systems used for indexing a newspaper libraries. Summarizes key features of several database software packages for micro computers.

Gee\textsuperscript{28} recommended the alternatives of indicative indexing or full text, retrieval. Nottingham Evening choose the road by installing a microfiche. Newspaper cutting systems. The entire cutting collection is know in hierarchies similar to Dewey decimal specifications.

Aina\textsuperscript{29} describe the attitude of researchers in education towards newspaper indexing was investigated. It was found that they would welcome publication of newspaper indexing in Nigeria in order to facilitate the use of newspaper in research studies.
Pfizer explains the index of the Hebrew daily press development from the desire to meet reader's needs in particular those of secondary school students and college students preparing term papers and college students research projects. The index began in 1950's with organizations of card catalogue of selected articles from journals and newspapers. Discusses the problem in defining and establishing the thesaurus for such a catalogue, the growth, changes and development of the catalogue as a remote result of co-operative efforts at Tel-Hai regional college library and university of Haifa library.

3.5 NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Users of the Hamurg World Business Archive tend to be public authorities, the media firms and interested members of the public. The sources for the newspaper cuttings archive comprise the daily press, the colonial journals on specific topics, new sheets, news from chambers of commerce and publications of associations and firms. This press archive fills a gap, since traditional archive service have not collected news publication and listed their contents. Some 2,80,000 articles are extracted each year. 150 Newspapers and Journals from 40 countries in 81 languages are scanned.
regularly. The press archive includes a person archive comprising bibliographical articles interviews and opinions from people in the worlds of business politics culture and science; collection of cutting on firms showing success and turnovers; and cuttings on firms showing success and turnover and cuttings on raw materials and commodities methods of reserving the cuttings are discussed and as well as the means of disseminating their information as described in Hamburg World Business Archive.\textsuperscript{31}

Henna\textsuperscript{32} explains on International Argues a Zurich bases press cutting bureau whose clients are offered the choice of three services 1. Standard service all reference to a given topic are extracted; 2. Selective service only one representative example of each view point is extracted; 3. Special service, the views of specific individuals are correspondents are extracts. The agency employed 30 full time readers each with a good general of standard of education and special training. Cuttings are taken from 1300 Swiss and 700 Foreign Journals and newspapers. Everyday between 12000 to 14000 clippings are made sorted and dispatching and 1,200 covers through the international Federation of Press Cutting Bureau, Argus has access to material in 54 other bureau in 28 countries.
Retrospective research is not normally undertaken but vocationally a special commission is accepted research back issue of leading daily newspapers.

Sengupta\textsuperscript{33} describes the role of press cuttings as a source of information on current indexing topics especially socio economic and political matters. A news library is a subordinate to the organization it serves and its arrangements is usually tailored to the needs of its users. A straightforward standard alphabetical subject arrangement with a controlled vocabulary is recommended for cuttings in general libraries. Problems concerning multi-dimensional subjects, localized subjects, people and places are discussed.

Ndau\textsuperscript{34} discusses the importance of newspaper cuttings and lack of attention paid to their organization and storage. Cuttings of information on selected topics, which provide quick reference information, or made to minimize space. There is a danger of damage or loss when the library has only one copy of the item the selection of cuttings should be done by a specialist or experienced librarian. Each article should be marked with code and description transferred to a card index. Cutting may be stored in files in steel cabinets or complex boxes determining the date when the
cutting should be weeded is a problem.

Provides a general description of a press clipping library and its utility. Describes the ingredients of a press clipping unit, methods of systematic selection and preservation, classification and filing. Discusses the weeding out the operation and preparation of clippings on micro film. Compare newspaper indexes and clippings - by Samyasam.35

Newspaper are a valuable source of current information particularly on domestic and international politics economics social development and culture. Therefore, libraries particularly those specializing in current are international affairs, usually provide such information through and organized press and clippings service relates these general practice to the experience of Press Library of the Nigeria Institute of International Affairs after first discussing the history and general characteristics of the Nigerian newspapers and the problems they present as information sources. Concludes that Nigerian newspapers are a valuable source for news, debuts of topical issue bibliographical and statistical information and important documents according to Olugboyega.36
3.6 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Rhydwen\textsuperscript{37} explains that the Globe and Mail, a Canadian newspaper has installed units library a computerized information storage and retrieval system modified to its specification. In non-technical language its features and applications are described and the advantage of such a system over the conventional manual and the advantages of such system over the conventional manual clip file or presented.

Schmitz\textsuperscript{38} states communications companies in three countries currently foster electronically processed on-line information banks, two of which feature a database going back for ten years. Concentrates on the main seven full scale database bank; New York Times, Loewel Courier Journal and Louisville Times, Los Angeles Times, Boston Globe; Globe and Mail, Toronto, Federal Press Office, Bonn, Crounier and Jahr AG and Co. H Amvurg, surveys the data banks their purpose, experience and services.

Sander\textsuperscript{39} states newspaper publishers, long among the leaders in the automation of the text processing functions,
now are considered in the advantages of the electronic morgues. Using two proven software packages, Battelle's BASIS and Digitalis TMS/EMS, an interface between two systems was developed during 1981 and 1982. Fully implemented and field tested by June 1982, the library system allows on line access to the full text on newspaper articles via reporters and editor terminals or other general purpose terminals. BASIS, an inverted file system has been used in technical libraries for many years and now provides similar capabilities for the newspaper library. Featuring a user friendly query language BASIS permits single term phrases, stem, and proximity searching. Also BASIS is capable of supporting very last textual databases with excellent retrieval speed.

Tenopir\textsuperscript{40} describes maintenance of on-line access to newspapers in their complete text or to indexes or abstracts of newspapers are readily accessible through three databases. Presents the advantages and disadvantages of the information Bank on NEXIS the INDEX on ORBIT and the National Newspaper Index on DIALOG. Asserts that more regional newspaper are coming on-line and choices can be now made by libraries as to what newspaper, systems and newspaper
information will be available through the library. Suggest that current information about any database come from the database producer or on-line vendor.

Arundale\textsuperscript{41} - describes some of the problems and challenges associated with providing an information service to a newspaper and discusses the role that on line information can play. Further describes and justifies the approached adopted at the independent. Emphasizes the importance of integrating information services within the technical and management structure of newspaper as a whole. Stresses the role of the user education and the importance of close cooperation between information workers and journalists.

Crowley\textsuperscript{42} - has shown an alternative to microfilm or fiche, optical disc technology provides an ideal storage format for a news library's clipping connections to optical storage which forms part of a proposal for preserving the clippings collections of the library at Philadelphia newspapers.

Williams\textsuperscript{43} - describes the optical disc, developed by HS Library systems ltd. for storing images with reference to the newspaper cuttings operations at the Daily Express and Daily Mirrors offices.
Sibuns\textsuperscript{44} - In his paper presented at SCIL 89, the third Annual conference on small computers in Libraries, London, The DPAL press cuttings library employs a system which scans and digitizes images of paper items and stores the results on optical discs to provide fully integrated storage and retrieval system for press cuttings and documents. And integrated indexing database provides quick access to any of the stored images.

Fultron\textsuperscript{45} - has explained optical disc system chosen to solve problems of storage and access to a large collection local newspaper and press cuttings file described. Free texts retrieval software used to index and retrieve images is surveyed. The use of Boolean logic is examined. Hardware choices networking.

William\textsuperscript{46} finds that the New York Times full text databases contains more than 900,000 articles published since June 1980 and is searchable on Mead Data’s NEXIS services. Searching a large newspaper file can be daunting given the great variety of subjects and formats. Several different ways have been tried to improve user accessibility. These include bibliographic enhancements, comprehensive indexing and a

Yeong describes the main functions of a full text entire newspapers retrieval systems with references to the application of the library archives retrieval software (LASR) developed by System Integrators Inc. At the Straits Time Press. The systems facilitates the archiving and retrieval of information to replace the older method involving searching through files of clipping. The full text of articles published in the newspapers can be retrieved with key strokes.

Hoffert his paper describes the development of research project in interactive news which includes a search system with dynamism of television, the readiness of textual information and the interactivity of personnel computers. The system was developed by APPLE for EDUCOL 1990.

Ward Identifies the state of information technology use in large metropolitan daily newspaper in 1990. A total of 105 newspaper with circulations of one lakh plus were included in the study. Newspaper librarians and news room managers described the availability of electronic news libraries, commercial database subscriptions, fax and other information technologies. 67% of newspapers have an electronic library and
90% commercial database subscriptions. Implications of electronic information technologies for public access to the news content of local papers for discussed.

3.6.1 NETWORKING ASPECTS

Serra\textsuperscript{50} states the manual clipping system is being outmoded by an on-line newspaper network that is based on index searches. Vu/text and Data Times are reviewed the newspaper covered are listed and subscription options are described. These new networks are changing the way the search is being done by reporters.

Joseph's\textsuperscript{51} paper on Information network in newspapers in India discusses the importance of newspapers in modern society and the role of the library in newspaper organization users of information in newspaper industry and their requirements of information. Proposes thus the setting up of the information network in newspapers in India. ILA 27(2) July-Sept-1991.

3.7 PRESERVATION AND MICROFILMING

Overcrowding and high rent prompted the BBC News Library to consider using a micro film system for its press cuttings. After a series of investigations into the existing system and numerous experiments, press cutting over one year old were
transferred into 35 mm microfiche fixed onto A6 acetate-sheets. Describes considerations in the design of this microfiche of standard external dimensions with a new form of packing, and outlines manufacturing procedures operating equipment and benefits of the system. Says Whatmore.

Harrison discusses the three ways of preserving newspapers clipping by microfilming, by deacidification and alkaline buffering and by polyester film encapsulation. If the information on a clipping rather than the clipping itself is required, the clipping can be photocopied on acid free bond paper (cost and suppliers of which are given).

Bavakutty discusses the value of newspapers as a source of information in social science research and the difficulties of preserving them in their original physical form. Examines briefly the following aspects of organizing and effective and efficient newspapers clipping service; Selection, cuttings, mounting, classification and arrangements and filing; storage and discarding. Notes the advantages of making microfilm copies of newspaper cuttings.

The development of the newspaper library is discussed. Systems incorporating full text, computerized full text
processing and abstracting are described. The advantages and cost of micro film and computer based storage system are compared. Approaches to automating a newspaper library are discussed by Mooney.\textsuperscript{55}

Marr\textsuperscript{56} attempts to clarify the position of the archives and Records Association of New Zealand (ARANZ) on the question of the destruction of microfilmed newspaper by the National Library of New Zealand. ARANZ welcomes the microfilming but wants the originals retained as a national newspaper correction and a master set of negative microfilms kept in a separate safe location. Gives a chronological resume of ARANZ'd campaign to secure the preservation of the original newspapers.

Wellburn\textsuperscript{57} describes the historical back ground and activities to date of the Committee on Scottish Newspaper, a sub-committee of Library and information services committee (LISC) for Scotland, which was formed a set up a national programme for preservation of Scottish newspaper collections and to provide guidelines for libraries considering in house newspaper microfilming and indexing projects.

Cunningham\textsuperscript{58} during 1986, newspaper libraries were visited; the Bangor Daily Newspaper Boston Globe, Boston, Herald, Falmouth Enterprises and the Worcester Telegram and
Evening Gazette to see how these libraries handled newspaper preservation. Discusses the following aspects of newspaper preservation: climate control, storage, in-house preservation methods, options for full professional treatment of newspaper and clipping and the advantages and disadvantages of micro filming over keeping a newspaper in its original form.

Matheson describes the contribution to an issue devoted to conservation. The history of Scottish newspapers between the 17th century and the present day. Examines the factor contributing towards the 19th century expansion of U.K regional newspapers publishing and discuss the problem of deteriorating large form.

Koch paper presented at the LIBER programme for the IFLA Conference, Chicago Twenty August Eighty Five, on the need of conservation in European research libraries. The outlines the activities of the working group on newspaper attached to German Library Institute. Points out two draw backs of current working systems concerning newspapers. Present a systematic approach to the programme of Deutche.

Nawrock describes the centre for research libraries, U.S.A which has undertaken with the help of a grant from the National Endowment for Humanities, to preserve U.S Ethnic
newspapers in microform, as well as to create a database of the materials. Describes manage in which the project was began and will continue in the future.

Porck describes the poor quality of the paper and the heavy use to which they are subjected newspapers require special conservation treatment in the libraries. In order to assess the state of Dutch newspaper collections the Royal library survey newspaper holdings in its own collections and in four University libraries. The survey show that although local atmospheric conditions made no difference to the state of the collections were probably badly stored it also showed some damage was caused as a result of binding methods. The Microfilming has been undertaken to preserve originals.

Holley explains the United States newspaper program U.S.N.F launched in 1982 has a double goal: Projects in each state and territory enter bibliographic and holdings records into the OCLL/CONSER database for an estimated 2,50,000 newspaper articles and preserve on microfilms those titles most important to research. Concentrates on the second aspect: Preservation, Microfilming, presents tables of statistical results of questionnaire that where sent to all participants in the project and comments on individual state and national
repository projects. Concludes that the USNP has achieved considerable success in the preservation microfilming.

For any investigation or study, the background of any discipline in respect of growth and development is felt necessary. The historical background of the newspaper is highlighted covering its role in future in Chapter No.4.
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