



*executive committee of
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

*working party of
the regional committee*

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



66th Meeting
Washington, D. C.
July 1971

Draft Agenda Item 12

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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE XX MEETING OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL, XXIII MEETING
OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR THE AMERICAS

Article 12-C of the Constitution of the Pan American Health Organization stipulates that the provisional agenda of the Council shall be prepared by the Director of the Bureau and submitted to the Executive Committee for approval. In compliance with this stipulation, the Director has the honor to submit to the Executive Committee for consideration the Provisional Agenda of the XX Meeting of the Directing Council, XXIII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas.

Annex

PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTER

the local, regional, and national levels in each of the Latin American countries. Not less than 50 institutions will be personally visited by RLM staff, and provision is made for attendance each year at five scientific meetings and one meeting on documentation.

6. Publications

6.1 To publish an information bulletin, four numbers a year (1971-1972-1973), with a press run of 2,000 copies of each issue.

6.2 To publish booklets in Spanish and Portuguese on the minimum requirements for organizing and operating the library of the medical school, suggestions on the administration of medical libraries, catalogs of recent acquisitions, and so on.

7. Audiovisual Program

To organize a collection of audiovisual aids to be used to support teaching programs in university schools, health centers, hospitals, and scientific research institutions. It is planned to begin this program in Brazil in 1971 and to extend it to other Latin American countries in 1972 and 1973.

Audiovisual aids will consist of films, film strips, slides, video tapes, audio tapes, and so on. Programs of support to teaching, which combine microscopic preparations and audiovisual aids, are planned, using the resources provided by pathological anatomy centers.

8. Other Cooperative Programs

8.1 To continue contacts with associations of medical schools and with the President and Executive Directors of the Pan American Federation of Medical Schools, with a view to conducting surveys to ascertain the shortage of library resources, and to draw up joint plans for the training of library personnel and the organization of seminars and meetings on the strengthening of medical libraries, to be held in Latin America for university faculty members and librarians.

8.2 To assist the programs for strengthening of libraries of schools of public health initiated by the Medical Care Department with Kellogg Foundation grants.

8.3 To assist the scientific information activities of the Latin American Center for Medical Administration in Buenos Aires, and other centers administered by PASB.

8.4 To assist the textbook program for which the Department of Human Resources of PASB is responsible.

V. RESULTS ACHIEVED UP TO 31 MARCH 1971

1. Organization of the Regional Library of Medicine

In mid-January 1969, RLM began to provide services in Brazil, following the appointment of the Scientific Director. Since then the Scientific Advisory Committee of RLM has met twice, in September 1969 and in October 1970. It decided that first priority should be given to completing the collection of medical journals, the number of which increased from 450 titles in the Library of the Escola Paulista de Medicina in 1967 to 2,119 in March 1971. Of these, 1,405 were obtained by subscriptions, 528 are gifts, and 186 were obtained by exchange. Efforts have been made to cover all the medical specialties as well as some other fields of biomedical sciences, such as nursing, phoniatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, veterinary medicine, nutrition, medical psychology, sociology, and administration of medical services.

With the assistance of the United States National Library of Medicine and the United States Book Exchange, Inc., it was possible to fill a great number of gaps in the collection of journals and reference works, at least from 1960 to date. In 1970 a total of 13,523 journal issues were received from the Exchange. Missing numbers have also been obtained through book exchange and gifts, and where it has not been possible to obtain the missing numbers by those means they have been bought.

The collection of specialized books and monographs and reference works has been substantially enlarged either by purchases or through gifts, the most important of which was a collection of 1,248 duplicate copies of books from the United States National Library of Medicine. In 1970, a total of 2,470 books were added to the RLM collection.

In order to safeguard the bibliographical material, 2,381 volumes of journals and books were bound.

The staff of RLM has been progressively increased in order to meet the demand for services. At 31 March 1971 the staff was as follows:

1 Scientific Director	P.05
1 Librarian, Chief, Regional Services	P.04
1 Librarian, Chief, Technical Services	P.02
1 Librarian, Chief, Reference Services	P.02

Local staff (the responsibility of the Escola Paulista de Medicina, which pays the basic salary of 16 of them; that basic salary is supplemented by PASB funds and 14 of them are entirely paid by PASB funds made available for that purpose to the Escola Paulista de Medicina):

- 7 Librarians (full-time) responsible for interlibrary loans, reference services, registration and purchase of periodicals, and data processing
- 2 Librarians working 6 1/2 hours a day, responsible for cataloging and documentation
- 1 Chief of Book Exchanges, Gifts, and External Relations
- 1 Administrative Assistant
- 1 Secretary to the Director
- 15 Library Assistants
- 5 Service Personnel

VI. ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE THE TARGETS

From January 1969 to date, RLM services have consisted of:

Providing other libraries free of charge with photocopies of biomedical scientific articles.

Preparing specialized bibliographies.

Answering requests concerning references.

Sending out on a trial basis reproductions of articles, pamphlets, and publications to limited groups of professional personnel in preventive medicine, medical education, nuclear medicine, parasitology, and hospital administration.

Building up a service for gifts and exchange of duplicate copies with libraries in Brazil and other countries.

Conducting a program for the in-service training of the staff of medical libraries in Brazil.

1. Reproduction of Scientific Articles

To increase its service capacity, in addition to increasing its collection of periodical publications, RLM has organized a cooperative network of 39 biomedical libraries in São Paulo and the libraries of five medical schools in other towns in Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; Recife, Pernambuco; Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; and Brasília, Federal District. If the article requested is not available in the RLM collection or that of the members of the cooperative network, a request for xerox copies is then sent to the United States National Library of Medicine, which so far has willingly participated in this cooperative program.

Results: In 1969 a total of 12,085 photostat copies of scientific articles were furnished free of charge to 147 libraries in Brazil; of these, 51 per cent came from RLM holdings, 14 per cent through the cooperation of other libraries in São Paulo, and 35 per cent with the assistance of the United States National Library of Medicine. In addition, 3,900 photocopies of articles were provided for the Escola Paulista de Medicina and the São Paulo University Hospital. The targets for the year were surpassed by 140 per cent.

Between January and December 1970 a total of 22,723 requests for xerox copies of scientific articles were filled; of these 57 per cent came from the holdings of RLM, 16 per cent from libraries in the cooperative network in Brazil, and 27 per cent, or 6,142 articles, from the United States National Library of Medicine. In addition, 6,020 xerox copies of scientific articles requested by the teaching and administrative staff of the Escola Paulista de Medicina and the São Paulo Hospital were also provided. In this way, the target for 1970 was surpassed (159 per cent). Of this total, 361 copies were sent to libraries in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In the first three months of 1971, a total of 5,525 requests were received for reproductions of scientific articles not in the holdings of medical libraries in the city concerned. Of these, 3,678 articles (67 per cent of the total) were supplied from the bibliographical resources of RLM, and 901 photocopies (16 per cent) were provided through the cooperation of other libraries in Brazil. The remainder, 946 (17 per cent), which could not be obtained locally, were provided by the United States National Library of Medicine. In addition, 1,381 xerox copies of articles were obtained for the teaching staff of the Escola Paulista de Medicina and the São Paulo University Hospital. Thirty per cent of the 1971 target was met. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate these statements.

FIGURE 1

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN SERVICES
1969-1970

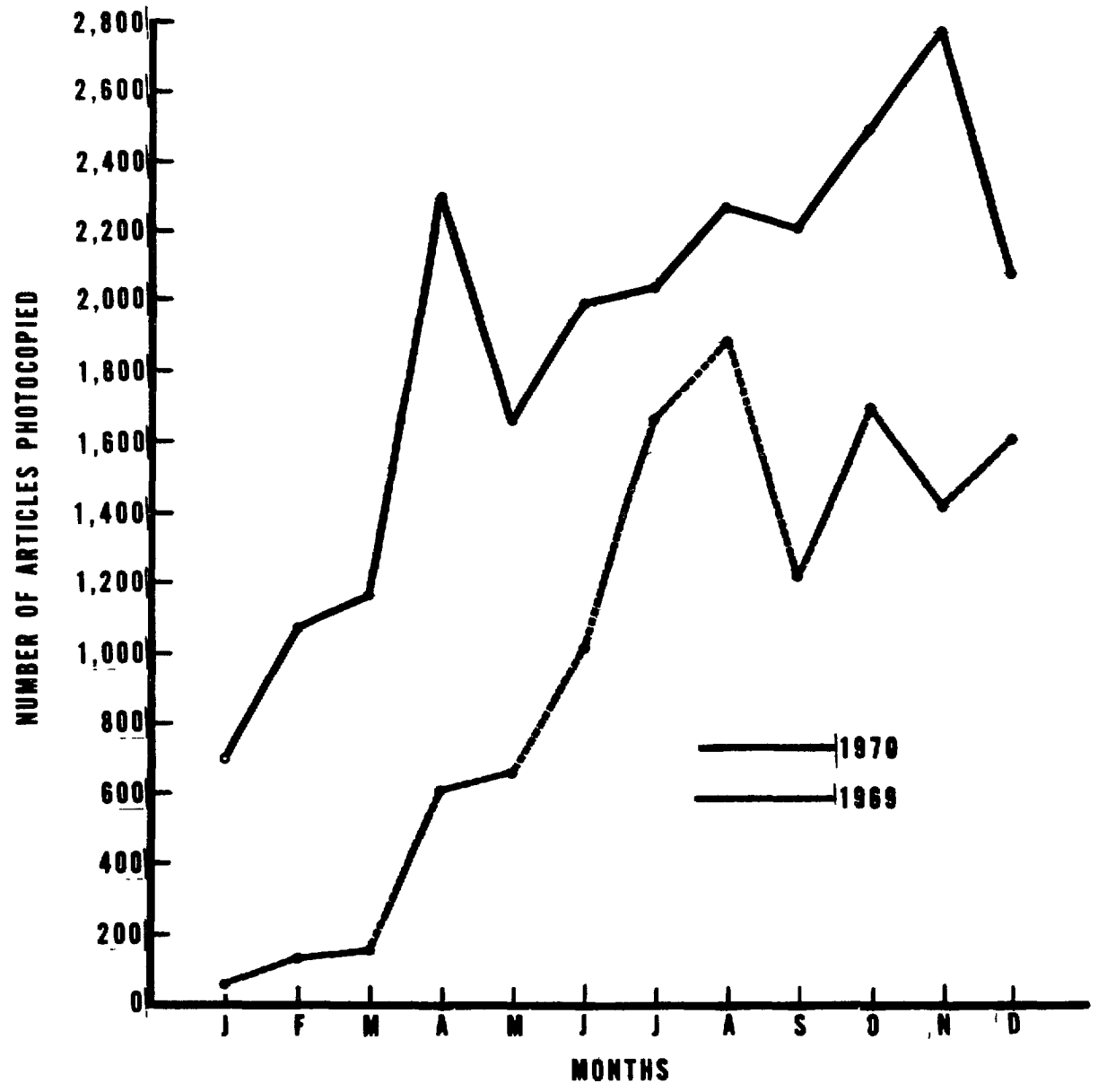
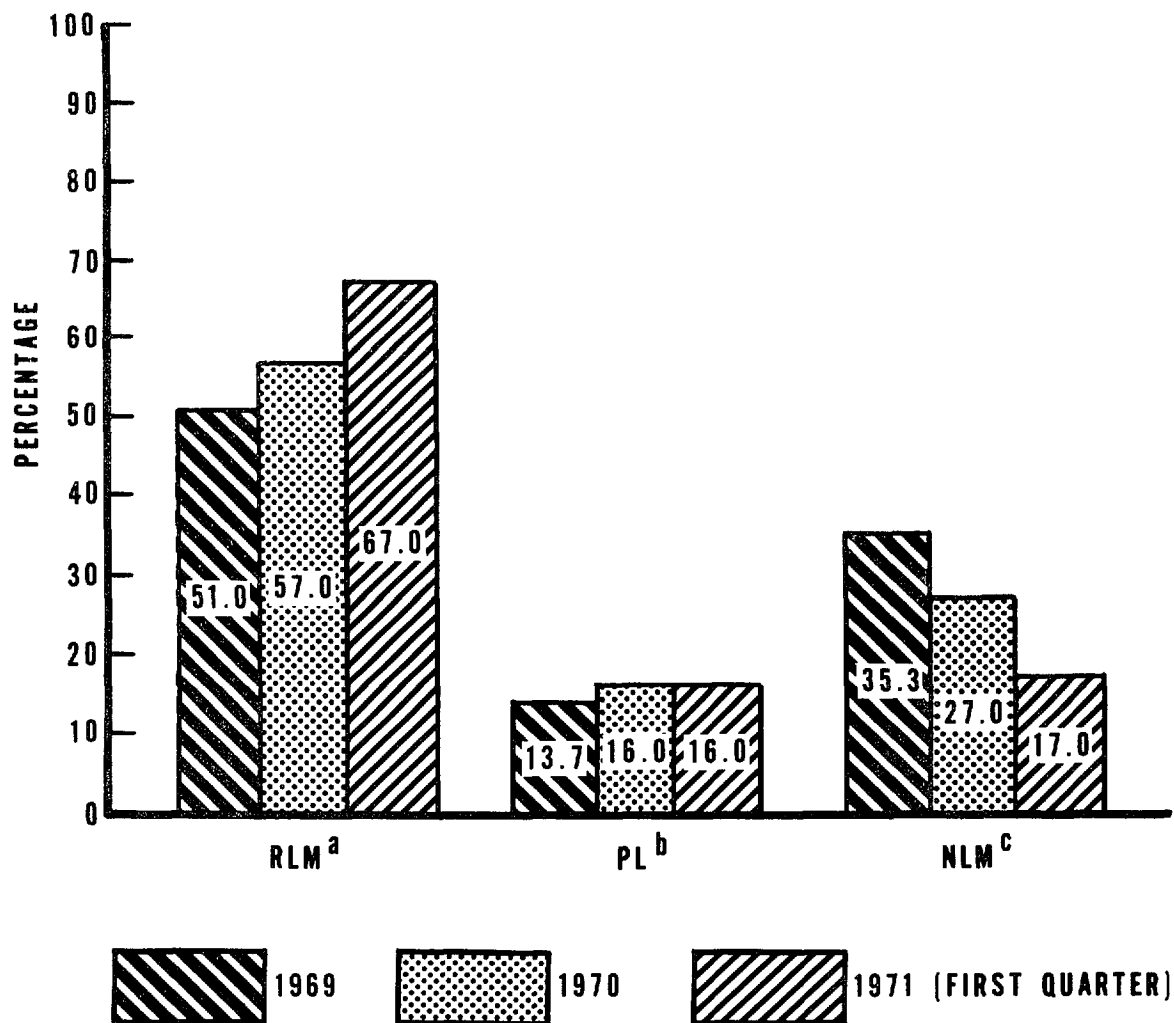


FIGURE 2

PERCENTAGE OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN REQUESTS
FILLED BY INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS OF THE
REGIONAL LIBRARY PROGRAM



a) Regional Library of Medicine.

b) Participating libraries.

c) United States National Library of Medicine.

Projections for 1971-1972 and 1973:

If the present upward trend in monthly requests continues, it is estimated that in 1971 not less than 27,000 articles will be requested. A moderate estimate based on a monthly increase of 5 per cent would be 23,000 articles.

But RLM will have to extend its services to other South American countries and, at least, in 1971-1972 to Argentina and Venezuela, which are no longer receiving free services from the United States National Library of Medicine. As a matter of fact, the Regional Library of Medicine is gradually beginning to serve these countries. The information available to us shows that in 1968 the National Library of Medicine filled 3,533 requests for scientific articles and that there will be an increase of at least 20 per cent in 1969 and a similar increase in 1970; an estimate for 1971 is for an additional 5,000 scientific articles, since experience shows that, as our services become better known, the demand correspondingly increases.

As a whole, requests for not less than 27,000 articles in 1971, 36,000 in 1972, and 42,000 in 1973 are anticipated. Operating expenses for those years therefore have been estimated accordingly.

2. Preparation of Bibliographies and Provision of Reference Services

To meet the needs of research and medical education, every library must provide technical reference services and prepare and revise bibliographies.

RLM has therefore organized a regional service which in 1969 filled 66 requests for references. Of those, 41 were filled from its own holdings and 25 through the MEDLARS system of the United States National Library of Medicine. The annual target was therefore met 100 per cent.

In 1970 a total of 195 bibliographies were prepared and 44 requests were made to the United States National Library of Medicine. In addition, 22 requests were received from other countries in the Americas, as follows: Argentina (2), Colombia (8), Chile (1), Ecuador (1), United States of America (1), Mexico (1), Peru (5), Uruguay (2), and Venezuela (1). The target for 1970 was met 100 per cent.

In the first three months of 1971, 48 requests for bibliographies and reference services were filled, 44 by means of RLM resources. Four references were found through the MEDLARS system of the United States National Library of Medicine.

3. Copies of Bibliographies Selected by the National Library of Medicine from Requests Made by Professional Personnel

A total of 112 copies of lists were distributed in 1969, 350 in 1970, and 57 in the first three months of 1971.

4. Experimental Services for the Dissemination of Specialized Scientific Information and Bibliographies

In 1970 the first program for the dissemination of scientific information, suggested by the Planning, Evaluation, and Special Programs Unit (PAPPE) of the Ministry of Health of Brazil, was initiated on a trial basis; it involved the dispatch of 731 articles on the teaching of preventive medicine and related subjects, as well as on epidemiology and community medicine, to 15 departments concerned with those subjects.

Subsequently, 156 articles on nuclear medicine were dispatched in response to a request by a group of experts who met in Washington, D.C., in 1970. Dr. Geraldo Medeiros Netto of the Clinical Hospital, University of São Paulo, gave advice on the program, having been expressly delegated for that purpose by the expert group.

In the first three months of 1971 medical education programs were initiated, involving the dispatch of 133 articles selected from general medical journals, 15 articles on hospital administration, and 95 on parasitology.

In addition, 12 bibliographies on pediatrics, parasitology, medical education, and public health were dispatched to PASB consultants and to the Argentina Association of Medical Schools, the Brazilian Association of Pharmaceutical Industries, and the organizers of a scientific meeting.

5. Publications

In 1969 four issues of the first volume of the Information Bulletin were published, with a press run of 4,500 copies in Spanish and in Portuguese, and distributed to libraries and to research and teaching institutes in Brazil and Latin America.

In 1970 four issues of the second volume were published with a press run of 5,000 copies, which were given the same distribution. In addition, an English version of Issue No. 4 was prepared and sent to persons and institutions cooperating with RLM in Canada, the United States of America, and English-speaking countries of the Caribbean area and other regions of the world.

A list of Brazilian biomedical periodicals available at RLM was also published, as was a booklet on minimum requirements for the organization

and operation of a medical library and another containing suggestions on the organization of library services in a medical school.

6. Strengthening of Biomedical Libraries

A total of 5,289 duplicate copies of medical journals were distributed in 1969 and 18,246 in 1970, with a view to building up the medical journal collections of other libraries. The annual targets were therefore fully met.

An active exchange of duplicate publications was encouraged through the exchange of lists of missing issues; 570 libraries were involved, of which 293 are in Latin America. RLM offered its assistance in producing the lists prepared by biomedical libraries and in distributing them in various countries of the world. In 1970 two joint lists covering nine libraries were dispatched.

In the first three months of 1971 the book exchange and gift service involved 150 biomedical libraries in Brazil and 62 in other Latin American countries; 1,768 duplicate copies of reviews were dispatched to them to increase their holdings and to promote interlibrary collaboration. As a result, 18 per cent of the targets for 1971 were met. Figure 3 illustrates this situation.

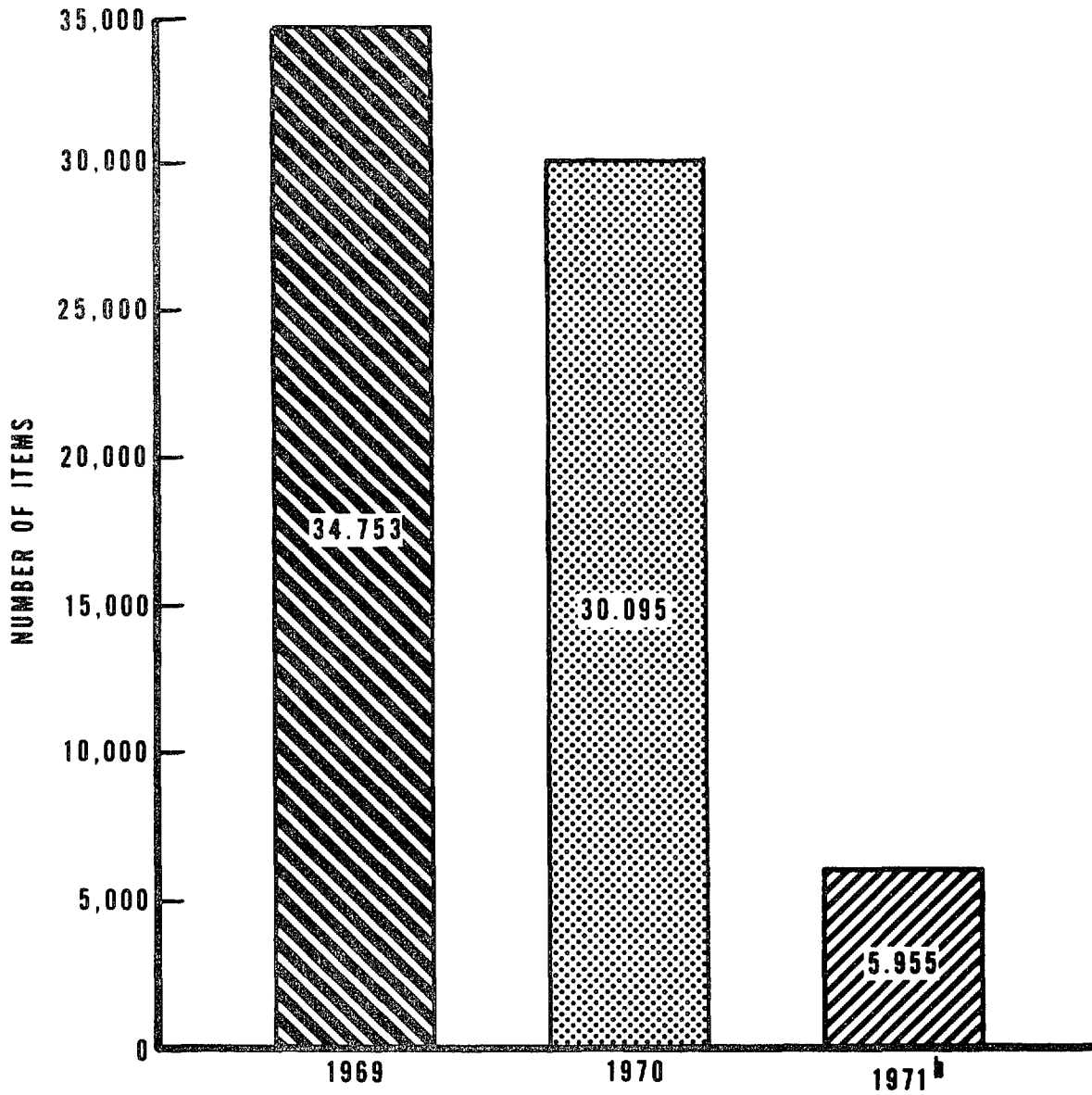
7. Union Catalogs of Biomedical Scientific Journals

It is essential to publish union catalogs of periodical publications in order to make known what resources exist and to further interlibrary cooperation. At the beginning of 1969 the Central Library of the University of São Paulo, with the assistance of biomedical libraries in São Paulo, published a union catalog of periodical publications in the State of São Paulo, covering the period up to 1965. It is now being brought up to date, and a supplement will be published shortly. At the end of 1969, the Library of the Medical School of the Federal University of Minas Gerais published a union catalog of periodical publications in the State of Minas Gerais updated to 1968. A similar joint effort is being made in other states of Brazil, and it is hoped that by the end of 1971 a national catalog of biomedical scientific journals will be published. This will be of enormous help in strengthening existing resources and will help to reduce duplication of the expensive journals, as sometimes happens in libraries situated very close to one another in the same town.

During the seminars with biomedical librarians held in Caracas, Venezuela, in June 1970; in Bogota, Colombia, in June 1970; in Montevideo, Uruguay, in November 1970; and in Cali, Colombia, in December 1970, RLM encouraged the compilation and publication of national union catalogs of scientific journals preliminary to the publication of an inter-American union catalog of biomedical journals.

FIGURE 3

JOURNAL ISSUES ADDED TO THE PERIODICAL COLLECTION
OF THE REGIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE ^a
1969-1971



a) Through the U.S. Book Exchange, purchases, exchanges, and gifts.

b) First quarter.

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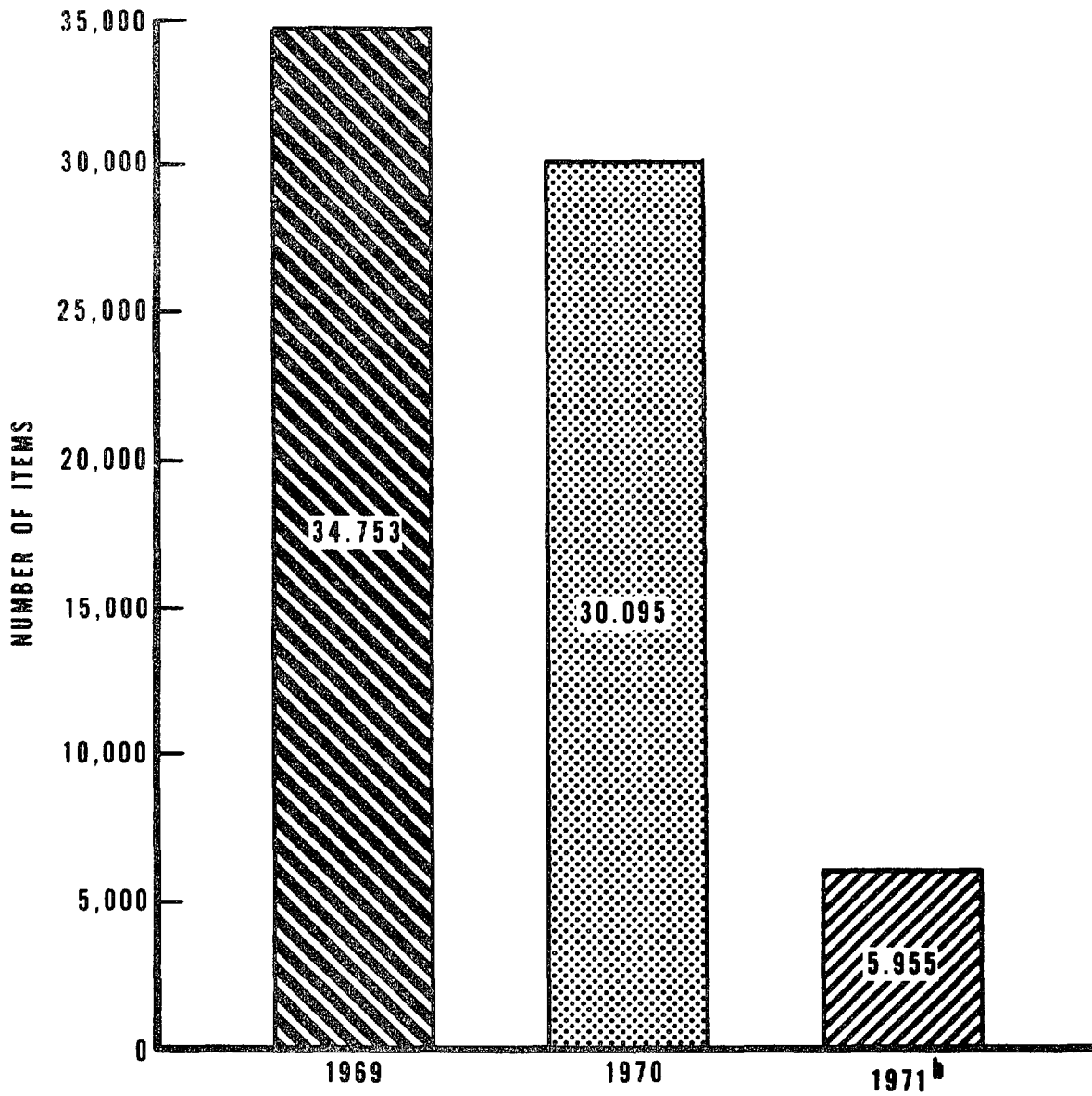
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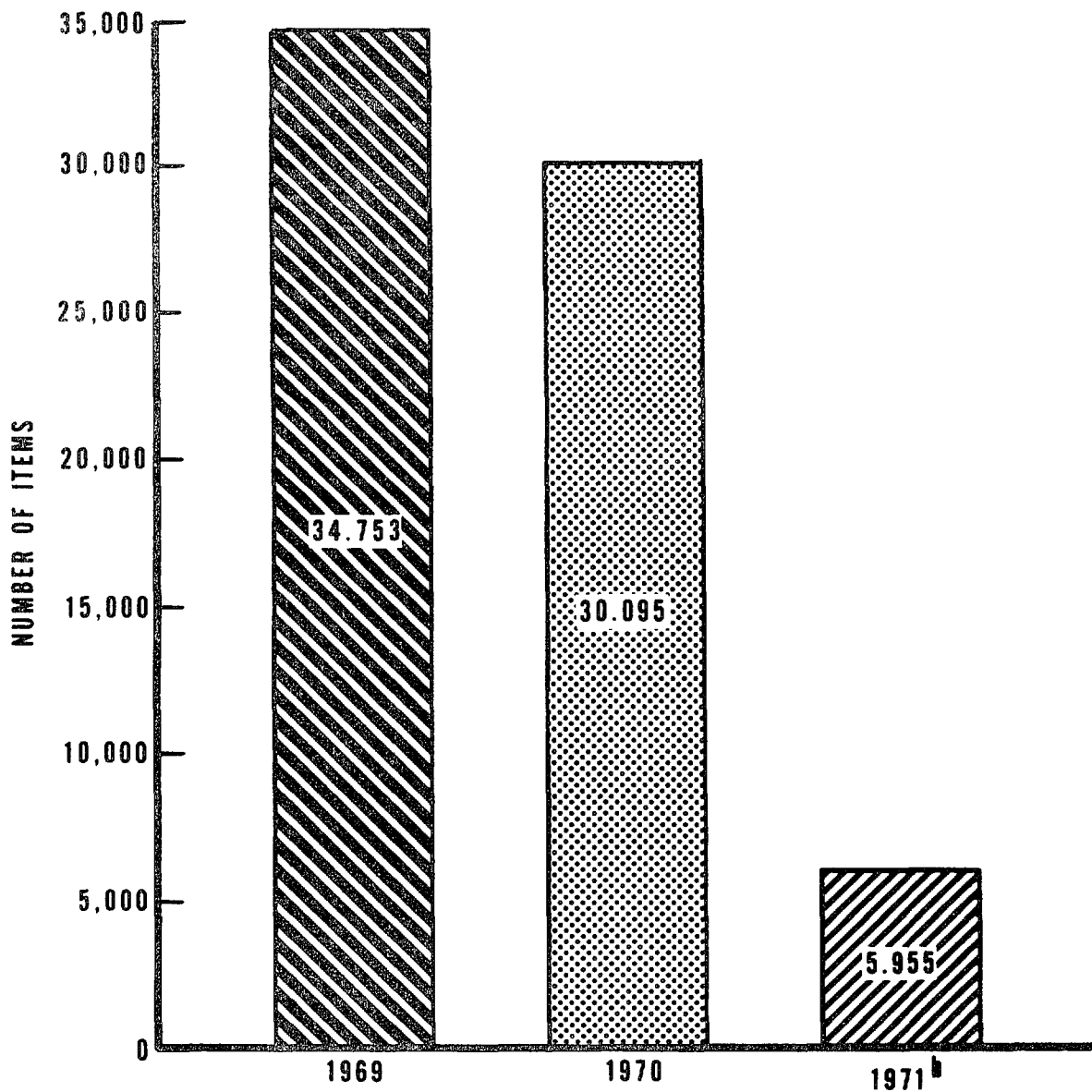
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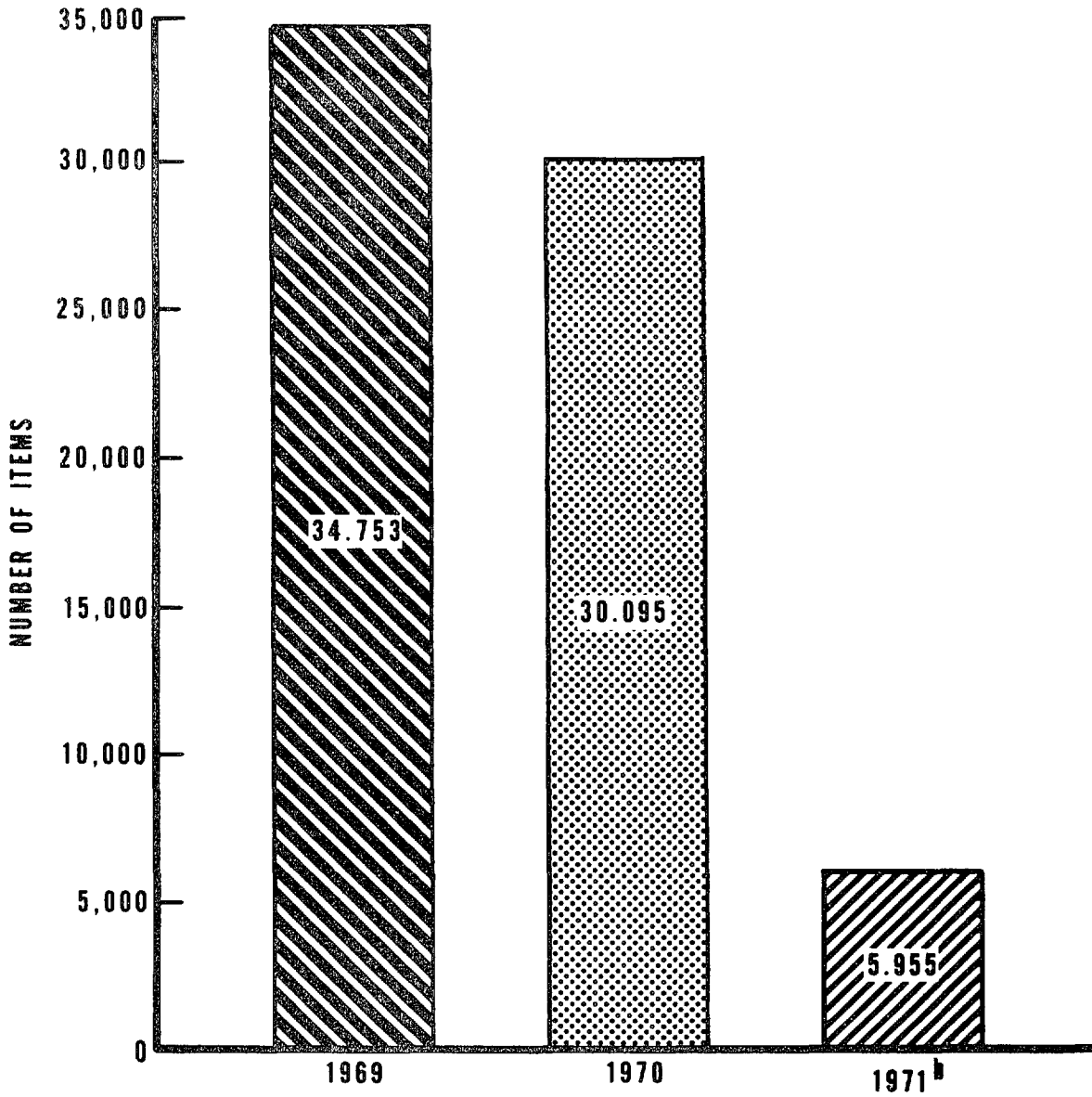
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8. Personnel Training

At the request of the Brazilian Association of Medical Schools, provision has been made for the in-service training, in the various units of the Regional Library of Medicine, of the staff of the libraries of medical schools that have been recently established. This training takes the form of four-week residencies. Applications have also been accepted for the individual training of more experienced librarians. In 1970 training was provided for 22 librarians and auxiliary personnel in Brazil.

In the first quarter of 1971, six additional persons were accepted for training.

As the established staff of RLM is built up and its resources are increased, it is planned to expand the training of medical librarians and library assistants.

9. Advisory Services and Guidance for Professional Health Workers

Every scientific communication center needs the active and informed assistance of various professional health workers. To that end, the staff of RLM has encouraged meetings between librarians and professional health workers and has taken part in scientific meetings, seminars, and symposia. On those occasions, information has been given about the purposes and objectives of RLM and the services it offers. Visits have also been made to institutions of higher learning, scientific research and medical care centers, and libraries, to explain modern systems of obtaining scientific information, to offer the technical assistance of RLM, and to encourage interlibrary cooperation.

In 1969, a total of 52 visits and meetings with groups of professional health workers and librarians was held in Brazil: of these, ten were held in São Paulo, five in Porto Alegre, eight in Rio de Janeiro, six in Belo Horizonte, two in Brasilia, three in Salvador, six in Recife, two in Fortaleza, three in Belem, two in São Luis, two in Teresina, two in Manaus, and one in Passo Fundo (Rio Grande do Sul). In Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela steps were taken to encourage similar cooperative activities, including the establishment of an inter-American system of biomedical scientific communications for Latin America.

In 1970, 50 visits were made for the same purpose to a similar number of institutions in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, Recife, Juiz de Fora and Itajuba (Minas Gerais), Porto Alegre, Florianopolis (Santa Catarina), Goiânia (Goiás), and Curitiba (Paraná). In Latin America, visits were made to institutes and biomedical information centers in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Three seminars were held for librarians and the directors of schools in Lima, Bogota, Cali, and Caracas. All the targets established were reached.

In the first quarter of 1971, eight visits were made to university institutions and hospitals in Manaus (2), Rio de Janeiro (3), and São Paulo (3). A paper on RLM was read at the VII Annual Meeting of the Brazilian Society of Tropical Medicine, and the Veterinary School of the University of São Paulo was provided with technical advice on the establishment of an information center. In addition, RLM organized 10 classes on bibliographical research for the students attending a course on biomedical sciences at the Escola Paulista de Medicina.

10. Latin American Network of Biomedical Libraries

10.1 Organization of regional subcenters and subsystems for Brazil

Two years' experience in Brazil led to the conclusion that it would be very desirable to gradually decentralize interlibrary services. As the resources of the libraries of certain medical schools are strengthened, both in trained personnel and in bibliographical holdings, it is planned to convert them into subcenters to supplement services in a specified geographical area. For the time being this plan is being tried out in various areas in Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Brasília, and Pernambuco). In late September 1970, with the assistance of PAPPE, a seminar was held at RLM for the purpose of discussing this idea in further detail and making an estimate of the cost of carrying out the plan. In 1969 the Brazilian Association of Medical Schools had recommended the establishment of subcenters for different geographical areas in Brazil (North, Northeast, East, Central, and South).

That seminar was attended by the Chairman of the Council of Rectors of Brazilian Universities; the Rector of the University of Brasília; the Directors of Federal Faculties of Medicine of Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, and Porto Alegre; the chief librarians of the same institutions; a representative of the Higher Education Department; the Superintendent of PAPPE; the Chairman of the Federal Librarianship Council; the President and the Executive Director of the Brazilian Association of Medical Schools; the Deputy Director of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of São Paulo; the Director of the Escola Paulista de Medicina; and the professional staff of the Regional Library of Medicine.

The basic purpose of these cooperative efforts is to satisfy the growing need for scientific information on the part of professional workers, medical educators, and researchers, as already demonstrated in 1969 and 1970. Decentralization to the regional level of bibliographical services therefore seeks to make better use of existing resources in each subcenter, improve them, and make it easier for all libraries in the geographical area concerned to consult them. Inquiries from the local network that cannot be answered are transmitted to the Regional Library of Medicine in São Paulo.

The seminar held in September 1970 considered it necessary to organize the seven proposed subcenters and possibly to increase them in the near future as further libraries are organized in other states of Brazil.

To enable all participants in the cooperative network to make better use of the library resources available, the seminar considered it highly desirable to use special biomedical libraries as subcenters in the cooperative network. Mention was made of the Library of the Dental School of the University of São Paulo, whose bibliographical resources, under agreement with RLM, are serving 38 other dental libraries in Brazil. It was suggested that similar use be made of the Library of the Veterinary School of the University of São Paulo and the Library of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Rio de Janeiro.

A preliminary study of the cost of initiating the network of subcenters and subsystems in Brazil, made by PAPPE, showed that US\$60,000 would be needed. Annual operating costs would be about US\$40,000, which could be defrayed by the institutions to which the libraries serving as subcenters or subsystems are attached after about five years.

The amount of US\$60,000 will be used to initiate the services, in particular for the following purposes:

- (a) Salary for full-time chiefs of seven subcenters and two subsystems.
- (b) Librarians and librarian's assistants for the operation of subcenters.
- (c) Technical equipment (seven machines for reproducing scientific articles, each of which costs about US\$4,500).
- (d) Overhead (paper, ink, correspondence, communications, etc.).

This estimate does not cover the cost of training personnel and the cost of collections of the most indispensable publications to complete the holdings of those libraries, but it might amount to as much as US\$100,000.

10.2 A draft plan for establishing a Pan American network of biomedical scientific communications.

Since the beginning of its activities, RLM has been aware of the need to share bibliographical resources and manpower of other health sciences libraries, by establishing a cooperative and regionalized system of reciprocal services. The progress made so far in Brazil has served as a basis for formulating a draft plan which could be executed over a period of five years and which would make it possible to organize an international network of scientific communications in the field of the health sciences,

to the end of supplying professional health workers, medical educators, and researchers with more extensive and efficient bibliographical services.

Latin America's capacity to provide professional health workers and health institutions with scientific and technological information is still rather limited. As a matter of fact, there are very few libraries in the biomedical field capable of satisfying the demand for scientific and technical information.

Because of frequent budgetary reductions, most of these libraries have incomplete collections of scientific journals and lack the most up-to-date reference works for searching out new scientific contributions. Properly trained specialized librarians are few and far between, and the technical and bibliographical resources available do not permit an efficient service and, even less, attention to the needs of local biomedical communities.

This is the situation at a time when access to up-to-date scientific information is essential to the progress of professional practice, the organization of medical care and health services, and research. The gap between what is now known and what is being used in practice is widening and is detrimental to professional practice, as well as to the persons and groups served. The economic and social development of Latin American countries, which is crucial at this point in time, is being impeded by the lack of up-to-date knowledge. A substantial part of research in the health sciences is repeating what has already been done at a much earlier date in more advanced countries.

The lack of a proper technical infrastructure of information services is one of the most basic problems in carrying out health plans and biomedical research. This situation affects the large cities, but it is much more serious for hospitals and health centers in smaller cities and in rural communities where the almost complete lack of medical library services hinders the continuing training of professional health workers and results in their migration and concentration in large cities.

The effort made by PAHO in establishing the Regional Library of Medicine in São Paulo, Brazil, should be supplemented by the establishment of a Pan American system that will coordinate and mobilize all bibliographical services and resources in the various countries, in order to provide professional health workers, regardless of the place in which they practice or the institution in which they work, with further and more rapid service in the field of scientific information.

To that end, a start has been made on the collection of information about bibliographical resources and manpower in each country, in order to ascertain their present organization, identify those that could be used as national resources, and encourage joint efforts among librarians to create

cooperative services, and to compile and publish union catalogs of scientific journals. As soon as this information has been compiled, it will be used to prepare a special project for which financing from international agencies and institutions (UNDP and the like) will be requested.

VIII. SOURCES OF FUNDS

RLM has received financial contributions from the Government of Brazil, through the Ministry of Education and Culture; from the Ministry of Public Health, through PAPPE; from the Escola Paulista de Medicina; from the Commonwealth Foundation; and from the Municipality of São Paulo. It has also received technical advisory services and funds from the United States National Library of Medicine, which helped to supplement its services. The Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, and the Brazilian Association of Medical Schools, have provided assistance which cannot be expressed in monetary terms. Table 1 shows the contributions made by various bodies to this program from mid-1967 onwards, and the sums pledged up to 1973. As may be seen, most of the funds came from the Government of Brazil, which in the period 1967-1970 contributed US\$188,535. Another substantial contribution was made by the Commonwealth Foundation, which in the period 1967-1970 granted US\$200,000 to the project.

In 1969 and in 1970 the Escola Paulista de Medicina contributed each year US\$5,000, or approximately the value of subscriptions to 450 journals to which it was subscribing before the entry into force of the agreement with PAHO.

The United States National Library of Medicine contributed US\$100,000 through its credits with the United States Book Exchange, Inc., as well as gifts of books and duplicate copies. It also continues to provide technical assistance and photocopies of articles which cannot be obtained in Latin American libraries. The value of these contributions in United States dollars and other contributions from the Escola Paulista de Medicina is shown in Table 2.

The Municipality of São Paulo has made an initial contribution of 10,000 cruzeiros (approximately US\$2,000).

At the present time, other sources of contributions are being explored for the period 1971-1973, including the Kellogg and Ford Foundations, USAID, the Municipality of São Paulo, the Government of São Paulo State, the Research Promotion Foundation in São Paulo, and the national research councils of Venezuela and other South American countries.

IX. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1971-1972 AND 1973

Funding has been the subject of discussion at three meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Regional Library of Medicine. The rapid growth and demand for services must be paralleled by the recruitment of additional qualified personnel, and efforts to complete bibliographical holdings and expand the activities of the institution. To do this, more money is required, since the growth in services is exceeding the present and future targets established.

At its third meeting, the Scientific Advisory Committee summarized its position as follows (page 6 of the English text):

In reviewing the sources and amounts of funds committed for the next years (Table 1), the Committee noted that these funds only provide for relatively minor increases in expenditures over those of 1969 and 1970. They do not reflect the needs of a young and successfully growing organization which has a mandate to assume constantly expanding responsibilities.

Thus, with respect to a statement of financial needs of the library for 1971-1973, prepared by an ad hoc subcommittee (Table 2), it should be stressed that these budget requirements only take account of the orderly expansion of the functions which the RLM presently provides. It does not include the funds required for a training program, for aid in the establishment of subcenters and subservices, for MEDLARS services, audiovisual programs, and other activities.

It is evident that a considerable imbalance exists between assured financial resources and desirable operating expenses of the RLM. With the financial resources presently available, no significant further expansion of the Library's services appears possible. Again, as it had in 1969, the Committee expressed concern over the financial situation which is limiting the great potential of the RLM.

Accordingly, the Committee strongly urged that a search for additional funds be made to permit further development of the Library. New sources of support should be explored, or additional funds solicited from institutions which are presently supporting the Library. It was noted that the training functions of the Library may well be supported from separate funds. The Committee was also gratified to learn of the continued financial support of the Escola Paulista de Medicina for the expansion of the RLM building. Nevertheless, the need for increasing funds to support the expanding operational functions of the Library was stressed. It was suggested that the possibility of supporting some of these functions as special projects might be explored.

Finally, the Committee addressed itself to program priorities within the limitations of the presently assured funds. It was emphasized that the further completion and development of the Library holdings was of the highest priority. The retention, further training, and adequate compensation of the present staff was considered equally essential. The possibility of charging for all or some of the interlibrary loan services was discussed but not deemed desirable at this stage of the Library's development. Significant savings in operational expenditures for supplies, postage, library publications, and minor items did not appear possible. Thus, the Committee reluctantly concluded that the present financial situation makes it mandatory to postpone the addition of some much-needed qualified staff. It also did not appear possible, at this time, to initiate any new service programs which would require major expenditures.

Table 3 contains budget estimates for 1971, 1972 and 1973. These figures are adjusted to the funds pledged but do not take into account the amounts that are really necessary to meet all the program activities. In order to put the educational program into effect, requests for contributions have been made to the Kellogg Foundation and the Scientific Research Promotion Fund of São Paulo. To equip new sections as soon as the enlargement of the building is completed will require assistance from the Government of the State of São Paulo. To expand services to other countries, it is planned to charge the countries a prorated contribution based on an estimate of the number of xerox copies of bibliographical references and other services provided.

X. ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF RLM COSTS ACCORDING TO
ESTIMATED BENEFITS TO BE RECEIVED BY VARIOUS
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN 1971-1973

Table 4 shows the percentage distribution by country. It is assumed that RLM will continue to act as a national resource for Brazil but that it will also provide services on a smaller scale for other countries. These services will consist in provision of xerox copies of articles, preparation of bibliographical references, strengthening of holdings of biomedical libraries, and further training of personnel.

TABLE I
FUNDS PROVIDED IN US\$ THROUGH 1970 AND FUNDS COMMITTED FOR 1971-1973

Organizations	Amount in US\$			
	<u>1967 to 1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Government of Brazil				
Ministry of Education and Culture	188,535	50,000	50,000	50,000
Ministry of Health	60,980	30,000	30,000	30,000
Escola Paulista de Medicina	5,036	5,000	5,000	5,000
Commonwealth Fund	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Pan American Health Organization and WHO	107,414	108,303	133,647	140,015
U.S. National Library of Medicine	100,000	-	-	-
Municipality of São Paulo	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTALS	661,965	245,303*	270,647	277,015

* Does not include grant funds carried over from prior years amounting to \$26,030

TABLE 2

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING IN THE RLM PROGRAM (ESTIMATES IN US\$)

<u>Institution</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
U.S. National Library of Medicine	Grant of 1,000 books at US\$15.00 each (average)	15,000	15,000	15,000
	7,000 xerox copies of scientific articles at US\$2.00 each	14,000	14,000	14,000
	50 MEDLARS searches at US\$50.00 each	2,500	2,500	2,500
Escola Paulista de Medicina	(a) Enlargement of the Library's building by 1,300 m ²	100,000		
	(b) Support personnel (9 librarians and 7 assistants)	18,400	18,400	18,400
	(c) Maintenance costs (light, water, etc.)	1,600	1,600	1,600

TABLE 3

OPERATING BUDGET FOR 1971-1973

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
1. Salaries and allowances for international personnel (including travel allowances)	106,587	123,647	124,410
P.05 Director			
P.04 Librarian, Associate Director, from 1 July 1971			
P.04 Librarian, Chief, Regional Services			
P.02 Librarian, Chief, Technical Services			
P.02 Librarian, Chief, Reference Services			
2. Local staff costs	69,079	65,000	65,000
3. Publications (purchase of journals and books)	52,986	38,000	38,000
4. Supplies and equipment	23,617	23,000	23,000
5. Contractual services (xerox, telecommunications)	11,864	5,000	10,605
6. Short-term Consultants	7,200	9,000	9,000
7. Fellowships	-	7,000	7,000
TOTALS	<u>271,333*</u>	<u>270,647</u>	<u>277,015</u>

*Includes grant funds carried over from prior years

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AMRO PROJECTS: REGIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Argentina	6.00	8.00	12.00
Bolivia	3.00	3.00	3.00
Brazil	50.00	40.00	35.00
Chile	5.00	6.00	6.00
Colombia	5.00	7.00	7.00
Costa Rica	2.00	2.00	2.00
Cuba	1.00	2.00	2.00
Dominican Republic	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ecuador	3.00	3.00	3.00
El Salvador	1.00	1.00	1.00
Guatemala	1.00	1.00	1.00
Honduras	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nicaragua	1.00	1.00	1.00
Panama	2.00	2.00	2.00
Paraguay	2.00	2.00	2.00
Peru	5.00	6.00	6.00
Uruguay	3.00	4.00	4.00
Venezuela	7.00	9.00	10.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>