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## Special Libraries, March 1970

Special Libraries Association

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# *special libraries*

*March 1970, vol. 61, no. 3*

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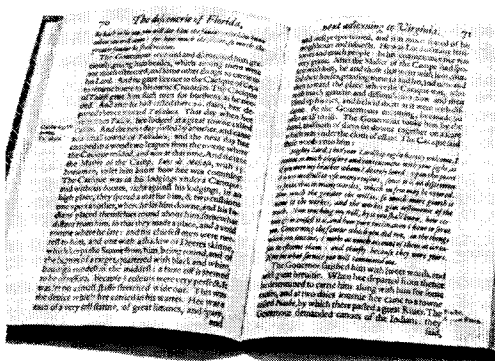
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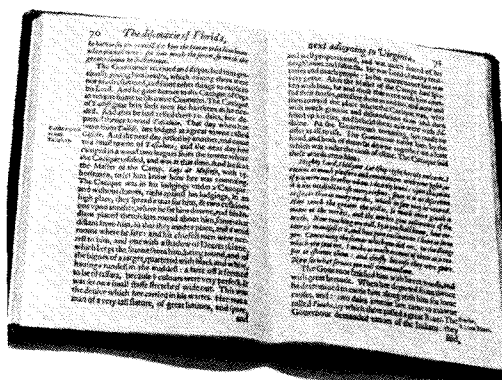
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# Cardiovascular Research

The contents of the January 1970, Volume 4, No. 1, issue of this journal are set out below

**The lipid composition of mitochondrial and microsomal fractions of rat myocardial homogenates:** Josephine Gloster and Peter Harris.

**The distribution of microsomal ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ )-ATPase in the rat heart and the effects of induced right ventricular hypertrophy and feeding with digitalis, sodium and potassium:** Keith Gibson and Peter Harris.

**The serological abnormalities of idiopathic myocardial disease:** John A. Robinson, Hans G. Griehle, and Truman O. Anderson.

**The estimation of oxygen consumption:** C. G. LaFarge and O. S. Miettinen.

**Effects of ouabain on left ventricular performance in conscious dogs:** Lawrence D. Horwitz and Vernon S. Bishop.

**Cardiovascular effects of angiotensin mediated by the central nervous system of the rabbit:** C. Rosendorff, R. D. Lowe, Helen Lavery, and W. I. Cranston.

**The comparative measurement of splenic blood flow using  $^{133}\text{xenon}$  and an electromagnetic flowmeter:** L. M. Blendis, V. C. Roberts, M. Spiro, and R. Williams.

**Dynamic blood coagulation and viscosity and degradation of artificial thrombi in patients with hypertension:** Leopold Dintenfass and Gaston E. Bauer.

**Heart valve changes common to man and dog: a comparative study:** Ariela Pomerance and John C. Whitney.

**The warm ischaemic time of the canine heart:** P. A. Cullum, J. S. Bailey, A. C. Branfoot, M. J. Pemberton, V. J. Redding, and J. Russell Rees.

**Experimental myocardial infarction. I. Production of left ventricular failure by gradual coronary occlusion in intact conscious dogs:** William B. Good, Jr., Julio Joison, Raj Rumar, Isao Katayama, Richard S. Neiman, and John C. Norman.

**Effects of differently induced renal ischaemia and of ureteral ligation on kidney renin and blood pressure:** Jiří Jelinek and Franz Gross.

**Effect of beta-adrenergic receptor blockade on coronary haemodynamics in the resting unanaesthetized dog:** Bertram Pitt, H. Leon Green, and Yasuro Sugishita.

**The distensibility characteristics of the capacitance vessels of the forearm in normal subjects:** N. Burki and A. Guz.

**Pulmonary vasoreactivity in animals with relatively increased pulmonary blood flow:** Leonard M. Linde, Stanley J. Goldberg, Masato Takahashi, Kazuo Momma, and George Groveman.

**A physiological approach to vector-cardiographic recognition of ventricular hypertrophy:** A. C. Arntzenius.

**The effect of paired atrial pacing on left atrial and ventricular performance in the dog:** Douglas A. Chamberlain, Robert C. Leinbach, and Charles A. Sanders.

## *Instruments and Techniques*

**A comparison of two formulae for measuring the area of indicator dilution curves:** M. Goerge, B. W. Lassers, A. L. Muir, and D. G. Julian.

**A technique for estimation of intramyocardial pressure in acute and chronic experiments:** J. J. van der Meer, R. S. Reneman, H. Schneider, and J. Wieberdink.

**This journal is published in association with the British Cardiac Society.** Cardiovascular Research is mainly for the publication of basic research. The range of subjects covered by the journal includes physiological, pathological, pharmacological, biochemical, haemodynamic, surgical, and similar advances in the study of the heart and circulation. This quarterly journal is published in January, April, July and October.

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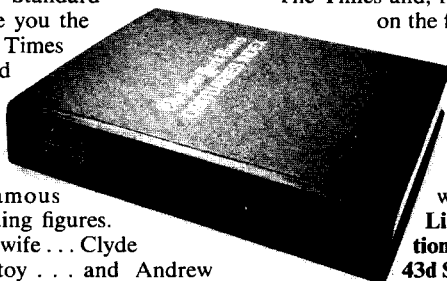
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## LETTERS

### *An Informed Electorate*

As the time approaches for the 1970/71 SLA elections, members are again confronted with the yearly dilemma of choosing among candidates, all of whose records of experience in librarianship and service to SLA are similarly impressive, and most of whom we are not personally acquainted with.

There are a number of important issues facing the Association this year (as there always are); among them the proposal for merger with ASIS and the recurring question of membership requirements. It would be enormously useful if each candidate would submit a short statement summarizing his current opinions about issues facing SLA and what he hopes to accomplish if elected. These statements could then be published in conjunction with the biographical material in *Special Libraries*. It is understood, of course, that officers are free to change their minds on any or all issues with the passage of time, just like the rest of us.

An informed electorate is as important in an SLA election as in any other. Otherwise, our yearly elections can become merely a matter of choosing a name which sounds familiar. I feel that a professional association of information gatherers and disseminators can do better than that.

Shirley Echelman  
Chemical Bank  
New York 10015

### *Restorers in Florence Still Need Help*

We are engaged here on the task of cleaning, repairing, re-binding and restoring the thousands of books damaged in the flood of Nov 1966. We have set up a large restoration workshop and have a small research centre dealing with the many problems encountered. In connection with this, we are building up a collection of copies of articles and papers covering all aspects of the restoration of books and paper.

I am writing to you as we are interested in obtaining a reprint of the article by Marie S. Richardson, "Bibliography on Air and Water Pollution," which appeared in *Special Libraries* 57: 385-90 (Jul/Aug 1966). Would it be possible for you to let us have this?

The restoration research is supported entirely by funds supplied through the generos-

ity of many nations just after the flood. Hence our budget is limited and strictly allocated, and thus we do not have a fund from which to buy individual journals or articles and have to depend on the goodwill of those to whom we write.

Mrs. Barbara A. Mastellone  
Restoration Department  
Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Di Firenze, Italy

*We are pleased to send the issue of Special Libraries which Mrs. Mastellone requests as well as the May/Jun and Oct 1968 issues.*  
—Ed.

### *An Invader?*

The Cleveland Chapter of SLA held its monthly meeting in the new Student Union Building at Cuyahoga Community College, Jan 27. The theme of the evening was "The Education of the Library Technician." One of the speakers on a panel of three was Dr. Robert Booth, Director of The School of Library Science at Wayne State University.

Dr. Booth's presentation was an attack on the training programs for Library Technicians. It was not confined entirely to these programs, but was expanded to include defamatory remarks about the intents, aims, purposes and qualifications of faculty and administration of Community Colleges in general.

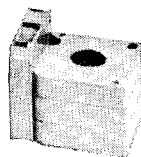
As one of the speakers on that panel, and in my capacity as part host to this meeting, I felt that Dr. Booth flaunted established principles of correct behavior as a guest. Furthermore, he did a disservice to several fine organizations by implying that his affiliation with them reflected their thinking. He evoked the name of Joseph Shubert, our State Librarian of Ohio, as being a good replacement for him had he not been able to attend this meeting. I objected strenuously to this latter suggestion because I happen to have personal knowledge of Mr. Shubert's positive interest in Community Colleges and have indeed been the benefactor of that interest.

As he travels around the country, Dr. Booth may improve his image with Community Colleges if he adheres to the following:

1. He should supply himself with a good book on etiquette and commit to memory the section entitled "How To Be A Guest."
2. He should hire a new set of speech writers and give them the responsibility of updat-



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ing his material with honest research.

3. When he leaves the State of Michigan, he should surely investigate the climate of the territory that he intends to invade. Some communities accept, appreciate and indeed promote their junior colleges.
4. Finally, Dr. Booth may find that a huddle with the organizations he represents might reveal that all may not be in agreement with his anachronisms.

(Mrs.) **Dorothy T. Johnson**  
Assistant Professor, Library Technology  
Cuyahoga Community College  
Cleveland, Ohio

### ***Home Address vs. Business Address***

*The following is one of the letters received by President Gibson in reply to his editorial in the November 1969 issue of Special Libraries.*

It is with interest that I read your editorial in the November 1969 issue of *Special Libraries* concerning the listing of SLA membership addresses. This is something that has bothered me for several years and I have written letters before about it and have not received satisfactory replies. Since I personally pay for my SLA membership, I have as my official address, my home address. However, it seems to me that it means little or nothing to most people living outside the city of Montreal.

I am sure you've probably received numerous other letters on this same subject pointing out to you how our colleagues at ALA get around this problem. However, as there is one in a million chance that no one has written, may I point out that on the ALA application form they have 2 spaces for your name and address; one your mailing address and the other how you wish to be listed in their directory and other official publications. This seems so simple to me that I don't know why SLA hasn't been doing the same thing for years. This business of address as I said has troubled me for some time especially when I turned up at the conference and was presented with a label that said, "Nora Corley, Westmount, Canada" which meant nothing to anybody. Needless to say, I had a new label typed for myself.

**Nora T. Corley**  
The Arctic Institute of North America  
Montreal 109, P.Q.

# Was "Black Thursday" really on Tuesday?

Black Thursday may not be that fateful October 24th in 1929 when the stock market crashed. Some historians prefer citing the next Monday or Tuesday as the decisive day. More trading was done on those days than on the much-mentioned Black Thursday. How has history become so confused? Because the right information on the Depression Years *was* hard to find. We say *was* because we are micropublishing reports of the Depression Years from 10 geographically and politically diverse American newspapers for the years 1929 through 1938. These are complete microfilm files through the entire historic 12-year period. *The Wall Street Journal*. *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*. *The Chicago Tribune*. *The Spokane Chronicle*. *The Charleston News & Courier*. *The Kansas City Star-Times*. *The Miami Herald*. *The Phoenix Gazette*. *The Tulsa World*. *The San Francisco Examiner*. We've broken our Depression Years program down into three distinct packages: The Crash and Depression, Roosevelt's Campaign and First Administration, Recovery and Movement Toward World War II. The package, complete with paper prints of front pages for some of the most decisive days in this historic period, costs only \$10,000. Sections available from \$132. As a bonus, you receive with each period you order, works by Bakke, Schlesinger or Schumpeter, indexing the historical, sociological and economic effects of The Great Depression on the American citizen and his foreign neighbors. When ordering periods separately, the choice of subject emphasis is yours.

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

## Phoenix Resurgens—Maybe?

THE PEANUT, pecan, pimiento, paper and poultry capital of the United States—alias the “Phoenix on the Chattahoochee”—welcomed SLA’s Board and Council for three full days on Jan 29–31. And the abundant hospitality of SLA’s South Atlantic Chapter filled the nights to overflowing. In combination, the meetings and hospitality resulted in the usual January mix of some accomplishments and some derailments but complete exhaustion for all.

After hearing the tedious chewings on some over-ripe peanuts, one observer wondered aloud why the surrealistic splendor of the Regency Hyatt House had been chosen for the meetings. He felt that Okefenokee Swamp—the original Pogo-land of southeastern Georgia—could have been a more auspicious location. (Because the “Citizens for Decent Literature” were also meeting in the hotel, was the observer in the wrong room?)

For several years the Advisory Council has had its hair shirts woven by its critics—internal and external—that the Council has not been sufficiently “advisory.” In Atlanta the Council apparently motivated by the city’s motto, *Resurgens*, did rise again and, in quite definite terms, did advise the Board.

The topic of major interest was the proposed merger of SLA and ASIS. Equally high interest accompanied the discussions of changes in membership requirements, and suggested changes in the name of the Association. Actions of Board and Council are reported elsewhere in this issue.

A police car with flashing “cherry picker” was the unscheduled escort for one busload of SLA’ers en route to the suburban Tally Ho Dinner Theater—after several illegal U-turns on the highway while homing in on destination. Because of this late arrival, there is no first-hand comment on the vintage of the champagne served to the on-time arrivals.

Had the buffet traffic also been planned by the bus driver? Unusual flavors resulted from the backwards routing from desserts through vegetables and salads to casseroles and roast. One combo identified on my plate, in the dark, seemed to be fruited orange gelatin marinated in equal parts of beef gravy and pickled beet juice.

The annual after-dinner skull-sessions by the CLO and DLO for the Chapter and Division officers had to be compressed to meet the curtain time for “I Do! I Do!” The pro-

gram identified the two-character cast as “He” and “She.” The program further stated: “The brief opening scene is a stylized wedding. The remainder of the performance takes place in the couple’s bedroom over a span of fifty years.”

No drama criticism is available because most of the daytime talk-fests had already been saturated with betrothals, dowries, weddings (and, even, divorces or annulments) in relation to the proposed merger of SLA and ASIS. Neither stylized weddings nor merged bedrooms had any appeal at that moment. Fortunately, a kindly Georgian was driving into town at that moment of decision.

An early return to the Regency Hyatt House gave the first opportunity to inspect its 21-story lobby as “an environment.” Because all rooms face outwards to the streets, each corridor is really a balcony around the inside perimeter of the high lobby enclosure. If the architect intended to create a 21st century ambience of a 19th century village square, he has succeeded well. With dozens of ogles at the balcony rails on each level, trysting at the Regency becomes a matter of public record. Encouraged by such a public display of information exchange, I ventured into a cage-like ellipsoid suspended at third floor level. The Parasol’s bar provided a convenient observation post to observe trystees and what seemed to be a brisk exchange of “decent literature” on the floors above.

Indeed, it was restful to know that SLA’ers were out of the hotel. Again, SLA officialdom did not need to face any of today’s people-problems. Is there “decent literature”? Is there “indecent literature”? Should there be an official SLA position on “Freedom To Read”? Should we even plan for an indecent information network?

Descriptors of the hotel have included terms such as a “frivolous disregard for the confines of conventional design” and “jewel-like” elevators “shooting through glass tubes.” After watching a “jewel-like” elevator stall in its “glass tube” a number of times, wisdom suggested a return to my room. With the night temperature below 30°, the cooling system was ON (and couldn’t be adjusted) because yesterday’s temperature was 65° (when the heating system had been ON—and couldn’t be adjusted).

After solitary contemplation of my navel in the orange-red glow of the color TV set (which couldn’t be adjusted), it occurred to me that SLA—with all its stumbling—might not be so far behind the times at that.

FEMCK

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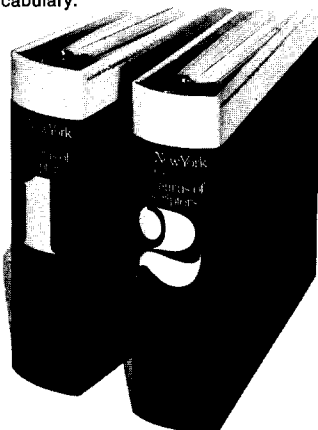
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# Transmission of Information—New Networks

Don M. Avedon

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■ Scan and record terminals, connected together by telephone communication channels, are operating today. The impact of facsimile systems in terms of quality, speed and economics in library applications must be considered. The activities of the joint National Microfilm Association/Electronic Industries Association Microfilm Facsimile Standards Committee are also reviewed.

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**I**N FUTURE networks of cooperating information centers, the concept of the *lending* library becomes technologically unwieldy and operationally undesirable. Instead of lending primary materials, the future network will transfer photographic and electronic images of primary collections. The transfer system represents a marriage of technologies: photographic, electronic and computational. The intent of this paper is to discuss a few of the factors inherent in future transmission network operations.

It is reasonable to consider both basic storage and transfer by completely digital technique; for example, by computer. What are the appropriate technologies for individual graphic images and systems which are largely digitally oriented? Can we expect facilities for conversion of existing material to machineable form? The answers to these questions require extensive analysis beyond the scope of this paper. They depend on extensions of existing technology and creation of new technologies. In

this paper some of the quality and economic trade-offs of facsimile systems are reviewed.

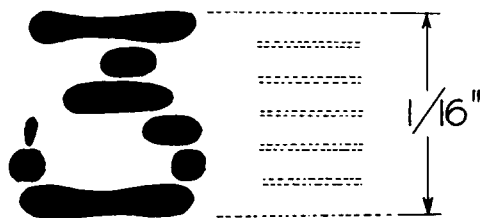
## Resolution

In facsimile systems resolution is measured by using an IEEE facsimile test chart. In addition to resolution patterns the chart also contains gray scales for measuring contrast and density. Let us take a moment to clarify the difference between photographic and facsimile methods of measuring resolution. In photography we talk of a line pair, really two lines and this is in terms of how many line pairs in one millimeter. In facsimile systems we talk about individual lines and they are in terms of lines per inch. In fact, we have twice as many facsimile lines as photographic lines. In order to convert from facsimile lines to photo lines, we must keep in mind that there are 25.4 millimeters to one inch. It is, therefore, necessary to multiply the number of photographic line pairs per millimeter by 25.4 and then by 2 to get equivalent number of facsimile lines per inch. Conversely, facsimile lines divided by 50.8 ( $25.4 \times 2$ ) equals photographic line pairs per millimeter.

In conventional message facsimile systems (operating at 96 scan lines per inch), a  $1/16''$  high character can be defined by six scan lines (Fig. 1a). To scan the same size character with a total of 10 lines (Fig. 1b) requires an increase in the resolution of the system to 160 lines per inch. When documents contain characters or symbols smaller than  $1/16''$ ,



Fig. 1a. Six Scan Lines at 96 lines per inch.



the resolution of the system must be increased accordingly. An example is an exponent where a 3 and 5 could be misunderstood.



Let us now examine what is meant by scan lines and readability. The basic distinction between technical documents and conventional, pure textual documents—letters, memos, etc.—is that in technical documents there are frequently small characters and symbols that must be independently identifiable, whereas in pure textual documents, whole words may be decipherable even if individual characters are not. Individual characters may not be identified with any certainty, but a group of them may be clearly identified as a pure word (Fig. 2).

This brings us to the question of what kind of resolution is needed in a facsimile system for *ensured* output legibility of individual characters and symbols in *technical documents*. Various studies have indicated that, for ensured legibility at the output of a scan system

(facsimile or TV), the smallest character requiring individual recognition must be dissected by no fewer than 10 scan lines.

Other studies have indicated that a visual photographic resolution of about 4 lines per millimeter (per an NBS chart) is desirable on a blow-back of a technical document from microfilm. With 2 scan lines required to resolve each photographic "line" (or line pair), this would place the scan resolution requirements for technical documents at slightly better than 200 lines per inch.

What does all this mean in terms of cost, which is perhaps the most consequential of the various trade-offs that the user is faced with in determining requirements for a transmission system?

Let us assume that, based on past tests, we have established 200 scan lines per inch as a facsimile resolution standard for technical documents. What will this mean to the user—apart from the better resolution?

If the user wants to maintain a transmission time of 6 minutes per  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$  document (Fig. 3), he will be forced to go to a broader bandwidth circuit, namely a "group" service that will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,600 a month for a 250 mile link as compared to \$760 for a telephoto circuit and still less for

Fig. 2. Undecipherable Characters May Be Recognizable as Part of a Word.



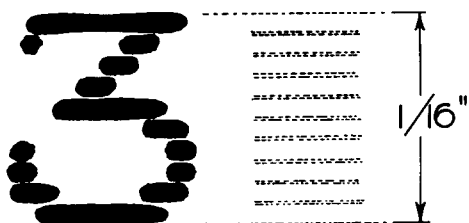


Fig. 1b. Ten Scan Lines at 160 lines per inch.

an ordinary voice grade service. At an average daily volume of 10 transmissions, this amounts to a jump from \$1.85 or \$3.50 a copy to \$20.00 a copy.

The user could, of course, stick with voice grade service and still obtain a higher resolution, but at the expense of doubling the transmission time per document. In view of the present demand for faster transmission systems, it is doubtful that this alternative would find much favor among present or potential facsimile users.

It should be pointed out that data compression has not been included in this example. Compression systems do improve these trade-offs. In a compression system the compression ratio can be applied to one of the factors: time, bandwidth or resolution.

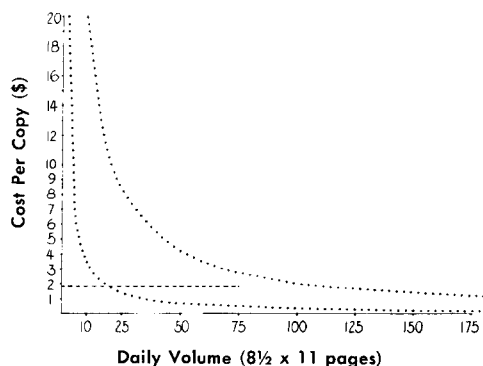


Fig. 3. Comparative Facsimile Transmission Costs. Over a 250-mile circuit at max. 6 min./copy.

Straight Line 96 lpi via public telephone network at 180 lpm (max. 75 copies/day)

Lower Curve 96 lpi via 4 khz "telephoto" circuit at up to 480 lpm (max. 200 copies/day)

Upper Curve 200 lpi via 48 khz "group" circuit at up to 2500 lpm (max. about 500 copies/day)

In view of the inevitable trade-offs between economy, speed and quality in transmission systems, it is necessary to decide what is acceptable resolution rather than demand the best resolution possible. This approach is quite different than what is generally accepted for office copiers or microfilm technology where we generally look for the best quality we can get.

#### NMA/EIA Microfilm Facsimile Standards Committee

You should be aware of the activities of the Joint Microfilm Facsimile Standards Committee of the National Microfilm Association and the Electronic Industries Association. This committee is responsible for recommendations as to standards that affect the interface between these two technologies (microfilm and facsimile). I would like to emphasize that the committee only recommends and does not issue standards.

The recommendations of the committee would be made to the NMA Standards Board who, in turn, would request the United States of America Standards Institute\* to issue a standard; and on the facsimile side of the house the recommendations would be made to EIA and, in turn, a request for a standard to be issued or changed by IEEE.

Librarians may want to consider the formation of a committee to make recommendations on facsimile systems that would suit the needs of the library community. It has been called to my attention that most facsimile hardware is designed to handle business papers and not bound books and, in general,

\* Now the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

the specific needs of the library area have not been recognized in the facsimile field. Your committee,† if you form one, could then make recommendations to any appropriate standards body and to the industrial manufacturers of hardware and hopefully your recommendations would be given consideration.

### Summary

The technology of automated facsimile library network operations is feasible and achievable within the coming years.

† EDITOR'S NOTE. The library community has been represented through the Council of National Library Associations in various committees of ANSI (formerly USASI or ASA).

The planning that must now take place requires an awareness of the forthcoming advances so that network operations can be designed most economically. Considerable work must now be started to define the structure of storage, organization, transfer and display. To detail the systems aspects, it is most important that working groups representing the library community and the industrial suppliers be formed. They must agree on standard techniques of information transfer.

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*Mr. Avedon is now product manager of Scan Graphics Corp. He has been project manager at Bell Telephone Laboratories. He is a director of the National Microfilm Association; chairman of NMA's COM committee; and chairman of the joint NMA/EIA Facsimile/Microfilm Standards Committee. Mr. Avedon is the author of a new monograph: COM—Computer-Output-Microfilm, NMA, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 1969. \$7.50, NMA members; \$10.00, non-members.*

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# Information Systems—New Partners

**George H. Harmon**

Information International, Boston, Massachusetts 02134

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■ When microfilm technology became combined with computer technology, an increased capability for handling information was attained. Speeds for generation and distribution of information were increased. Utilizing indexing techniques, high speed retrieval systems became a reality. This interfacing of computers and microfilm systems affects librarians, giving them the ability to provide improved service.

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**A** PARTNERSHIP involves working together. Two powerful information handling techniques have now combined in several working relationships. Before discussing the interrelationship, let us introduce the individual parts.

Microfilm is well known for its capacity to store large quantities of information in a small space. As roll microfilm, it has been performing the storage function for over forty years. Other forms such as cassettes, aperture cards and microfiche have made the medium the best method of storage and retrieval of data for small or large collections.

The computer is the greatest generator of information ever developed. It transforms compilations of data into new information at very high rates of speed. The creation of large amounts of output in the form of printed images on paper has created some real storage problems, particularly for overcrowded libraries.

However, the computer has been an aid in cataloging. Information can be entered into the computer regarding a set or sets of documents. The computer will catalog the information, set it into any desired order, create cross reference files and produce the listings.

Microfilm and computers can combine to perform their functions better. Early semi-automatic retrieval systems utilized data processing equipment. One such system was the use of aperture cards—identified by punching and retrieved by encoding a sorter. Utilizing a computer, a microfilm system can become completely automatic. Systems, such as those



**Fig. 1. Sanders/Diebold SD-500. Display unit for a microfiche-computer retrieval process.**

produced by Sanders/Diebold (Fig. 1) and HF Image Systems, utilize microfiche and a computer which receives information on the desired stored image and controls the retrieval process.

Because the computer can generate so much output, a serious storage problem results. A device such as a Recordak Rotoline Microfilmer (Fig. 2) can take the unburst paper output from an impact printer and record the information on microfilm. This reduces considerably the storage requirements if most of the paper output can then be destroyed.



Fig. 2. Recordak Rotoline Microfilmer. Unburst paper output is recorded on film.

A system that combines the computer and microfilm by filming the paper output is wasteful of time and supplies. A preferred method is to have the output appear on a cathode ray tube (CRT) and use a camera to photograph the image. Equipment that performs this function is called a Computer-Output-Microfilm (COM) Device. Nearly 20 companies manufacture such units including Eastman Kodak, Computer Industries, General Precision, and Beta Instrument Company (Fig. 3).

Technological developments have made COM systems economically feasible. Where only characters are to be generated (that is, letters and numbers) improvements have made possible speeds of 100,000 characters per second. Stromberg Datagraphix developed a special cathode ray tube called a "Charactron" which displays characters rather than

points to attain high speeds. 3M developed the technique of Electron Beam Recording (EBR) which not only creates high quality output but allows use of dry silver film and rapid processing, and thus immediate output.

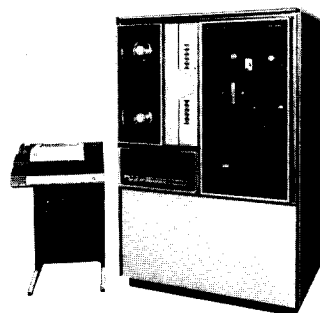


Fig. 3. COM Device of Beta Instrument Company.

Another area where a partnership has developed is with microfilm as an input to a computer. Units such as the Information International PFR-3 (Fig. 4) scan the information on a frame of microfilm and convert it to digital form. Programs within the computer allow further conversion of the information. In most cases, there is provision to display the visual form of the information and by use of light-pen techniques to modify, erase, reduce, enlarge, replace or add in-



Fig. 4. Information on a Microfilm Frame is Scanned and Converted to Digital Form by a Unit Such as the Information International PFR-3.

formation. An example of this, which is being used with engineering drawings, is the AMACUS system of Singer Precision.

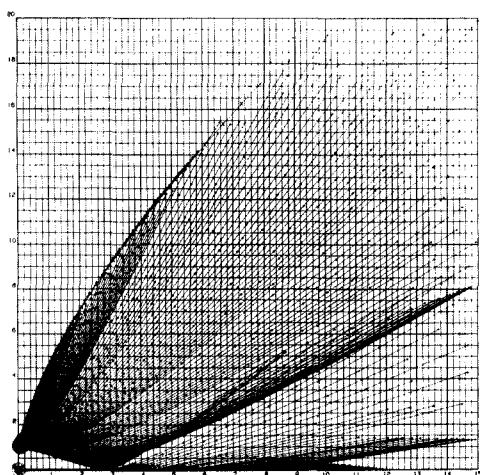


Fig. 5. Example of Graphic Output Recorded on an Information International PFR3/FR80.

The com devices such as the Stromberg 4060, the Link APD-5000 and the Information International FR-80 are graphics output units. Pictures, charts, graphs, maps, and drawings can be created directly (Fig. 5). A novel use of such units is in the making of animated movies.

Scanners of microfilm can be adapted to optical character reading. This accommodates printed or typed materials in the most efficient manner for entrance into a computer. Elimination of key-punching and other direct input techniques reduces costs substantially.

The introduction of pictures into the computer in exactly the same manner allows modification of the images or combinations of several images to create effects which are nearly impossible to create in any other way. A display screen can show changes as they are being made. Advertising is one area where this technique is of great value.

### Summary

Microfilm and the computer can be combined in various ways to effect improved information handling. The computer can control a storage and retrieval system composed of images on microfilm. The paper output of the computer can be microfilmed for space reduction and for ease of retrieval. The computer output can be made directly onto microfilm. The input to the computer can be from microfilm. The memory of the computer can be microfilm. All of these combinations are not only practical but for many operations they are economical. The two media have become true partners.

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Mr. Harmon is manager, Information Systems, Information International. His paper was presented on Jun 3, 1969 at a Joint Meeting of the Picture Division and SLA's Reprography Committee during SLA's 60th Annual Conference in Montreal.

# The Literature Survey

## Policy for Performance, Evaluation and Use

Roger L. Meyer and James H. Schwartz

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■ The most effective policy for performing literature surveys seems to be *the middle-of-the-road approach* which results in a "symbiotic" effort between research worker and information specialist. The most effective and economical format for presenting results of a literature search appears to be the annotated bibliography. A description of the retrospective searching function at the Celanese Research Company is presented along with a questionnaire which is potentially useful for measuring the quality of literature surveys.

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RESEARCH scientists and engineers obtain information in many ways. These include discussions with co-workers and experts, observations from experiments performed in the laboratory, and observations from studying the literature. There are also many ways in which research workers acquire information from the literature. The research worker may search the literature himself; he may ask a co-worker to prepare a literature survey; and he may request that a literature survey be prepared by an information specialist.

### Performance Policies & Formats

Since very little has been published on the most effective and economical policies for performing literature surveys, we

interviewed, in late 1968, the managers of technical information facilities in 26 major research organizations. We considered the function of retrospective literature searching as distinct from other activities such as current awareness, selective dissemination of information and the indexing of internal documents.

Two parameters were of prime interest. First, which personnel within an organization are most effective at performing literature surveys? Should searches of the prior art be done exclusively by research workers, exclusively by trained information specialists, or by a co-operative "middle of the road" approach between research worker and information specialist? The second parameter considered was the most effective and economical format used by information specialists for the preparation of literature surveys. Should results of a retrospective search be presented as a list of references, a bibliography with abstracts, a state-of-the-art report, or as a critical review?

From our interviews, we found policies for performing literature surveys could be categorized in four ways.

□ **THE RESEARCH WORKER AS THE EXCLUSIVE LITERATURE SEARCHER.** Under this policy, literature searches are not performed for the research staff by members of a technical information center or by any other service group. The research staff is completely responsible for compiling, searching and critically evaluating

ing the literature in support of research projects and ideas. Personnel of technical information centers or libraries are solely responsible for adequately organizing the literature so that it is comprehensively and rapidly accessible to the research staff for making their own literature searches. Three of the 26 companies interviewed follow this practice. Some comments received were:

*"We believe that it is part of the researcher's job to know about the information sources, to communicate with the information specialists and to perform all literature searches himself. We, at the technical information center, organize the information by all appropriate means, but do not perform any kind of retrospective searches. It is up to the chemist to perform the literature search."*

*"The research worker is solely qualified to perform meaningful literature searches; it is up to him to do them. The technical information center does not provide any type of literature searching; we know that there are others who believe in the opposite. We disagree strongly with them because we feel that the research chemist should search the literature himself for the sake of browsing and creative thinking."*

*"I call our information service a 'cafeteria type of service'; this applies especially to literature searching. We believe in organizing and displaying our information well, but it is up to the research worker to use it. We do not perform any type of retrospective searching for the staff."*

□ **THE INFORMATION SPECIALIST AS THE EXCLUSIVE LITERATURE SEARCHER.** This policy dictates that all literature surveys be conducted by members of the technical information center or library staff. By this approach, information specialists are assigned to specific projects and are responsible for all literature relevant to the projects. The policy is aimed toward freeing the research staff from time-consuming literature searching tasks. Out of 26 organizations, one company has this policy; a company executive states:

*"We believe in having in the technical information center scientists who take care*

*of all retrospective literature searching inherent in our research projects. As a rule, we have one information man working on a full-time basis for one project."*

□ **THE INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER.** In this category we found four organizations with information centers not as a part of the main library, but attached to subject oriented departments of the organizations. These information analysis centers are staffed with information specialists or part-time research workers who perform literature surveys based on information which they have collected, indexed, and stored at the analysis centers. When literature surveys are needed by members of the organization's research staff which are not in the scope of interest of the analysis centers, the research workers prepare their own literature surveys at the firm's main information center or library.

□ **THE CO-OPERATIVE "MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD" APPROACH BETWEEN RESEARCH WORKER AND INFORMATION SPECIALIST.** The management of the other 18 firms interviewed adhere to a policy which is intermediate between the first two approaches. A middle-of-the-road approach is used based on the premise that the research man close to his work is best qualified to perform a critical literature search and evaluation, but that it is important for him to receive, on an optional basis, assistance from a literature scientist who supplies critical annotated bibliographies, compilations of references, and certain types of general literature searches of a non-critical nature. These companies have literature scientists in their technical information centers and libraries. Searches, mainly in the form of annotated bibliographies and compilations of references, are prepared for research personnel who make critical evaluations and final judgements. Some comments received are:

*"We think that it is easy for the information specialist to collect relevant references, but hard for him to evaluate them. It is easy for the research worker to review and evaluate, but hard for him to collect the information from all sources."*



*Our literature searching services are organized accordingly. The technical information center provides fast bibliographies and the research worker does the critical reviews."*

"We think that the literature chemist is best suited for gathering rapidly and comprehensively all information for a given search, and the research staff is best suited for critically evaluating it. A violation of this approach would mean a waste of time by both."

*"The research staff is responsible for literature searching in support of projects and ideas; however, literature specialists are available to them on an optional basis for making searches generally in the shape of bibliographies."*

"For each laboratory there is at least one research worker, reporting to the director of the laboratory, who spends approximately one-third of his time on critical literature searching. Information specialists of the technical information center provide to this research worker, at his request, retrospective searching services all in the form of compilations of references or annotated bibliographies. The research worker makes the critical review. We take a middle-of-the-road approach; i.e., the benchman goes over the material compiled by the information specialist."

*"Management thinks that the critical evaluation of the literature should definitely be done by the men on the projects; technical information specialists should only assist in gathering the sources."*

"The research staff reviews critically and evaluates the literature compiled by technical information specialists. The most common format of the service is a bibliography. Occasionally, a technical information specialist writes a little essay."

*"We believe that creative people want to go by themselves through the literature pertaining to their work; they are library users and appreciate assistance for collecting references. As a result, our operation is mainly geared to quickly supplying bibliographies to research workers."*

The quantitative aspects of our study of retrospective searching policies can

be represented as follows:

Approach	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of organizations	3	1	4	18

- (1) Research Worker as Exclusive Searcher.  
 (2) Information Specialist as Exclusive Searcher.  
 (3) The Information Analysis Center.  
 (4) Co-operative "Middle of the Road" Approach.

From our interviews, we learned that it is much more efficient to use a group of information specialists for the preparation of a large number of "quick" relevant bibliographies than to use them to prepare a few time-consuming critical reviews which are generally subject to re-evaluation by the research worker, anyhow. By quickly supplying relevant bibliographies, a small number of technical information personnel provide a large number of literature surveys.

### Literature Surveys at the Celanese Research Company

In the Technical Information Section of the Celanese Research Company, we practice the "middle-of-the-road" approach. Our literature surveys are com-

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*When a request is received, we communicate with the research worker in order to obtain answers to these questions:*

1. What informations is required?
  2. How will the information be used?
  3. What sources of information have already been checked?
  4. How many years of the literature should be covered?
  5. How should the references be arranged? In chronological order? Most recently published references first? Alphabetically by first author's surname? etc.
  6. When are the search results needed?
  7. Who within the company should receive copies?
  8. What maximum number of man-hours should be spent?
  9. Is it anticipated that an updated search of the prior art will be needed?
  10. To what project account number should the literature survey be charged?
-

prehensive, tailor-made, annotated bibliographies. We prepare state-of-the-art reports only on special request. Our literature surveys are considered complete only after a thorough search has been made of all available sources of pertinent information. Although we use manual look-up sources for retrieving references to journal articles, patents, Celanese reports, government reports, and trade literature, we utilize commercial computer-based services when applicable to the subject and scope of a request.

All of our literature surveys contain a brief introduction which includes the scope of the literature search, the time span covered, the arrangement of references, and a list of the reference sources used. In addition, we often include indexes to patents, patent assignees and chemical compounds.

We strive to make our literature surveys functional by arranging references which are similar in subject content in sections. For example, references to reactions of vinyl acetate are arranged in sections according to type of reactant such as carbonyl compounds, halogens, nitrogen compounds, sulfur compounds, etc.

Copies of literature surveys are filed at our Internal Technical Information Center where they can easily be retrieved by subject and accession number.

## Evaluation and Use of Literature Surveys

Although we are aware of the role of the literature searcher (1, 2), we feel there is much to learn about his effectiveness. It is easily understood that the performance of a literature searcher can be measured by the quality of his product (the literature survey). Unfortunately, there is frequently no communication from requester to searcher after completion and receipt of the literature survey. This lack of feedback, obviously, provides no information as to how well a literature scientist has performed. We plan in the future to use a questionnaire as a guide for obtaining information on the evaluation and use of literature surveys.

### Literature Cited

1. Anderson, F. J. / The Literature Searcher. *Special Libraries* 51:557-58 (Dec 1960)
2. Artandi, S. / The Searchers—Links Between Inquirers and Indexes. *Special Libraries* 57:571-74 (Oct 1966)

*Received for review Dec 17, 1969. Accepted for publication Feb 2, 1970.*

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EVALUATION OF LITERATURE SURVEYS

### On Receipt of the Literature Survey

1. Is the literature survey read hurriedly and filed for future reference?
2. Is it filed for future reference without first reading its contents?
3. Is it immediately passed on to another professional person?
4. Is it discarded?
5. Is it studied and evaluated?

### After Study and Evaluation of the Literature Survey

6. How much time is allotted for study and evaluation of the literature survey?
7. Is the format of the literature survey acceptable?

8. Are there sufficient indexes and graphic presentations?
9. Is the literature survey received too late to be of value?
10. Does the requester believe his request for information was fulfilled? NO ☐ YES ☐

If the Answer to Question 10 is NO:

- (a) Is the literature survey, nevertheless, accepted with no further action taken?
- (b) Is a request for additional information made?
- (c) Is the literature survey discarded?
- (d) Does the requester believe the searcher

failed to comprehend the nature or scope of the request?

- (e) Does he believe the wrong information was sought?
- (f) Does he believe he was at fault in describing the information needed?
- (g) Does he believe his request was too generic or too specific?
- (h) Does he believe the wrong reference sources were used to compile the literature survey?
- (i) Does he believe more reference sources should have been used to compile the literature survey?
- (j) Does he believe the literature survey could have been done better by another information scientist or librarian on the staff?
- (k) Does he believe that he himself should have made the literature survey rather than the literature specialist?
- (l) Does he believe the literature survey could have been done better by someone outside of the company?

**If the Answer to Question 10 is YES:**

- (m) Does the requester ask for copies of references mentioned in the literature survey?
- (n) Does the requester personally visit the company library or information center to obtain or read references cited in the literature survey?
- (o) Does the requester notify other staff members of the information found in the literature survey?
- (p) Does he seek additional information based on the information found in the literature survey?
- (q) Does he contact authors, patentees, and manufacturers cited in the literature survey for additional information?
- (r) Does he ask to be kept currently aware of additional information on the subjects covered by the literature survey?
- (s) Does he seek assistance in indexing the information found in the literature survey?
- (t) Does he seek assistance in converting information in the literature survey to a machine-based retrieval system?



*Mr. Meyer is head of the Technical Information Section and Mr. Schwartz is research chemist in the Technical Information Section of Celanese Research Company.*

## After Use of the Literature Survey

- 11. Does the requester use the information in the literature survey for making decisions which affect present operating procedures?
- 12. Does he use the information for making decisions which affect future operating procedures?
- 13. Does he use the information to support or validate his hypotheses and ideas?
- 14. Does he use the information to refute the hypotheses and ideas of others?
- 15. Does he use the literature survey as an educational device for an area of interest in which he has little or no knowledge?
- 16. Does he use the literature survey as an educational device to increase his knowledge of a familiar subject?
- 17. Does he use it as an educational device in order to learn of ideas and achievements which are in competition to his own or his employer's ideas and achievements?
- 18. Does he use it as an aid in preparing a paper for oral or written presentation?
- 19. Does he use it as an aid in preparing a patent application?
- 20. Does he use it as an aid in the marketing or advertising of a product?
- 21. Does he use it as an aid in studying the market potential of a product?
- 22. Does he use it to obtain information to satisfy government requests and regulations?
- 23. Does he use it as a reference source for quick look-up of information?
- 24. Does he use it to assist someone outside of the company in need of information?

## Storage and Retrieval of the Literature Survey

- 25. Is the literature survey filed by a number or code?
- 26. Is it filed by the date it is written or by the date it is received?
- 27. Is it filed by subject matter?
- 28. Is it filed by a man's name, such as a project leader or product manager?
- 29. How is the literature survey retrieved from the file? Is it retrieved by first using an index?
- 30. What type of index is used? How many indexing entries are used?



# For the Control of Municipal Documents

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■ The growing need for bibliographic control and collection of local documents is analyzed and related to the stand taken by several national professional associations from 1910 to the present. The failure in adequate treatment of municipal documents is evidenced when compared to the coverage of state publications. A list of bibliographic services for both state and city documents is included. Several efforts to improve this situation are underway, and the possibility of eventually microfilming city documents by a central clearing-house has been suggested.

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**I**N TIMES of crisis and great need cities have mobilized vast public relations programs for the widest spread of factual information. To meet its next civil disturbance the City of Philadelphia has reported that (1):

We have 11 public relations people and three supervisors. We also have a command post in the field with information people there. . . . We also have representatives from all city departments, the public utilities, transportation, etc., present in the communications center for authoritative information. We use existing press facilities in City Hall which can be expanded in emergencies.

But there is a traditional reversal of activity in times of peace. Through the long corridors and weeks of monotonous civic existence that are so characteristic

of "city halls," it becomes difficult to coordinate and collect information for public use. Libraries have felt this as well as the individual researcher, and there has been a gradually increasing demand for the better communication of data regarding municipal operations.

As with many levels of government publishing, the impetus for improved production of local documents has risen from outside city agencies. The need for corrective action in both printing and bibliographic control has been obvious since 1910, when the National Municipal League called for central libraries of municipal reference, and for the exchange of documents between cities. At that time the Comptroller of the City of New York listened and then started a reference collection to house the city's documents. Today we should be aware of the precedents existing for the effective use of the influence wielded by national professional associations towards the betterment of municipal publishing, listing, and distribution of documents.

In 1933 the SLA Subcommittee on Municipal Documents and in 1934 the ALA Committee on Public Documents both called for a survey to determine to what extent local documents were being collected by libraries. At the same time special regional collections of municipal reports were recommended (2).

In 1910 the National Municipal League, using what has surprisingly now become the modern language of EDP, called for new methods and agencies "for collecting, collating, compiling and

disseminating data" (3). It was followed, in 1934, by the joint efforts of the American Municipal Association, the International City Managers' Association, and the Municipal Finance Officers' Association for a model ordinance authorizing the exchange and distribution of city publications (2). By 1960 there was an ongoing documents exchange program between some twenty American cities.

A survey of the literature shows a rising need for current sociological and program data. Indeed, the lack of information on local problems and conditions has been termed a "domestic intelligence gap" that impedes rational solutions to urban ills (4). At a time when urban boundaries merge within vast metropolitan areas, and crises and their solutions are endlessly duplicated among our cities, a recent and prominent intergovernmental task force has reported on the great difficulties encountered in the exchange of locally generated information and plans (5).

As national and regional data centers become a reality, more data on the local environment will become available. The National League of Cities has now established a permanent committee on "urban observatories," in order to promote the development of collection points for basic information on urban development. The observatories would do policy-oriented research on selected major issues, with results transmitted to local officials (6). They would of course be collection points for municipal documents.

The recent organization of such bodies has been rapid and numerous. In Toronto the International Association for Metropolitan Research and Development has been formed to service metropolitan areas with populations in excess of one million. It too will seek the transmission and exchange of information that has already been developed by large cities. In New York the city government has issued an *Urban Research Directory* listing all research programs in progress among municipal departments and universities. New York City has also inaugurated its Municipal Reference and

Research Center, which will not only coordinate all of the document collections of the city, but also retain its own reference library staff, while serving as a central distribution and sales point for city publications.

These developments have paralleled the programs and recommendations of concerned national bodies. Encouragement of a new federal program for the collection and listing of local government documents could be the order of business of any library association.

At this time the U.S. Census Bureau is reputed to have one of the most inclusive collections of local documents, in terms of jurisdictions covered. The library of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development should also be considered, although it largely collects those documents which have a bearing on federal programs. At some point enthusiasm will have to be generated before a national checklist of local documents can be created, and this enthusiasm will have to come from sources outside of government. Present bibliographic control is clearly inadequate.

We would do well to consider the coverage granted local government publications by our national bibliographic center, the Library of Congress. According to its acquisition policy, documents are regularly sought from *only* 30 cities, representing major metropolitan areas and principal geographical regions (7). There are 233 standard metropolitan statistical areas, however.

The Library of Congress would prefer to collect the most comprehensive annual report of a city as well as certain types of legal publications, such as charters, codes and legal opinions. Only if a consolidated annual report is not available, will separate reports be acquired from individual departments of a city. Room, however, is always made for any other reports "containing important information on subjects of particular concern to Congress and to the Federal government in general." Unfortunately, such reports may gain the attention of the Library of Congress only through happenstance.

## Lists of State Publications Covering More Than One State

A comparison can be made between publications of municipalities, and those of state governments. For the latter there are a number of bibliographies and checklists, although none are exhaustive. For the former there are few. State bibliographies can be summarized as follows:

*Best in Documents.* Michigan State Library. Biweekly list of "timely government publications," state coverage as well as federal.

Childs, James B. / Bibliographic Control of Federal, State, and Local Documents. *Library Trends* 15: 6-26 (Jul 1966). Listed by state are the principal checklists of documents.

*California Public Survey.* Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley. Included are abstracts of state documents.

*Checklist of Current State, Federal and Canadian Publications.* A list published from time to time in the *Law Library Journal*.

*Legislative Documents—Availability and Charges.* The Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1968. Listing by state of the availability of reports, bills, journals, and enactments.

Lane, Margaret T. / List of Current State Documents Checklists. *Library Resources and Technical Services* 10: 504-506 (Fall 1966).

*Metropolitan Surveys.* Issued by the Graduate School of Public Affairs of the State University at Albany. The school serves as a clearinghouse for studies in progress or recently completed, and regularly sends questionnaires to 40 state legislative councils, mayors of central cities in each of the 233 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and others.

*Legislative Research Checklist.* The Council of State Governments, Lexington, Ky. This contains a list of research reports by legislative service agencies and other state commissions. It also includes reports by the Council of State Governments, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and university bureaus of governmental research.

*Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Library of Congress. With annual subject index. Inclusion in the *Monthly Checklist*,

however, does not mean that the Library of Congress has retained a copy.

*Municipal Reference Library Notes.* Municipal Reference and Research Center (formerly the Municipal Reference Library), New York City. Lists a few reports from various states each month.

*Problems of Government: A Monthly Bibliography Prepared for the Legislature.* California State Library, Sacramento. Included are abstracts of reports from various states.

*Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS).* Many documents are listed under "directories."

*State Agriculture Experimentation Publications.* National Agricultural Library.

Lane, Margaret T. / State Documents Checklists. *Library Trends* 15: 117-134 (Jul 1966)

Hotaling, Donald O. / State Manual Procurement Guide. *Special Libraries* 54: 206-209 (Apr 1963)

This list does not include retrospective bibliographies that are not current in nature (8). Checklists issued by individual states have also not been included. In contrast to this general coverage of state documents, we find little provision for the bibliographic control of municipal publications. *Municipal Reference Library Notes* provides excellent coverage for but one city. Occasional citations to the reports of other cities are to be found in the *National Union Catalog*, *PAIS*, *Vertical File Index*, *Metropolitan Viewpoints*, highly specialized indexes such as the *URBANDOC Input Index*, and the acquisition lists of regional organizations, such as that of the Tri-State Transportation Commission Library.

## Whose Responsibility?

The time is here for an association to undertake a nationwide survey of the needs for bibliographic control and collection of local documents, of the available sources, and above all, of the possibilities for a future comprehensive listing of current municipal publications.

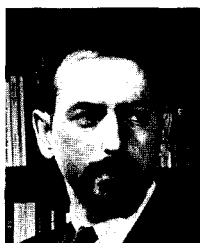
What can be accomplished by even a single librarian is evident from a pro-

gram now carried out by David R. Beasley of the New York Public Library's Economic Division. Under his direction a "bibliography program of city and county publications" regularly collects lists of city documents that have been locally compiled by some 78 municipal libraries throughout the nation. Participating libraries are encouraged to acquire documents issued within their own jurisdictions, of which a list is constructed and forwarded to the New York Public Library. A master listing of these locally generated bibliographies is then made available to each participant. As a result of this program a future central clearinghouse for microfiche copies of municipal documents has been suggested.

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3. *Municipal Reference Library Notes* 37: 60 (1963)
4. Gross, Bertram M. and Springer, Michael / New Goals for Social Information. *Annals of the American Academy of Political Science* 373: 208+ (1967)
5. Intergovernmental Task Force on Information Systems. / *The Dynamics of Information Flow: Recommendations to Improve the Flow of Information within and among Federal, State and Local Governments*. 1968. np  
This group was made up of representatives from the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, the Council of State Governments, the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the International City Managers Assn., and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
6. *Governing Urban Society: New Scientific Approaches*. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1967. Its Monograph 7. See p.203-208 and 213-239.
7. *Acquisitions Policy Statement No. 25: Government Publications-U.S.-Cities-Current*. Washington, Library of Congress.
8. In this category would be: Wilcox, Jerome K. / *Manual on the Use of State Publications*. Chicago, ALA, 1940.

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Mr. Shannon is documents librarian at the Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York. His paper was presented on Oct 22, 1969 at a meeting of the NYLA/Government Documents Committee during the NYLA annual convention in Lake Placid, N.Y.

## The Map Library of l'Université Laval

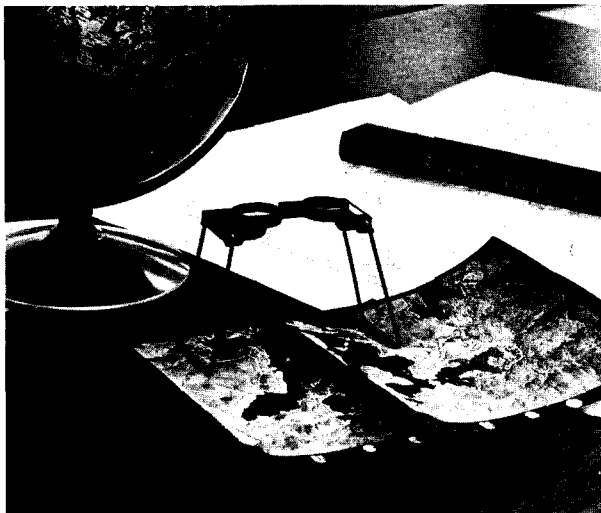
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**T**HE HISTORY of la Cartothèque de l'Université Laval dates from the founding of the Institut d'histoire et de géographie (History and Geography Department) in 1946. Since then faculty members have collected maps and atlases for teaching and research purposes. When the Institut de géographie became a separate institution in 1955, the faculty was expanded and a formal map library was then established. In 1964 the map library was taken over by the Bibliothèque générale (Main Library), and for the first time a map librarian was duly appointed to take charge of this new department.

This university map library ranks among the best of its kind in Canada. Of course, there is much to do to expand the basic collections of 42,359 current maps, 707 old maps, 883 atlases and 11,355 aerial photographs. Facilities for readers have been emphasized during recent years. Since August 1968, the map library has been located in the new 8 million dollar library building which offers an almost limitless capacity for map storage, with the best conditions for conservation of the collection.

The physical facilities of the map library, located on the fourth floor of the Library Pavilion, include two large areas for consultation and storage. The large reading room can accommodate over 60 readers. Three drafting tables, two light



*Yves Tessier*

tables, drafting equipment, stereoscopes and an opaque projector are available. Poster-walls give adequate display areas, and seminar rooms are conveniently located. Two offices and a processing room are completely separated from the reading area.

The priorities in the development of the map library can be summarized as follows: Province of Québec, Canada, cold regions, Latin America and West Indies, geomorphology, city and regional planning, and cartography. These guide lines follow the graduate studies program of the Institut de géographie, because a major part of the clientele is in close connection with geography. The total enrolment of regular students on campus for 1968-69 was 15,955; nearly 300 were in the Geography Department with its faculty of 23.

The map library systematically gathers all cartographical documentation concerning Québec. It now contains all the topographical maps on every scale of this territory and several series of thematic maps, among which are geological and cadastral maps. Plans of most of the cities of Québec complete this collection.

The map library collects all cartographic documents pertaining to Canada at large. The map library endeavours to acquire all the topographic, geological, aeromagnetic, pedological, and hydrographic series of maps published for Can-



ada as a whole. All national series, as well as provincial series, are kept up to date. Almost all maps of Québec can be found in the map library, including old maps of New France, Lower Canada, and Canada East from 1440 to 1900. These maps, especially those of the XIXth century, have a great value from historical and toponymic points of view.

Basic topographic coverages are also available for foreign countries; and special attention is devoted to thematic maps and to national and regional atlases. The collection comprises general and thematic maps of the United States and large-scale topographical maps of the states bordering Québec territory.

A university map library, intended to meet the needs of teaching and research, must be both general and specialized in scope. The map library of l'Université Laval offers to its users general documents on the most important countries of the world and on certain regions and subjects particularly. The cartographical coverage of the West Indies, Great Britain, France and some African countries is quite complete. Maps of physical and human geography and of land use are particularly numerous for these regions.

Reflecting the trend of modern cartographical production, the map library contains the most important world atlases, as well as nearly all the national and many regional atlases. Several historical atlases complete this documentation and some facsimiles of ancient at-

lases, magnificently reproduced, reveal the refinement of ancient cartography.

Aerial photographs, representing on a reduced scale parts of the surface of the earth, have their due place in a map library. Laval's collection, though limited, includes a recent large scale coverage of most of inhabited Québec. The Québec city region is particularly well represented photographically since many series taken during the last twenty years make it possible to trace back the evolution of this region.

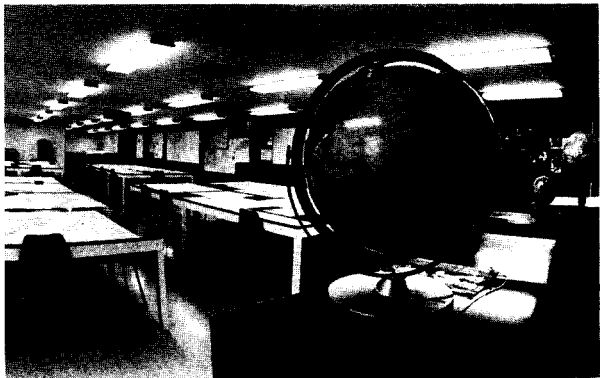
Since September 1969, the map library has issued a bimonthly newsletter to its users: *Cartologica*. This publication not only is a list of new acquisitions but also offers pertinent information about maps and their uses, about anything that can be of interest to users of maps. The map library has already published a nine-page *Guide de la carto-thèque*, describing classification and cataloging systems for maps, atlases and aerial photographs, and a list of the most important regional and national atlases held by this special department.

The map library is in the process of developing an automated cataloging system for old maps. This project is the first stage of an attempt to establish an automated cataloging system for all kinds of maps: single-sheet maps, maps in atlases, theses, books, periodicals. The Miracode microfilm system may be used for limited projects.

The trends of this special library service will be more and more reader-oriented. Putting cartographic knowledge to work by using the most modern tools available is the immediate objective of this special library.

Mr. Tessier is map librarian/cartothécaire, l'Université Laval. The new Library Pavilion of l'Université Laval was dedicated on Jun 5 and 6, 1969. At the conclusion of SLA's 60th Annual Conference in Montréal, SLA's Geography and Map Division visited Laval's new Map Library on Jun 5. The Division participated in a Joint Meeting with the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in Québec on Jun 6, 1969.

Yves Tessier



## Special Membership Meeting Jan 30, 1970

IN CONFORMITY with the laws of the State of New York governing membership corporations, and in accordance with the Bylaws of Special Libraries Association (Article VI, Section 2), a Special Meeting had been called by the Board of Directors to be held at the Regency Hyatt House on Jan 30 at 1 p.m. The purpose of the Special Meeting was to obtain approval of a new statement of objectives for the Association. Notices of this meeting together with the proposed amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation of the Special Libraries Association, Inc. had been sent to members of the Association. A notice had also been published in the Nov 1969 issue of *This Journal*.

Many more members of the Association were present than the required quorum of 100. Members of the South Atlantic Chapter and the Florida Chapter were in attendance, in addition to the Advisory Council and Board.

The proposed amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation was approved unanimously. The old *Article Second 1* was deleted:

"To promote the collection, organization and dissemination of information, and to develop the usefulness and efficiency of

special libraries and other research organizations, and to encourage the professional welfare of its members."

There is now substituted for *Article Second 1* the following:

- "1. (a) To provide an association of individuals and organizations having a professional, scientific or technical interest in library information science, especially as these are applied in the recording, retrieval and dissemination of knowledge and information in areas such as the physical, biological, technical and social sciences and the humanities.
- "1. (b) To promote and improve the communication, dissemination and use of such information and knowledge for the benefit of libraries or other educational organizations, and no part of the property, assets, profits or net income shall inure to the benefit of any director, officer or member, or to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended."

## ASIS/SLA Merger Proposal Discussion of Proposed Implementation Plan

THE year-old discussions of a possible merger of SLA and ASIS had their first total discussion in Atlanta. A merger suggestion was first presented to the SLA Board in Jan 1969 (Rochester); a joint SLA/ASIS News Release appeared in the Feb 1969 issue of *This Journal* (p.114). That release said in part: "The Council of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) and the Board of Directors of Special Libraries Association (SLA), in separate meetings, expressed themselves as favoring, in principle, investigation of a merger between the two organizations . . ."

Three members from each organization discussed the possibility of merger at a number of meetings during the Spring of 1969. The results of those meetings seemed to be inconclusive. The SLA component of the Joint Committee reported to SLA's Board in Jun 1969: "that alliance between SLA and ASIS offers mutual benefits to both organizations and to their members; and that there are many forms that such alliance might take." In the Jul/Aug 1969 issue of *This Journal* (p.386) it was reported that the Joint Committee could *not* agree on the form of alliance, whether *merger* or *federation*,

but that additional exploration was recommended. In Jun 1969 the SLA Board adopted a motion that SLA's continued interest will depend on future action of the ASIS Council. In the same issue (p.397), it was reported that statements by both the SLA component and the ASIS component of the Joint Committee indicated that neither side apparently thought highly of the other's organizational structure or membership.

During Summer 1969 the ASIS Council suggested new discussions by a new Joint Committee—to be composed of the past, present and future Presidents of both organizations. The new Committee was to develop alternate plans of affiliation (merger or federation). In the Nov 1969 issue of *This Journal* (p.611), it was reported that in Sep 1969 SLA's Board accepted the points advanced by the ASIS Council.

After a number of meetings during the Fall of 1969, the new Joint Committee produced a document entitled "ASIS/SLA Proposed Implementation Plan" together with an "Optimum Merger Time Table." Although these documents were mailed to the SLA Board in early Jan 1970, they were not available to the Advisory Council until the morning of Jan 30.

When this Board agenda item was reached on Friday morning in Atlanta, it was apparent that the merger proposal implementation plan did not satisfy the Advisory Council. Some items were unacceptable to small segments; some were not acceptable to large segments; and still others seemed to be completely contrary to the wishes of all Council members.

Because of the many reactions to the documents presented, it is almost impossible to present a straight factual report of the far-ranging discussions.

The agenda item was introduced by President Gibson who indicated that the entire document was a joint effort of the six members of the Joint Committee. He indicated that the concept of *federation* had been rejected [in spite of the decisions of ASIS Council and SLA Board that alternate plans for both *federation* and *merger* be prepared].

A Board motion to adopt the Proposed Implementation Plan was amended to read:

"That the Proposed Implementation Plan for merger, in principal, and the time table be adopted subject to the successful

negotiation of specific points of view raised during the Board meeting."

When discussion on the merger plan began—and throughout the day—comments from the Advisory Council and other members in the audience were frequent; comparatively few comments were made by the Board itself.

President Robert Gibson yielded the chair to President-elect Florine Oltman; he then moved to table discussion on the amended motion to accept the implementation plan in principle, until after an item by item discussion on the plan. The motion to table was approved.

Mr. Gibson indicated that although he was a member of the Joint Committee and had helped to prepare the document under discussion, he could not vote for acceptance of the document—adding that he did not intend that we should stop discussions of a possible merger. He indicated that additional discussion and additional questions were needed so as to allow the SLA component of the Joint Committee to determine which points had to be negotiated. He also expressed surprise that members of the Board had not raised some of the questions that were needed.

As lunchtime approached, it was obvious that the Council's discussion had just begun. The President returned to the chair and asked the Council members if they wished to continue the discussion. He indicated that the Advisory Council Chairman, Helen Waldron, had already agreed to scrap the major portion of the Council's afternoon agenda in view of the importance of the merger discussion. The Council indicated that it indeed wished to continue the discussion.

Among the topics discussed were: the place of the non-technically oriented SLA Divisions in the merged organization; membership requirements; fiscal soundness; location of the merged headquarters in the Washington, D.C. area because of the recent ERIC contract between ASIS and USOE; the desirability of involvement in government funded contracts or grants; the proposal to use the ASIS Bylaws because of their present favorable tax position; the merged structure that resembles essentially the existing structure of ASIS; and the interim name of the merged organization as the American Society for Information Science/Special Libraries Association (with the names of the components in alphabetic order).

The validity of the assumption about the use of the ASIS Bylaws because of a more favorable tax status was questioned because of the probability of an Internal Revenue Service review of the tax status of the merged organization. Discussion then indicated that no opinions had yet been obtained from legal counsel.

Washington or suburban Maryland or Virginia was recommended as the location of the world headquarters. A major factor in this recommendation appeared to be based on the recent contract between ASIS and the ERIC Clearinghouse For Library and Information Science, because USOE preferred the Washington area. It was felt that this ERIC operation should be part of the merged Headquarters operation. (This ERIC Clearinghouse had formerly been operated by the University of Minnesota.) Questions were raised regarding the propriety of further involvements in government funded projects, particularly because SLA has, in recent years, divested itself of a similar position with respect to the former SLA Translations Center. Questions were also raised as to the desirability that a major portion of the salary of the new organization's Executive Director be derived from such government contract income.

Discussion on membership requirements centered primarily on the proposed requirements which would admit applicants to either Member or Associate status, without a Bachelor's degree or higher.

## Other Actions of the Board and Council Jan 29/Jan 30/Jan 31, 1970

**Proposal for Name Change**—When the Council agenda item stemming from Council action in Jun 1969 was discussed, most of the Chapters reported that their members were almost equally divided regarding the need (or lack of need) for a change in the name of the Association. Subsequently, the Council voted to postpone any further discussion of a name change until the ASIS merger discussions are disposed of.

**Membership Requirements Presented by the Bylaws Committee**—Because the 1969 Annual Meeting in Montreal did not approve the then proposed changes in Mem-

To synthesize the conclusion of the Council's discussion for Board action, President Gibson presented a number of questions. The Council voted, almost unanimously, to be in favor of continued merger discussions in spite of the many criticisms voiced during the day. Whether the document, as discussed, could be amended to reflect criticism for further negotiations, or whether a new document had to be prepared, was uncertain. Finally, the Council recommended that the document be amended by the committee in view of the comments by the Council.

The Board then took from the table the amended motion that had been tabled during the morning session. The motion was further amended to now read: "To adopt the proposed implementation plan for merger in principle, subject to the further negotiations of specific points of view raised during this Board Meeting." The amended motion was approved by the Board.

For a matter of such vital importance to the future of both organizations, it would seem that much more study and careful preparation are required. Perhaps the situation was best summarized by a Council member after the meeting, who commented that he had just realized that the SLA Board has itself not yet indicated whether it did or did not favor a merger; that all SLA Board actions appear to favor something "in principle" while side-stepping the fundamental question of "in fact."

**Membership Requirements**, the Board directed the Bylaws Committee to bring revised changes to the Board's Jan 1970 meeting. The new proposal had been distributed to members of the Advisory Council in advance. The rationale of the new proposal is presented elsewhere in this issue in the "Notice of the 1970 Annual Meeting" (p.138-39).

**Membership Requirements by Petition of 29 Members**—In Aug 1969 a petition to amend the Bylaws was submitted to the Board of Directors. This petition has been variously referred to the name of the first signatory, Marianna A. Pezaris, or as a pe-

tion from the Boston area (not Boston Chapter). The petition was initially considered by the Board at its Sep 1969 meeting. Because of the nature of the proposal, the Board postponed its action on the petition until after Council discussion in 1970. In the meantime, complete copies of the petition were sent to all members of the Advisory Council. Portions of the petition were reprinted in numerous Chapter Bulletins, and discussed at Chapter meetings.

After discussion in Atlanta, the Council recommended that the Board *not* recommend the petition to the membership. In view of this Council action, the Board voted *not* to recommend approval of the petition by the membership at the 1970 Annual Meeting. The Association's Bylaws require that a membership petition be presented for vote along with the recommendation of the Board of Directors. The petition and related items appear elsewhere in this issue in the Notice of the 1970 Annual Meeting.

**Emeritus Members**—As a result of Advisory Council discussion of the proposed changes in Membership Requirements, the Council asked the Board to re-evaluate the present requirements for Emeritus status (at least 20 years of membership and age 60). The Board accepted this recommendation and referred it to the Bylaws Committee for report at the Fall 1970 Board Meeting.

**Student Membership**—Because of changes in curricula the Board also asked the Bylaws Committee to study the existing requirements for Student Members and to report at the Fall 1970 Board Meeting.

**Statistics Committee**—During 1968/69, the Committee prepared position papers to assist USOE and the ALA/Library Administration Division in developing a national plan for library statistics. Discussion and review of position papers submitted by other associations disclosed conflicts and overlaps in the definitions, terms and basic needs for statistics. Standardized definitions of data elements for the highly individualized operations in special libraries require, as a first step, a revised definition for "special libraries." The Board accepted the position paper, "Statistical Needs in Special Libraries: Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of a National Plan" as the

basis for an Association statement concerning the position of special libraries in a national plan.

**Planning Committee & Goals**—Six Goals had been presented to the Board in Jun 1969 [*Special Libraries* 60:(no.6) 390 (Jul/Aug 1969)]. At that time the Board assigned Goal 1 to the Education Committee for implementation. The Planning Committee has now recommended that: Goal 2 be implemented by recommendations of the Research Committee; Goal 3 be discussed in meetings of the Chapters and Divisions because this goal is a "grass roots" problem; that the Standards Committee obtain annual projections regarding future manpower requirements for Goal 4 from the Chapters; that Goal 5 be assigned to the Special Committee on Cooperation with Related Associations; and that Goal 6 be delegated to the Documentation Division for a review of information networks (in particular, SLA's relationships with the computer and engineering fields).

**Committee Definitions**—A revised definition of the Recruitment Committee was submitted by the Committee on Committees and approved by the Board. A revision of the definition of the Education Committee was accepted but referred back to ConC for final report at the Fall 1970 Board Meeting.

**Industrial Support for Scholarships**—The Wisconsin Chapter presented a proposal regarding the shortage of professional librarians in specialized fields. It was suggested that industrial organizations and others be persuaded to offer scholarships or educational grants to students in library schools as well as support of qualified employees through tuition payments. The Chapter recommended that the Board explore such sources of support. The proposal was referred back to the Wisconsin Chapter by the Board with the request that the project be developed on a trial basis in Wisconsin, and that the results of such a pilot project be reported back to the Board.

**Cooperation with Related Associations**—In Jun 1969, a Special Committee on SLA Cooperation with Related Associations was appointed as a result of a preliminary study by an earlier Committee. The Committee pointed out to the Board that there already existed an organization through which such cooperation can be developed: the Council of National Library Associations (CNLA).

The Special Committee recommended that the SLA Representatives to CNLA bring to that Council's attention such concepts of cooperation as the scheduling of joint conferences and meetings. At the same time the Special Committee suggested that CNLA divest itself of its present operational activities and that CNLA reestablish itself as a true forum for the discussion of mutual problems of its member associations.

**Proposed Interactive Dues Structure**—In Jun 1969 a proposal originated in the Board of Directors to amend the Bylaws to allow members of other library and information science organizations to become members of SLA (and vice versa) at a reduced rate (\$20 a year), and to bring such an amendment to the Annual Meeting in Jun 1970. The Board approved the concept, but postponed its discussions until Jan 1970. When this postponed change item reached the Board in Atlanta, it was moved, seconded and approved that the earlier action concerning a vote in Jun 1970 be rescinded. Because some members of the Board were absent further discussion was tabled until all members of the Board were in attendance.

After some discussion by the Advisory Council, Council urged the Board to continue positively in this direction. The Board then approved the tabled motion concerning the Interactive Dues structure and instructed the Bylaws Committee to present a draft for action by the members at the Annual Meeting in Jun 1970. To meet the Bylaws requirements, such a proposed amendment would require approval by the Board before Jun. Because the Board does not meet again before Detroit, it was agreed that the Board would approve such proposed amendments by a mail ballot. Still later, it was pointed out that the Corporation Laws of the State of New York do not recognize the validity of such a mail ballot by a Board of Directors.

Because the proposal affects dues, subsequent discussion raised the question whether an amendment of the Membership Requirements was the proper means of handling the proposal. Another Article of the Bylaws requires that dues be determined by action of the membership at an Annual Meeting. Subsequently, the Board voted to reconsider its last action; and a new motion was substituted by which the Bylaws Committee was asked to report to the Board in Jun 1970, so as to allow a vote at the Annual Meeting in 1971 at San Francisco.

**1970 Fall Board Meeting**—The meeting will be in New York on Oct 19-21. This meeting will be held about a month later than has been past practice because of the change of the Association's Fiscal Year from Oct/Sep to Jan/Dec.

**1971 Mid-Winter Meeting**—The meeting will be in San Antonio, Texas on Jan 27-30.

**1972 Boston Conference**—The Board approved the Boston Chapter's recommendation that the Conference Chairman be Loyd Rathbun, and the Conference Program Chairman, Charles Zerwekh.

**1970 John Cotton Dana Lectures**—The Recruitment Committee announced the schedule for four lectures: Mrs. Pauline Atherton at the University of Texas at Austin on Mar 12; Helen Waldron at the San Jose State College on Apr 7; Paula Strain at Emory University on Apr 30; Eugene B. Jackson at the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas on May 6.



SLA's Board of Directors and Advisory Council are grateful to the following organizations for their generous support and assistance in making the Jan 1970 meetings a success:

American Library Line, Inc.  
Anco Lease Collection Service  
Ancorp National Services, Inc.  
The Coca-Cola Company  
1st National Bank of Atlanta  
Lockheed-Georgia Company  
National Library Bindery Co. of Georgia, Inc.  
Regency Hyatt House  
Retail Credit Company

The Board and Council also express their appreciation for the hospitality of the South Atlantic Chapter and for the many behind-the-scenes details that were handled by the Chapter's committees.

# The 1970 SLA Annual Meeting

Jun 10, 1970

AS REQUIRED by Article VI, Section 3 of the Association's Bylaws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Special Libraries Association will be held at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, Jun 10, 1970 at Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan during the Association's 61st Annual Conference. Included on the agenda are:

**Proposal A.** A proposed change in Bylaws relating to membership requirements which is being submitted for approval of the members on the recommendation of the Advisory Council, Board of Directors and Bylaws Committee.

**Proposal B.** A petition submitted by 29 members to amend the Bylaws relating to membership with the creation of a Fellow grade; the Advisory Council and Board of Directors recommend a vote against this petition.

**Proposal C.** A change in the Reserve Fund Policy.

The proposed changes in the Bylaws relating to membership requirements are presented here as formal notification to the membership that these changes will be submitted for approval at the Annual Meeting in Detroit. If these proposed changes are approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, they will then be submitted to the entire membership for mail ballot (Bylaws Article XV):

## Article XV: Amendments

SECTION 1. These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the returned mail ballots sent to the entire voting membership.

SECTION 2. Amendments may be proposed by the Board of Directors, the Bylaws Committee or 25 voting members of the Association. Proposals originating in the Board of Directors or in the Bylaws Committee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board before submission to the members. Proposals originating by petition shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Direc-

tors and shall be presented to the members with the recommendations of the Board.

SECTION 3. Notice containing the text of any proposal shall be sent to each voting member at least 30 days before the annual meeting at which it is to be discussed. If approved by a majority of the voting members present and voting, the proposal shall be submitted to the entire voting membership for mail ballot and final decision. A proposal not approved at the annual meeting may be referred to the Bylaws Committee for review.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE in the Reserve Fund Policy is also presented here as formal notification to the membership that this change will be submitted for approval at the Annual Meeting in Detroit. (If approved at the Annual Meeting, the change in Reserve Fund Policy does not require a subsequent mail ballot of the entire membership.)

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**Proposal A.** The Board of Directors, Advisory Council and Bylaws Committee recommend to the members that they *approve* Proposal A to amend the Bylaws (changes in membership requirements).

The Bylaws Committee has prepared a revised proposal for changes in membership requirements at the request of the Board of Directors during its meeting of Jun 11, 1969 in Montreal. The charge to the Committee contained no statement of direction which these changes should take. The Com-

mittee was merely told to prepare a revised proposal which would reflect as nearly as was feasible, the negative comments expressed during the 1969 Annual Meeting. The Committee has acted on the following assumptions:

1. The Board still favors the membership requirements statement presented at the last Annual Meeting;
2. The Board would like to retain as much of the previous proposal as possible; therefore,

3. The Bylaws Committee should propose only such minimal changes from last year's proposal as would seem to enhance the possibility of an affirmative vote at the 1970 Annual Meeting.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the proposal was defeated in 1969 because of the following requirement statement for an Associate member:

"Holds or has held a professional position in a special library."

The lack of a requirement for an academic degree seemed to the vocal opposition to be a relaxing of requirements that would injure the Association and the profession. In order to overcome this opposition, the Committee proposes the following:

To provide for a review for admission by the Membership Committee of all applications from persons without degrees.

There has been expressed opposition to the bestowing of such authority on the Membership Committee, but it is the opinion of the Bylaws Committee that the Membership Committee is already empowered to make such decisions.

The Committee received from the Executive Director a suggested revision of the 1969 proposal. The suggestions were the joint work of the Executive Director; the Manager, SLA Membership Department; and the chairman of the Admissions Committee (which will be merged into the Membership Committee as of Jun 1970). The Bylaws Committee appreciates the thoughtful work that the suggestions represent and has incorporated some in the revision.

In the 1969 proposals, the following subcategory was included:

"Has general administrative responsibility for one or more special divisions or subject areas in an academic or public library."

This subcategory of applicants was designed to accommodate the generalist or administrator who wanted to join the Association. A degree was assumed, as it is assumed for the holder of a teaching position. The degree requirement has been added to this subcategory.

Attached are the articles of the Bylaws which would be affected by the proposed changes.

**John Bobb, Madeline Wilkins**  
**Margaret L. Pflueger, Chairman**  
**Bylaws Committee**

## Article II: Membership

SECTION 1. [There shall be Members, Associates, Student Members, Emeritus Members, Sustaining Members and Honorary Members.] ~~The membership shall consist of Active, Associate, Affiliate, Student, Sustaining, Emeritus and Honorary members.~~ Eligibility for and privileges of each class of membership shall be within the provisions of these Bylaws. The Association committee concerned with [membership] ~~admissions~~ shall be the authority on the eligibility of membership applicants. [Within the terms of this article, a special library is defined as:

- a. A library or information center maintained by an individual, corporation, association, government agency or any other group; or
- b. A specialized or departmental collection within a library, for the organization and dissemination of information, and primarily offering service to a specialized clientele through the use of varied media and methods.]

SECTION 2. [Member. Member status shall be granted to an applicant who fulfills any one of the following requirements:] ~~An Active member shall be an individual who, at the time of application, holds a professional position in a special library or information center and who fulfills one of the requirements set forth in a, b, c or d below:~~

- [a. Has a graduate degree in library or information science;] ~~a. Holds a degree from a library school of recognized standing and has had three years professional experience in a special library or information center;~~
- ~~b. Holds a degree with a major in library science from a university, college or technical school of recognized standing other than a library school, and has had at least four years experience in a special library or information center, including three years of professional experience;~~
- ~~[b. Has a bachelor's degree or higher degree and has three or more years of professional experience in a special library;] c. Holds a degree from a university, college or technical school of recognized standing other than a library school, and has had at least five years experience in a special library or information center, including three years of professional experience;~~
- ~~[c. Has at least seven years experience in a special library, determined by the Association committee concerned with membership to be professional experience. (One year of undergraduate college credit equals one year of professional experience);] d. Has had at least ten years experience in information service work of which at least five years has been pro-~~



## Proposal A (contd.)

~~professional experience in a special library or information center;~~

~~[d. Has a teaching position in a university or college and is engaged in educating students in one or more disciplines related to the professional aspects of special librarianship or information science;] Active membership shall also be accorded to an individual who holds an academic position in a university, college or technical school of recognized standing and who is engaged in educating students in disciplines related to the professional aspects of information service work.~~

~~[e. Has a bachelor's degree or higher degree and has or has had general administrative responsibility for one or more special divisions or subject areas in an academic or public library.]~~

[A Member] ~~An Active member~~ shall have the right to vote, to hold Association, Chapter and Division office, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free.

SECTION 3. [Associate. Associate status shall be granted to an applicant who at the time of application does not meet the requirements for Member but who fulfills either of the following requirements:] ~~An Associate member shall be an individual who, at the time of application, holds a position in a special library or information center and who fulfills one of the requirements set forth in a or b below:~~

~~[a. Has a degree from an accredited university or college, and has or has had a professional position in a special library or in a library-related service;] a. Holds a degree from a university, college or technical school of recognized standing;~~

~~[b. Has a position in a special library, such position determined by review by the Association committee concerned with membership to be of a professional nature.] b. Has had at least seven years experience in information service work of which at least two years have been professional experience in a special library or information center. One year of higher education shall equal one year of non-professional experience.~~

An Associate ~~member~~ shall have the right to vote, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free. Upon qualification for ~~Active membership~~, an Associate ~~member~~ shall become [a Member.] ~~an Active member.~~

[NOTE: The proposed change eliminates the present class of Affiliate membership.] ~~SECTION 4.~~

~~An Affiliate member shall be an individual who holds a professional position in an organization other than a special library or information center and who has knowledge and experience that qualify him to cooperate in furthering the objectives of the Association. He shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, and to receive the official journal free. An Affiliate member may become an Associate or Active member upon qualification for Associate or Active membership.~~

SECTION 4. A Student Member shall be an individual who is enrolled in a library school of recognized standing either as a full-time or as a part-time student. A part-time student may not hold this class of membership for more than two years. A Student Member shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter, [and to receive the official journal free].\*

SECTION 5. A Sustaining Member shall be a firm, an organization or individual desiring to support the objectives and programs of the Association. A Sustaining Member shall not have the right to vote or to hold office. With these exceptions, the privileges and benefits of this class of membership shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 6. Status as an Emeritus Member may be requested by a Member who has held Association membership for 20 years, including any years as an Associate, and who has reached age 60. An Emeritus Member shall have all the rights and privileges of a Member except the right to hold elective office in the Association or to be a Chapter President or President-Elect or Division Chairman or Chairman-Elect.

SECTION 7. An Honorary Member shall be an individual elected to this honor by the Association membership. At the time of his election, a candidate shall not [belong to] ~~be a member of~~ the Special Libraries Association. Nominations shall be presented in writing to the Board of Directors and may be proposed by one or more Association Members. Upon endorsement by a two-thirds vote of the Board, the nomination shall be submitted by the Board to the membership for election at

\* Note: The amended words in brackets were approved at the 1968 Annual Business Meeting so as to allow Student Members to receive *Special Libraries* without additional payment. To save the expense of a mail ballot to ratify this vote, the Board authorized postponement of the mail ballot until such time that another mail ballot is to be submitted. Student Members are now receiving *Special Libraries*.

an annual meeting. The total number of Honorary Members shall not exceed 15 at any one time and not more than two may be elected in any one year. An Honorary Member shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Member except the right to vote and hold office.

## Article V: Advisory Council

SECTION 2. **The Advisory Council** shall consist of each Chapter President and President-Elect and Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect. If unable to attend a meeting of the Council, the Chapter President or Division Chairman shall designate [a Member] ~~an Active member~~ of his respective Chapter or Division to represent the [Member] ~~member~~ unable to attend. Members of the Advisory Council shall be [Members] ~~Active members~~ of the Association.

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**Proposal B.** The Board of Directors and the Advisory Council recommend that the members do *not approve* the petition to amend the Bylaws submitted by 29 members (to change membership requirements including the creation of a Fellow grade).

The petition (**Proposal B**) was considered by the Board of Directors at its September meeting, in conformity with Article XV, Section 2 of the Association's Bylaws.

Convinced that the proposal should have the widest possible dissemination prior to action, the Board tabled action on the petition until its January 1970 meeting, and referred the petition to the Advisory Council for prior discussion at the Council's Mid-winter session in Atlanta. Please note that the Bylaws provide that such petitions *shall* come to the membership. But the Board wished to hear discussion by the Council before making its own recommendations to the members. The petition was distributed to the Advisory Council in early October.

In Atlanta in Jan 1970 the Advisory Council, after discussion, voted to advise the Board of Directors *not* to recommend approval of the petition by the membership at the Annual Meeting in June. The Board then voted *not* to recommend approval of the petition.

MARCH 1970

## Article X: Nominations and Elections

SECTION 1. A **Nominating Committee** for each election of [Members] ~~members~~ to the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Board at least one year before the closing date established for the committee's report. This committee shall be composed of five [Members,] ~~Active members~~, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board. The senior two of the six Directors shall present the names of candidates for election to the Nominating Committee and shall designate the chairman.

## Article XII: Dues and Fees

SECTION 1. Dues shall be payable in advance and annually, except that [a Member] ~~an Active member~~ may elect to pay at one time the sum prescribed for life dues. An Honorary Member shall be exempt from payment of dues.

## Petition to Amend the Bylaws

Submitted to the Board of Directors of the Special Libraries Association by Marianna A. Pizaris and 28 other members (Aug 1, 1969)

"We the undersigned move and respectfully petition that the following proposals for changing the Bylaws of the Association concerning membership requirements shall be considered by the Board of Directors, published, and consecutively discussed within the various Chapters of the Association.

"We pray that the ten points enumerated on Pages Two and Three (EDITOR'S NOTE: *See text below.*) be incorporated in the Bylaws and propose that the guideline for implementing these ideas to the Bylaws on Pages Four, Five, and Six (EDITOR'S NOTE: *See text below.*) be studied, considered, and discussed. The Appendix on Pages Six, Seven and Eight is a brief illustration of a possible scale for certification, to be studied in further detail, and we pray that the MLA Code Article VIII, Item 4, cited on Page Six shall be adopted by SLA. (EDITOR'S NOTE: *Because the Advisory Council and Board of Directors are recommending that this Petition not be approved, the Appendix referred to here and the Introduction are not reproduced. Copies are available from SLA Headquarters.*)

## "DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES

1) "SLA shall accept as a member any person interested enough to request membership, and who is willing to pay the dues.

## Proposal B (contd.)

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- 2) "SLA shall grant the position of fellow to those qualified in the organization.
- 3) "Membership to all new applicants shall be opened immediately under this new structure while reserving the fellowship rights of all present members. See Point #10.
- 4) "Fellowships shall be certified by a Certification Board.
- 5) "For each library title appropriate fellowship titles and certification requirements shall be established for both professional and subprofessional levels.
- 6) "The Bylaws Committee shall work out the details and develop a proper scale of fellowships, suitable titles, and appropriate qualification requirements. The scale illustrated on page three [Point 10] is merely an example.
- 7) "A Board for granting certifications shall be elected within SLA. This board shall evaluate the qualifications of fellowship applicants and monitor the required exams.
- 8) "Courses completed at a university shall be considered equivalent to a certification exam in the particular subject(s). Examinations shall be available in each library subject on both professional and subprofessional levels.
- 9) "Expenses for developing the fellowship scale, the qualification requirements, and the designing of corresponding exams shall be funded from SLA's increase of income in collected membership dues (received from applicants now unacceptable for membership). Expenses for monitoring the exams will be borne by fees collected from those fellowship applicants desirous of taking the exams. Exams shall be scheduled annually or biannually, depending on the number of applicants.
- 10) "All present active SLA members shall receive (a) the basic professional fellowship certification in Special Librarianship e.g. Certified Fellow Special Librarian (FSL) and/or Certification in Added Specialties if they have completed advanced corresponding courses at the university or at seminars sponsored by reputable organization(s), or on the basis of their employment title(s) in each specialty of their work experience. The latter shall be granted upon a written Statement(s) of Competence by their present or past employers. The title of Senior Fellow shall be received by those members who have taken graduate courses in Special Librarianship or have, during their years of professional service, actively contributed to the advancement of the profession, i.e. Initiated unconventional or improved procedures and techniques or contributed actively to the science of effective dissemination of information from the library to the user—"Putting knowledge to work." This should be judged on merit by the certification board. (b) The title of Associate Fellow shall be granted to all present associate members. Upon qualifying for active membership under the present Bylaws they will receive the title of

Fellow. As an alternative they may apply for certification immediately, and upon passing the necessary examination(s), will receive the title of fellow. Based on the individual's academic studies and years of experience, the Certification Board will advise them in which subjects, if any, an exam will be required. (c) The qualifications of present affiliate members shall also be evaluated individually and present affiliate members shall receive either fellow or associate fellow certifications on judgement by the board of their qualifications. Affiliate members holding advanced degrees from a university who lack the essential basic library education, but have, through their knowledge and contributions to information science, furthered the objectives of the association, shall receive the title of Senior Associate Fellow. Emeritus members shall be given the title of Emeritus Fellow, and Honorary members that of Honorary Fellow.

### "IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE POINTS TO THE PRESENT BYLAWS

"Article II. Membership. Section 1. Membership shall consist of voting and non-voting members. Voting membership shall consist of Fellow, Senior Fellow, Associate Fellow, Senior Associate Fellow, and Emeritus Fellow. Non-voting membership shall consist of Student members, Technical members, Sustaining members, Honorary Fellows, and Associate members.

"SECTION 2. Fellow Special Librarian (or Senior Fellow) shall be a member who holds the Association's respective certification of Special Librarianship.

"(a) Fellow Special Librarian certification will be granted to a member who either

- 1) "Holds a degree in Library Science from a Library School, University or College of recognized standing and has included in his studies subjects to qualify for Special Librarianship, or
- 2) "Has a graduate degree in Information Science and has included in his studies basic library subjects and at least some basic courses on Special Libraries, or
- 3) "Has passed examinations set by SLA in each basic subject on Librarianship and Special Libraries (state exams credited) that were not included in his formal studies.

"(b) Senior Fellow certification will be granted to a member who has the necessary qualifications for certification as a Fellow, but who has additional knowledge and experience that qualifies him to further the objectives of the association. Senior Fellowship shall be received by a member who either

- 1) Has studied (degree or exams) Special Librarianship or Information Science on an advanced level, or
- 2) Has contributed actively to the progress of

Special Librarianship and Information Science. (To be judged on merit by the Board), or  
3) Holds an academic position in a university, college or technical school of recognized standing and who is engaged in educating students in disciplines related to the professional aspects of information service work.

"A Fellow Special Librarian (or Senior Fellow) shall have the right to vote, to hold Association, Chapter and Division office, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free.

"SECTION 3. (a) An Associate Fellow shall be a member who fulfills any one of the following requirements.

- 1) Has a graduate degree in Library or Information Science; but did not complete any courses in Special Libraries and Special Librarianship.
- 2) Has a bachelor's or higher degree and is presently engaged in professional work in a special library or information center, but has not studied the basic subjects of librarianship and special librarianship.

"Upon passing the needed exams, the Associate Fellow shall be certified as FSL.

"(b) Senior Associate Fellow will be granted to members who have advanced degrees in Information Science and have actively contributed to the progress and objectives of the Association, but are not eligible for certification as special librarians. Upon passing the necessary certification exams, they shall be granted Senior Fellowship. An Associate Fellow or Senior Associate Fellow shall have the right to vote, to hold any Chapter or Division office except that of Chapter President and President-Elect or Division Chairman and Chairman-Elect, to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without fur-

ther payment, and to receive the official journal free.

"SECTION 4. Emeritus Fellow shall be identical with the present Section 7, but shall read "Fellow" instead of "member".

"SECTION 5. A Student member shall be an individual who is enrolled in a library school of recognized standing either as a full-time or as a part-time student. A part-time student may not hold this class of membership for more than two years. A Student member shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter, and to receive the official journal free.

"SECTION 6. A Technical member shall be a non-professional assistant in a special library or information center who qualified either through official studies, years of experience and/or by having taken the necessary and appropriate examinations for certification as a Technician. A Technical member shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter and to receive the official journal free.

"SECTION 7. Sustaining member to remain identical with present Section 6.

"SECTION 8. Honorary Fellow shall read "Fellow" instead of "member" but, excepting the change in the title, shall remain identical with present Section 8.

"SECTION 9. Associate members shall be persons interested in special libraries and information Science who do not qualify in any of the above sections. An Associate member shall have the right to affiliate with one Chapter and one Division without further payment, and to receive the official journal free.

"In Articles V and X of the By-Laws the words "active member" shall be changed to "Fellow".

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**Proposal C. The Board of Directors and Advisory Council recommend to the members that they *approve* the following proposal with regard to the Reserve Fund Policy:**

**"That the Reserve Fund Policy be rescinded and that the definition and administration of the Reserve Fund be the responsibility of the Board of Directors."**

The Reserve Fund Policy was originally adopted at the Annual Meeting on Jun 21, 1951. It has subsequently been amended in 1956, 1960, 1965 and 1969. In Jun 1969 a

Special Board Committee for Definition of the Reserve Fund pointed out that the only remaining substantive matter in the policy statement was the "\$100,000 limit on the Reserve Fund." The Special Committee pointed out that the Board, by definition in the Bylaws, has the "power to manage the Association's property and to regulate and govern its affairs." The Board adopted the above recommendation of the Special Committee in Jun 1969 that the recommendation be presented for action at the Annual Meeting in Jun 1970.

After discussion in Atlanta during the Jan

## Proposal C (contd.)

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1970 meeting of the Advisory Council, the Council also recommends that the Reserve Fund Policy be rescinded.

### RESERVE FUND POLICY

The Reserve Fund policy as originally adopted at the Annual Meeting on Jun 21, 1951, and subsequently amended on Jun 7, 1956, Jun 7, 1960, Jun 9, 1965, and Jun 3, 1969 is:

1. The Reserve Fund shall be invested in U.S. Government securities or such other investments or savings as may be approved by the

Board of Directors. Any cash awaiting investment shall be retained in the Association checking account.

2. There shall be \$100,000 limit on the Reserve Fund. Interest on the principal shall accrue to the Fund. In addition, the Board of Directors, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, may add funds from other sources to the Reserve Fund, when the Board of Directors believes this use of such funds to be in the best interests of the Association.
3. When the \$100,000 limit is reached, the Board of Directors, in consultation with the Finance Committee, may review the Fund and consider the advisability of either raising the limit or discontinuing additions to it in the light of current circumstances.

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## 1970 H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award

THE entry should consist of two parts:

1. A summary, not to exceed two typewritten pages, describing the manner in which the project was carried out, the number of participants, the results anticipated and achieved. Please include details about costs because other Chapters may wish to duplicate your project.

2. A visual display not to exceed 12 square feet of vertical display area and to include samples of materials used and a presentation of results.

The judges will consider the soundness, originality, and general effectiveness of the program and its impact for the Association, the Chapter and the individual special librarian. Other things being equal, they will also take into consideration the proportion of Chapter members affected. Association Headquarters can supply limited quantities of the promotional brochures currently available, but funds cannot be advanced.

Notification of a Chapter's intention to

enter the competition may be filed with the Executive Director any time after this announcement\* but no later than Apr 15, 1970. The written part of the entry must be in the judges' hands before May 29, 1970, and the visual display will be due at Cobo Hall, Detroit (*not* the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel) by the Saturday preceding the Conference (Jun 6, 1970). All entries will be displayed during the Conference. The Executive Director will send further information around May 1, 1970.

Only one entry per Chapter, please. As in all contests, the decision of the judges is final and the entries belong to SLA. The winner of the \$100 award and scroll will be announced at the Conference banquet.

**John M. Connor, Chairman**  
**Los Angeles County Medical Association**  
**634 S. Westlake Ave.**  
**Los Angeles, Calif. 90057**

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\* The announcement was mailed to Chapter Presidents in Jan 1970.

# 61st SLA CONFERENCE PROGRAM

City of Detroit



## Theme: The Changing Face of Special Libraries

June 7–11, 1970

Cobo Hall & The Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

Detroit, Michigan



### Registration

Sun Jun 7 9:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.

Tue Jun 9 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Mon Jun 8 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.

Wed Jun 10 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Thu Jun 11 8:00 a.m.–10:00 a.m.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 8**

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**SUNDAY, JUNE 7**

9:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.

**\* REGISTRATION**

Cobo Hall

9:00 a.m.-Noon

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR  
LIBRARIANSHIP**(Instructors to be announced)  
Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel**Eight Concurrent Pre-Conference Seminars**

1. Survey of Reference/Information Services  
(limited to 30 registrants)
2. Recordkeeping in Acquisitions, Organization and Circulation Work in Small and Medium Sized Libraries  
(limited to 30 registrants)
3. Microform Equipment  
(limited to 50 registrants)
4. Evaluation of Employees  
(limited to 15 registrants)
5. Communication in Management/Library Relations  
(limited to 15 registrants)
6. Elements of System Analysis  
(limited to 30 registrants)
7. Consultation Problems  
(limited to 10 registrants)
8. Use of Simulation in the Library Science Classroom  
(limited to 12 teachers in library schools)

2:00-6:00 p.m.

**\* EXHIBITS**

Cobo Hall Exhibit Area

2:00-4:30 p.m.

Chapter Officers and Bulletin Editors  
Cobo HallPresiding: **Mrs. MARY LEE TSUFFIS**  
Chapter Liaison OfficerXerox Corporation  
Rochester, New York

2:00-4:30 p.m.

Division Officers and Bulletin Editors  
Cobo HallPresiding: **CHARLES ZERWEKH, Jr.**  
Division Liaison OfficerPolaroid Corporation  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

4:30-6:00 p.m.

**\* CONFERENCE-WIDE  
RECEPTION**

Cobo Hall Exhibit Area

8:00-9:30 p.m.

**● FIRST GENERAL SESSION**

Cobo Hall Ballroom

Presiding: **ROBERT W. GIBSON, Jr., President**  
Special Libraries AssociationResearch Laboratories  
General Motors Corporation  
Warren, Michigan

Invocation

Welcome from the State of Michigan

Welcome from the City of Detroit

Welcome from Michigan Chapter, SLA

**FORREST ALTER**  
President, Michigan ChapterFlint Public Library  
Flint, Michigan**Keynote Address**

Introduction of Conference Committee

**Mrs. GLORIA EVANS**  
Conference ChairmanParke-Davis  
Detroit, Michigan

Summary of Exhibits

**WILLIAM ELGOOD**  
Exhibits Committee ChairmanGeneral Motors Institute  
Flint, Michigan

10:00-11:30 p.m.

**Geography and Map Division**Division Officers and Committee Chairmen  
Division Suite

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

**Advertising & Marketing Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Aerospace Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Biological Sciences Division**

Open House

**Business and Finance Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Documentation Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Military Librarians Division**Open House  
Division Suite

SUNDAY

**SUNDAY, JUNE 7 (contd.)****Museum Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Newspaper Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Petroleum Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Picture Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Science-Technology Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Transportation Division**Open House  
Division Suite

SUNDAY

**MONDAY, JUNE 8**

7:00-8:45 a.m.

**Public Utilities Division**Breakfast and Business Meeting  
Sheraton-Cadillac**Science-Technology Division*****Paper and Textiles Section***Breakfast and Business Meeting  
Sheraton-Cadillac

8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.

**\* REGISTRATION**

Cobo Hall

9:00 a.m.-Noon

**● SECOND GENERAL SESSION**

Cobo Hall Ballroom

**What Will Change?  
What Must Change?**

Moderator: To be announced

Speakers: **GRIEG ASPNES**Cargill, Inc.  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Attitudes.** How "professional" are we really? What are our standards and values? How are we motivated? Do we motivate others? Today's graduate: How does he differ? Psychology of change—how to apply it for improvement? Dimensions of the professional manager.

**Mrs. MARILYN BOCKMAN**American Association of Advertising  
Agencies  
New York, N.Y.

**Service.** Changes in scope and type of services given and expected. What does the present and future demand as far as information is concerned? What should our criteria be?

To be announced

**Management Techniques.** What effects do changing techniques of managing people have on an operation? How to react and adapt to changes caused by reorganization within? The importance of working *with* management to reach the common goal or objective.

Reactor Panel: **CHARLES K. GEHRINGER**Ford Motor Company  
Dearborn, Michigan**GENEVIEVE M. CASEY**Department of Library Science  
Wayne State University  
Detroit, Michigan**CHARLES H. STEVENS**Project INTREX  
Massachusetts Institute of Technol-  
ogy  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

MONDAY MORNING

12:30-3:30 p.m.

**Advertising & Marketing Division****LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**  
Mauna Loa Restaurant (Bus leaves Cobo Hall at  
12:15 p.m.)

12:30-2:00 p.m.

**Aerospace Division****LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING****Biological Sciences Division**

See Picture Division

12:30-3:00 p.m.

**Business and Finance Division****LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

MONDAY AFTERNOON

MONDAY MORNING



**MONDAY, JUNE 8 (contd.)**

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Chemistry Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Toward an International Chemical Information Network

**RALPH O'DETTE**

Chemical Abstracts Service  
Washington, D.C.

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Documentation Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Engineering Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Professionalism With Librarianship

**L. C. DEWEESE, III**

Department of  
Industrial Engineering  
Purdue University  
Lafayette, Indiana

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Geography and Map Division**

**LUNCHEON**

The Map Collections of the Newberry Library

**DAVID WOODWARD**

Newberry Library  
Chicago, Illinois

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Insurance Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

Representative from  
Equitable Life Assurance Society  
Detroit, Michigan

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Metals/Materials Division**

**LUNCHEON, HONORS AWARD and BUSINESS MEETING**

An Economist Looks at the Seventies in the Metals-Materials Industry.

**WILLIAM FITZGERALD**

Metallurgical Products Department  
General Electric Company  
Detroit, Michigan

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Military Librarians Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

**FRANK KURT CYLKE**

Federal Library Committee  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Museum Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**  
Detroit Institute of Arts

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Natural Resources Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Pier One

**G. V. SAINSBURY**

Director of Economics and Research  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

12:30-2:15 p.m.

**Newspaper Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

12:30-2:15 p.m.

**Nuclear Science Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Petroleum Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

**Pharmaceutical Division**

See Picture Division

12:30-3:00 p.m.

**Picture Division, Biological Sciences Division and Pharmaceutical Division**  
**JOINT LUNCHEON**

The Story behind "The Story of Great Moments in Medicine."

**GEORGE BENDER**

National Association of Retail Drug-  
gists, Chicago; author and director  
of the "Great Moments Series," pub-  
lished by Parke-Davis.

12:30-2:00 p.m.

**Science-Technology Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Social Science Division**

Joint Luncheon and Business Meeting  
of the Division with Its Sections

*Social Welfare Section*

*Planning, Building and Housing Section*

12:30-2:30 p.m.

**Transportation Division**

**LUNCHEON and BUSINESS MEETING**

**DIVISION ACTIVITIES**

3:45-5:00 p.m.

**Advertising & Marketing Division**

VISIT: Campbell-Ewald Company Library

3:00-5:00 p.m.

**Aerospace Division**

See Nuclear Science Division

3:15-5:00 p.m.

**Biological Sciences Division**  
**BUSINESS MEETING**

**MONDAY, JUNE 8 (contd.)**

3:15-5:15 p.m.

**Business and Finance Division**  
Within Our Circles: Roundtables

**Banking Libraries**

**MARTHA A. WHALEY**  
First National Bank of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

**Business Libraries**

**Mrs. JOSEPHINE EPSTEIN**  
Dow Chemical Company  
Business Information Center  
Midland, Michigan

**College and University Libraries**

**MILDRED LOEFFLER**  
School of Business Administration  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

**Public and Governmental Libraries**

**THOMAS MULFORD**  
Business & Finance Department  
Detroit Public Library  
Detroit, Michigan

2:45-4:00 p.m.

**Chemistry Division**  
Modern Methods of Searching the  
Chemical Patents Literature

**M. HYAMS, F.R.I.C.**  
Derwent Publications  
London, England

4:15-6:00 p.m.

**Chemistry Division**  
BUSINESS MEETING (Followed by  
No-Host Cocktails and Discussions)

**Documentation Division**

See Nuclear Science Division

2:45-4:45 p.m.

**Engineering Division**  
BUSINESS MEETING

2:45-3:30 p.m.

**Geography and Map Division**  
BUSINESS MEETING

3:45-6:00 p.m.

**Geography and Map Division**  
MAP WORKSHOP PANEL

**Moderator: GERARD ALEXANDER**  
Map Division  
The New York Public Library

LC Geography and Map Division Moves  
to Arlington, Virginia

**JOHN WALTER**  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

On Editing "Current Geographical  
Publications"

**NORDIS FELLAND**  
American Geographical Society  
New York, N.Y.

Maps for Travelers

**RAE RIPS**  
Detroit Public Library  
Detroit, Michigan

Courses in Map Librarianship

**LOUIS KIRALDI**  
Western Michigan University  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Ephemera—Trash and Treasure

**JEREMIAH POST**  
Free Library of Philadelphia  
Philadelphia, Pa.

2:45-3:45 p.m.

**Metals/Materials Division**

The Future for Wear Resistant Materials  
in Underground Excavation

**JAMES D. WHITMAN**  
Metallurgical Products Department  
General Electric Company  
Detroit, Michigan

Future of Metals

**Dr. M. SEMCHYSEN**  
Climax Molybdenum  
(Division of AMAX)  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Ocean Mining—Future Outlook

**SEYMOUR S. BERNFIELD**  
Legal Department, AMAX  
New York, N.Y.

**Military Librarians Division**

See Nuclear Science Division

2:45-5:00 p.m.

**Museum Division**  
VISIT: Detroit Institute of Arts

2:30-3:45 p.m.

**Natural Resources Division**  
BUSINESS MEETING

2:30-3:45 p.m.

**Newspaper Division**  
A Newspaper Library on Microfiche  
**JOHN KING**  
"London Evening Standard"  
London, England

4:00-5:00 p.m.

**Newspaper Division**  
PROJECT HOPEFUL: SOLVING OLD  
PROBLEMS, EVALUATING NEW  
METHODS

3:00-5:00 p.m.

**Nuclear Science Division, Aerospace  
Division, Documentation Division, Military  
Librarians Division, Science-Technology  
Division, and Transportation Division.**  
JOINT PROGRAM  
Role of Information Analysis  
Centers in Information Networks

**MONDAY, JUNE 8 (contd.)**

**GUSTAVUS S. SIMPSON, Jr.**  
Battelle Memorial Institute  
Columbus, Ohio

**WILLIAM B. COTRELL**  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

**Dr. DAVID GARVIN**  
National Bureau of Standards  
Washington, D.C.

2:15-5:00 p.m.

**Petroleum Division**

VISIT: General Motors Research  
Laboratories, GM Technical Center,  
Warren, Michigan (Limited to Division  
members)

3:15-4:45 p.m.

**Pharmaceutical Division**  
**BUSINESS MEETING**

1:30-5:00 p.m.

**Public Utilities Division**

VISIT: Control Center of the Michigan  
Electric Power Pool, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
(Limited to Division members—as guests  
of Detroit Edison Company)

2:00-4:00 p.m.

**Publishing Division and Publisher  
Relations Committee**

Confrontation 1970: A Discussion between  
Librarians and Publishers.

Moderator: **RICHARD E. BYE**  
Vice President, R. R. Bowker Co.  
New York, N.Y.

Panelists: **NORTON LONG**  
Arno Press  
New York, N.Y.

**E. K. GANNETT**  
Institute of Electrical & Electronics  
Engineers  
New York, N.Y.

**FREDERICK RUFFNER**  
Gale Research Company  
Detroit, Michigan

**To be announced**  
Johnson Publishing Company  
Chicago, Illinois

**To be announced**  
McGraw-Hill Book Company  
New York, N.Y.

**HERBERT FELDMAN**  
Plenum Publishing Corp.  
New York, N.Y.

**To be announced**  
Frederick A. Praeger, Incorporated  
New York, N.Y.

**W. BRADFORD WILEY**  
John Wiley & Sons  
New York, N.Y.

**Science-Technology Division**

See Nuclear Science Division

2:30-5:00 p.m.

**Social Science Division**

Librarian Publisher Communication:  
A Participating Dialog

**PETER DRAZ**  
Time Incorporated  
New York, N.Y.

**Mrs. VIRGINIA WHITNEY**  
Rutgers University  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

**Dr. PAUL WASSERMAN**  
University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland

**Transportation Division**

See Nuclear Science Division

5:15-7:00 p.m.

**Newspaper Division**

OPEN HOUSE (Limited to Division  
members)  
Division Suite

5:30-8:00 p.m.

**Past Presidents of the Association**

DINNER  
Sheraton-Cadillac

8:00-10:00 p.m.

● **ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Open Meeting  
Cobo Hall

10:00 p.m.—Midnight

**Advertising & Marketing Division**

Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite

**Aerospace Division**

Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite

**Business and Finance Division**

Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite

**Documentation Division**

Open House  
Division Suite

**Military Librarians Division**

Open House  
Division Suite

MONDAY AFTERNOON

MONDAY AFTERNOON

MONDAY EVENING

MONDAY

## Museum Division

Open House  
Division Suite

## Natural Resources Division

Open House  
Division Suite

MONDAY

## Newspaper Division

Open Discussion Time  
Division Suite

## Picture Division

Open House  
Division Suite



## TUESDAY, JUNE 9

7:15-8:30 a.m.

### FOOD LIBRARIANS

Breakfast  
Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

### PICTURE DIVISION

7:30-8:45 a.m.

Continental Breakfast and Exchange of  
Ideas  
Cobo Hall Cafeteria (Dutch Treat)

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

### \* REGISTRATION

Cobo Hall

9:00-11:00 a.m.

### ● THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Cobo Hall

### Communication by Objectives

GEORGE S. ODIORNE

Dean of the College of Business and  
Professor of Management  
University of Utah  
Salt Lake City, Utah

11:00 a.m.-Noon

### 1970/1971 ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD PROCTORS

Presiding: FLORINE A. OLTMAN  
President-Elect, SLA

Air University Library  
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

Noon-2:00 p.m.

### Aerospace Division and Government Information Services Committee LUNCHEON

Col. CURRIE S. DOWNIE

Task Group on Dissemination of  
Information  
COSATI

### Documentation Division

#### LUNCHEON

Pro & Con: SDI Services

Speaker: To be announced

### Natural Resources Division

#### LUNCHEON

MERRILL L. PETOSKY

Michigan Department of Natural Re-  
sources

### Newspaper Division

#### LUNCHEON

Will Microfilm Hold Up?

RICHARD SCHMIDT  
MicroPhoto

### Petroleum Division

#### LUNCHEON (Division members only)

Report on Advisory Council Meeting

### Public Utilities Division

#### LUNCHEON

Technical Information Center for the Gas  
Utility Industry

H. L. MENSCH

Institute of Gas Technology  
Chicago, Illinois

2:00-4:00 p.m.

### ● FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Cobo Hall Ballroom

### Implementation of Change

Identifying What to Change . . .

Strategies and Tactics of Change . . .

How to Determine Where You Are . . .

Where Do You Want to Go . . .

#### ROUND TABLE/WORKSHOPS

Discussion leaders (members of SLA)  
to be announced.

Resource Personnel (Michigan manage-  
ment personnel) to be announced

1. Standards of Performance. Meas-  
urement of individual and depart-  
ment productiveness and work pri-  
orities

TUESDAY MORNING

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

**TUESDAY, JUNE 9 (contd.)**

2. Organizing a Dynamic Operation. Guides for developing personnel to react efficiently in all situations
3. Analyzing and Improving Operating Methods. Effective minimizing of detail and routing procedure
4. Accent on Administration. Coordination of attainment of department goals within the overall framework of the organization
5. The Library and the Machine. Selection of which library functions should be included in automation procedures
6. Communicating Effectively. Concept of understanding others and vice versa
7. Motivating—The Key to Success. Helping individuals to realize their true potential

4:30–6:00 p.m.

**Contributed Papers**

(3 Concurrent Sessions)  
Cobo Hall

**Session A**

**Overcoming the Frigidity of Special Librarians**

**Dr. PATRICK R. PENLAND**  
Graduate School of Library and  
Information Sciences  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In striving for effective information handling techniques, traditional special librarians have neglected factors of relevance that would transform information into meaning. A general theory and taxonomy of human communication is discussed within which the information handling propensities of the special librarian can be evaluated for relevance to the axioms of library and information science. A theoretical position is developed out of the social function of library and information science while the taxonomy is related to library situations or conditions (intra-, inter-, and audience-communication) within which communication occurs.

**Head Librarian and Manager: Dynamics of a Creative Relationship**

**NORMAN J. CRUM**  
General Electric TEMPO  
Center for Advanced Studies  
Santa Barbara, California

The head librarian/manager relationship in business and industry is analyzed to de-

termine key factors in a creative relationship. Within the environmental context, the authority-responsibility division is considered, followed by a discussion of the perceptual processes of librarians and managers. Expectations in the relationship vary with time and may be considered "reasonable" or "unreasonable." Preparation for "encounters" with the manager is based upon previous planning and sensitivity to the organizational "climate" and "weather." An active, mutually beneficial, and mature relationship may be achieved by keeping organizational goals in mind, visualizing the manager as the library's "best customer," and readily exploiting all opportunities.

**Session B**

**Administrative and Service Relationship Among Biomedical Libraries in Southeastern Michigan**

**Dr. VERN M. PINGS and Mrs. GWENDOLYN CRUZAT**  
(Presentation by Dr. Pings)  
Medical Library  
Wayne State University  
Detroit, Michigan

Society has established an array of institutions for health care, research and education. Since 1964, Wayne State University has studied the availability of library services in providing access to the scholarly record for health professionals of Southeastern Michigan. Several investigative approaches were used to determine: 1) what groups of the biomedical professionals have library service, 2) the extent of services, 3) the cost of minimal access service on a community basis, and 4) the means to create administrative mechanisms to improve and develop library networks. The investigative methods used and their adequacy in producing management and planning data are discussed.

**A Commercial Clearinghouse for the Business Community**

**JOHN C. ALLEN**  
Blyth & Company, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

A central library to service American business is a must for corporate libraries that cannot provide the published and unpublished source materials necessary for effective service. Operated by federal/foundation grants, or member fees, the library would be a clearinghouse for corporate reports; publish union lists, and a directory to corporate records departments. It would establish an indexing service to corporate reports, provide a cumulated list of underwritings, and publish a monthly information news letter. Telephone service would price quotations and

literature/subject search services would be provided.

### The Continuity Index of Information Science Abstracts: A 4-Year Progress Report

**BEN-AMI LIPETZ**

Editor "Information Science Abstracts"

Yale University Library  
New Haven, Connecticut

The continuity index has been a feature of *Information Science Abstracts* (formerly *Documentation Abstracts*) since 1966. The index is designed to lead the user from a known abstract to related abstracts which were published afterward. The continuity index is arranged chronologically by abstract number. It includes code symbols to indicate relationships between abstracts looked up and abstracts listed. With this index, *Information Science Abstracts* can be used for forward searching, as well as for retrospective searching. Citation linkage is among the relationships indexed. The continuity index is very easy to compile and manipulate by machine.

#### Session C

#### Outward Signs of Change in a New Research Library

**DONALD M. MUNRO**

Highway Safety Research Institute  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Planning for physical facilities for the library in the new building of the Highway Safety Research Institute attempted to go beyond conventional form. The planning began with consideration of the real needs and ingrained habits of the research personnel who were to use the library. Actual planning was a cooperative process which resulted in modification of the usual models. The finished library in the \$4.5 million building reflects many years of experience with the needs of workers in the applied sciences.

#### The Search Is the Pay-Off—A Coordinated Search Procedure for an Industrial Information Service

**Dr. WARREN A. RECKHOW** and  
**Mrs. MARY ANN E. ARCHER**

(Presentation by Mrs. Archer)  
Research Laboratories  
Eastman Kodak Co.  
Rochester, New York

The Department of Information Services of Eastman Kodak Research Laboratories uses a team approach to answer requests for information from its scientists and technicians throughout the company. Using centralized chemical, report, patent and literature files,

the "Search Team" brings together a reference librarian, two patent specialists, an indexer of company reports, a chemist who maintains and searches the machineable chemical files, a senior staff member responsible for specialized data files, an experienced searcher of the internal report collection, and the assistant department head. The team meets semiweekly, preferably with the questioner present, to structure both question and answering strategy. Evaluation of this approach has shown that it makes the fullest use of the company's various capabilities, scientific disciplines, and information resources.

#### Document Analysis, Indexing, and Retrieval System in the Library of a Geological Research Laboratory

**Mrs. DARINKA ZIGIC BRIGGS** and  
**LOUIS I. BRIGGS**

(Presentation by Mrs. Briggs)  
Subsurface Laboratory  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

The system of selective information retrieval has been designed with the concern of the user of geological literature for research in subsurface geology. The development of the information system consisted of several phases: structuring of terms; selection of terms by analysis and coordinate reduction; indexing of documents and coding; measuring information data to obtain numeric values; mathematical analysis so as to group associated terms into clusters; and interpretation of clusters to formulate a category of concepts. There are three levels on which the information can be retrieved; the general categories in the geosciences and their relevancy; the association of the derivations of the main categories and their relevancy; and the concept relation groups and their relevancy.

5:30-7:00 p.m.

#### Pharmaceutical Division

Top of the Flame Restaurant

**COCKTAIL PARTY** (Limited to Division members)

5:30-8:00 p.m.

#### Advertising & Marketing Division

Top of the Flame Restaurant

**DINNER**

**Speaker: KENNETH RULE**

Director of Marketing-Media-Research  
MacManus, John & Adams, Inc.  
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

6:30 p.m.

#### Geography and Map Division

**TOUR: Stroh's Brewery**

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

TUESDAY EVENING

**TUESDAY, JUNE 9 (contd.)**

**TUESDAY EVENING**

8:30 p.m.

**\* SCHOLARSHIP EVENT**

"Monte Carlo Night" in the Sheraton-Cadillac Ballroom. For the benefit of the SLA Scholarship Fund

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

**Business and Finance Division**

Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite

**Documentation Division**

Open House  
Division Suite

**Engineering Division**

Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite

**Military Librarians Division**

Open House  
Division Suite

**Museum Division**

Open House  
Division Suite

**Newspaper Division**

Open Discussion Time  
Division Suite

**TUESDAY EVENING**



**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10**

**WEDNESDAY MORNING**

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

**\* REGISTRATION**

Cobo Hall

9:00 a.m.-Noon

**● ANNUAL MEETING**

Cobo Hall

Presiding: **ROBERT W. GIBSON, Jr., President**  
Special Libraries Association

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON**

Noon-2:00 p.m.

**Aerospace Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Translations in a Changing World

Dr. **LEROY H. LINDER**  
Philco-Ford Corporation  
Aeronutronic Division  
Newport Beach, California

The dynamic expanding nature of science and technology, as well as the multiplicity of languages in use today, complicate the librarian's role in the information transfer process.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the function of translations and translators in this process and to suggest alternate techniques. Experience with these alternatives is reviewed and evaluated; specific applications are recommended. It is concluded that a modification of the pattern of custom translating is desirable in many circumstances, and that librarians and information specialists have a key role in this activity.

**Documentation Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Pro and Con: Book Catalog vs. Traditional Catalog

Speaker: To be announced

**Natural Resources Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Federal Involvement in Natural Resources

Dr. **S. FRED SINGER**  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the  
Interior for Water Quality and Research

**Newspaper Division**

**LUNCHEON**

Speaker: **MARTIN S. HAYDEN**  
Editor, "Detroit News"

2:30-4:30 p.m.

● **FIFTH GENERAL SESSION**

Cobo Hall Ballroom

**Change in Methods and Techniques**

Eight concurrent panel discussions on major topics of interest

1. Graphic Communications for the 70's

**LORETTA J. KIERSKY**

Chairman, SLA Reprography Committee

Aircor Central Research Laboratories  
Murray Hill, N.J.

2. Changes in Indexes and Thesauri Building

**PHILIP LESLIE**NASA Facility, TISCO  
Bethesda, Maryland

3. Where Does the Special Library Fit into the Networks?

**KATHLEEN MOLZ**Library Planning & Development  
Branch  
U.S. Office of Education  
Washington, D.C.

4. The Library vs. the Information Center

**LOUISE K. MONTLE**Boeing Company, Airplane Division  
Renton, Washington

5. Round Tables for the Neophyte Special Librarian

- 5-1 Acquisitions, Problems and Procedures

**Mrs. MARGARET GRAHAM**Esso Research & Engineering  
Company  
Linden, N.J.

- 5-2 Processing Materials: Permanent, Ephemeral, and Otherwise

**JOSEPH M. DAGNESE**Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

- 5-3 Government Services

**Mrs. LOIS E. GODFREY**Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory  
Los Alamos, New Mexico

- 5-4 Public Relations Techniques

**Mrs. MARY LEE TSUFFIS**Xerox Corporation  
Rochester, N.Y.

4:30-5:30 p.m.

**Consultation Service Committee (Open Meeting)****JOHN BINNINGTON, Chairman**Brookhaven National Laboratory  
Upton, L.I., N.Y.

6:30-7:30 p.m.

\* **DUTCH TREAT COCKTAIL PARTY**

7:30-10:00 p.m.

\* **BANQUET**Presiding: **ROBERT W. GIBSON, Jr., President**  
Special Libraries Association**Presentation of SLA Awards**

Chapter Membership Gavel

H. W. Wilson Company Chapter Award

SLA Hall of Fame/1970

**The Peter Principle.***Why Things Always Go Wrong . . .***Dr. LAURENCE J. PETER**

Author of "The Peter Principle"

School of Education

University of Southern California

Los Angeles, California

10:00 p.m.-Midnight

**Advertising & Marketing Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Business and Finance Division**Open House (Division members only)  
Division Suite**Documentation Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Metals/Materials Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Military Librarians Division**Open House  
Division Suite**Museum Division**Open House  
Division Suite





THURSDAY

# **THURSDAY, JUNE 11**

8:00-10:00 a.m.

## **\* REGISTRATION**

Cobo Hall

## **DIVISION ACTIVITIES**

### **Advertising & Marketing Division and Insurance Division**

#### **JOINT VISIT**

8:30 a.m.

Bus leaves from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

9:45-11:15 a.m.

VISIT: Ford Motor Company Assembly Line, Dearborn, Michigan

11:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

LUNCHEON: Dearborn Inn

Speaker: **Mr. GAIL SMITH**

General Director, Advertising & Marketing  
General Motors Corporation

2:15-5:00 p.m.

TOUR: Greenfield Village or Henry Ford Museum

5:00 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

### **Aerospace Division and Military Librarians Division**

#### **JOINT VISIT**

8:30 a.m.

Bus from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel to Ann Arbor

9:30-11:30 a.m.

VISIT: DoD Information Analysis Center

11:30 a.m.

Bus leaves for University Microfilms

Noon-3:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON & VISIT: University Microfilms. Guest of University Microfilms

3:30 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

### **Astronomy Librarians**

8:30 a.m.

Bus leaves from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

9:30 a.m.-Noon

Physics-Astronomy Building, University of Michigan

Speakers: **GRACE FOLEY**

Kitt Peak National Observatory  
Tucson, Arizona

**ELIZABETH WEEKS**

Smithsonian Astro-Physical Observatory,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

12:30-2:00 p.m.

LUNCHEON

2:00-4:30 p.m.

VISIT: Observatory at University of Michigan

4:30 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

### **Biological Sciences Division**

See Petroleum Division

### **Business and Finance Division**

8:00 a.m.

Bus leaves from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

9:00-10:30 a.m.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
Visit Libraries on Campus (Individuals make own selections)

10:45 a.m.

Bus leaves for University Microfilms

11:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON & TOUR: University Microfilms. Guest of University Microfilms

1:30 p.m.

Bus leaves for University of Michigan

2:00-5:00 p.m.

PANEL DISCUSSION: Problems of Procuring Government Documents

Panel of four representatives from Government Departments

5:00 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

### **Chemistry Division**

8:00 a.m.

Bus leaves from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

9:00-10:30 a.m.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
PANEL DISCUSSION: Business Intelligence Services for the Chemical Industry

Panelists:

**Chemical Horizons**

**OLIVER AXTELL**

Celanese Corporation  
New York

THURSDAY

**Chemical Economics Handbook****ROSE BLANCHET**Procter & Gamble Company  
Cincinnati, Ohio**Predicasts****DOROTHY A. JANKOWSKI**Diamond Shamrock Corporation  
Painesville, Ohio

10:40-11:45 a.m.

Some Information Services and Publications of Interest to Chemical Libraries

**MARIE TASHIMA**Continental Can Company, Inc.  
Chicago, Illinois

11:45 a.m.

Bus leaves for University Microfilms

Noon-3:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON &amp; TOUR: University Microfilms. Guest of University Microfilms

3:30 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**Documentation Division**

9:00 a.m.-Noon

On-line Systems Demonstration

2:30-5:00 p.m.

On-line Systems Demonstration

**Engineering Division**

See Petroleum Division

**Geography & Map Division**

9:00-11:00 a.m.

VISIT: U.S. Lake Survey, Detroit

11:15 a.m.

Bus leaves from Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

12:30-2:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

**Women's League**Speaker: **Dr. GEORGE KISH**Geography Department  
University of Michigan

2:45-4:00 p.m.

VISIT: Clements Library

4:15-5:00 p.m.

VISIT: Map Collection of University of Michigan

5:15 p.m.

Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**Insurance Division**

See Advertising &amp; Marketing Division

**Metals/Materials Division**

See Petroleum Division

**Military Librarians Division**

See Aerospace Division

**Museum Division**

9:00 a.m.

Bus to Flag Mall, Greenfield Village

9:30 a.m.-Noon

TOUR: Henry Ford Museum

12:30-1:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON: Lovett Hall, Greenfield Village

2:00-4:30 p.m.

TOUR: Greenfield Village

4:30 p.m.

Bus to Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**Natural Resources Division**

See Petroleum Division

**Newspaper Division**

9:15-10:15 a.m.

Around Round Tables-To Each His Own

10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

The Last Roundup: Reviewing Round Table and Discussion Results

12:30-2:15 p.m.

LUNCHEON and INTRODUCTION OF NEW OFFICERS

3:00-4:30 p.m.

VISIT: Detroit News

5:00-7:00 p.m.

OPEN HOUSE

Division Suite (Limited to Division members)

**Nuclear Science Division**

See Petroleum Division

**Petroleum Division**

9:00-Noon

**Petroleum Division, Biological Sciences Division, Engineering Division, Metals/Materials Division, Natural Resources Division, Public Utilities Division, Science-Technology Division and Transportation Division**

JOINT PROGRAM

POLLUTION SYMPOSIUM

Internal Combustion Engines

**D. A. JENSEN**Automotive Emissions Office  
Ford Motor Company**Petroleum Fuels****W. F. DEETER**Fuel Specialist  
Arco Chemical Company

**THURSDAY, JUNE 11****Information Handling as a Service in Air Pollution Control and Abatement**

**E. H. BRENNER**  
American Petroleum Institute  
New York, N.Y.

12:30-2:00 p.m.  
**LUNCHEON**

**Speaker:** To be announced

2:30-5:00 p.m.  
**SYMPOSIUM ON WATER POLLUTION**

**Industrial Waste**

**Mr. McDERMOTT**  
Bureau of Water Hygiene  
Public Health Service  
Consumer Protection and  
Environmental Health Service

**Marine Environments**

**W. J. NORTH**  
Environmental Health Engineering  
California Institute of Technology

**Regional and National Waterways**

**JAMES E. WRIGHT**  
Delaware River Basin Commission

**Information Handling as a Service in Water**

**Speakers:** To be announced

**Pollution Control and Abatement**

**GILBERT M. GIGLIOTTI**  
Federal Water Pollution Control  
Administration

**Pharmaceutical Division**

8:00 a.m.  
Bus leaves Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel for  
Parke-Davis, Research Laboratories, Ann  
Arbor

9:00-10:30 a.m.  
**Information Control Systems**

**Dr. R. KALTHOFF**  
Access Corporation

10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.  
**Business Library Workshop**

1:00-2:00 p.m.  
**LUNCHEON:** Guests of Parke-Davis (Lim-  
ited to Division members)

2:00-4:00 p.m.  
**VISIT:** Parke-Davis Research Library and  
Facilities

4:15 p.m.  
Bus returns to Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**Picture Division**  
See Museum Division

**Public Utilities Division**  
See Petroleum Division

**Publishing Division**  
See Social Science Division

**Science-Technology Division**  
See Petroleum Division

**Social Science Division**

9:00-11:00 a.m.  
**VISIT:** Gale Research Company, Detroit,  
Michigan

11:15 a.m.  
Bus leaves for University Microfilms

Noon-3:30 p.m.  
**LUNCHEON & TOUR:** University Micro-  
films. Guest of University Microfilms

3:30 p.m.  
Bus leaves for Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel

**Transportation Division**  
See Petroleum Division

**\* DINNER & ENTERTAINMENT**

7:00-11:30 p.m.  
South of the Border Down Canada Way

A Conference-wide "International Evening of Splendour." Private buses depart from the hotel for a "Mini-Tour" of Windsor, Ontario. Then on to the Elmwood Casino for dinner and entertainment at one of Canada's finest night clubs. In person, John Gary.

10:00 p.m.-Midnight  
**Newspaper Division**  
Farewell 'Til Frisco Time  
Division Suite

**FRIDAY, JUNE 12****BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel  
**Presiding:** FLORINE A. OLTMAN, President 1970/71  
Special Libraries Association

## Division Programs at a Glance

	Sun	Mon				Tue			Wed		Thu			
	Eve	B	L	P.M.	Eve	B	L	Eve	L	Eve	A.M.	L	P.M.	Eve
Advertising & Marketing	O		X	X	O			O		O	J4	X	X	
Aerospace	O		X	J1	O		X		X		J5	X	X	
Biological Sciences	O		J2	X							J6	X	X	
Business and Finance	O		X	X						O	X	X	X	
Chemistry			X	X	O						X	X	X	
Documentation	O		X	J1	O		X	O	X	O	X		X	
Engineering			X	X				O			J6	X	X	
Geography and Map	O		X	X				O			X	X	X	
Insurance			X								J4	X	X	
Metals/Materials			X							O	J6	X	X	
Military Librarians	O		X	J1	O			O		O	J5	X	X	
Museum	O		X	X				O		O	X	X	X	
Natural Resources			X	X	O		X		X		J6	X	X	
Newspaper	O		X	X	O		X	O	X		X	X	X	O
Nuclear Science			X	J1										
Petroleum	O		X	X	O		X				J6	X	X	
Pharmaceutical			J2	X				O			X	X	X	
Picture	O		J2		O	X					X	X	X	
Public Utilities		X		X			X				J6	X	X	
Publishing				X							J7	X	X	
Science-Technology	O		X	X							J6	X	X	
—Paper and Textiles		X												
Social Science			J3	X							J7	X	X	
—Planning,														
Building and														
Housing			J3											
—Social Welfare			J3											
Transportation	O		X	X							J6	X	X	

B—Breakfast

L—Luncheon

J—Joint Meeting

O—Open House

## MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Dec 31, 1969

Division Affiliations		Chapter Affiliations	
Advertising & Marketing	351	Alabama	62
Aerospace	289	Baltimore	80
Biological Sciences	648	Boston	336
Business and Finance	871	Cincinnati	66
Chemistry	228	Cleveland	123
Documentation	946	Colorado	114
Engineering	236	Connecticut Valley	101
Geography and Map	191	Dayton	68
Insurance	113	Florida	82
Metals/Materials	238	Greater St. Louis	81
Military Librarians	304	Heart of America	62
Museum	314	Illinois	407
Natural Resources	84	Indiana	85
Newspaper	173	Louisiana	50
Nuclear Science	113	Michigan	231
Petroleum	123	Minnesota	141
Pharmaceutical	176	Montreal	229
Picture	189	New Jersey	239
Public Utilities	132	New York	1,331
Publishing	200	North Carolina	44
Science-Technology		Oklahoma	52
Paper & Textile Section	128	Pacific Northwest	163
No Section	1,604	Philadelphia	306
Total	1,732	Pittsburgh	182
Social Science	649	Princeton-Trenton	57
Planning, Building &		Rio Grande	69
Housing Section	234*	San Diego	63
Social Welfare Section	246*	San Francisco Bay Region	355
No Section	291*	South Atlantic	78
Transportation	137	Southern Appalachian	53
Total Division Affiliations	8,437	Southern California	443
Less Extra Division Affiliations	-2,131	Texas	200
	6,306	Toronto	213
Members without Division		Upstate New York	202
Affiliations	186	Virginia	75
Sustaining Members	193	Washington, D.C.	608
Student Members	388	Wisconsin	65
Total Members	7,073	Total Chapter Affiliations	7,116
		Members without	
		Chapter Affiliations	67
			7,183
		Less Extra Chapter Affiliations	- 110
		Total Members	7,073

\* These three figures are not additive for the Social Science Division total, because some members are affiliated with *both* Sections.

Membership Categories			
Active (Annual payment)	4,575	Emeritus	136
Active (Paid for Life)	93	Student	388
Active (Total)	4,668	Sustaining	193
Associate	1,505	Honorary	6
Affiliate	287	Total	7,183

## COMING EVENTS

**Apr 30-May 1. Tutorial in Library Automation** at Harvard University . . . co-sponsored by Massachusetts Library Association and ALA/ISAD. Send registration fee (\$45) to ALA.

**May 5-7. SJCC (Spring Joint Computer Conference, AFIPS)** . . . at Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N.J. *Theme: The Computer: Gathering Force of the Seventies.* General chairman: Harry L. Cook, David Sarnoff Research Center, RCA, Princeton, N.J.

**May 7-8. Connecticut Library Association, 79th Annual Conference** . . . at the Park Plaza Hotel, New Haven, Conn. SLA's Connecticut Valley Chapter will be cooperating in the CLA meeting.

**May 7-8. Seventh Annual National Information Retrieval Colloquium** . . . at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia. *Theme: Social Impact of Information Retrieval Systems.* For information, write: Philip Bagley, Information Engineering, 3401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**May 17-22. Medical Library Association, 69th Annual Meeting.** Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

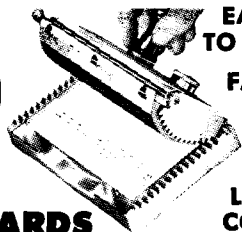
**May 21-22. Tutorial in Library Automation** at Statler Hilton Hotel, N.Y. . . . co-sponsored by New York Technical Services Librarians and ALA/ISAD. Send registration fee (\$45) to ALA.

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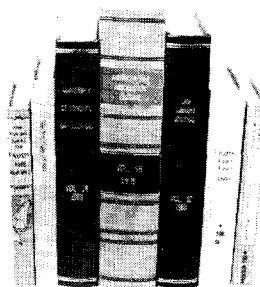


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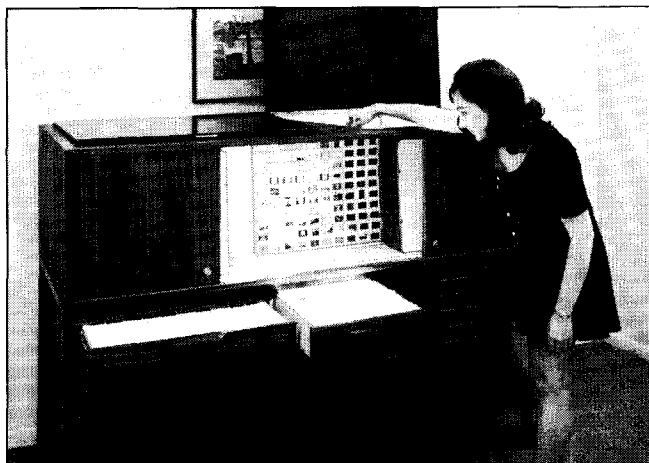
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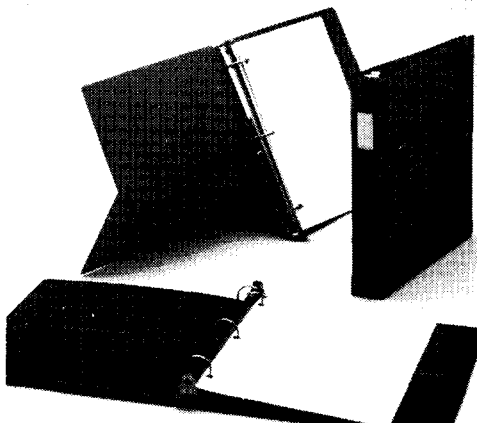
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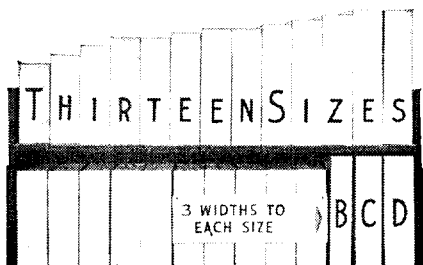
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See p. 16A for change in rates.

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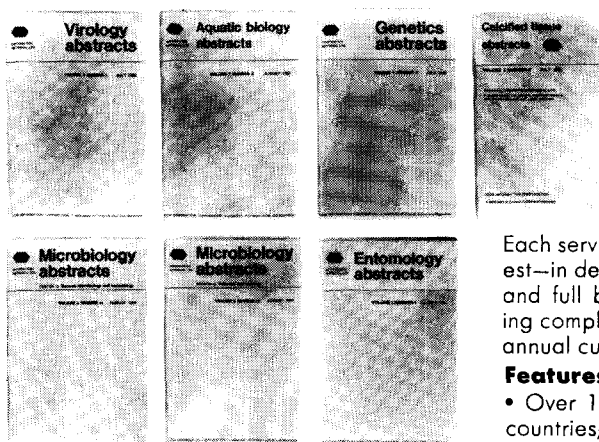
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