THE NASIG NEWSLETTER

The Newsletter of the North American Serials Interest Group, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S CORNER / Cindy Hepfer

"Growing Pains"

The first NASIG conference was held at Bryn Mawr College in June of 1985. The first NASIG Newsletter was published in January 1986, and the first "President's Corner" appeared in the December 1987 issue. That column was written by NASIG's second president, Tina Feick, who briefly described the state of the organization and outlined some 20 ongoing projects.

I am NASIG's seventh president and will preside over its ninth annual conference. Each day opinions on all kinds of NASIG activities and issues are brought to my attention. The very fact that the opinions are offered indicates to me that while NASIG is doing an awful lot very well, there are still many things we could do better or at least differently. Many of these opinions attest to the fact that NASIG is experiencing "growing pains."

During the fall of the year the NASIG Nominations and Elections Committee is hard at work developing

the slate of candidates for officer and Board positions, in whose hands NASIG's future directions will lie. Because I want those who agree to run for leadership positions as well as everyone who casts a vote to understand the challenges and growing pains that NASIG's governing body faces, I am offering the following sampler of our growing pains for your consideration.

1) How to keep the organization dynamic and exciting while balancing the budget AND maintaining NASIG's tradition of low dues and reasonably priced conferences.

Our current dues structure ($20 US and Mexico/$25 Canada/$30 outside North America/$5 student) was approved by the membership in 1989. We realize approximately $20,000 per year in dues. Another $3000 of income results from an honorarium Haworth pays NASIG for the proceedings, in lieu of royalties. We also earn some interest on investments.

Healthy as this might initially appear, our (non-conference) operating expenses threaten to overtake our (non-conference) income. Production and distribution of the newsletter alone is estimated at $7000 for 1994. The directory adds another $6000. The Continuing Education committee is modestly funded at something under $2000. Insurance we need to carry in order to sponsor a conference each year runs close to $600 annually. Hiring a tax consultant to prepare our annual income tax return runs nearly $700. Every committee and task force, and the Board itself all require varying degrees of financial support to cover the costs of office supplies, photocopying and/or printing, mailing, phone calls, travel, and occasionally even some contract labor.

Conference expenses are significant. In recent years, one criterion for NASIG conference sites is that they should accommodate at least 500 registrants. Because of this limitation, we are not able to consider some very desirable low-cost academic institutions when we do site selection. Two other costs that have increased conference expenses are support for nationally known speakers who are on the cutting edge of the serials industry and increased use of high tech audiovisual equipment and technicians. Attractive, easy-to-reach academic institutions and dynamic, mind-stretching programs have both contributed to NASIG's success, but that success is achieved each year at a higher and higher price. Records show that the conference at Bryn Mawr in

1985 attracted 251 registrants and cost NASIG a whopping $30,000. This year the annual conference at Brown attracted 570 registrants, and the total expenses ran over $133,000.

As NASIG's membership has expanded and we have attempted to do more in response to our members' diverse interests and needs, our finances have grown increasingly complex. This growing pain requires the NASIG leadership to look more and more critically at our all of our activities and programs in relation to finances.

2) How to develop NASIGNET so that it serves the needs of the membership.

When NASIGNET was developed a number of relevant electronic discussion lists such as SERIALST, ACQNET, and AUTOCAT already existed. These lists allow subscribers to freely participate in ongoing discussions about a wide array of professional topics. NASIG-L, on the other hand, was conceived as a private list, a means for NASIG members to communicate with each other about organizational matters. Discussions or announcements that do not concern NASIG have been actively discouraged. In addition to NASIG-L, NASIGNET includes a private discussion list for each standing committee and task force that requires one in order to accomplish its assigned tasks. More recently, in addition to these basic communications mechanisms, the committee and Board also mounted NASIG administrative documents and publications such as the newsletter, proceedings, and bylaws on NASIGNET.

Ironically, while NASIGNET was developed to alleviate some growing pains and ease communication, its continued development and maintenance are responsible for new kinds of growing pains, growing pains associated with life in an increasingly electronic society. A fundamental question concerns whether NASIGNET is properly a private list for the membership. This is not only a philosophical issue, but a practical one because maintaining a closed list means that members of the Electronic Communications Committee assume the significant burden of adding new members on an ongoing basis, purging non-renewed members from the list annually, and coping individually with gateways/addresses that don't work right. Second there is the issue of what documents should be mounted on NASIGNET and when. For instance,

one recent suggestion concerned whether the newsletter might be unbundled with articles uploaded to NASIGNET as soon as they have been accepted. To do this would disadvantage some 30% of our members without electronic access to the newsletter, but would provide an enhanced service for those members who do have the capability. A third issue revolves around whether the messages of working committees and the Board should be archived for future reference and who should review these messages for "sensitive material." A fourth issue is whether the we should create menu options in the NASIG gopher for serials information elsewhere on the Internet. These are just a taste of the growing pains that have arisen in regard to electronic communications!

3) Should NASIG offer any financial support for conference attendance in return for substantial volunteer efforts?

Although the NASIG Board developed a formal policy for conference "reimbursements" and publicized it in the September 1992 newsletter, the issue of whether we should provide financial support for conference attendance in return for significant volunteer efforts has not been settled to everyone's satisfaction. The current policy on support was based on perceptions of significant contributions to the success of the annual conference. The debate is complicated both by the reality of the often minimal level of financial support offered by each individual members's institution and by NASIG's fundamental philosophy of volunteerism.

Consider the case of the conference planning committee. Many of these folks put in months of time and effort to prepare and carry off the conference. Often several committee members are not even NASIG members, but staff of the host site who are willing to pitch in and help. However, more often than not it works out that conference planning committee members are so busy during the conference that they get to attend few programs or even meals. NASIG's current policy waives half of the registration fee for these individuals.

Consider the program planning committee members who develop the intellectual content of the conference, create a timely theme and a call for papers, review and discuss the proposals, seek speakers to fill in gaps, coordinate with speakers regarding topics, abstracts, audiovisual needs,

handouts and papers for the proceedings, and assist the speakers at the conference. Current policy does not recognize program planning committee members with any registration support.

Although the proceedings editors are paid a small honorarium for their work and are therefore not strictly "volunteers," consider that they need to collect papers at or shortly after the conference and literally spend a solid month or more, full time, chasing after stray papers, editing papers in hand and discussing changes with authors, preparing the table of contents, and converting each paper to ASCII text for mounting on NASIGNET. Current policy waives the proceedings editors' conference registration fees entirely.

Consider the newsletter editor-in-chief who includes reports of every session in the September issue of the newsletter, and has to be on site coordinating reporting assignments. The newsletter editor's position is arduous and crucial to NASIG's communication. Like the proceedings editors, the newsletters editor's conference registration fee is entirely waived.

Consider the plenary and concurrent session speakers, many of whom are not NASIG members but experts drafted by the program planning committee to address important and timely topics. They prepare written papers for the proceedings, but often are not individuals needing to enhance their resumes with publications in order to achieve promotion or tenure. Current policy awards plenary and concurrent speakers full registration support, if required.

Consider the workshop leaders, the majority of whom are usually NASIG members, who prepare oral presentations and lead discussions (twice, since all workshops are repeated once) about the challenges we faces each day at our offices. In some cases, workshops have one leader who handles the entire presentation, but others have as many as four leaders. Regardless of the number of presenters in a workshop session, all workshop leaders receive half registration under current policy.

Consider the officers, Board members, committee chairs, and committee members who keep NASIG growing, developing, learning, and communicating. Not a one of them receives any conference registration support.

What is the proper conference support scheme? How far should registration fees for all registrants be pushed up to underwrite support for conference participants and organizers and for the people who keep NASIG running? I believe Solomon himself would have difficulty finding a fair and equitable solution to this growing pain. I sure haven't.

4) Should the NASIG grant program be expanded beyond the current student grant program?

Each year NASIG awards grants to several library school students to attend the annual conference. The goal of the program is to introduce these students to various aspects of the serials information chain and encourage them to seek a career in the serials arena. This is a very popular program with the membership and one of which NASIG is justifiably proud.

Should NASIG develop other grant or awards programs? It has been suggested that we should sponsor a scholarship for a library school student with a special interest in serials management. Indeed, we have been approached more than once by library school students for funding to allow them to complete their programs. Should we develop a "first step" award to support travel and registration for someone who is new to the serials field to attend the annual conference? Should we develop an "across-the-seas" program to support travel and registration for serialists who hail from countries like those in the former Soviet Union, Africa, or South America? Should we make an annual or biannual award to support research about some aspect of serials work?

There are pros and cons to each of these suggestions, which the Board will be considering. While these suggestions represent growing pains, they also offer NASIG exciting opportunities for growth and advancement.

5) Should NASIG reconsider its policy of not accepting commercial support? Should we allow commercial interests to be discussed in NASIG publications or activities?

Since its inception, NASIG has espoused a non-commercial stance. We do not have corporate or institutional memberships; everyone joins as an individual member. We do not have vendor or publisher booths at the annual meeting. We do not accept or solicit corporate sponsorship for any of our activities. The program committee discusses NASIG's philosophy of non-commercialism with speakers in order that they "keep commerce out of NASIG." The proceedings are edited with an eye to eliminating or minimizing "commercials" that nevertheless crept into papers and presentations.

However, there are times when members have noted that it would be nice to have a vendor sponsor a shuttle service to/from the airport at the conference or underwrite the cost of a reception or banquet, or to have a publisher fund a research grant. Additionally, there are times when a publisher or vendor cannot give a meaningful conference or continuing education presentation without referring to some aspect of his or her company's work.

In the strategic planning survey conducted a couple of years ago, the membership was asked to respond to a question about the NASIG policy in regard to accepting gifts and contributions. 46.5% of the 693 members who responded to the survey said they would not change the policy. 45.9% said that they favored outside fund raising activities. Support for this basic NASIG tenet appears to be a genuine toss up!

Should NASIG change its bylaws to accept gifts or contributions that benefit the membership? Should we allow our commercial members to discuss their products and services? This issue strikes at the very heart of the organization. Depending on one's point of view, a change might be positive or negative but it would certainly be dramatic. Whether we should or should not change this policy remains a question, and a perennial growing pain.

These five issues are just a taste of the growing pains that we encounter in NASIG each day. Each issue is multi-dimensional; there are no easy answers, no obvious rights or wrongs, and if you think that there are, then you probably haven't heard all sides of the issue! The issues arise in various guises and are handled in a variety of ways. They are not treated as merely Board or committee issues, but as NASIG issues.

In order to keep in touch with the membership, over the years the NASIG Board has undertaken two strategic planning surveys. We also prepare and tabulate a lengthy evaluation form for registrant feedback at each annual conference. As I write, a task force is preparing a draft of a vision statement to which NASIG members will be asked to respond; I

4

hope to discuss this vision statement in my next "President's Corner." In addition, NASIG-L is an appropriate venue for discussion of issues such as these, which do indeed heat up the various electronic committee lists and NASIG-L itself from time to time.

It is important to note that NASIG is still a relatively young organization. Over its early years the many individuals who have served as its leaders and on its committees and task forces have helped to develop policies and guidelines. They are in large measure responsible for the successes the organization has achieved to date. However, it is also very important to note that the membership as a whole -- in response to bylaws ballots, strategic planning surveys, annual conference evaluation forms, and annual nominations and elections -- has also helped to develop the policies and guidelines that have enabled the organization to grow and move forward. Yet as you all know too well, we are blessed to live in "interesting times," times of sweeping change. Policies and guidelines that worked well for NASIG last year will need to be reviewed and revised on an ongoing basis to meet changing needs and circumstances. We have to keep our eyes and minds attuned to a moving target. The new officer and Board members you will elect in the spring, the new committee chairs and committee members who will be appointed prior to at the 1994 annual conference, and the NASIG membership itself will face an ever renewing series of challenges, or growing pains.

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I would like to thank Teresa Malinowski and October Ivins for talking with me about the concept of this column and details of the issues presented here.

9TH ANNUAL NASIG CONFERENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA, June 2-5, 1994 / Kat McGrath

Greetings from Super-natural British Columbia and the UBC Conference Planning Committee! Here in Vancouver, we are busy coordinating arrangements for NASIG's first conference in the Pacific Northwest and second meeting in Canada.

The University of British Columbia has the largest university campus in North America resting on a

peninsula of over 1000 acres of woodland, a secluded haven only minutes away from downtown Vancouver. Nestled at the Pacific Ocean's edge and framed by the Coastal Mountains, Vancouver is a sophisticated and cosmopolitan city that has something to offer everyone - including those who want it all!

Vancouver can be easily reached by various means of transportation. All of the major airlines offer daily flights to the Vancouver International Airport, located about 20 minutes from UBC. Alternatively, delegates may choose to travel via Seattle, Washington whereupon they can journey the 200 miles north to Vancouver via plane, car, ferry or bus. There are endless touring options available in the region. We recommend that visitors consider allowing for a few extra days of vacation time to do further exploring.

The members of the Conference Planning Committee are: Nadine Baldwin (UBC), Margaret Brown (Kwantlen College), Ann Doyle (UBC), Diane Grover (University of Washington), Marlene Hamakawa (UBC), Matt Hartman (UBC), Terry Horner (UBC), Theresa Iverson (UBC), Kat McGrath, Chair (UBC), Katy Nelson (University of Victoria), Margaret Price (UBC), Elena Romaniuk (University of Victoria), and Laurie Sutherland (University of Washington).

Watch for more details of the conference (including plans for pre-conference programs, a salmon bar-be-que, and a night on the town) in future issues of the newsletter. For further information, please contact:

> Kat McGrath
> Asst. Head, Order Division
> Library Processing Centre
> 2206 East Mall,
> University of British Columbia
> Vancouver, B.C. CANADA
> V6T 1Z3
> Tel: 604-822-5476
> Fax: 604-822-3201
> Internet: kmcgrath@unixg.ubc.ca

Following the historic 1993 Vancouver Summit meeting of U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Clinton remarked, "The beauty of Vancouver has inspired our work here." We feel confident that attendees of NASIG's next conference in June 1994 will enjoy equal success.

TREASURER'S REPORT / Dan Tonkery

Transition

The transition process, while slow to start, has moved very quickly. The initial start-up was delayed so that the previous treasurer could complete the Brown Conference financial report. In the end, the information was delayed from Brown so the Conference Financial Report was prepared by the incoming treasurer.

In order to minimize the number of new issues that had to be handled, all of the banking relationships have been retained with Nations Bank in Atlanta. NASIG has a standard checking account, an interest bearing savings account, and an investment account with another organization. All banking is handled by mail. So far this set-up is satisfactory.

In the first four weeks, a new reimbursement form and financial guidelines were developed and implemented.

The set of accounts is maintained on Quicken 2.0 for Windows. The system is easy to use and is adequate for NASIG at this time.

Cash Position

The real test of an organization is its ability to generate the necessary funds to pay its commitments in the same cycle. NASIG is currently in an excellent cash position with the following balances:

Checking Account	$19,869.89
Savings Account	$30,618.04
Investment Account	$43,243.56 (9/30)
TOTAL	$93,731.49

We have the financial strength to meet our short-term commitments and have adequate protection for a down-turn in membership or conference shortfall.

Fiscal Year

NASIG operates under a calendar year fiscal year. The budget cycle splits the term of the incoming President, which seems confusing, but is the current status. Membership fees received in the fall are treated as unearned revenue and moved to the next period. All new members as well as renewals are carried over to the next year.

1993 Budget

The 1993 operating budget is on target. The income from the interest is lower than prior years, but this is due to the low interest rates rather than poor cash flow.

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PLEASE NOTE that membership renewals were due on December 15, 1993.

1993 NASIG CONFERENCE FINANCIAL REPORT / Dan Tonkery

The annual conference was again a well-organized and a successful financial event. The 1993 conference produced an income of $142,298.50 versus expense of $133,529.98, leaving a positive balance of $8,768.52 for the conference.

The registration this year included 400 residents, an additional 93 full-time commuters, and 42 day attendees. On any given day over 500 people attended the program.

Given the advantage of hindsight there are a series of recommendations that I would like the Board to consider for future conferences:

1. The conference registrator should keep or maintain a database of all registrants through the end of the conference. Switching to the Treasurer at the start of the conference only results in a break in the database. Only one database should be maintained. A database should be built for registration purposes and shared with the Treasurer.

2. The Treasurer needs to keep full records on deposits. The deposit database is nonexistent. If one attempts to reconcile a deposit, there is no data. It is unclear if all of the cash collected at the conference is deposited.

3. The local contract with the host site should be clear on what overhead expenses are going to be charged to NASIG. Police, Fire Marshals, room set-up, and health services should be identified up-front. I suggest a sign-off procedure for the local contract that includes the requirement that a financial analysis be incorporated in the procedures.

4. A clear policy of non-fee categories for conference attendance should be developed. The registrator should not have to be a judge, and the policy needs to be made available before registration.

NASIG 1994 BUDGET

ACTIVITY:	1994 Proceedings	Administration	Bylaws	Conference Site 1996	Continuing Education	Directory & Database Committee	Electronic Committee	Finance	Student Grant	Nominations Elections	Newsletter	Regional Council	TOTAL
Advertising/ Publicity	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50
Contract Labor	$0	$500	$0	$0	$0	$450	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$950
Financial Fees	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Insurance	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$600
Office Supplies	$50	$100	$20	$50	$0	$260	$50	$0	$0	$25	$300	$0	$855
Photocopy	$200	$250	$80	$50	$50	$0	$50	$0	$0	$50	$0	$110	$840
Prof/ Consultation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$850	$0	$0	$0	$0	$850
Postage	$50	$500	$400	$50	$100	$2,010	$50	$100	$200	$319	$2,000	$440	$6,215
Printing	$0	$500	$20	$0	$50	$3,300	$50	$0	$0	$296	$5,000	$1,100	$10,316
Tele/Conf. Calls	$50	$100	$0	$50	$0	$0	$200	$0	$0	$0	$25	$200	$825
Travel	$0	$5,500	$0	$1,500	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$3,000	$0	$0	$0	$9,500
Specific Project	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other	$500	$100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$150	$30	$20	$10	$0	$0	$810
TOTAL	$850	$7,550	$520	$1,700	$1,750	$6,020	$550	$1,580	$3,220	$700	$7,325	$1,850	$33,615

NASIG 1993 BROWN CONFERENCE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
1/1/93 Through 9/30/93

Income

Registration	139,692.00
Souvenirs	2,380.00
Proceedings - Sales	226.50
Total Income	142,298.50

Expenses

AV Equipment	7,378.47
Brochure-Design	300.00
Brochure-Mailing	1,227.61
Brochure-Printing	1,455.00
Building Rent	3,506.62
Entertainment-Cruise	9,862.50
Entertainment-Other	745.25
Housing	53,614.00
Meals	39,895.54
Office	331.46
Other	3,625.70
Photocopying	1,900.17
Postage	133.74
Receptions	280.00
Slides, etc.	20.00
Souvenirs-Candy	1,059.50
Souvenirs-T-shirts	1,432.50
Speakers	2,745.15
Temporary help	1,020.00
Tours	2,055.00
Travel	22.00
Pre-Conference Workshop	919.77
Total expenses	133,529.98
Balance	$ 8,768.52

NASIGNET: An Introduction & Overview of Services / Birdie MacLennan and Marilyn Geller

An update from the Electronic Communications Committee, posted on NASIG-L August, 1993

Introduction

NASIGNET is the electronic communications forum of the North American Serials Interest Group, Inc. The NASIG Electronic Communications Network serves as an outlet for matters, concerns, and issues that are related to the organization and its membership. Participation in NASIGNET is limited to members of NASIG. As of August 1993, approximately 70% of the NASIG membership (687 subscribers) had electronic addresses (Internet or Bitnet) and the capability to participate.

NASIGNET is managed by the Electronic Communications Committee. Birdie MacLennan (Univ. of Vermont) and Marilyn Geller (MIT) are the current co-chairs of the ECC. Our "electronic community" is made possible by colleagues at the American Mathematical Society's Ann Arbor Office, headed by David Rodgers. AMS provides technical support and houses NASIGNET on its mainframe computer.

Network Services Currently Available on NASIGNET:

1) NASIG-L (listserver application):
Serves as the electronic bulletin board (or discussion outlet) for members of the organization. Appropriate topics for discussion include: announcements, news, meetings, reports, and issues of concern to members that may affect actions of an organizational nature.

Messages should be sent to:
NASIG-L@E-MATH.AMS.ORG

This list is unmoderated, which means that any message sent to NASIG-L will automatically be posted to the entire list without human intervention. Please remember that if you reply to a message on the list, it will be delivered to the entire list. If you intend to respond to an individual cited in a NASIG-L message, you must address your email to the individual instead of using your system's reply command.

The focus of the discussion list is organizational issues. It does not deal with serials content, or cover general discussions about serials. Persons wishing to participate in a serials content forum and/or to address matters of general interest to serialists are referred to the SERIALST forum (mail to: SERIALST@UVMVM or SERIALST@UVM.UVM.EDU for more information).

2) Committee Listservers:
A group list (or listserver) is available for each standing committee, task-force and working group. Committee listservers support committee work and discussion. These lists function in the same manner as NASIG-L in that your reply to a list message will be sent to the entire list. If you intend to respond to an individual, you must address your message to that individual instead of using your system's reply command. Participation on these lists is limited to committee or group members. For more information about establishing a listserver discussion forum for your NASIG committee or working group, contact Birdie MacLennan (bmaclenn@uvmvm.bitnet or bmaclenn@uvmvm.uvm.edu).

3) NASIG Gopher
An Internet Gopher has been created for use by NASIG members. It includes full electronic texts of the proceedings of the 1992 NASIG Conference, the Bylaws, and newsletters beginning with the Dec. 1992 issue. In addition, the NASIG Gopher provides a gateway to Library Catalogs that are available on the Internet, to Phonebooks from other institutions, and to other Internet Gophers. You may access the NASIG Gopher by using a gopher client or by using telnet conventions. The NASIG Gopher is a private gopher intended for members' use only. Therefore, it is not registered with the University of Minnesota or any other public gopher site and is not accessible from any other gopher.

Access via Gopher client:
    e-math.ams.org 8000

Access via telnet:
    Telnet to: e-math.ams.org
    Login as: nasig-pr
    Password: nasig-pr (This will not appear on your screen)
    Select: VT100

4) NASIG FTP Site
A NASIG FTP site has been established which includes all of the organization's files available in the NASIG Gopher and has the same structure of directories and subdirectories as the NASIG Gopher.

Access to the NASIG FTP site:
    ftp e-math.ams.org
    Login: nasig-pr
    Password: nasig-pr (This will not appear on your screen)
    cd nasig.gopher

Commands for navigating in the NASIG FTP site:
ls   To list subdirectories and files in the current directory
cd   To change to a subdirectory
get To get a file listed in the current subdirectory

Future Enhancements

NASIG is working to provide its members with a comprehensive electronic environment in which to transact business. In addition to offering discussion lists, Gopher and FTP access to organizational information, we eventually hope to provide electronic access to the NASIG membership directory, and various other publications. The Electronic Communications Committee is also working to create a manual which will help members use NASIGNET and explore other resources for serialists in the larger realm of the Internet. Watch the NASIG-L discussion forum and the NASIG Newsletter for progress reports and announcements. We greatly appreciate your ideas. Please send your comments to Birdie MacLennan (bmaclenn@uvmvm.vm.edu) or Marilyn Geller (mgeller@athena.mit.edu).

NASIG Electronic Communications Committee 1993/94

Marilyn Geller, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Co-chair)
mgeller@mit.edu

Birdie MacLennan, University of Vermont, (Co-chair)
bmaclenn@uvmvm.uvm.edu

Ann Ercelawn, Vanderbilt University
ercelaa@ctrvax.vanderbilt.edu

Cindy Hepfer, SUNY-Buffalo, Ex-officio
hslcindy@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu

Kate Herzog, SUNY-Buffalo
unlkh@ubvm.cc.buffalo.edu

Betty Landesman, George Washington University
betty@gwuvm.gwu.edu

Ann Okerson, Association of Research Libraries
ann@cni.org

Shiela Keil Osheroff, Oregon State University
osherofs@ccmail.orst.edu

Maggie Rioux, Woods Hole Oceanographic
Institution
mrioux@whoi.edu

Geraldine Williams, Northern Kentucky University
williams@nkuvax.bitnet

UNIX LISTSERV COMMANDS SUMMARY

Command Options for NASIGNET Discussion
Forums where <listname> = NASIG-L, or where
<listname> = <committee list>

The following command options are applicable for
NASIGNET, and for other discussion forums and
newsletters that use Anastasios Kotsikonas' Unix
Listserv version 5.5. Commands for NASIG
listservers are sent to: LISTSERV@-E-
MATH.AMS.ORG (i.e., not to NASIG-L, please) to
adjust mail distribution options in sending or
receiving mail, to retrieve archives, or find out more
about what's available from listserv services at e-
math.ams.org.

Available commands are divided into 3 parts:
1. General Listserv Information Commands
2. Subscriber Commands and Mail Options
3. Index and Archive Commands
NOTE: There is no database/search function with
Kotsikonas' Unix Listserv software.

Send all commands for NASIGNET lists to:
LISTSERV@E-MATH.AMS.ORG (please do not
send them to the list itself!)

[commands are also applicable at other sites that
utilize Unix Listserv (ver. 5.5), simply by adjusting

the listserv address and listname]

1.   General Listserv Information Commands

HELP [topic] - To get a list of Listserv help
commands, or to get specific information on a
selected topic (e.g., help lists)

INFORMATION <listname> - To get information
about the specified list.

LISTS - To get a listing of all lists served by the
node.

WHICH - To get a listing of all lists to "which" you
are subscribed.

2. Subscriber Commands and Mail Options

SUBSCRIBE <listname> <your name> - To join
a list (note: NASIG members are automatically
added to NASIG-L when they join the organization;
use the SUBSCRIBE command to report address
changes or updates).

UNSUBSCRIBE <listname> - To remove yourself
from a list or discussion forum.

RECIPIENTS   <listname>   or   REVIEW
<listname> - To get (or review) the subscriber
listing.

SET <listname> <option> - To set personal mail
distribution options for a list.
Options can be:
SET <listname> MAIL ACK - your message is sent
back to you
SET <listname> MAIL NOACK - your message is
not sent to you
SET <listname> MAIL POSTPONE - stops
delivery of mail
SET <listname> MAIL ACK - resumes delivery of
mail

3. Index and Archive Commands   [There is no
database function, or archival search capability]

INDEX [listname] [/password] - To get an index of
available archives, or files in selected list archives.

GET <listname> ARCHIVE [/password] [parts] -
To get the archive, or part (if the archive is broken
down into parts) from the specified list.

*IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT PASSWORDS TO INDEXES AND ARCHIVES:
As of Aug. 1993, each of NASIGNET's listserv archives has been set up with passwords to ensure confidentiality and list-subscriber access only to each of the lists. In order to obtain the index or archive of a specific list, you must use the "/password" in any archive requests that you send to the list.

The current NASIG-L archive password is: /nasigl-PD (observe slash and upper or lower case letters in password; they do count).

To retrieve the NASIG-L archive, you would send an email message to: listserv@e-math.ams.org that reads: GET NASIG-L ARCHIVE /nasigl-PD

NASIG CONFERENCE GRANT AWARDS / Lisa Macklin

The North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) is an independent organization bringing together many segments of the serials information chain to study and explore common interests, problems, and ideas. NASIG is currently seeking candidates for grants to attend the Ninth Annual Conference to be held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, June 2 to 5, 1994. Through the granting of these awards, NASIG desires to encourage participation in this information chain by students who are interested in some aspect of serials work upon completion of their professional degree.

GUIDELINES

SCOPE OF AWARD: Recipients are expected to attend the entire conference and submit a brief written report to NASIG. Expenses for travel, registration, meals and lodging will be paid by NASIG.

ELIGIBILITY: Students who are currently enrolled at the graduate level in any ALA accredited degree, and who have expressed an interest in serials and/or technical services work, are eligible. Applicants must be full- or part-time students at the time of application. In order to accept an award, a recipient must not be employed in a position requiring an ALA accredited degree, nor on leave from such a position, at the time of acceptance of the grant. Equal consideration will be given to all qualified applicants, with preference given to those graduating the year of the conference.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: Application forms will be available after January 17, 1994, in ALA accredited library schools and from Lisa A. Macklin, Chair, Library Science Student Grant Committee. Completed applications should be sent to: Lisa A. Macklin, Head, Serials Control Department, Georgia Tech Library, Atlanta, GA 30332-0900. Phone: 404-894-4521. Internet: lisa.macklin@library.gatech.edu.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: March 1, 1994. Applications received after this date will not be considered.

AWARD NOTIFICATION: Award recipients will be notified by April 15, 1994. A maximum of six grants may be awarded for 1994.

LIBRARY SCIENCE STUDENT GRANT RECIPIENTS' REPORTS ON 1993 NASIG CONFERENCE: SELECTED RESPONSES / Harriet Kersey

Each year, recipients of the grant to attend the NASIG conference are asked to submit a written report, structured as responses to specific questions, about their conference experience. Here, the Student Grant Committee shares with the NASIG membership some of the students' comments.

1. **Why do you feel it is worthwhile for students to attend a NASIG conference?**

We got the sense of how a large organization works together to accomplish its goals, something that would be impossible to discern at an ALA meeting.

Students at a NASIG conference get to see the many common and diverse elements of being a serialist all at once. Serial librarians (reference, cataloging, acquisitions, bindery, etc.), subscription agents, vendors, publishers -- they're all at NASIG together.

I believe that it is vitally important for library school students to have interaction with professionals in the field throughout their graduate school tenure.

The workshops and presentations are very pragmatic and practical.

After attending ALA for the first time a few weeks ago, I can understand why many people prefer to attend NASIG conferences! NASIG is less

formidable and intimidating; workshops are held at buildings in close proximity; transportation is not required from dorms to workshops, meals, and receptions; attendees are very friendly and willing to share from their experiences; and, workshops relate more closely to specific positions of attendees.

I feel the NASIG conference is valuable because of the balance it achieves. The size is manageable for a first time conference attendee. I was able to navigate the conference without becoming overwhelmed by options. At the same time, I was exposed to a great many people with differing perspectives. Balance was also obvious in the sessions offered. Issues discussed ranged from broad assessments of the future, to practical work applications. This gives me many things to muse about, as well as realistic methods of solving daily work problems.

Having students at the conference helps NASIG as well. NASIG is known for its hospitality, pragmatism and innovations. Having students with their own ideas, experiences and expectations ... helps keep NASIG new and growing.

2. How did attending the conference benefit you personally?

I came away from the conference with a better understanding of the nature of serials work. I also realized how much fun a conference can be and how hard-working and dedicated are the people associated with NASIG.

[Attending workshops] helped provide a certain sense and a gauge as to where I am in my understanding of the serials profession.

In addition to meeting several people that I had been working with over e-mail, or whose articles I read in the professional literature, I found the sessions on SISAC and EDI to be especially informative.

I was pleased with how easy it was to approach NASIG attendees and how willing they were to talk with me.

I like the very practical suggestions on job-hunting, including places I could apply to and places I probably would not be comfortable.

I made good contacts among NASIG members, had

interesting conversations, and got good advice for my job search.

I felt a real sense of community -- it was amazing to be in the same room with 30 other serial catalogers!

Issues covered at the conference were also important to me as a student. Much of what was discussed will fit very well with my remaining classes. I will be able to use information from the plenary and concurrent sessions ... in an independent study this fall.

[Laura Gasaway] commented that libraries are not risk takers -- they'll follow the law always. Her comments followed me home and have stayed with me since. I thought of my schooling and work experiences and whether I've risked or not. Since NASIG, I've been more willing to speak up, try things I may not have considered before, and seek to make a difference. I see the serials and library professions as places where risk will be more and more necessary. I am very thankful that this NASIG speaker brought this to my attention.

3. Did attending the conference influence your career plans?

Yes, somewhat. I had no qualms about serials work before the conference, and I wouldn't hesitate to take a professional job in serials now ... I would be very interested in a position that would combine serials and reference work.

Attending the conference served to strengthen my decision to go into serials work.

Attending the NASIG conference has confirmed for me that my interest in serials is well placed. I am pleased that there is a diverse group of concerned parties wrestling with the difficult, but incredibly exciting, issues that will need to be resolved as electronic environments become reality. Such forward thinking is critical to make the best use of the potential that exists. I would be proud to be part of it.

4. What suggestions do you have for the 1994 NASIG Student Grant Program?
Mostly, keep much of what has been done the same.

Put a little more information about the library students' interests and/or backgrounds on the info

page that is distributed with the conference materials.

I would suggest some specific form of guidance in workshop selection. The topics covered are sometimes too specialized for a person without work experience in the area to judge accurately.

Try to increase the number of recipients; this is a very worthwhile outreach program.

5. Additional comments or suggestions:
The grant itself is very generous. I would assume that similar grants may not include entire registration cost as well as plane fare.

[Add a grant] for paraprofessional level workers and/or partially needy librarians unable to attend the annual conference without some help.

The conference was well-organized and enjoyable; including the flyer advertising the event, registration itself, meals, receptions, workshops, etc.

I enjoyed meeting the other library students, committee members, getting to know them, their backgrounds, etc. I even liked the colored stickers on my name tag -- various people introduced themselves ... when they recognized me as a baby serialist.

Regardless of my future career path after graduation, the conference will hold a special place among my memories. Not only did I have a great time, but I learned a great deal, too.

I will always treasure this experience. It was fantastic!

CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT / Adrian Alexander

The Continuing Education Committee organized a very successful workshop titled "Bridging the Gap; A Guide to Effective Vendor/Library Relations" at the Mountain Plains Library Association/Colorado Library Association conference in Snowmass, Colorado on October 1. The workshop was co-sponsored with CLA's Technical Services Division as a pre-conference and was attended by about 25 people, including one serials librarian from a state that is not even part of MPLA! In her evaluation, she said that this program was the only reason she came, and that it was well worth her time and money to do so.

Our keynote speaker in the morning was Carol Pitts Hawks, Head of Acquisitions at Ohio State University. Carol spoke on effective vendor selection and was followed by a reactor panel consisting of Donnice Cochenour, Head of Serials at Colorado State University, Stan Terry, head of EBSCO's Denver office, and Sally Houghton, Head of Technical Services at Pikes Peak Library District in Colorado Springs. A very lively and informative Q&A with the audience finished up the morning session.

In the afternoon, three workshops were offered: Sandy Barstow, Head of Acquisitions at the University of Wyoming, talked about changing automated systems; Diane Lunde, Conservation Librarian at Colorado State U. and Sara Williams, Preservation Librarian at the University of Colorado, discussed binding and binders; and Eleanor Mitchell, Head of Access Services at Arizona State Univ./West Campus and Anne McKee of Faxon talked about document delivery.
Special thanks go to committee members Donnice Cochenour and Anne McKee for all of their fine work in planning and organizing this workshop. State and regional library conferences are an excellent venue for NASIG-sponsored programs. If you have an idea for a serials-related program for your conference, the NASIG Continuing Education Committee can help! Contact Adrian Alexander, Chair, at 817-795-2468 or alexander@faxon.com for more information.

TITLE CHANGES / Ellen Finnie Duranceau

[NOTE: Please submit information about position or job changes, for yourself or other members, to the Editor.]

Joe Altimus writes that he graduated from San Jose State University's MLS program in December 1992 and started as Serials Cataloger at the University of Oregon in March 1993. His phone number is 503-346-5607; his email address is jaltimus@oregon.uoregon.edu.

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Nadine Baldwin, Head, Order Division at the University of British Columbia has a new half-time, two-year appointment as Assistant University Librarian for Technical Services.

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Susan Bahrenfuse, formerly Serials Library Assistant at Grinell College in Grinell, Iowa, is now Technical Services/Systems Librarian at Newton Public Library in Newton, Iowa. She can be reached at 515-792-4108, or by fax at 515-791-0729.

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Vivian Buell, who was Manager of Approval Programs at Ballen Booksellers, reports that she has left Ballen as of November 30, 1993 to return to motherhood and school.

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Thomas Champagne writes that: "I have moved from the world of private law firm libraries (back) into the world of academic libraries. I am now a Serials Cataloging Librarian at the University of Michigan Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library, cataloging serials held in the Labadie Collection of the Special Collections Library. For those of you who do not know anything about the Labadie Collection, it is a collection of social protest and reform literature, with serials dating from the 1880's to the present. And is it ever wonderful stuff to catalog! One of the major themes is Anarchism, and they often were anarchist with their publications too!" Thomas can be reached at:
thomas.e.champagne@um.cc.umich.edu; or at 313-763-3426.

Alice Lane, Serials Cataloger and former head of the Serials Cataloging Section at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, retired on June 30, 1993, after 37 years at the University. A member of NASIG since its inception, Alice attended the first five Annual Conferences, from 1986 to 1990.

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Deborah Leggett tells us that she is "new at Baystate Medical Center at Springfield" in Massachusetts. She is now Head of Resource Management (which she has translated for readers outside of Baystate as "Technical Services") and can be reached at 413-784-8631. Her fax number is 413-784-4197; her email address is now dleggett@delphi.com. Deb was formerly Southwest Regional Representative for Faxon.

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Janice Linquist reports that "I went from Serials Acquisitions Librarian at the University of Missouri, Kansas City to Head of Acquisitions at Rice University in Houston." She can be reached at: jlindq@ricevm1.rice.edu; or at 713-527-4023.

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Lisa Macklin, Chair of the Student Grants Committee, was named Head, Serials Control Department at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta on September 13, 1993. Formerly, Lisa was the Serials Records Librarian at the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas. Although Lisa misses Texas, she is enjoying the fall colors and all the things to do in Atlanta. Lisa can now be reached at:

Head, Serials Control Dept.
Georgia Institute of Technology
Library and Information Center
Atlanta, GA 30332-0900
Internet: lisa.macklin@library.gatech.edu
Phone: 404-894-4517

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Kris K. McCann's title at Dawson Subscription Services has changed from Customer Service Manager to VP-Operations. She can be reached at kris.mccann@dawson.com or at 815-734-4183.

Anne McKee writes that "After 14 years of experience in academic serials departments (as a student assistant, support staff member, and the last five years as a Serials Librarian), I decided to explore the other side of librarianship. I am very pleased to announce that as of August 9th, 1993, I accepted the position of the Western Regional Sales Manager for the Faxon Company.

"My territory covers Arizona, California, and Nevada and when I am not on the road visiting existing and prospective clients, I am working in my office at home in Phoenix, Arizona.

"I have thoroughly ENJOYED my new position and am confident it was the right move for me. I must admit however that it felt a little strange not to be working an information booth on some campus during the first week of the new academic year!"

Anne can be reached over the Internet at mckeea@faxon.com, or by phone at 602-876-8228.

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Birdie MacLennan, Co-Chair of the Electronic Communications Committee, whose position at the Bailey/Howe Library at the University of Vermont was formerly Serials Cataloger, has a new title: Serials Coordinator.

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Joyce McDonough, formerly Assistant Director, is now Director, Technical Support & Acquisitions at the Columbia University Libraries. Her phone and fax numbers remain the same, but her email address is now jm86@columbia.edu.

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Susan Morgano has provided the Newsletter with a press release dated September 30, 1993 from the Faxon Company, in which it is reported that Faxon is "pleased to announce the appointment of Susan M. Morgano as Sales Manager of Faxon Quest. In this key role, Ms. Morgano will develop and implement initiatives designed to improve the quality of Faxon Quest services as well as increase the number of clients." The release goes on to say that "Prior to joining Faxon, Ms. Morgano was the national sales representative for Alfred Jaeger, Inc., a periodical back volume dealer, where she was responsible for sales development," and notes that at Faxon, Susan "will implement account development programs and perform market analyses aimed at strengthening Faxon's presence in the serials back volume industry." Susan can be reached at 617-329-3350, ext. 147, and her fax number is 617-329-9875. Her email address is morganos@faxon.com.

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Daphne Miller, Submissions Editor for the Newsletter and formerly Function Coordinator for Serials Receiving at Wright State University, became Supervisor of the Technical Services Department at the Carnegie Public Library in Washington Courthouse, OH in August. Her new phone number is 614-335-2540; her fax number is 614-335-8604.

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Nancy Stanley, formerly Head, Acquisitions Receiving, writes that: "As of May 1 of this year, I became a member of the Acquisitions Management Team at Penn State University Libraries. My new title is Joint Chief of the Acquisitions Dept. (I am not fond of the title but am stuck with it until we complete re-organization in Acquisitions or until they find another title to replace the word "chief".) Acquisitions is the subject of a pilot study at Penn State to re-organize to self-directed work teams. We have just completed the work of the Steering Committee phase. During this phase we looked at the possibility for moving toward Teams in the Department. The Steering Committee membership represented all levels within the libraries' administration and included customer representation. The Steering Committee completed a survey of staff in the Dept. to determine the feasibility of SDWT's in Acquisitions and the results were very positive. We are now forming the Design Team who will obviously design the new organization."

Annika Sverrung, who was Serials Librarian at the Chalmers University of Technology Library in Gothenbury, Sweden, is now Head, Technical Services Department. She can be reached at: annikas@lib.chalmers.se. Her phone number is 46317723757.

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Elaine Teague, formerly Serials Collection Coordinator, is now Collection Access Coordinator at

Burroughs Wellcome Co. She can be reached at eteague@bwco.com or at 919-315-4262.

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Michelle Tsoi has had a title change. Formerly Serials/Cataloging Librarian, she is now Cataloging/Automation Librarian at the Wake Forest Professional Center Library. Michelle explains that "the reason for this title change is to reflect the increasing automation aspect of my job. We were using our card catalog two years ago when I first began my job. We now have our local integrated system (Dynix) installed and have discarded our public card catalog during the move to our new library in December of last year. Because of the phase out of the Ameritech ACQ350 and SC350 systems, we will be migrating to Dynix and I will be heavily involved in this migration process."

NEW NASIG MEMBERS / Beverley Geer-Butler

NOTE: This issue begins a new feature: a list of all new members who have joined since the previous issue of the Newsletter was prepared. We hope it will prove to be of interest to the membership to see what new serialists are in our midst. --Ed.

Aaron, Amira Lefkowitz
Academic Automation Specialist
Readmore, Inc.
Internet: AARON@READMORE.COM

Anspach, Karen
Systems Analyst
Data Trek Inc
Internet: KAREN@DATATREK.COM

Ballenger, Patricia D.
Student
University of North Texas

Boyer, Marcia
Serials Supervisor
Alverno College

Breed, Luellen L
Serials Librarian
University of Wisconsin-Parkside
Internet: BREED@CS.UWP.EDU

Cargille, Karen
Head, Acquisitions Dept.
University of California, San Diego
Internet: KCARGILLE@UCSD.EDU

Cole, Stephen
Manager, Journals
American Geophysical Union
Internet: SCOLE@KOSMOS.AGU.ORG

Compton, Mary
Technical Information Specialist
Sandia National Laboratories
Internet: MLCOMPT@SOMNET.SANDIA.GOV

Crews, Lucy A.
Periodicals Assistant
Mary Baldwin College

Cys, John M.
Graduate Student
University of North Texas

Cuesta, Emerita M.
Head of Access Services
Hofstra University
Internet: LIBCREZC@VAXA.HOFSTRA.EDU

Darr, Karleen
Head, Technical Services
University of California, Davis
Internet: KLDARR@UCDAVIS.EDU

Davis, Carroll Nelson
Serials Cataloger
Columbia University
Internet: CND2@COLUMBIA.EDU

Donovan, Joanne
Asst. Dept. Head, Acquisitions Dept.
University of California, San Diego
Bitnet: JDONOVAN@UCSD

Drummond, Rebecca
Humanities Bibliographer
Georgia State University
Internet: LIBRAD@GSUSGI2.GSU.EDU

Dulaney, Christine Korytnyk
Acquisitions/Serials Librarian
George Washington University
Internet: CKD@UNIX1.CIRC.GWU.EDU

Dumas, Jean
Library Media Specialist
Strong High School Library

Elling, Laura
Serials/Government Documents Librarian
Elon College
Internet: ELLINGL@VAX1.ELON.EDU

Eonta, Gerard W.
Sales Representative
EBSCO

Eyler, Carol E.
Head of Technical Services & Systems
Mercer University
Internet:
EYLER_CE@ACADMN.MERCER.peachnet.edu

Fisher, Heidi A.
Asst. Order Librarian/Head, Periodical Check-in
Princeton University

Galbraith, Joe
Account Services Manager
EBSCO Subscription Services
Internet: JOEGAL@EBSCO.COM

Heterick, Bruce
Regional Sales Manager
Faxon Company
Internet: HETERICKB@FAXON.COM

Holt, Thomas
Original Cataloger, Sciences & Social Sciences
Section
Stanford University
Internet:
CN.TJH@FORSYTHE.STANFORD.EDU

Hooks, James D
Librarian
Armstrong Campus of Indiana University of
Pennsylvania
Internet: JHOOKS@GROVE.IUP.EDU

Hor, Annie Y.
Head of Acquisitions/Serials
Williams College
Internet: ANNIE.Y.HOR@WILLIAMS.EDU

Hubbard, Mary
Serials Librarian
University of Iowa
Bitnet: CADHUBTS@UIAMVS

Lempart, Mimi
MARC Serials Cataloger
Smith College
Internet: MLEMPART@SMITH.SMITH.EDU

Lloyd, Lesley L.
Sales Representative
EBSCO Subscription Services

Mann, Marjorie F.
Systems Librarian
National Library of Medicine
Internet:
MARJORIE_MANN@OCCSHOST.nlm.NIH.gov

Marill, Jennifer
Systems Librarian
Washington Research Library Consortium
Bitnet: JMARILL@WRLCVM

Medeiros, Norman S.
Student
University of Rhode Island
Internet: NMEDEIROS@UMASSD.EDU

Miller, Mary S
Head of Catalog Dept.
Birmingham (AL) Public Library

Murdock, Jeanne
Student
University of North Texas

Myers, Carolyn W
Serials Librarian
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Internet: MYERS@NEVADA.EDU

Norstedt, Marilyn L.
Head, Cataloging Department
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Internet: SWEDE@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU

Pauls, Eve J.
Account Services Manager
EBSCO Subscription Services

Reed, Joy
Manager, Serials Acquisitions and Database
Operations
University Microfilms International

Roach, Dani
Periodicals Supervisor
Macalester College
Internet: ROACH@MACALSTR.EDU

Scholl, Miki
Cataloger
Hamline University
Internet: MSCHOLL@HAMLINE.EDU

Sorensen, Sally
Head, Special Formats Cataloging
Texas Christian University
Internet: SORENSEN@LIB.IS.TCU.EDU

Stevens, Sheryl R.
Head of Bibliographic Control
Medical College of Ohio
Internet: STEVENS@VORTEX.MCO.EDU

Tallman, Karen Dalziel
Head, Serials Dept
University of Arizona
Internet: TALLMAN@CCIT.ARIZONA.EDU

Thivierge, Joelle
Librarian/Implementation Consultant/MULTILIS
Sobeco Ernst & Young
Internet: JTHIVIER@SOBECO.COM

Thomas, Suzanne L.
Technical Specialist/Special Formats Cataloger
University of Pittsburgh
Internet: STHOMAS@VMS.CIS.PITT.EDU

Tomlinson, Helen
Librarian
Queens Library

Tsoi, Michelle
Cataloging/Automation Librarian
Wake Forest University
Internet: TSOI@LIB.WFUNET.WFU.EDU

Van Cura, Mary Ann
Head of Technical Services
Hamline University
Internet: MVANCURA@HAMLINE.EDU

Weisser, Teresa
Serials Librarian
Lafayette College

Wilkinson, Frances C.
Head, Serials Department
University of New Mexico
Internet: FWILKINS@HAL.UNM.EDU

Williams, Martha
Periodicals/Serials Librarian
Minot State University
Internet:
WILLIAMS@WARP6.CS.MISU.NODAK.EDU

Wise, Mary J.
Serials Librarian
Central Washington University
Bitnet: WISEM@CWU

Wolfson, Catherine L.
Head of Acquisitions
University of Arizona
Internet: CWOLFSON@CCIT.ARIZONA.EDU

Wong, Ming-Kan
Serials Librarian
California State University, Los Angeles
Internet: MWONG@CALSTATELA.EDU

Xu, Zhishan Amanda
Serials Cataloger
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Internet: ZXU@MIT.EDU

Zhou, Liana
Head of Technical Services
Indiana University
Internet: ZHOUL@UCS.INDIANA.EDU

18

A REPORT FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NASIG PROCEEDINGS / Bill Cohen, Publisher, The Haworth Press, Inc.

The Haworth Press, Inc. is very proud to have been selected as publisher for the NASIG Proceedings for the past 6 years. We have kept a "low profile" in this role because NASIG and the NASIG Board has expressed very strongly their policy that the society not appear to endorse or otherwise assist or be influenced by any commercial vendor in the serials field. The Editor of the NASIG Newsletter, however, has invited us to provide a brief report on Haworth's specific activities in regard to the publication of the Proceedings, and we hope this short article will be informative.

The following is a summary outline of how each NASIG Proceedings goes from first-draft manuscript through final publication:

1. Contract Bids: From time to time, as determined by the Board, NASIG seeks a competitive bid. When the full competitive bid process is not employed, the Board reviews a written offer from the current publisher.

2. How Proceedings are Usually Published: Unknown to many people, the publication of any conference proceedings is a difficult task because of the limited market for the work. Proceedings are difficult to sell because they are neither practical guidebooks (which can be touted as useful in professional practice and career enhancement), nor are they usually useful as textbooks (which can be sold because teachers adopt the book and "force" the sale of large numbers of the book because the work is required reading for their classes).

   Many publishers, therefore, actually ask for a subsidy of a large amount of money for publication and promotion of a professional proceedings. The subsidy is usually the cost of typesetting and printing. In return, the society is usually then provided with a royalty from sales. This scenario makes the publication a no-risk proposition for the publisher but not for the society, for although a society may find an excellent publisher, it may neverless be out-of-pocket by many thousands of dollars becaus of the publisher's requirement of a subsidy for the publishing process.

3. Special Aspects of Haworth's Methodology: Haworth is able to offer a very attractive publishing and marketing plan to NASIG because we offer publication of the Proceedings as a special expanded double-issue of the journal The Serials Librarian. The NASIG Proceedings are thus assured of a wide distribution each year to the approximately 1,400 subscribers to the journal. We are able to: a) offer a significant honorarium/stipend to NASIG of about $4,000, and b) pay for the preparation of the index (which may be done in-house or by NASIG appointees).

   Haworth also provides an informal "perk" to the Proceedings editors, who are appointed by NASIG: a two-day trip to Binghamton, New York, where they are given a tour of the different Haworth departments and how they operate. All phases of publication are discussed, from electronic disk conversion for typesetting to final publication. In-house Haworth editors also review common editing problems with each new set of editors and explain how the problems are usually handled. Our staff members enjoy the experience tremendously, since they rarely have an opportunity to meet with real, live serials librarians!

4. Unique Aspects of the NASIG Proceedings: NASIG's copyright arrangements are unusual, in that NASIG retains the copyright for its proceedings. Most publishers, to the best of my knowledge, hold the copyright when they publish a proceedings, but Haworth is provided only with a license to publish the work. The difference is that Haworth is involved only in the manufacture and promotion of the English language printed version of the proceedings; all other rights are held by NASIG. Haworth serves as the publishing "agent" for NASIG and works with NASIG to do whatever is in the best interests of the society.

   Publishing the Proceedings in an established journal provides built-in advantages for NASIG which cannot be obtained through any other route. These include:

   -Automatic Target Distribution: NASIG's publication through The Serials Librarian enables NASIG to take advantage of the journal's 15+ year history of distribution

and marketing. The journal is subscribed to by just about every major academic, public, and special library in the world. In other words, we don't have to "start from scratch" and aim to sell the Proceedings all over again to these 1,400 key institutions. To do so would be a 5-to-7 year project (the usual length of time for selling the maximum number of copies). By then, the Proceedings would be out-of-date. In addition, many libraries do not find it easy to purchase proceedings; sometimes they are excluded from jobber profiles, regardless of the authorship and nature of the work.

-Bibliographic Coverage of Each Article:
Anyone who has published an article in a proceedings knows that proceedings publication is fairly close to the bibliographic graveyard; the book is out and then rarely used because of a lack of bibliographic access. There are several projects underway to assist in the bibliographic coverage of monographic and proceedings-type literature, but in the work-a-day world it is unlikely that the authors of each article published in an independent proceedings would find their articles well used. NASIG, however, is once again able to take advantage of the heavy marketing and promotion which has been done for The Serials Librarian, including many years of persistent correspondence with important indexing and abstracting services. To date, each artice in each issue of The Serials Librarian (and each article in the NASIG Proceedings) is selectively indexed or abstracted by: Library Literature, Social Sciences Citation Index (and Current Contents), Library & Information Science Abstracts (LISA), ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources (CIJE), Information Science Abstracts, Computer & Information Systems (of Cambridge Scientific Abstracts), Bulletin Signaletique, Part 101: Science de L'Information, Legal Information Management Index, ACM Guide to the Computing Literature, Computer & Information Systems Abstracts, Electronic Publishing Abstracts, Current Awareness Bulletin (published by the Association for Information Management in the UK), America: History & Life, Chemical Abstracts Service, Library & Information Sciences Abroad (published in the People's Republic of China, and is their version of Library Lit), Library Digest (a new "Table of Contents" service, very

similar to the ceased publication CALL--Current Awareness--Library Literature), INSPEC, Konyutani Figyelo=Library Review (another version of Library Lit published in Hungary).

5. Publication of a "Separate": With NASIG's permission, Haworth publishes a hardcover "separate" at the same time the journal is being printed. The printing press over-prints approximately 600 sets of the inside material. But instead of binding them in a soft journal cover, they are bound in hardcover, with the front matter revised, an index added, and with CIP (Cataloging-in-Publication) information included. Some librarians find the publication of a "separate" controversial because of the outright abuse of this format many years ago by several publishers who hid the correct bibliographic information and pretended that the hardcover was an original and new "book." Haworth indicates the co-joint bibliographic information in the LC card and CIP information, and sends ABI forms (Advance Book Information) to the major jobbers indicating that the "separate" is published simultaneously as a special issue of The Serials Librarian. Most jobbers know how to handle separates because the same bibliographic skills are needed with books-in-series: the serial title must be included in the jobber's computer in order to prevent duplicate purchase.

The "separate" is then handled apart from the journal issue. About 125 review copies are mailed to the major library science journals in the USA, Canada, and overseas. Photocopies of reviews are mailed back to the NASIG Editors. Reviews of NASIG Proceedings in the library press have been very positive and enthusiastic, and this is something that the society can be rightfully proud of.

The production costs for the NASIG separate are very low, since the separate is an over-run of the journal. Hence Haworth is able to offer the hardcover version (which are usually about 250 pages or more) to the membership at a cost of approximately $12-$13, or 50% of what is charged to non-members. The use of the hardcover version is primarily for non-subscribers of The Serials Librarian and individuals who have The Serials Librarian in their library, but wish to have a private copy of the Proceedings.

6. Membership Marketing: Haworth has assumed the role of membership marketing for NASIG because this is a natural extension of marketing for the hardcover separate. Just before publication of each new separate, two promotion plans are developed for the NASIG Proceedings collection:

a). Haworth's Annual Librarianship Catalog: This is mailed to approximately 120,000 librarians and consists mainly of:
-the entire membership of ALA except for elementary and junior high school librarians
-the entire membership of the Medical Library Association
-the entire membership of the Special Libraries Association
-the entire membership of the American Association of Law Librarians
-the entire membership of the American Society for Information Science
-the entire membership of the Society of American Archivists
-the entire membership of the Canadian Librarians Association
-additional lists such as subscribers to Library Journal; lists compiled by Gale Research; and smaller lists of highly specialized librarians

b). Annual "NASIG" Flyer: These promote the NASIG Proceedings alone. The NASIG flyer is sent to such groups as:
-Serials Section of ALA
-major universities and colleges, with the mailing label addressed as: "att: SERIALS LIBRARIAN"
-a paid insert in Serials, the newsletter/ magazine of the United Kingdom Serials Group
-a paid insert in the Newsletter of the Australian Serials Information Group
-a re-mailing that targets the Serials Section of ALA once again

In all mailings, Haworth promotes the hardcover Proceedings and gives individuals information on how to join NASIG. We emphasize that NASIG members may buy the Proceedings at a 50% discount. Haworth hopes that some of their efforts have paid off in promoting NASIG membership to American serialists and the world-wide serials community.

7. Special "Good Will" Projects: Last year, Haworth initiated the first of what we hope will continue as a series of good-will projects for serials librarians who are unable to obtain information due to lack of funds. With the permission of the NASIG Board, approximately 200 copies of the Proceedings were manufactured above the usual hardcover separates run. These were sent as gifts to a list of the major libraries in Eastern Europe and the former USSR. Among the libraries were the national libraries in Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Georgia, Albania, Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Kazakhatan. Haworth received approximately 25-30 letters expressing appreciation and thanks. It appeared that in some countries, this volume was the only item dealing with librarianship that they now possessed! If Haworth is selected as the NASIG Proceedings publisher again next year, we have suggested that a counterpart program be considered for the libraries of Mexico. In addition to spreading information about serials librarianship, such a program could also attract Mexican members to NASIG.

I hope the preceding report provides some insight into the behind-the-scenes activities which go into the publication and promotion of the NASIG Proceedings each year. One point which I hope is clearly underscored is the enormous importance of promotion in any publishing endeavor. The cost of typesetting and printing is actually not the largest cost factor in any proceedings project; it is the on-going cost of direct-mail advertising. Anyone with a personal computer can do desktop publishing, but such work is not comparable to the full service package offered by both popular and academic publishing houses, which includes promotion, marketing, and advertising. These are the activities which involve Haworth the most with the publication of each NASIG volume, and we hope our low-key liaison with NASIG continues in the future, with innovations and new concepts always in mind.

SERIALS-RELATED MEETING REPORTS:

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY SERIALS CATALOGING (ALA/ALCTS) / Eleanor Cook and Carolyn Havens, Committee Intern

The first meeting of the ALCTS Serials Section Committee to Study Serials Cataloging was principally concerned with the upcoming reconfiguration of the Committee and the dissolution of the Serials Section. The Committee may continue as a serials cataloging discussion group under the direct auspices of ALCTS. These changes may be implemented within one to two years. The other important issues discussed included planning for a preconference or series of regional institutes, the schedule for format integration, and efforts to establish a liaison relationship with the cataloging discussion group of NASIG (North American Serials Interest Group). The meeting was held on Sunday, June 27, 1993, from 11 am to 12 pm, at the 1993 ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans.

At the Committee's second meeting, format integration was discussed again, and it was announced that it will not be implemented until 1995. Organizational structure issues regarding the Committee and the Section were revisited. A resolution of appreciation for the efforts of former longtime LC Liaison Dorothy Glasby was presented to the group by the Chair. Liaison reports followed, including those of the Acting LC Liaison, the CC:DA Liaison, and a Committee Intern who attended relevant MARBI meetings. Items reported on were those related to cataloging of serials. Highlights from these reports include: LC is considering not using uniform titles for serials that are translations or other language editions. They are also reviewing a draft Rule Interpretation that reduces the number of added entries needed for variants of variant titles. A specific question, submitted by Patricia McCoy, D'Angelo Law Library, University of Chicago, concerning changes of frequency statements within serial titles was discussed; a recommendation for LC to draft a rule interpretation to alleviate this problem was made, and representatives from LC agreed to look into the matter.

Instructions for Obtaining the Full Minutes
Complete minutes of this meeting are available from ALCTS by either of two methods:
1) Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (Legal-

size) to: ALA/ALCTS, 50 S. Huron, Chicago, IL 60611. (Specify which meeting you are interested in.)

2) Obtain the minutes electronically:
Send the below message to: LISTSERV@UICVM
(A "Subject:" line is not necessary; however, whatever you put there will not affect the request.)
   send serials report
Just type the above message. No punctuation or other text should be in the message. Do not add your address; it is automatically identified when the request is received. If you have problems, request assistance from your local systems or computer center personnel or contact the ALCTS Office. Procedures for receiving file transfers may vary depending on your e-mail system.

THE JOURNAL AT THE CROSS-ROADS: A ONE-DAY SEMINAR FOR LIBRARIANS, PUBLISHERS, SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS AND THE READERS OF SERIALS / Elisabeth Davenport

Jointly organized by the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers and the United Kingdom Serials Group, London, 22 September 1993

This conference attracted one hundred and twenty-six attendees from publishing, industry, academe, and libraries to hear speakers and panelists "explore radical shifts in practice and policy" when faced with a "throng of technological, academic, and commercial innovations that are re-shaping the old collective assumptions" (in the words of the seminar prospectus). The opening remarks of the Chairman, Gordon Graham, identified forces which will shape the future of publishing: the market, the power of large consortia, and consumer revolt, each of which must be considered in a context of stabilizing or contracting sales.

The first speaker, Professor Bernard Donovan of the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers, ("Why and How a Journal is Published; the Author, the Editor and the Review Process") focussed on the relationship between authors and editors, which he believes shapes the quality of science both in terms of subject area and quality control. New journals are produced to fill niches or to present material that falls between existing fields, and editors decide what goes where. Donovan

reported the results of a recent survey of STM publishing in the United Kingdom, which will be published in November. Contributors had been asked, among other things, why they published (dissemination, career considerations, research funding, and egotism were given as reasons, in that order), and how they chose journal titles to publish under (prestige, specialization, a previous paper accepted in that journal, know the editor, in that order). The responses imply that the status quo is likely to be maintained. Donovan observed that time-lag, often invoked by proponents of electronic publishing as a reason to shift media, was of concern to fewer than 5% of the respondents. He offered a defense of anonymous refereeing as a system that works, and said that though most rejected papers are admittedly published eventually, they appear in fifth-rate journals; most of the authors in the study had not persevered beyond the third submission. Donovan finished with a caveat against the total electronic environment (albeit an extreme vision) proposed by Swinnerton Dyer in a recent issue of Serials.(1) The journal as a form gives learned societies a coherent identity, and editors like to work with journals in hand. In addition, the reaction of the scientific community to electronic publishing has not been, to date, encouraging, and secondary services would be a "nightmare" in that environment.

Robert Welham ("The Role of the Journal Publisher"), described the publication process in the Royal Society of Chemistry. The review system involves the coordination of over two thousand participants across the world; it costs the Society as much to reject as to accept a paper. Welham commented on the fact that referees want to be rewarded, though in the case of the RSC, royalties would not yield more than a token payment per paper. The Society validates and adds value to more than twenty thousand pages of A4 text per year. The checking process covers chemical compounds, the accuracy of figures and statistics, and the language since neither the majority of readers nor the majority of authors has English as a first language. The RSC runs a tight publishing operation: its objective is to promulgate the results of research and it is registered as a charity; the peer review process is Society driven, and even with delivery costs to librarians of one pound sterling per document, it runs at a surplus. The material produced by the Society feeds into Chemical Abstracts, and because of the high standards of bibliographic information which the Society requires of its contributors of primary

information, the Society can ensure high quality access through Chemical Abstracts. Welham observed that Internet may upset the status quo in two main areas: it opens up exchange, and it challenges the way in which the corpus is sustained. Though unpredicted things can happen (like the reactions in the 1980s of academic librarians in the United States to non-US publishers' prices because of unfavorable exchange rates, among other things) Welham's advice was: "Don't shoot the publisher until there is something to put in his place."

John Cox of B. H. Blackwell Ltd. ("Can Dinosaurs Survive? the Future of Publishers, Vendors, and Librarians") perceived dramatic change throughout the publishing chain. Information is increasing in a purchasing environment that is static, or contracting. He quoted some worrisome statistics: a 50% increase in his firm's activity in the last year but not in revenue; a 15% increase in prices for 1994 and a cancellation rate of 8% higher than the past year. Cox noted the rise of single article supply and observed that key technologies for alternatives to subscription-based journals are already in place: fax, CD-ROM, and the Internet. He predicted an order-of-magnitude increase in capacity by 1995 and suggested that several players might be involved in the delivery of documents at the level of the article rather than the journal: subscription agents, research libraries, or document utilities like Bath ISI Data Service (BIDS), RLG, and CARL. Cox quoted specifics for the CARL UNCOVER service (now acting in a cooperative venture with Blackwell): delivery of an article for less than $20 plus royalty individually negotiated with the publisher, within twenty-four hours. Such services, far from being a threat, are a way of generating income from an existing resource, with service and cost benefits to the reader, and income to publishers from royalties. Cox offered two buzzwords that will characterize the future: "interconnectivity" and "transparency" (which refers to a transition across systems and software so smooth that the user is unaware of the special effort involved in resolving incompatibilities across systems). He suggested that the following were trends to watch: the move to customized computing, shifts in alliances in the tele-industry, and software which blends content and structure. He believes analogies for document delivery should be sought in the world of mass media applications. Cox concluded with a plea to resist the UK Government's proposed value-added tax on publications, which will impose further burdens on the acquisition budgets of

research libraries around the globe.

Bernard Naylor, University Librarian of the University of Southampton ("The Implications of Current and Future Initiatives on Libraries"), observed that the journals that his library does not stock are the most important part of his budget as he relies increasingly on single article supply. Naylor presented a succinct economic model: libraries either pay up-front, which confers unlimited right of use (the journal subscription is the classic instance, with payment to publishers), or they deliver documents to clients on a pay-as-you-use basis (with payment to the British Library Document Supply Centre, or similar body). Pay-offs for these contrasting just-in-case and just-in-time approaches have to be calculated; while a subscription for a heavily used journal is detrimental to a publisher because more can be made from a payment per article unit, for a weak journal a subscription offers a measure of security. There is a conflict between the interests of the publisher and librarian in this area. Naylor offered the Bath ISI Data Service (BIDS) as an interesting case. Originally supplied on a subscription basis, the service was so heavily used that ISI is considering renegotiating the terms. Naylor commented on major shifts in academic funding in the United Kingdom; the Higher Education Funding Council proposes to localize budgets and allow academic departments to create purchaser/ supplier relationships of their own with libraries (or any outside supplier). This major shift in the power to spend on information will only be effective with improved end-used access and simplified methods of payment, but end-users will still require specialists to advise them. Naylor expressed misgivings about the trend to machine access ("There's something egalitarian about print on paper") and asked, "Is research that can only be accessed on a high quality workstation really published?" He concluded with a reiteration of the main issue for libraries: just-in-time versus just-in-case, not holdings versus access or paper versus electronic.

David Brown (DJB Associates)("New Innovations in Journal Publishing") commented on the "dogged resistance" of the journal. He addressed six areas: the imbalance between supply and demand, collection development policies, academic control of article ownership, research needs, telematics, and the complexity of the journal article process. Brown discussed levers of change: one is the over-exploitation of a finite resource (the library budget)

by publishers and authors (Byrd's "tragedy of the commons" scenario (2)); a second is the increased screen literacy of authors, which means that some of the functions of the journal are migrating to the electronic world. Brown presented a list of innovations, including a spate of current alerting and individual article supply services. These services have notably not come from publishers, with the exception of Elsevier, whose computer-aided production plus current awareness service (CAPCAS) makes business sense, because the publisher can increase revenue by supplying article headings and abstracts which lead into document supply. Brown also mentioned a second important innovation: Internet lists, which offer files of articles and pre-prints that bypass publishers, though commercial operators are now involved. In an increasingly fragmented industry, publishers' reluctance to invest heavily in innovation makes business sense because income from electronic publishing is not likely to be sufficient to counteract the fall in subscriptions, and it is difficult to set prices for royalty. Much of what is written and stored would not be used, and it is likely that only large publishers could cope; little publishers may well want to contract with other agencies for storage. Brown revealed that the British Library is working on an econometric model for this area.

Bob Campbell of Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. ("The Future of Journal Publishing") pointed out that journal publishing has now reached a steady state, though productivity will continue to increase encouraged by recommendations from the Higher Education Funding Council (ten publications a year, rather than two, is being discussed as a new productivity norm). He reviewed the contributions of the previous speakers, and said that a recent study by Shauder in Australia confirmed that prestige, rather than speed, is an important factor for producers when they choose where to publish. ADONIS, the subscription-based document delivery service, was wrongly priced, he observed, in the light of Naylor's presentation. Campbell observed that there is a common misperception that publishers are merely distributors; in fact cost-cutting could be achieved at different stages of the production process. Refereeing is a function which should be retained, as it may prevent the erosion of the publisher's position. The Shauder report confirmed the rise in single article use, and Campbell proposed a step-by-step development model for electronic services ("We don't need to lose millions like OCLC"); the database

explored in different ways may offer a positive economic base for publishers. Campbell described several product/service groups (these he predicted would continue to expand): the traditional product group, the product in new formats, the document delivery group, wide area network services like WAIS and SuperJANET, and secondary services. Catering for the personal electronic library would provide business opportunities.

The speakers were joined by Ruth Lawrence of the Law Society, Elspeth Scott of the Wellcome Foundation and David Wells of the Modern Humanities Research Association in a panel session open to questions from the audience. Pricing was the main issue: why can't publishers drop their prices, and why are there such price variations in quotations from subscription agents? What will happen to prices when the networks go commercial? A small publisher asked, "if I hold subscriptions at the current rate for next year, am I mad?" One speaker observed that the interesting thing about this meeting was the frequency of occurrence of the word Internet. The writer of this review, who attended a comparable seminar (with an almost identical line-up of speakers) eighteen months ago, could detect a major shift in attitude from "It won't happen," to "It's happening and the electronic medium offers as many opportunities as threats." The discussion of fragmentation in the industry and descriptions of multiple innovative services seem to confirm Malone's predictions on networked markets. (3) The discourse of the speakers, however, was framed by the existing publishing system; there was little discussion of direct peer-to-peer publication, in the form of refereed "e-journals" on Internet.

One minor frustration was allusion to material which was not formally described; the "Royal Society report," the "Shauder report," a "report in North America," the "British Library econometric study" all of which must be of interest to analysts of document delivery. Let us assume that they will be referenced and traceable when the material presented in the seminar appears in Serials.

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2. G. Byrd, "An economic commons tragedy for research libraries: scholarly journal publishing and pricing trends," College and Research Libraries 51 (May 1990): 184-185.
3. T. Malone, J. Yates and R. Benjamin, "The logic of electronic markets," Harvard Business Review (May-June 1989): 166-170.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REFEREED ELECTRONIC JOURNALS, October 1-2, 1993 Winnipeg, Manitoba / Anita Flanzbaum [MIT Press], Ann Schaffner, and Kathleen Thorne

This international conference, sponsored by the University of Manitoba and a host of other supporters, provided an outstanding collection of presentations for those interested in electronic refereed journals. Nearly 200 participants brought a wide range of interests and perspectives while sharing a faith in the future of this particular genre.

This report will focus on selected presentations from the conference. Please note that the conference proceedings and other notes are being prepared for access over the Internet through anonymous ftp on the University of Manitoba server ftp.cc.umanitoba.ca. The directory e-journal has been set up for this purpose. Please refer to the file called README (in uppercase) in the e-journal directory for update notices.

Ann Okerson opened the conference with a "Portrait of the Electronic Journals World." She spoke of the "surprising past and mysterious future" of electronic journals and noted the many changes that have occurred even since the conference was announced 18 months ago! By her count there were 110 such titles in 1991, and 240 by 1993, although refereed journals numbered only several dozen. The appeal of such publications lies in the perceived efficiencies of the medium and their new capabilities. At the same time, electronic journals have the potential for altering the "sociology" of journal publishing (a theme that was raised several times in the course of the conference). Why is the growth, particularly of refereed titles, so slow? Okerson outlined several factors: the existing social environment; the need for a substantial personal investment of time on the part of an editor; the fact that rewards in academia are given for research, not for editing; the existing technical limitations; and finally the need for new economic models. We all need a better appreciation of scholarly communication as a complex system, and of the role played by institutional subsidies. She

concluded by noting that we need to have serious, focused conversations with other players, and emphasized that the most powerful players are academic administrators.

Sandra Woolfrey of Wilfrid Laurier University Press discussed the economics of journal publishing and the rhetoric that has been used to promote moving to an electronic format. She explored the question of why journals vary so widely in price, looking at both commercial publishers and university presses, who benefit from hidden subsidies not available to the commercial publisher. Examining the cost components of traditional journal publishing, she believes there could be a cost savings of 24 to 32% if journals were distributed electronically, but cautioned that the savings realized by libraries could be offset by increases in other parts of the university as the university assumes greater responsibility for scholarly publishing. Electronic publications might free up funds for other endeavors, but the outcome may well be a transfer of costs to the user, and the transfer of costs from one unit to another in the library or university.

Jean-Claude Gudon from the Universite de Montreal opened the second session on practical implementations: editing and production with his presentation, "Editing and Producing Surfaces: Flexible Designs for Shifting Objectives," looking particularly at the challenges of design. He stressed the importance of looking for diversity of design, not solutions. The solutions will come from seeing and analyzing several attempts. In designing a prototype, he suggests making choices that impose the fewest constraints on future development, and that preserve the original function of a journal, recognizing current trends (deep reading, or pencil-in-hand; browsing; bibliographies; and ease of access). Electronic journals will be superior in most of these categories. Librarians will be most affected by changes in technology. They need to figure out how to collect, select, catalog, and archive e-journals. ISSN numbers are critical to help librarians. Gudon suggests keeping librarians on your side: you will exist and be visible only through libraries.

Lorrin Garson of the American Chemical Society reviewed "Investigations in electronic delivery of chemical information." He presented typical per page costs for the different processes in publishing from editorial to printing, pointing out that the elements of composition, illustrations and printing

could account for roughly 50-60% of a journal's costs. He noted that only 30% of manuscripts received by the ACS are currently received on disk, though he expected the number to rise to 50% by the end of 1993 and to 80% within 1-2 years. Several technical issues in chemical publishing were presented, including mathematics (currently represented via TeX), tables (currently using bitmapped images), graphics (currently using 19th century technologies!), and special characters (more than 500 are used in chemistry publishing). Garson emphasized the difficulties of transmitting images over the networks—a full page image, uncompressed, could take 2 hours to transmit at 1200 baud, 14 minutes at 9600 baud, 2.4 minutes at 56000 baud, and 5 seconds on a T1 line.

In his paper discussing The Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials, Edward Huth (American Association for the Advancement of Science) assured us that the future of electronic journals will be in part determined by human needs, by how people write and read, rather than technologic novelties alone. The needs of authors -- who want rapid publication of their papers but also high visibility, the cachet of having papers accepted for publications representing the highest level of peer review and peer approval, and a wide range of formats, graphics, scripts, etc. available for inexpensive but rapid dissemination -- and readers, who want information valuable and pertinent to their needs at the lowest possible economic costs, in a format easy to use, will not all be met by electronics in the present or near future. The editors of electronic journals must be able to minimize the very real problems which the media presents and maximize the advantages to both author and reader. Librarians will face challenges of working with articles instead of whole issues or volumes, of new ways to identify location and bibliographic citation, of the very meaning of "subscription."

John B. Black, Chief Librarian of the University of Guelph, shared his thoughts on "So We Have This Great Electronic Journal, Now What? Some Observations on the Practical Aspects of the Distribution of Electronic Journals." The concept of an electronic journal is still developing, and we need to clarify what an electronic journal really is. He began with the assumptions that wide distribution, both geographical and subject oriented, will be sought; that Internet will not be available to all authors or all readers; that different kinds of journals

will have a variety of requirements for speed, frequency, typeset, and market; and that the methodology for editing, creating and publishing is already in place. Current approaches to publishing electronically include network-based lists, use of file transfer protocols, ARCHIES and related services, campus-wide information services, Freenets, gophers, WAIS (Wide area information servers), etc., with such offline capabilities as floppy discs, "flopticles," magnetic tape, CD-ROM, etc. Standards for these journals and methods of archiving are topics of concern which must be addressed, as is the establishment of the library's role in the electronic information chain.

For the fourth session, Stevan Harnard of Princeton University, editor of the electronic journal Psycoloquy, examined the scholarly communicative potential of electronic networks, with a brief look at the development of the net, and its acceptance (or lack thereof) by the scholarly community. Peer review is the answer to overcoming objections to the perceived lack of quality control on the Net. Harnard described how peer review is implemented by Psycoloquy. He looked at what scholars want (to report new ideas to fellow scholars, quickly, globally, inexpensively, and to do so within the constraints of a quality control mechanism; to contribute to learned inquiry by influencing its future course and to be influenced in turn) and what they need, and examined the power of the Net to satisfy these needs. In an electronic medium, more is possible.

In "The Future Place of Electronic Media Publication in the Evaluation of Faculty Research and Scholarship," James Gardner (Academic Vice-President and Provost of the University of Manitoba) addressed the changes which publication in electronic journals will or may change the basis on which faculty research and scholarship are evaluated. Peer-adjudicated journal articles have long been a central part of consideration for a faculty member's retention, tenure and/or promotion. If the proliferation of electronic journals provides yet more places for faculty to publish research, and electronic media eliminate many of the traditional constraints of space limitation and method of publication, peer review processes will become extremely important. As academic quality is assured by pre-publication reviewing and selection, such as is the case in refereed journals, electronic journal publications will not rate as high among administrators as traditional publication methods until such reviewing is clearly

stated by the electronic journals and the academic quality is seen to be of the same calibre. Older and braver faculty will be more willing to publish electronically than newer, untenured faculty. With electronic journals, post-publication reviews, use of published articles, and the impact and significance of an author's works will increase as evaluation points, as will the significance of letters from outside experts, and the importance of pre-publication reviewing will decrease.

Dave Rodgers of the American Mathematical Society spoke on "Maintaining scholarly quality in electronic journals." He defined the added value traditionally supplied by publishers of journals: selection, peer review, editorial expertise, distribution, and the creation of an immutable record capable of archival preservation. The advantage of technology is that it can enable us to provide these services as a pipeline process. With electronic journals, the process could be extended further to include post-publication annotation. Rodgers went on to describe the added value from electronic journals: the efficient reuse of information; search and retrieval capabilities; the potential for annotated commentaries; live links with multi media; custom publishing; and innovative archiving solutions.

Robert Franson from the University of British Columbia opened session five with a discussion of the legal aspects of refereed journals, looking at authors' rights, and the issue of copyright protection. New questions arise with electronic publications about what constitutes copying. The presumption now is that, unless otherwise noted, there is an implicit license to "copy" (download/print) items on the Internet. Electronic publications may cause a shift in the power structure, making it possible for more authors to insist on keeping copyright, but perhaps making it more difficult to obtain legitimate permission. In conclusion, he stressed that current law has flexibility. He also touched on the theme, heard often in the conference, that the Internet may not remain free, and how this will diminish the cost savings of electronic publication.

Jennifer Bankier of Dalhousie Law School at Dalhousie University talked about a new model for electronic publication. There will be many types of electronic journals, depending on discipline. The law is flexible; technology gives us an opportunity to check our values. Do we want to do something different now? She examined the different regimes of

commercial and nonprofit publishers (profit driven versus the culture of sharing) and offered two alternative contractual regimes. Do we want to design a new system of sharing, more in keeping with our values? Are we prepared to adopt a less exclusive approach? Can we find an economic way?

Denis Marshall from Queen's University addressed "Electronic Journals: Abolishing the Legal Impediments." In contrast to some of the other speakers on copyright issues, he did feel that there were some serious issues raised by electronic journals. There might need to be "some yielding of the copyright owner's control," particularly in allowing other scholars to use information electronically. Other more fuzzy areas were seen as the production of derivative works and compilations.

David Brailsford of the University of Nottingham discussed Adobe's Acrobat software, which offers the possibility of viewing and exchanging electronic documents, independent of originating software or hardware platform. He began with a presentation of the wish lists of the Electronic Publishing journal as a model, and showed how Acrobat suited many of their needs, which include full text search ability, a "typeset look" on screen, speed and platform independence, and easy conversion to or from Postscript. He went on to discuss the CAJUN project (CD-ROM, Acrobat Journal Using Network), which aims to produce papers in Acrobat PDF (portable document format) on CD-ROM and ultimately to disseminate PDF journals on the network. He concluded with a discussion of the impact PDF will have on libraries.

Greg Dalzell of Apple Canada Inc. gave a fascinating demonstration of Apple's newest toy, the Newton, in his talk, "Re-Purposing Information and Required Technologies." The integration of technology into publishing will, he said, cause content publishing to change to more personalized relevant information, and computer technology will include handheld information display and intelligent manipulation of information. There may be a shift to intelligent customer profiling, hypertext publication, new distribution alternatives, and computers will continue their shift from mainframe to personal and thence to intimate: smaller, faster, more intelligent, and capable of being easily taken anywhere. These "intimate" computers will be able to capture information, organize it and distribute it; they will be platform-independent, with battery packs, and include infrared technology. With such equipment, education will shift to a more individualized format, preparing students for a global world.

Kathy Miles of IBM Canada Inc. described IBM's ImagePlus hardware and software. ImagePlus is a family of products designed to integrate information on paper with a data handling system by converting paper documents into corresponding electronic images. Benefits include reduced costs in labor, improved availability and control of information, multiple access, rapid retrieval, enhanced security, reduced storage costs, and improved customer satisfaction.

Article Express International, which specializes in commercial document delivery of articles from Engineering Information's Compendex Plus and Page One databases, was discussed by William Gerneglia in his paper, "Electronic Document Delivery and the Internet." Article Express uses XpressNet, a MS Windows 3.1 image View and Print software application allowing document delivery of scanned bitmap images across the Internet. He discussed the successes, failures, and challenges facing this intriguing software which allows same-day delivery via Internet of orders for articles allowing immediate viewing and printing. Installations of XpressNet are now located in corporate, academic, and research facilities around the world. One of the current weaknesses of the system includes the inability to simultaneously send an article to multiple locations on the Internet.

Witold Kinsner from the University of Manitoba described "New Techniques for Text, Image and Sound Compression." Even with increasing bandwidths, there is still a need for compression. Compression techniques have been developed to provide compression ratios varying from as low as 10:1 to as high as 60,000:1. Compression may be needed for texts (including different character sets, fonts, musical notation), images (ranging from line drawings to animation or moving pictures) and sound. While there are many different compression techniques currently available or under development, the "lossy" techniques seem most appropriate for images and text. In addition, there is a need for a compression system to "learn", calling on models provided by neural networks. Other techniques such as wavelets and fractals are also being incorporated into compression techniques along with a variety of error detection and correction techniques.

28

Larry Hurtado of University of Manitoba closed the conference by asking where we go from here. He summed up the proceedings, and closed with a debate-inspiring suggestion for the formation of a consortium, to be organized to address the issues of quality, need, changes in format, technological changes, access, archiving, and to create standards and establish policy and protocols. He suggested that once the standards are established, the consortium could sponsor electronic journals.

REPORT OF THE SEMINAR: "SHOULD LIBRARIANS BECOME PUBLISHERS?"
Held November 3, 1993, Charleston, SC
Sponsored by the Society for Scholarly Publishing
/ Eleanor I. Cook

This seminar, the brainchild of John Berry (Chief Editor, Library Journal) and Katina Strauch (College of Charleston & of Charleston Conference fame) had as its goal an examination of new emerging roles librarians may be embracing as we march into the great electronic future. As the promotional flyer suggested: "With the advent of electronic publishing, the standard roles of each participant in the scholarly communication process shift. This workshop examines such a shift as we ask: 'Should Librarians Become Publishers?'"

A strange question, perhaps. As both a participant and a speaker, I was perplexed and intrigued by this question. What does it mean?

It's the kind of risky proposition for which SSP is becoming known. SSP seminars can be downright amazing sometimes. They are smaller than what we are used to and the intimacy fosters the exchanges we crave. If you work for any kind of academic concern and you care about scholarship, I urge you to join SSP. It's a wonderful investment and you can get discounts on a number of excellent publications to which you may not normally consider personally subscribing.

This seminar was a risk for a number of reasons. First, it was hastily thrown together. Second, the timing was dicey. Scheduling it against Charleston Conference preconferences was a gamble. The original registration price was simply too steep, given the circumstances. The fee was reduced at the last minute, which certainly helped, but may have been too late in coming. The end result was a registration of twenty-something.

However, the number felt right. A bigger group may have been more difficult to entertain. What this group got for its money was a seed planted, not an entire crop harvested. The benefits of the discussions may take some time to take root.

John Berry began the morning with an overview to set the stage. Becky Lenzini (President of CARL Systems, Inc.) held forth under the heading "Brave New Author." In her commentary, Becky discussed some of the new questions scholarly authors must ask themselves when attempting to publish. As an author herself, Becky has had to grapple, for instance, with the fact that a major library science publisher refuses to allow CARL UnCover to deliver their articles.

Joe Boykin (Dean of Libraries, Clemson University) entertained the notion of the "Brave New Library." A major point that Joe made was that our universities' "customers" (students) can no longer afford our services (those of the university), just as we librarians are having a hard time coping with materials price increases. Boykin, a self-avowed "techie," suggests that academic departments will someday soon be able to mount their own scholarly writings and research on a national network without going through traditional outside publishers. He also suggests, especially for state-affiliated universities, that mandates for increased emphasis on teaching and service, not research, will have an impact on the amount of publishing put forth.

John Cox (Managing Director, B.H. Blackwell, Ltd.) laid out some basic principles of international copyright law for us to ponder. As a follow-up, Eleanor Cook (Serials Librarian, Appalachian State University) made some general comments about the earlier presentations and then discussed the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN) Model Copyright Document. (Cook is a former employee of two of three institutions of TRLN, but makes no claim to officially represent the document - she is grateful to Gary Byrd, UNC-Chapel Hill Health Sciences Library and a member of the TRLN Task Force, for providing her with supporting documentation.) The biggest concern expressed about the TRLN document had to do with the document's practicality. If we can barely keep up with permissions when publishers pool these rights, how will we ever be able to deal with millions of

authors retaining their rights? As Katina Strauch pointed out, creative authors have always traditionally retained their rights, so is it really a problem for the rest of scholarly publishing? Perhaps with non-exclusive licensing options, the model would work. Unfortunately, time prevented us from delving further into these issues.

After the lunch break, Ann Hartman (President of Research Publications, Inc.) talked about the concept of "librarian as author," and how librarians can aid commercial producers in the repackaging of scholarly materials. In return for their assistance, libraries may gain valuable compensation, and they can aid in the dissemination of unique resources.

Richard Abel (Consultant, formerly Editor-in-Chief, Timber Press and living legend in our field) discussed the idea of the death of the scholarly monograph coupled with the future of print media in the emerging electronic environment. Like John Berry, Abel focused on the broader concepts that link us conceptually and intellectually to new trends. Abel insists that traditional codex technology will never die completely; it's so well geared to the way human beings think.

Julia Gammon (Head of Acquisitions, University of Akron Library and Marketing Manager, University of Akron Press) gave us a delightful and insightful interlude on the role of partnership between librarians and publishers. She shared her experience being involved in her school's university press. Be sure and ask her about her marvelous overhead of the Indianapolis race car!

Frank Grisham (Executive Director, SOLINET) closed the day with musings on "Consortium as Publisher." His observation that our profession has become increasingly multi-layered hit home with a number of the participants. Potentially, we pay dues to organizations all the way from the local level to the international level; these multiple layers are often duplicative and expensive to maintain. Are they all necessary? Another critical point he made was that the library community may be closed out of the media "loop" if we are not vigilant. Cable companies, TV stations, newspapers, wire services, and telecommunication companies are banding together to gain access to the national information highway. They may simply run over libraries and publishers if we do not assert ourselves as equal players. We must find ways to be included in these

new initiatives or we will be left out of the planning.

In retrospect, it was a productive and engaging seminar, though I must admit the participants did not have as much energy as I had hoped. We all are feeling bit burned out by these issues. Still, I think the process of writing this summary has made me realize the true value of the experience. Bringing people together to look at a pervasive problem in a slightly new way is an interesting exercise. I encourage SSP to continue to organize these innovative seminars. Many thanks to Jill O'Neill (Marketing Manager for Elsevier and Member of the SSP Education Committee) and Connie Maslow (Director of Meetings, SSP) for their tireless efforts to get this meeting together.

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING CASE STUDIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR PERIODICALS PUBLISHING / Janet Fisher

This one-day seminar was held in New York on September 22, 1993, hosted by the Journals Committee of the Professional and Scholarly Publishing Division of the Association of American Publishers. The seminar looked at the present status of five electronic publishing projects: the TULIP Project, the Red Sage Project, IEEE's Article First, Faxon Research Service's Table of Contents Database Publishing, and McGraw-Hill's Primis. The audience appeared anxious for a "one-right-way" solution to electronic publication but found that one does not exist yet.

Karen Hunter (Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman, Elsevier Science Publishers) described the scope and objectives of Elsevier's TULIP project as well as the variations among sites in terms of license types and use of data formats. They have learned that "Everything takes longer than you think," and have gained valuable information about costs, licensing and pricing, and user behavior. Some decisions still remain to be resolved: the correct format, the critical mass necessary for this type of project to work, final pricing formulas, delivery mechanisms, and the best storage location.

The Red Sage Project was discussed by Robert Badger (Manager of Electronic Media) and Margaret K. Wallace (Supervising Production Editor, Electronic Production) of Springer Verlag.

The project involves 24 electronically published journals in Radiology and Molecular Biology and is a cooperative venture between Springer Verlag, the University of California, San Francisco, and AT&T Bell Labs. They are using RightPages software developed by AT&T Bell Labs to act as an alerting and document delivery service for users. They discussed the production process used to convert the printed pages into both ASCII and bitmapped images for use in the alerting and delivery system. Quality control has been the major issue. Other options such as Adobe, PostScript, and SGML are being explored.

Phyllis Hall, Staff Executive of Publications, described the IEEE's project of converting their 60,000 published pages per year into an electronic repository for eventual document delivery. She talked about the internal changes IEEE has gone through in order to accommodate this new type of publication, including the advantages of having an in-house technical staff.

Christine Lamb, Vice President for Publisher Relations of Faxon Research Services, discussed how smaller publishers might be able to move into the electronic arena by using promotional services and Table-of-Contents (TOC) publishing. However, the lack of standards for tables of contents is making it hard for services to standardize and achieve economies of scale. She listed the elements Faxon looks for in the TOC and described their quality control process.

Primis was described by **Robert Lynch**, Vice President and Director of Primis at McGraw-Hill, as an electronic database used to customize publications for delivery in print format particularly for course materials. He described the internal changes required as well as changes in dealing with outside vendors that occurred in order to make Primus a reality. He notes that with this type of product, Marketing and Sales will more and more determine the editorial content of a product.

REPORT ON THE 93RD MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING / Bobbie Carlson, MLA Liaison to NASIG

The 93rd Medical Library Association Annual Meeting, held May 14-20, 1993 in Chicago, did not have a general theme, but provided almost as much variety as a 5,000 channel cable TV service, with the difference that colleagues had the opportunity to interact in the luxurious Palmer House Hilton. Like channel surfers, attendees sampled and savored a myriad of programs from management techniques to new technologies. Because no one could be five places at once, attendees could experience or revisit sessions by purchasing audiocassettes. Sometimes multiple versions do make life easier.

The over 2,300 registrants considered professional matters such as MLA's credentialing program known as the Academy of Health Information Professionals, the 2nd draft of MLA's Code of Ethics, and continuing education courses that set high standards for lifelong learning. The keynote speaker, **Patricia Aburdene**, a bona fide librarian who is married to her coauthor, John Naisbitt, talked of "Megatrends for the Information Age." With her controversial but rehashed view of the information industry, she spoke directly to the idea of a new, female leadership in libraries. In doing so, she alienated a significant segment of the crowd who took exception to what she designated as barriers women need to overcome to achieve greater leadership roles, not to mention the barriers she constructed for some attendees of the opposite sex. Many listeners could not get past her "feminist" message, and probably missed her urgent call for real action by librarians.

After this bit of conference showbiz, the program got down to business and addressed concerns like managing creativity and change, human resources in an electronic library, continuous quality improvement, current awareness and document delivery services, health informatics, collection assessment and development, new technologies, networking, library reorganization, the merging of libraries and computer centers, instructional services, outreach, Internet access, and global politics and information distribution.

One session that drew a large crowd was titled "DocuShock: Options for Document Delivery in the '90s." A wide range of representative projects that have pioneered document delivery as a relatively recent rediscovery shared the platform. With the

realization that print collections have been and still are the primary means of information access for users, enhanced, supplemental services have gained a greater consideration from the medical library community. Technological advances have turbocharged traditional delivery systems like interlibrary loan for libraries, and have opened new electronic pathways. Valerie Bennett, Thomas *Jefferson University*, and *Eileen Palmer*, Health Sciences Library Consortium, described the HSLC ARIEL network that transmits documents via the Internet. The use of ARIEL has supplanted a group 3-level memory fax network that allowed for fax delivery of unattended overnight-polled documents. With ARIEL, documents can be simultaneously scanned and retrieved and sent or received anywhere in the world as long as both participants are Internet nodes (dial access won't do) and both have the ARIEL software and appropriate modular hardware. This library community is looking forward to advancements in the ARIEL system.

Mary Linn Borseman of Treadwell Library, Massachusetts General Hospital, spoke of being a beta test site for FaxonFinder/Xpress. Mass General moved one quarter of its ILL requests to FaxonXpress and provided a 24-hour or less turnaround time. DOCLINE was said to remain the primary document mover for requests that predate the database.

The SAIL project was discussed by Eve-Marie Lacroix of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). As a pilot project completed in December 1992, SAIL allowed NLM to investigate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of further automating ILL through electronic imaging technology. Developed at the Lister Hill Center and born from the technologies developed to preserve documents through electronic scanning and storing, the electronic imaging workstation was linked to DOCLINE and programmed to automatically call DOCLINE every 15 minutes to retrieve requests and update DOCLINE. NLM receives 1300-1500 ILL requests per day. To explore future possibilities, NLM test built a database of scanned images of 64 titles recently indexed in Index Medicus. NLM bought duplicate subscriptions, guillotined journal issues (destroying the duplicate subscriptions), and scanned and archived on optical discs some 160,000 pages. Requests with MEDLINE unique identifiers (UI) were filled automatically through SAIL. In FY 1992, 12,338 ILL requests were routed to SAIL through

DOCLINE, and 10,444 (85%) were filled. Thirty percent of those filled were done within 15 minutes, and 80% within three hours. NLM estimated the cost to be about $8.00 per article. What was most revealing in this research was that of the 10,444 articles filled, 4,586 were unique articles from 64 unique titles. Eighty percent of the scanned articles were not used at all. The percentage of one-time requests was 53%. NLM realizes there are copyright restrictions which apply, but the research project provided valuable information to all members of the serials industry--that scanning material "just in case" may not be the most cost-effective model to develop, since conversion costs are high. For the future, noncopyrightable material from the Center for Disease Control (CDC), from other government agencies, and for high demand titles from publishers who have granted NLM permission, SAIL will be utilized. The Royal Society of Nursing with its highly used journal Nursing Standard gave NLM permission and the journal will continue to be used on the system. Dr. George Thoma of the Lister Hill Center has been looking at ARIEL software as well, but NLM's main objective is to integrate systems for document delivery over the Internet. The medical library community applauds NLM's efforts to create a system that rapidly and cost-effectively moves interlibrary loan materials to health providers so that health care in the United States can continue to be of high quality for us all, the real end-user health consumers.

"A Look at the LOANSOME DOC Service" was the topic of a paper by Jean Shipman. LOANSOME DOC is a system devised by NLM to move information to health care providers by linking GRATEFUL MED software to DOCLINE. Its development is meant to aid physicians in rural areas who may not have an affiliation with a medical library within their immediate area. Although the paper's perspective was historical, it did provide an introduction to the lesser-used option that medical libraries provide as part of their outreach services.

Martha Whittaker spoke about the UnCover current awareness database and article delivery service which is now a cooperative venture between B.H. Blackwell Ltd., Readmore, and CARL Systems, Inc. under the new umbrella, the UnCover Company. Besides illuminating the many features of UnCover, she said that the British Library Document Supply Center (BLDSC) is the backup supplier for UnCover. She talked of other developments such as the special

arrangement that UnCover has with the publisher, John Wiley & Sons, for a pilot project that supplies table-of-contents information from Wiley titles for UnCover. Upon request, documents are forwarded from Wiley's own image server, cutting delivery time to under one hour. UnCover is targeting the medical sciences for building its database. She also said that CARL is committed to making ARIEL an option, and will be developing its own image transfer system within the legal copyright environment.

The final paper was by Alison Bunting, Associate University Librarian for Science, Louise Darling Biomedical Library, UCLA. She spoke to the legal considerations for document delivery services, reminding the audience that there are two types of delivery services: 1) copies from journals in the library's own collection, and 2) documents for users from other information providers. She mentioned all the standard topics: the 1976 Copyright Act, the four measures in Section 107 for fair use, the June 1992 AAP statement on commercial and document delivery fee-based services, the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC), the CONTU Guidelines, the Kinkos and Texaco cases, the October 1992 cross-border royalties action, "shrink wrap" licensing, and licensing restrictions moving from copyright to contract law. She reiterated the fact that not all articles require copyright reporting, and that most government publications are in the public domain. Bunting called on the library community to become knowledgeable of the complex issues surrounding copyright.

Believe it or not, document delivery did not consume all of the program. Two other areas drew large crowds: reorganization and the use of new technologies within medical libraries. Reorganization is very much alive in many health sciences libraries, and five case studies provided representative examples. Participants spoke from the Health Sciences Library at Columbia University, the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas Library, Countway Library of Medicine -Harvard University, and the Health Sciences Library at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The underlying principles and philosophies for reorganization, the newly formed or evolving models, the pros and cons of the process of restructuring, and the progress and setbacks along the road to the resilient organization were offered with candid statements. Judith Messerle, Countway's

director, talked of change being "permanent white water" and how during reorganization the "whole staff totally freaked." No doubt, many colleagues in the publishing and vendor worlds can relate to these changes in libraries.

Along with human and personnel issues, technology was kept front and center. Some innovative experiments and explorations were topics of papers. To name a few: 1) An Educational Technology Laboratory in the library at UT Southwestern Medical Center for users to "experiment" with new ways of learning by using material other than books and journals; 2) MVMAC, the Merck Veterinary Manual on the Macintosh Computer demoed on a Macintosh PowerBook; 3) Medical Facts File, a database created by Georgetown University Medical Center as a source for users seeking quick answers to medical queries; 4) The Digital Full-text Biotechnology System, a prototype database under development at Georgetown University to provide online journal articles with illustrations, initially in genetics and cancer; 5) Using libraries such as Norris Medical Library, University of Southern California, as Internet training centers; 6) Washington University School of Medicine Library's experience as test site for GenInfo, a Unix based system that provides access to about a dozen genetic and molecular biology databases via the Internet; 7) University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences Library's experience as a demonstration center for introducing instructional programs on campus; 8) the Electronic Textbook in Human Physiology developed at Georgetown University; and 9) A Digitized Physician Reports-Voice Recognition System developed by Georgetown University Medical Center Library and the Dept. of Emergency Medicine. Health sciences libraries are very definitely integrating their services and expertise beyond library walls, and as demonstrated throughout the program, may be co-developers of databases and other high tech products.

Besides MLA Section papers and contributed papers, posters provided occasions for direct, in-depth discussion with their contributors. Demos and handouts were plentiful. Between the posters and the 250+ exhibits, homeward-bound suitcases weighed heavily with information. The 1994 MLA Annual Meeting will be held in San Antonio, TX, May 13-18, and has the theme, "Emerging Roles, Enduring Values." Being billed as a meeting "with salsa," hotel rooms are already being booked. Hope to see you there as we surf through the salsa.

CALLING ALL NEW SERIAL LIBRARIANS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN SERIALS WORK!

The FIRST STEP Award, sponsored by the Serials Section of the Association of Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) and underwritten by John Wiley & Co., is open for nominations for the coming year. THE DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS IS JANUARY 15, 1994.

The award is a professional development grant - the purpose is to provide librarians new to the serials field an opportunity to broaden their perspective and to encourage professional development in ALA conferences and participation in the Serials Section of ALCTS.

REQUIREMENTS: Any ALA member with five or fewer years experience in the serials field, who has not previously attended an ALA Annual Conference is eligible. A $1,500 grant donated by Wiley is applicable toward round trip transportation, lodging, and registration fees.

NOMINATION PROCEDURE: Applicants should submit a current resume, cover letter and two written references to:

Michele Crump
Chair, First Step Award Committee
University of Florida
Acquisitions Dept.
George A. Smathers Libraries
Gainesville, FL 32611
Phone: 904-392-0355
Fax: 904-392-4788
Email: MCRUMP@NERVM.NERDC.UFL.EDU

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT MICHELE OR CALL ALCTS AT:
1-800-545-2433 ext.5035

WORST SERIAL TITLE CHANGE OF THE YEAR AWARD NOMINATIONS / Anne Gordon

Each year the ALCTS SS Worst Serial Title Change of the Year Committee solicits nominations for its serial title change awards. Nominations are being sought for the 1994 awards to be presented in Miami at the ALA Annual Convention.

Award criteria includes:
Frivolous title change for no apparent reason; unnecessary change of an old, respected title; repeated changes; and the Snake in the Grass" or "Et tu, Brute?" category for library publications. The title change must have occurred since JANUARY 1, 1993 to be considered.

Please supply complete citations for the change, including title, number and/or date of last issue with old title; title, number and/or date of first issue with new title; and the publisher's name and address. Photocopies of relevant pages or cataloging printouts are useful as verification, including historical title changes for titles changing often over time.

Nominations must be mailed by May 15, 1994 to:
    Anne Gordon
    Chair, ALCTS Worst Serial Title Change of the
        Year Committee
    Marquette University Libraries
    1415 W. Wisconsin Ave.
    Milwaukee, WI 53233
Feel free to contact me by phone (414-288-3542) or email (970cgordona@vms.csd.mu.edu) if you have any questions.

Thanks to all of you who have contributed over the past years. We look forward to this year's nominations.

1994 RESEARCH AWARD
LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS: PRACTICE & THEORY / Carol Hawks

The Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory (LAPT) Research Award provides an annual prize of $1,000 for research in the broad areas of acquisitions, serials, publishing, and collection management. The award will be given for one proposal and administered in two parts: $500 when the proposal is selected to fund the research effort and $500 when the completed manuscript is submitted to Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory. The award will be granted to the individual, not the institution, and may be used to cover expenses incurred in conducting the research outlined in the winning proposal, including travel, postage, staff support, supplies, and other items.

The winning proposal will identify a critical issue in acquisitions, serials, publishing, or collection management and outline a rigorous approach to testing or solving the issue raised. Proposals will be judged on their significance, clarity and originality. The proposal should be a brief, concise description (no more than 500 words) of the project. A budget proposal and a one page vita of the author must be attached. Awards will not be limited to experienced researchers; however, researchers should present their proposal clearly addressing the following issues:

1. What are the aims and objectives of the research proposal?
2. Please describe your methodology and data analysis procedures.
3. What related research has been undertaken and/or published? Please include specific citations.
4. Is the research replication of a previous study?

The deadline for submitting proposals is February 15, 1994. Proposals will be reviewed by a panel consisting of the editor-in-chief, the assistant editors, and three members of the editorial board. The winning proposal will be announced at the annual American Library Association Conference in 1994 and in the fourth issue of LAPT for the year. Research for the winning proposal must be completed within one year of the date when the award is announced. Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory reserves the right of first refusal of the completed manuscript.

Information on past recipients and their research follows:

> 1992 -- Anna H. Perrault -- "A Study of the Effects of the Diversion of Funds from Monographs to Serials on the Monograph Collections of Research Libraries"

This study investigates the shrinking non-serial resources base for United States academic libraries, shifts in monographic collecting patterns and trends in the acquisition of foreign language imprints, and the decline in monograph acquisitions as distributed across subject disciplines or among language groups.

> 1993 -- Samuel Demas, Anne S. Caputo, and William J. Kara -- "Viability of the Vendor Model of Information Delivery Through a Library Gateway"

The study aims to determine the viability of the 'vendor model' of information delivery through a library gateway. By offering a campus community unrestricted access to an unprecedented scope of electronic information, libraries and vendors will learn for the first time: which files are used, how much they are used, by whom they are used (e.g. faculty, staff, students), and at what times of the day and night.

Proposals and questions concerning this year's award should be addressed to:
Carol Pitts Hawks
Editor-in-Chief
Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory
2129 Sandston Road
Columbus, OH 43220
614-292-6314
FAX: 614-292-2015
Internet: hawks.1@osu.edu

CORRECTION TO SEPTEMBER ISSUE

A typo in the September issue resulted in Carol MacAdam being listed as Carl MacAdam in the announcement of the fun run/walk at the 1993 Conference. Sorry, Carol!

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

February 5-10, 1994
ALA Midwinter Meeting
Los Angeles, CA

April 11-14, 1994
UKSG Annual Meeting
Manchester, England

May 13-19, 1994
Medical Library Association
San Antonio, TX

May 17-21, 1994
ARL Annual Membership Meeting
Austin, TX

May 19-22, 1994
Feather River Institute
Blairsden, CA

June 2-5, 1994
NASIG Annual Conference
Vancouver, British Columbia

June 10-12, 1994
Society for Scholarly Publishing Annual Meeting
Sheraton Palace in San Francisco, CA

June 11-16, 1994
SLA Annual Conference
Atlanta, GA

June 23-30, 1994
ALA Annual Conference
Miami, FL

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    The Libraries, Room 14E-210,
    Cambridge, MA 02139
    617-253-7028 FAX: 617-253-2464
    Internet: efinnie@mit.edu

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    Head, Periodicals Section, SUNY Buffalo,
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    Buffalo, NY 14260
    716-645-2784 FAX: 716-645-5955
    Bitnet: unlsdb@ubvm

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