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H. Drubba
University Library Hannover

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THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HANNOVER AND TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONS-
BIBLIOTHEK AS A LIBRARY OF LAST RESORT - OR AS A LIBRARY OF FIRST
RESORT. SOME ASPECTS OF THE OPERATION OF THE LARGEST TECHNICAL
LIBRARY IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

H. Drubba

University Library Hannover and Technical Information Library, Hannover,
Federal Republic of Germany

Why two libraries in Hannover?

Why are two libraries mentioned in the title of this paper? Why is that? Are these quite separate entities or is one library subordinated to the other? These are questions frequently asked by visitors to Hannover.

Strange as it may seem one has to delve into the historical development of Germany as a nation. Since the times of Charlemagne the area now called Germany has been divided into numerous small units. Only in the 18th century a foundation was laid for a strong military power - at least in Prussia, the dominating state. The beginnings of a national pride emerged which came to fruition under Bismark and the German Reich - you know that Prussia ceased to exist in 1945 and that there is no longer a German Reich. - There were, however, cultural advantages in an array of small kingdoms. Theatres and opera houses were maintained, universities were established and scholars, musicians, poets, and artists were attracted from far and wide. Germany has never been dominated in the field of culture by one city, as England has been by London or France by Paris. There are now eleven Länder (one could call them regions or provinces) and each of the Länder has its own autonomy in everything cultural; culture in this respect referring to schools, theatres, museums, universities, and, of course, libraries. There is no federal minister responsible for 'culture', a sphere into which libraries normally fit. Germany never had a 'national library', though the Prussian State Library in Berlin assumed in part such a function. Each of the Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany (I should like to stress the point that we are a 'federation') is responsible for organization and maintenance of libraries in its own territory. Hence there is no 'national legislation' for libraries and this can lead to a wide range of services, standards, and procedures.

Mentioned in the title is the University Library Hannover. Hannover is in the Land of Lower Saxony and as will be obvious from the foregoing Hannover University (and with that its library) is supported by the Land of Lower Saxony. Hannover University was founded in 1831 (not as a university but as a 'Higher Trade School') and by very lucky

circumstances the library of this institution escaped practically all war losses while libraries of all other technical universities suffered severely by destruction.

Though there existed at Hannover a fairly large and intact library the stock had its deficiencies. A few subject areas could be mentioned (these subjects were not part of the curriculum): mining, food engineering, glass and ceramics.

Discussion started in 1957 within the German Research Society (the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft = DFG) on the establishment of a central library for technology with the intent of supplementing the cooperative acquisition programme developed since 1949. - Just a few words about this programme: the DFG provided funds to many research libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany for acquisition of foreign library material, each library having been assigned a special subject field, e.g. 'indology' to University Library Tübingen. The material acquired under this scheme had to be made available in the German Interlibrary Loan System.

The need to establish a central library in the field of technology evolved from the idea that the application orientated fields could best be satisfied from one centre. This also applies to other disciplines like the natural sciences, medicine and the economic sciences for which the establishment of similar centres was envisaged.

It also became apparent that certain classes of literature gained importance which were rather neglected by research libraries. This literature, sometimes called 'gray literature' (and there are quite different shades of 'gray') consists in particular of reports, conference proceedings, official or government publications, company and trade associations reports, very specialized periodicals, foreign dissertations and publications in difficult or not very well known languages. Most of these publications are not available through the book trade. Due to the efforts of the German Research Society and with financial (initial) support from that body the following four central libraries were established

- (1) Technische Informationsbibliothek in Hannover (TIB)
Technical Information Library, 1959
- (2) Zentralbibliothek der Landbauwissenschaft in Bonn
Central Agricultural Library, 1962
- (3) Zentralbibliothek der Wirtschaftswissenschaften in Kiel
Central Library for Economic Sciences, 1966
- (4) Zentralbibliothek der Medizin, Cologne
Central Medical Library, 1969.

These four libraries dealt in 1977 with about one third of all interlibrary loan requests.

Some difficulties arise from different stages of development of each library, the financing procedures and the tie (sub-ordination) with other (parent) institutions. The four libraries, however, cooperate as far as possible, e.g. in the acceptance of order forms of other libraries and the direct delivery of the requested literature. Recently a union list of periodicals of these libraries has been issued as a COM fiche. The first edition, however, does not contain the holdings of the Kiel library.

As you can see from the above, the Technische Informationsbibliothek is the oldest institution and the main reason for establishing it in Hannover was the existence of the intact and comparatively large stock of the library of the Technische Hochschule Hannover as it was called at that time. One could regard the TIB as an annex or extension of the University Library Hannover, but TIB has become by now a much larger operation (in funds, intake of material, and staff). Though the German Research Society initially provided much of the prime money to get TIB started, TIB is presently funded by 30 % from the Federal Government (through its Ministry for Research and Technology (Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie)) and by 70 % through a cooperative funding scheme of the eleven Länder under which each of the Länder has been assigned a different quota.

This might seem all to be very complicated and strange, particularly to foreigners not well acquainted with the basic political structure of the Federal Republic of Germany but I can assure you that we have suffered very little from schizophrenia due to the split individuality of both libraries in Hannover. - Again, this should very little concern our customers or readers. To them this scheme appears as one operation. It could be mentioned that the students and the academic staff of Hannover University have an immense benefit by having immediate access to the stock of the University Library and the Technical Information Library (UB/TIB). Most of them, in fact, do not realize that they come to the central technical library of the Federal Republic - to them it is their own university library.

The name is 'Technische Informationsbibliothek'. - TIB does not only collect material in the field of technology, the basic sciences of technology, like mathematics, physics, and chemistry are also catered for. The word 'information' in the name could suggest that a large information and documentation centre is being maintained at Hannover. This, however, is not the case. One of the reasons that this word is part of the name of TIB is that a term suggesting 'central' had to be avoided more or less for political reasons; the time was not quite ripe in the fifties for a central library when everybody was talking about de-centralization. - As it happens, the term 'information' is now becoming somewhat more appropriate as online services are now available in Hannover. This service was initially offered to the staff and students of Hannover University and the local industry but this online information service is now available to anyone in the Federal Republic, of course, against payment of the costs of an online search.

Thus far the history of both the University Library and the Technische Informationsbibliothek.

Some Data on the University Library, the Technische Informationsbibliothek and the German Interlibrary Loan System

The University Library currently receives about 4.000 periodicals and the book stock numbers about 700.000 volumes (in this number are 135.000 doctoral dissertations). The number of staff is 73. The book budget is about 1.5 Mill. DM p.a. The TIB receives about 14.000 current periodicals (this figure includes also serials, in particular those from East European countries) and there is a book stock of about 500.000 volumes. The number of US doctoral dissertations and US reports (most of them on microfiche) approaches the one million mark. The number of staff is about 130 and the book budget (this, of course, also includes serials acquisition) is about 4 Mill. DM p.a.

Both libraries are part of the German Interlibrary Loan System. Let me say a few words on this system: it depends on a network of seven regional union catalogues (Zentral-Kataloge) located at Berlin, Hamburg, Göttingen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich. Over 500 libraries are in the German ILL system, they report their holdings to their respective regional union catalogue and each library can gain access to the library resources of the nation from any type of library via the regional union catalogues. UB/TIB reports to the regional union catalogue for Lower Saxony at Göttingen. Special ILL forms are available and due to the colour of these forms the system is sometimes called the redcard system. In principle each of the participating libraries does not charge other libraries for the services provided. In the case of periodical articles photocopies of single articles up to 20 pages are provided at no charge. Impressive as this system might seem it has been under severe criticism for some of the following reasons: the regional union catalogues are slow for recording new literature (they depend on the notification of new acquisition on the libraries in their region; in some cases large backlogs of unfiled catalogue cards have built up), a number recently founded university libraries do not have a card catalogue. As the regional union catalogues are established on the conventional card catalogues it is very difficult to incorporate new acquisitions from libraries with automated systems.

Several investigations have shown that about 2/3 of all ILL requests are for periodical articles. For this type of requests the regional union catalogues are not very well suited, for several reasons: as with books the union catalogues are slow for recording new serial titles, as a rule cancellations are not reported (the records of the union catalogues do not reflect the true situation and this is particularly deplorable with the present large scale rate of cancellation of smaller and expensive serials, the staff of the union catalogues sometimes do not have the expertise to deal with mutilates titles, abbreviations, and other idiosyncrasies in the field of serials. Certainly a lot of effort goes into the

identification of strange requests but in many cases to no avail, the request is being passed onto the next union catalogue in the line. The initial requestor might in this system eventually get a xerox copy of the article wanted; perhaps at no charge but after a period of several weeks or months - or not at all. If the copy arrives after such a long period it might be of no more use anyway - a great deal of effort has been wasted at fairly large costs (maintaining the regional union catalogues is an expensive proposition though the initial requestor might not be aware of it).

The regional union catalogues between them contain over 40 million entries and they deal with over 1.8 million requests each year which accounts for 55 % of all ILL within the Federal Republic of Germany.

The demand for periodical articles is particularly strong in all fields of applied science and technology and much of the demands arise in industry with their special libraries (which may also be a synonym for small libraries staffed by persons with no library qualifications). If these are in locations far away from any research libraries the local public library, though part of the ILL system, can provide little help other than by accepting the ILL request and passing it on to another library (or the union catalogue) at the next level. This local library can give little information about the eventual success or the time it will take until the literature arrives.

Some of these negative aspects of an ILL system based on regional union catalogues have in fact, and for many years, been overcome by the establishment of Central Subject Libraries.

The Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover (TIB) is one of them and, in fact, the largest and oldest. I shall not come back to the German ILL system via the regional union catalogues.

Serials Acquisition at TIB Hannover

This conference deals with serials and I intend to give you an idea what is being done in this field in Hannover. I had mentioned before that UB/TIB among themselves receive about 19,000 current serials. 'Serials' is a generic term and it comprises 'periodicals' (published weekly etc.) and other types of numbered series like 'Advances ...', numbered conference series. Counted among serials are also the large number of Soviet series of 'Trudy' or 'Sbornik' type.

We try to be as comprehensive as possible. No distinction is being made in regard to language or country of origin. If other libraries cannot or no longer cannot afford an expensive periodical (the cover-to-cover translation journals are an example) TIB should be in a position to have this periodical regardless of costs. One expensive class of

periodical publications, however, is largely ignored: these are of the newsletter type 'providing inside information available to no one else' (at least that is what their promotional blurbs say) but at annual subscriptions of several hundred dollars.

The acquisition of new periodical titles is conditioned by actual or expected future demand; it is always a challenge being asked for a particular title which is not or not as yet held. One very important aspect is the coverage of periodicals by abstracting and indexing services; if a periodical is being covered or only monitored by one of these services demand is likely to occur. In some respects UB/TIB Hannover is at the mercy of these services. How far should we go to acquire periodicals which are covered by a discipline orientated service like 'Chemical Abstracts'? 'Chemical Abstracts' covers a large field of medical, biological, agricultural, and geoscience periodicals. These periodicals are certainly beyond the scope of UB/TIB Hannover. But will the other central subject libraries have them all? Do they actually know that a small tea-grower's journal of Sri Lanka might have articles on chemical aspects of particular and special pesticides? This journal might be monitored by 'Chemical Abstracts' (for chemical reasons) but who has this obscure periodical if demand arises? One could mention a new subject field like 'Biotechnology', an umbrella term for ancient arts as brewing (TIB would cover this subject), but what if it comes to other fields of applied biology, like 'Pharmacy' (which TIB does not cover) or 'Gene Splicing', 'Monoclonal Antibodies', 'Protein Engineering' or 'Microbiological Engineering'? True, the terms 'technology' or 'engineering' appear in these subject descriptions which, in fact, have been taken from the chapter headings in a recent review article on 'Biotechnology' in the American journal 'Science' (vol. 219, No. 4585, pages 611 - 613, February 11, 1983).

High principles for acquisition in certain subject fields can more or less easily be established but will the person responsible in a small company library also understand them and act accordingly? These are some of the problems facing a library even with a rather large and comprehensive subject scope - like TIB. How can a guarantee be given to the small company librarian that orders will be successfully fulfilled, promptly, at low cost, and possibly from a one-stop access for all needs?

The percentage of requests with these problems coming to TIB might be quite small, but behind each request is a demand, more or less urgent, for a particular kind of information, regardless whether this has been published in a technical journal held by TIB or that elusive tea-growers journal from Sri Lanka which TIB would not have.

Another class of periodicals are those containing government regulations, these are particularly important in the field of environmental science. One title could be mentioned here, the American 'Federal Register' (by the way an example of a not very

descriptive title). I would think that this is the periodical with the largest number of pages per year, well over 60.000 densely printed pages (something for the Guinness Book of Records), but it contains a large number of environmental regulations and it is being covered by 'Chemical Abstracts' (of course for chemical aspects).

University libraries have a tendency to maintain a certain scientific level for their periodical holdings, i.e. that there is very little regard for journals with a more practical level or, in other words, these periodicals are not held. This is quite different with TIB. A large number of these periodicals come into the category of trade type journals, company house organs, newsletters issued by trade or professional associations. The price of an individual title is usually quite low and many are sent to us free of charge. The problems of serials management are, however, quite serious. Erratic appearance, frequent change of title - and strange titles for that - could be mentioned. A free subscription is not always a boon. Where is an assurance with a free subscription that the library will not be dropped from the mailing list at any time? Many of these periodicals do not appear in national periodicals lists and tracing a particular title, apart from eventually getting it, tests the ability of seasoned librarians. But still, these periodicals are part of the literature and great efforts are being made at TIB to have them.

A more recent development are the so-called synopsis journals. The printed version sometimes contains only a short version (a synopsis) of an article. The full text is available from a depository, usually in form of a microfiche. The number of these periodicals is not large, I guess about a dozen, but the financial and handling problems are rather formidable. For some periodicals the supplementary material can be subscribed to (at rather high costs - and this being done at TIB) while for others the supplementary material has to be ordered individually from a depository. Even the address of these depositories might change quite frequently. It can be said that the demand for such supplementary material is extremely low, perhaps also an indication how far specialized literature is actually being read. Though the promoters of the synopsis journals predicted a dramatic increase of this type of periodical their actual number has not risen beyond the above-mentioned dozen.

Another more futuristic type is the much publicized electronic journal. You certainly have heard about it: the idea is that an author types his article electronically into a central store, at which it is being reviewed by an editor. - The electronic journal can then be read via a visual display unit or the text could be printed (off-line or on-line) by a printer. - I only mention it here, the electronic journal might have future implications but no immediate library application can be seen.

ADONIS, ARTEMIS, DIANE, and ODIN

This is not an excursion into Greek, Roman, or Nordic mythology, but these are acronyms standing for

- ADONIS = Article Delivery Over Network Information Systems
- ARTEMIS = Automatic Retrieval of Text from Europe's
Multinational Information Service
- DIANE = Direct Information Access Network for Europe
- ODIN = Online Data Information Network

Most of you will have heard some of these names mentioned. DIANE, in fact, has a somewhat longer name EURONET/DIANE. This is a technical network based on the telephone network in the EC membership states and ODIN is the German part of the system. I shall not go into details here.

UB/TIB Hannover certainly does not take an antagonist view of these new developments though it is not decided as yet who will foot the bill for the new and rather expensive equipment when the ADONIS video-disks will become available. You may have heard about this project. But for those who haven't just a few words about the ADONIS system: it is planned to convert by a combination of laser scanning/printing and digital optical storage the complete page (text and illustrations) of scientific, technical, and medical periodicals. The ADONIS project is presently sponsored by five publishers of scientific and technical periodicals.

If printing equipment for making prints from video-disks should have been installed at TIB it would be fairly easy to provide a document delivery on demand. The customer would get, as before, reproductions of journal articles. The system would provide for easy identification of an article by author, journal title, pagination etc. - Presently the publishers sponsoring the ADONIS project do not intend to convert their journal production to video-disks only, the print version will still be published. For a library serving two entirely different clientels (students and academic staff at Hannover who certainly want to browse in the journals arriving at the University Library and on the other hand libraries and other customers of TIB who are located in all parts of the country (or the world) and who would be supplied with reproductions from the ADONIS video-disk) this certainly provides problems. Or in other words: the subscriptions to the print versions will have to be continued while another subscription for the video-disk version will be necessary.

As mentioned before the UB/TIB Hannover concentrates its journal subscriptions in the field of technology and the basic sciences (mathematics, physics, and chemistry). The ADONIS publishers, obviously, also publish extensively in the field of medicine and the life sciences. If the video-disks should contain the complete output of these publishers it

is clear that many journals in these fields would also be available from Hannover. Would then UB/TIB Hannover also be document delivery centre for these subject fields?

There are a number of other problems some of which could be mentioned: the number of periodicals published by the ADONIS publishers is relatively small though the number might be well over 1.000. What about the other journals? Will there be other systems, different and competing with ADONIS and with intrinsically different electronic systems? What safeguards are there for access over political borders? What happens in the case of strikes, destruction of the stores, and political tensions? Dr. Line has said some time ago that the print-medium is a very democratic medium, easily distributed and available to all. But what happens if someone pulls the plug with the electronic media?

It can be assumed that ADONIS will come in about 1984 and as it cannot be foreseen as yet how the definition of a library as a store-house and information centre will change. Let me close this chapter on the potential of these new developments.

UB/TIB Hannover as a library of last resort

I think that it will be clear from the foregoing that UB/TIB Hannover is something of a library of last resort, that means if everything else fails there is a good chance that material wanted, regardless of age, origin, language, mode of publication, difficult of access initially could be supplied from Hannover. No one will have the courage to declare that everything will be available but a success rate of, say, 90% is very nearly approaching the upper mark. Expecting more would be asking for the impossible. The law of diminishing returns very much applies here. UB/TIB Hannover has been operating now for about 25 years and taking everything into consideration this upper mark is being reached in the daily operation of supplying the literature requested in the field of technology and its basic sciences (mathematics, physics, and chemistry).

UB/TIB Hannover as a library of first resort

The structured system of cooperative acquisition schemes and organised Inter-Library Loan procedures described in the first part of my paper might suggest that everyone could eventually get the literature wanted provided he or she is patient enough to wait weeks or months until something arrives from a library of last resort. - In principle UB/TIB Hannover can only be approached via the German Inter-Library Loan system as described above. That means that anyone interested in a publication not available locally has to ask his local library (this could be a public library, a university library or another library part of the German ILL system) to try to get the material from another library in the system. The costs are usually very minimal and in most cases there is no charge for the person wanting the publication - this can also apply for photocopies being sent instead of a loan of a periodical volume.

UB/TIB Hannover, however, provides a direct service to anyone (individuals, special libraries, university institutes) residing either inside the Federal Republic of Germany or outside its borders. In that respect UB/TIB Hannover is a library of first resort.

Let me briefly explain this system for which the customer, however, has to pay. UB/TIB Hannover sells order forms (this is a three part form) for which the price is 10.--DM for customers inside the Federal Republic of Germany. As the postage charges for anything going abroad are rather high 13.--DM are charged to customers in Europe while customers outside Europe have to pay 15.--DM.

UB/TIB Hannover receives about 1.500 requests each working day and as a rule the xerox copies (or the books) are mailed within four days after receipt of the request. - There is also a rush service provided for telephone or telex orders (this means same day despatch), however, at double the costs.

Since 1981 orders can also be placed with UB/TIB Hannover via Lockheed's DIALOG document order service called TIBORDER for the document delivery service available from Hannover. The orders for literature to be delivered are stored in a special order file at Lockheed and the online order file is queried by TIB each morning and any requests found are expedited. The number of orders received via TIBORDER is about 30 a week. The orders are treated as rush orders and are charged accordingly.

A more recent development is the installation of telefacsimile equipment (CCITT Group 3). With this equipment almost instant document delivery can be provided. Of course, telefacsimile equipment must also be available at the far end and though we had a number of requests for documents to be transmitted via our telefacsimile machine the average number of requests is only three a week thus far.

For the price of one request form periodical articles up to 16 pages are supplied, the same form can also be used for the loan of a book. The large majority of requests (about 85%) are for periodical articles.

I should like now to relate some observations in regard to the requests UB/TIB Hannover receives each day. - The database producers are of the opinion that requests for literature only arise from the bibliographical data provided by citations from their databases. The opinion again is rather widespread with individuals involved in information transfer but rather remote from the daily work of document delivery. - About 3.000 requests were analyzed by questionnaires sent out to institutions which had ordered literature from TIB. Only 12 % derived from searches in electronically available databases, 31 % of the citations came from printed abstracting or indexing services (Chemical Abstracts being the most frequently cited abstracting service) but more than

half (54 %) of all references were taken from citations in the literature! This certainly has implications (and, in fact, always had) for document delivery from UB/TIB Hannover. It can be assumed that in almost all cases the citations from printed or electronically available databases are bibliographically correct and complete and, therefore, the requests do not present identification problems, in particular when a copy of the abstract comes with the request.

The situation is quite different when the bibliographic data are taken from citations in the literature. Heavily abbreviated or even mutilated journal titles, missing title of journal articles and other vague references or transcription errors are the cause for many delays. The number of these faulty references might not be very large, but if only five percent of the daily intake of 1.500 requests have defects of some sort or the other, their daily number is still 75. Assuming that it takes an extra ten minutes for each request to handle, these are 750 minutes or 12.5 hours per day - or almost the daily work of two highly qualified staff members to attend to these defective requests. - I wonder whether any further mechanization will help in this respect.

The conference literature

The topic of this conference is 'the future of serials, publication, automation, and management' and the conference literature seems to be, at first glance, somewhat out of scope. But what is a part of a serial, a copy of a journal issue? It is a collection of articles in a particular field of endeavour reporting on recent developments or reviewing the state of the art.

Now, look at a conference volume or even a single conference paper (usually called a preprint) - and the same definition applies. In fact, most abstracting and indexing services are now trying to cover the conference literature; this kind of literature was largely ignored twenty years ago though it must be admitted that the amount of conference literature was fairly small at that time. So the journal and the conference literature are intrinsically identical.

I do not intend to go into all aspects of this vast field. Collecting the conference literature has its own problems and vagaries. Once the title of a journal (or a serial) has been established or identified in regard to publisher, country of origin it is usually rather straightforward to subscribe to this serial and wait for the continued arrival of the journal issues. I am talking to people here deeply involved in the daily business of serials management and they certainly will admit that not everything runs that smoothly. Non-arrival due to various circumstances (strikes, ship disasters, improper mailing addresses, unaccounted loss of mail) are the daily worries of serials staff, frequent change of titles (usually unannounced), cessations and mergers are further troubles encountered.

TIB tries to collect the conference literature in its subject scope as comprehensively as possible and I can assure you that with that kind of literature the problems are in the second or third power of the serials problems. - There is no such thing as a non-existent periodical, but not every conference results in published proceedings so here the problem of a non-existent conference publication arises.

Perhaps one of the future IATUL conferences will deal with the conference literature which is certainly of great importance to technological university libraries.

It might be appropriate to report on rather recent developments in the field of bibliographic control of the conference literature of technology.

You, no doubt, all know the 'Engineering Index'; the annual and the monthly issues are being consulted daily in your own libraries. Some of you may have a terminal in your library and you know that the contents of 'Engineering Index' have been available online for many years under the name COMPENDEX. It is a matter of choice (of money) whether to flip the pages of the printed 'Engineering Index' or to do a search electronically with online or offline printing of the pertinent abstracts.

'Engineering Index' has for many years and at an increasing rate also covered the conference literature. Most of you know that practically all papers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) or of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) are covered by the 'Engineering Index' and in particular for the ASME papers the 'Engineering Index' is the only comprehensive and up-to-date bibliographical tool.

In order to still better cover the conference literature Engineering Information, Inc. (the publisher of 'Engineering Index') has installed since mid-1982 an online database called 'Ei Engineering Meetings'. It is envisaged that annually about 2.000 conference volumes and the papers in these volumes are abstracted and indexed, the number of conference papers are estimated about 100.000 per year - but the 'Ei Engineering Meetings' database will be available online-only! - There will still be a 'review of the overall conference' in the printed 'Engineering Index' but this is only a bibliographical entry for the whole volume and not the individual papers. A future search of the engineering literature has therefore to be done in two different files (1) COMPENDEX for the journal literature and (2) 'Ei Engineering Meetings' for the conference papers. - Someone who has no access to the databases due to financial or geographical reasons is practically cut off from any references to the engineering conference literature, 'Ei Engineering Meetings' is available online-only! This new development certainly has its two aspects, one positive - more references to the literature or a better coverage is provided, but the negative aspect is that the have-nots, e.g. third world countries do not have access (bibliographically) to a large part of high pertinent and recent literature. Positive or

negative aspects - this new development presents a new challenge to TIB. Though it is claimed by Engineering Information, Inc. that all conference literature covered by 'Ei Engineering Meetings' will be available in the Engineering Societies Library in New York this of little avail to people in the Federal Republic of Germany - for this kind of literature TIB should be a library of last and first resort, not only for the serials literature.

References:

A good overview of the German Interlibrary Loan System is provided in a 'Report of a visit to West Germany, October 1980', by Mrs. Stella Pilling of the British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, West Yorkshire, 39 pages.

Attention can also be drawn to a paper by Dr. G. Schlitt (the Director of UB/TIB Hannover) 'Central Subject Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany'. In: Studies on the Organisational Structure and Services in National and University Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the United Kingdom. Papers Presented at a Joint Meeting of British and German Librarians at the University Bristol in September 1978. Munich, etc. K. G. Saur, 1980, pp. 148-156.

More information on the services of UB/TIB Hannover can be obtained from the following address:

Universitätsbibliothek Hannover und
Technische Informationsbibliothek
Welfengarten 1 B
D-3000 Hannover 1

Telephone: (0511) 762 22 68
Telex: 0922168 (tibhn d).

TIBORDER services are available via Lockheed DIALOG and ESA/IRS

Telefacsimile orders should be sent to the following telephone number: (0511) 71 59 36 where CCITT, Group 3 equipment with automatic receiving facilities is available. - Further enquiries on this service under the following number (0511) 762 34 26.

Rush orders (same day despatch) should be sent to the first-mentioned telephone and telex numbers.