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TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Corner 1
NASIG Board Meeting 3
NASIG 10th Annual Conference (1995): Reports
Plenaries 8
Concurrent Set I 14
Concurrent Set II 19
Preconference 23
Workshop Sampler 26
Networking Nodes 31
User Groups 33
Business Meeting 36
NASIG Student Grant Report 37
NASIG Nominations and Elections 38
About NASIG Members
New Members 39
Titles Changes 42
Serials Related Reports
Report from ALA 44
ALCTS Serials Section Reports
Program onVendor 45
Performance Evaluation
Committee to Study Serials Cataloging 46
Calendar of Upcoming Events 47
NASIG Executive Board Roster 48
NASIG Professional Liaisons Roster 49
NASIG Nominations Form 50

PRESIDENT'S CORNER
Julia Gammon

YES, WE ARE LISTENING......

The 10th Anniversary Conference is one that will be long remembered as an important milestone in NASIG's illustrious history. The wonderful hospitality at the Duke University Conference, chaired by Marcia Tuttle, combined with the thought-provoking program, co-chaired by Michele Crump and Bobbie Carlson, is but a fine memory now as we look forward and begin planning for our 1996 meeting in Albuquerque. There is an old Neil Young album entitled "Rust Never Sleeps;" but, then again, neither do the hardworking NASIG volunteers.

At this writing, NASIG's treasurer, Dan Tonkery, is completing the final conference financial report which will provide a monetary measure of the conference. Besides this economic indicator, there are other ways to view the conference; your conference evaluation forms provide that. You might call it a conference score card. We learn and improve our future performance by using the information you provide via those evaluation forms; so they are very important to us.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE EVALUATION FORMS?

For a number of years we have provided each conference attendee with an evaluation form in the conference packet. NASIG is extremely
fortunate to have such a responsive membership as many of you take the time to fill out this lengthy evaluation form. With conference attendance at Duke exceeding 600 attendees, the return rate on the conference evaluation form was 313, with more still arriving. A 50 percent return rate is hard to beat!

The form you filled out this year was designed by NASIG's newest committee, the Evaluation and Assessment Committee (EAC), currently chaired by Bea McKay and including other committee members: Ladd Brown, June Chressanthis, Teresa Malinowski, Jennifer Marill, Juliann Rankin, Lucien Rossignol, and Marla Schwartz. Birdie MacLennan serves as the Board Liaison. The committee's task is to review, tabulate and analyze the information you supplied at the conclusion of the conference and provide a full report to the NASIG Board later this fall—not an easy task considering the far-flung geographic locations of the various committee members.

WHAT DO WE DO WITH YOUR COMMENTS?

Immediate feedback is critical to the success of any operation. As both the 1996 Conference Planning Committee (CPC), co-chaired by Fran Wilkinson and Joan Griffith, and the 1996 Program Planning Committee (PPC), co-chaired by Karen Cargille and Christa Reinke, had to start working on the 1996 conference at the conclusion of the Duke Conference, both committees needed some immediate feedback.

Because the EAC committee will not have the full conference evaluation report ready until the fall, as this is a tremendous undertaking, I asked Beverley Geer-Butler, the incoming Vice-President (and former chair of the EAC when it was a task force) to skim hundreds of your evaluation forms for comments and suggestions. She was trying to find out what you liked and did not like about the conference as well as gather the suggestions for speakers and programming ideas for 1996.

Within a couple of weeks of the close of the Duke Conference, Beverley provided preliminary feedback to both the PPC and CPC committees so they could start their planning with the latest information. The EAC's task is not easy, but they tackle their job in an energetic, confidential and professional way to improve our overall performance. At the completion of the full analysis of the 300+ forms, EAC's report will be used by the NASIG Board for future conference planning. We do take your suggestions to heart.

WHAT DO WE LEARN FROM YOUR EVALUATION FORMS?

We learn the types of food you like and don't like, how you rated the physical facilities, which speakers you liked or did not like, suggestions for future speakers, ideas for future conference themes, pre-conferences you would like offered, comments on social events/tours and conference scheduling, to name a few. The NASIG membership is not shy about telling us what they want! This is good.

Keep in mind that each year's environment is ever-changing for both the PPC and CPC committees as we visit new geographical locations and as committee members turn over. While this can present problems, it most often presents opportunities to get new members involved and to try new things; if we don't experiment, NASIG will get stagnant.

CONCLUSION

So, thanks to all the members who filled out the evaluation forms and provided valuable feedback on the Duke Conference. You can be assured that we are using this information to plan for the future. Throughout the year, if you have additional ideas, comments or suggestions to share, please contact anyone on the NASIG Board—we are all listed in the NASIG Membership Directory (Ed. note: and at the end of this issue of the Newsletter). We take our responsibility to the membership very seriously, and want to be responsive to all of you. Let us hear from you....yes, we are listening.
MINUTES OF THE NASIG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Susan Davis, NASIG Secretary

Date, Time & Place: May 31, 1995, 8:30 a.m.-7:15 p.m., Duke University, Durham, NC

Attending:
O. Ivins, President
J. Gammon, Vice President
C. Hepfer, Past President
S. Davis, Secretary
D. Tonkery, Treasurer
J. Callaghan

B. Carlson
C. Foster
B. MacLennan
J. Mouw
J. Tagler
M. Horn, Newsletter Editor

Guests:
Incoming Board members: E. Cook, B. Geer-Butler, K. McGrath
M. Tuttle, Chair, Conference Planning Committee
J. Griffith and F. Wilkinson, incoming co-chairs, 1996 Conference Planning Committee

O. Ivins officially welcomed the incoming Board members.

1. MINUTES

The minutes of Feb. 2, 1995 were approved with the following corrections:

Section 5.3 1st sentence:
change "asking" to "deleting"

Section 12. Add:
J. Callaghan was appointed Board liaison.

2. SECRETARY'S REPORT

2.1 S. Davis reported on several Board list decisions. Summaries of these will be attached to the minutes sent to the Board members for their files.

2.2 S. Davis reported that a number of the Professional Liaisons would be meeting at the conference. The Board requested that S. Davis write to the liaison organizations to outline NASIG's expectations from the liaison relationship. The roster will be revised and e-mail addresses submitted to ECC for the Professional Liaisons listserv.

ACTION: Updated e-addresses to ECC
DATE: ASAP

ACTION: Revised Liaison roster
DATE: For Sept. or Dec. Newsletter

C. Hepfer had suggested that NASIG investigate a liaison relationship with ASIS (American Society for Information Science). The Board agreed. S. Davis will pursue NASIG members to serve as potential liaison.

2.3 S. Davis requested updates and new address information for the 1995/96 Board roster.

3. LIAISON ROLES AND BOARD LIST USE

O. Ivins indicated that some Board liaisons were providing updates as agreed upon at the Nov.
1994 Board meeting. She suggested that the packet for new Board members include a copy of the relevant section from that meeting's minutes to clarify the issue.

**ACTION:** J. Gammon will establish a calendar (approximately quarterly) to receive reports from committee and task force liaisons. This information will be added to the overall NASIG calendar.

### 4. NASIGNET Issues

1. B. MacLennan updated the Board on ECC ideas for expanding the services supported by NASIGNET. The Board anticipates a fuller report and discussion at the Fall meeting.

**ACTION:** Report and discussion

**DATE:** Fall 1995 meeting

2. B. MacLennan reminded the Board that committee/task force chairs should let Ann Ercelawn know by June 10 whether or not to purge the various listservs.

### 5. Archivist

5.1 C. Hepfer reported that the Archivist Search Committee recommended that Teresa Mullins (UnCover) be appointed the new archivist, for a 3-year term beginning after this conference.

**ACTION:** The Board approved this appointment.

The Board thanked the Search Committee: Regina Reynolds (NSDP), chair; Ellen Duranceau (MIT); and Anne McKee (Faxon), for its prompt and successful search.

5.2 C. Hepfer distributed a report from E. Rast. The Board again affirmed its desire to maintain a "working archive" for the time being. E. Rast expects to complete the inventory before turning the archives over to the new archivist.

**ACTION:** Archival material transferred to new archivist

**DATE:** by end of 1995

5.3 S. Davis suggested that the Treasurer include the Archivist in the distribution of budget request forms each year. D. Tonkery agreed.

O. Ivins and the entire Board expressed their thanks to C. Hepfer for serving as liaison to the Archivist for the past two years.

### 6. Committee Appointments

J. Gammon distributed the final list of committee appointments which she completed in time to appear in the forthcoming 1995 Directory. She noted that 50 volunteer forms had been submitted. All the Board liaisons have also been assigned.

### 7. Future of New Awards

7.1 J. Callaghan reported for the Horizon Award Task Force. Three winners were chosen: Leslie Horner Button (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Michelle Drozdowski (Western Michigan University), and Karen Morgenroth (University of Georgia). J. Callaghan noted that the Task Force would be meeting with the winners during the conference to obtain feedback. The Board asked the Task Force to issue a final report and make a recommendation about the award's future.

**ACTION:** Final Report and recommendation

**DATE:** July 15

7.2 J. Mouw reported that there had been no applications for the Founders Research Award. He noted that some task force members were willing to continue to serve, but that there was no specific recommendation to continue. After further discussion, the Board agreed to table the issue until the Feb. 1997 meeting.

**ACTION:** Revisit the Founders Research Award

**DATE:** February 1997

### 8. Strategic Plan Update

J. Tagler gave the Board a report on progress to date. S. Gurshman is replacing S. Martin as
chair of the Grants and Awards Working Group. J. Tagler and M.B. Clack have received reports from all the working groups. They have reformatted these reports for consistency and clarity and incorporated them into a single document which was distributed to the Board, Task Force members and working group chairs for comment.

**ACTION:** Comments to J. Tagler and M.B. Clack  
**DATE:** By July 21

**ACTION:** Prepare a revised plan  
**DATE:** during August, to be distributed for comment and approval in Sept.

**ACTION:** Final Board approval (aim for publication in Dec. 1995 *Newsletter* issue)  
**DATE:** at or prior to Fall 1995 meeting

9. TREASURER'S REPORT

9.1 D. Tonkery distributed several financial reports.

9.2 D. Tonkery reported that the current cash balance is $203,446.74 and noted that our best cash position occurs at this time of year before all the conferences expenses are paid. To date only $14,063 of the 1995 operating budget had been expended, although a large bill for the Directory production was expected soon.

9.3 Membership stands at 1,051, including 85 new members.

9.4 It is too soon to tell how the Conference finances will come out. Registrations were coming in until the very last day to try to achieve our projected registration goal of 600. Current registration is at least 579.

9.5 D. Tonkery met with other members of the Finance Committee to consider the question of a dues increase. Dues were last increased in 1990. The committee prepared a report which did not recommend a dues increase at this time. They felt it would be difficult to justify an increase when NASIG has such a large surplus, and they feared we would lose members. The committee believes dues should support basic, core membership services: Administration (Board expenses), Finance, Bylaws, Directory and *Newsletter*. Conference related activities and the *Proceedings*, they suggested, should be self-supporting. They described Conference related activities as: Site Selection, Conference Planning, Program Planning, Conference Evaluation, and Student Grant. Continuing Education Committee programs and new or special services could be funded with reserve funds, as approved by the Board.

The Board discussed the report and accepted it in principle, with some modifications. The Board felt that Site Selection should be charged to the operating budget, and that Preconferences should be listed as another self-supporting event.

9.6 S. Davis and D. Tonkery spotted a timely article on association finance in the *SLA Bulletin*. D. Tonkery prepared a similar question/answer document for NASIG. Comments are to be made to D. Tonkery via the Board list. He expects to submit it by Aug. 1 to appear in the Sept. issue of the *Newsletter*.

**ACTION:** Comments to D. Tonkery  
**DATE:** By July 25, so it can be submitted for the Sept. *Newsletter*

10. 1996 CONFERENCE PLANNING

Fran Wilkinson and Joan Griffith, co-chairs of the 1996 Conference Planning Committee, presented a brief report on their plans. They distributed a preliminary budget for the Board to review and asked the Board to approve two events: an evening at the Maxwell Museum and one at the Anderson Zoo. The Board approved both events and authorized the Treasurer to make the necessary deposit payments.

**ACTION:** Approved UNM evening events and authorized necessary contracts and payments
11. DUKE CONFERENCE

11.1 M. Tuttle briefly attended the meeting to update the Board with last minute conference details. The Board asked M. Tuttle and the CPC to send any comments/updates/suggestions for the Conference Planning Manual to S. Davis.

ACTION: Comments/revisions/suggestions for CPC Manual
DATE: by end of 1995

11.2 J. Mouw expressed some concerns from the CPC. The Duke Conference Planning Committee asked the Board to consider renaming the committee since the name does not always clearly delineate specific responsibilities. The Board considered this request, but agreed to maintain the current committee name.

The Board affirmed its support role to both CPC and PPC. O. Ivins recommended that the incoming chairs of PPC and CPC meet with the incoming President and Treasurer during the conference to touch base and review expectations. The Board agreed.

11.3 O. Ivins reviewed the timing of the various committee introductions during the conference. She also reviewed the Business Meeting Agenda. There were no changes or additions.

11.4 B. Carlson reported for PPC. She noted that there seemed to be more speaker changes than in the past (and more came about as the conference progressed). PPC worked very hard to stay within their budget, but will not have definite figures until after the conference since most speakers submit their requests for reimbursement afterwards.

12. 1997 SITE SELECTION

12.1 The Board reviewed the preliminary checklists for possible sites for the 1997 conference in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. A number of sites were not available for our dates or very expensive. The most probable sites appear to be Augsburg College (Minneapolis, MN) and the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MI). The Board requested that more information (checklists) be obtained for Hope College (Kalamazoo, MI) and Calvin (Grand Rapids, MI).

ACTION: The Board approved the following members of the original 1997 Site Selection Committee to conduct on site visits: Bill Sozansky, Sue Zuriff, Judy Wilhelme, and Jean Callaghan (Board Liaison)
DATE: Fall 1995

The Board was concerned by the small number of sites that could accommodate the NASIG conference in 1997 and discussed possible backup sites in the same region. The Board felt that Ohio offered a number of potential sites and would be appropriate as a backup location.

ACTION: J. Gammon will appoint another Site Selection Committee to prepare checklist for sites in Ohio. J. Callaghan will also serve as liaison to the group. Subsequent to the meeting, Kathy Meneeley was asked to chair the Ohio group.
DATE: Checklists due by the end of July

ACTION: Full site visit reports and recommendation for Fall 1995 meeting

13. BOARD MEETINGS

13.1 The Board discussed dates and sites for the Fall 1995 meeting. It was agreed to hold the meeting the weekend of Oct. 20-22 in Albuquerque, unless there is a conflict with another event in town. The back-up location will be San Antonio.

ACTION: J. Callaghan will verify availability of dates and ask F. Wilkinson and J. Griffith to make the necessary arrangements
DATES: ASAP
13.2 Several questions had been asked by the new Board members about the level of NASIG support for Board activities. O. Ivins reviewed some of the decisions that have been made in the past. NASIG fully supports the November Board meeting; one night's hotel for the meeting held prior to ALA Midwinter; meals at the meeting (usually breakfast and lunch) and dinner afterward. Board members pay for any alcoholic beverages. O. Ivins reaffirmed the Board's desire that no one be prevented from fully participating on the Board due to financial hardship. Board members should feel free to request reasonable support from NASIG if their institution is unable to provide financial assistance.

14. BYLAWS COMMITTEE

B. Carlson distributed a report from the Bylaws Committee which summarized the decisions made at the February meeting regarding the ballot. The committee also listed a number of action items for the Board to consider. J. Tagler, as the new Board liaison to the Bylaws Committee, will share the report with the new committee members before the committee takes any further action.

15. DATABASE & DIRECTORY COMMITTEE

15.1 B. MacLennan reported that the Regional Councils and Membership Committee had agreed to the list of organization types developed by D&D. The Board also approved the list. B. MacLennan will ask T. Baker, Chair of D&D, to distribute the list to the appropriate committees and officers. It is anticipated that this list will appear on the membership renewal form, conference and workshop evaluation forms, committee volunteer forms, and any surveys that NASIG may conduct.

15.2 D. Tonkery affirmed that the membership renewal forms will be mailed 1st class, separate from the Newslette
PLENARY SESSION I:
APPROACHING THE PRECIPICE -- RE-ENGINEERING THE STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOLARLY INFORMATION UNIVERSE

Paul Evan Peters, Executive Director, Coalition for Networked Information, "From Serial Publications through Document Delivery to Knowledge Management"
Reported by Cheryl Riley

Peters began by setting a contemporary context. In Peters' view the information highway is hot, the Internet is red hot, and the WWW is white hot. Peters believes that the "information hypeway" has generated a lot of discussion, but that no one is covering the big story on the Internet: the commercial domain. Two Peters' caveats emerged for his contemporary context: "the Internet is like a box of chocolates--you never know what you're gonna get;" and "any idiot can put up a WWW server--and most already have."

Peters defined an historical context of agricultural age, industrial age, and information age. He listed three subgroups under information age: paleo-electronic, meso-electronic, and neo-electronic. He believes cyberspace will eventually be populated based on subject or intellectual interests, not technology. Peters likened libraries "to birds in a cage being led to the electronic age" but wondered if we were being led to a toxic wasteland.

Peters then shared his recommended list of authors on the Information Age (Gilder, Negroponte, Drucker, Wriston, Reich, Periman, Tofler), particularly recommending Gilder's Life After Television and Perelman's School's Out. Peters feels society is looking for a perspective on libraries and research/education enterprises. In Peters' vision, "The Life of the Mind in the Information Age," there are three roles: research, teaching/learning, and community service. We actually don't know the impact of the Information Age because we are still trying to get the technology under control. Peters contends that if all that was going on was a shift in the rendering of information, librarians could do so (citing the example of microforms). The information package is more customized than ever before: authors want to bulk up, but users want information pulverized down to the smallest detail, which is one of the reasons why we need intermediaries (like publishers and librarians) between authors and readers.

The question is how the value-chain is being restructured and who has the franchise to do what. The ultimate research and education value-chain is: data, information, knowledge, understanding, and wisdom. Peters wondered if information is becoming too available. If content is the king of knowledge, then is context the crown prince? Peters defined the key to the librarian's mission as putting information into the proper context for the user.

When describing how teaching/learning is changing, Peters noted the delivery system is changing from a campus to a global network and the conventional "sage on the stage" transforming to a "guide on the side." The new approach provides students with a relatively open, continual learning process.

Peters attempted to predict what will happen by sharing several scenarios for 2010. One of these scenarios included an ivory tower in cyberspace where self-publishing is the norm with academic guilds remaining the same within a global information marketplace.
Peter J. Denning, Associate Dean for Computing and Director for the Center for the New Engineer in the School of Information Technology and Engineering, George Mason University; Chair, ACM Publications Board, "The ACM Electronic Publishing Plan" Reported by Jan Peterson

Publishing is at a divide with the advent of networks and computers and software changes. It is moving from a few publishers to many individuals, presenting many challenges to scientific publishing and the peer review process.

Traditionally, a scientist's work is published after careful and deliberate review. The publishing process is comprised of four steps:

1. Preparation (author)
2. Review (submitted to a journal)
3. Processing (after acceptance, by the publisher)
4. Archiving (librarians making information available)

There are three "speech acts" in the above process: submission, acceptance and copyright transfer, and publication.

There are also a number of accepted policies in traditional scholarly publishing:

1. Volunteer-run (the work of the scientific editors and reviewers)
2. Novel submission policy (the work must be new)
3. No scooping (if accepted for publication there will be no prepublication)
4. Proper citation policy will be followed
5. Certification of the publisher's imprint is the value provided to the author.

With the advent of preprint servers on the Internet, the act of submission is changing. Is this a form of publishing? Denning foresees the disappearance of the processing step. The author will submit a work to the preprint server and publish in a database. Printing will be performed by non-experts.

The traditional publishing process is going to change. The following are factors in the change and open questions:

1) The traditional timeline will be broken because submission will consist of posting which will be the equivalent of publication.
2) Publication will be 20% for experts and 80% for practitioners, with new forms of continuing education.
3) Authors should not forget the importance of the archiving function.
4) Authors are dissatisfied with the current delays in publication.
5) Copyright ownership remains a point of contention.
6) Libraries have declining budgets and journal prices keep going up.
7) The citation of digital objects hasn't yet been worked out.
8) There are "write only" journals in which the scientist wants to publish but declines to subscribe (the scientist wants the value of the imprint but does not purchase the product).
9) We will have the dynamic book which lives on the Web, is not printed, and is always evolving and changing.
10) We will experience information overload with the amount of junk on the Internet.

Denning predicts the following transformations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From:</th>
<th>To:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Structured database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Stream into a database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscription</td>
<td>Right of access to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy shop</td>
<td>Print-on-demand agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed work</td>
<td>Digital work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indexing</td>
<td>Search, extract, repackage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single library</td>
<td>Virtual library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mass advertising</td>
<td>Individual advertising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletters</td>
<td>Bulletin boards</td>
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</table>

The ACM strategy for electronic publishing is based on the ACM's identity as a membership organization providing literature as a service to
the community and public. The ACM plans to realize revenue not from copyright control, but from value-added services. The organization wants to reduce delays in publication with an all-electronic handling of manuscripts, tools for reviewers, and tools for copy editing. They foresee a line of publications for the practitioner. While developing electronic publishing further, the ACM wants to participate in many experiments and learn from prototypes. To make up for decreased journal income, the ACM plans to develop other lines of business, such as access to ACM's database, organizing conferences (traditional and on-line), and professional knowledge certification (packaging ACM knowledge with tests). They are developing copyright policies for cyberspace, along with a financial model to phase in electronic publication and phase out paper without increased costs.

ACM interim policies on copyright for cyberspace are author friendly:

Recognize preprints. The ACM will offer them as a service.

Copyright will be transferred on acceptance for the definitive, warranted version in the database. ACM will maintain the definitive version on their server.

Authors will retain rights. They can re-use with a citation to the definitive version, and all revisions will be on the ACM server only.

Links in Web documents are similar to citations in that the rights-holder controls access.

The reader is limited to personal use, otherwise permission must be obtained.

Any downloaded server display will include a notice regarding the presence of copyrighted material.

The ACM will provide an electronic means of obtaining permission (permissions@acm.org).

PLENARY SESSION II:
COPYRIGHT CAMPS: ELECTRONIC USE IN THE CROSSFIRE

Reported by Christa Reinke

Okerson examined the interests of those involved in the production, distribution, and use of information in the United States's present environment of law, government, and social and economic forces. Okerson noted that interest in copyright has been long standing, but that current developments such as lawsuits involving Texaco and Kinko's have raised interest and awareness of the role of copyright. New technologies also force a reexamination of copyright issues and how copyright is protected in electronic formats.

Okerson reviewed the law of copyright and the rights which are protected for the copyright owner--namely reproduction, derivation, distribution, and receipt of financial rewards. Copyright also reserves rights of fair use for individuals, libraries, and archives, although these rights for use must be determined on a case by case basis in light of the law. Okerson characterized Section 107, which governs fair use, as the most contentious aspect of copyright law.

The law governing copyright is now under examination as part of the development of the National Information Infrastructure (http://www.uspto.gov/niip.html). Okerson characterized this process as a tweaking of the law rather than substantive change. In particular, issues of electronic fair use and of copyright in the electronic environment are not actively examined or addressed.

As stakeholders, Okerson identified publishers, authors, universities, and libraries (and by extension users of libraries). Economically,
these stakes are the 3.6% of the Gross Domestic Product represented by the publishing industry of this country. While others, such as authors, have some economic stake, copyright—and particularly any curtailment of fair use—invokes abstract stakes such as citizens' rights of access to information, and the role that dissemination plays in the development of scholarly information. The rise of electronic formats for dissemination of information alters the stakes for each group involved. Publishers generally feel threatened by the issues of fair use in the electronic environment.

Authors, whom Okerson characterized as feeling under powered in the current paradigm, may gain new power in an increasingly electronic environment. New technologies allow authors to readily change and distribute versions of their work, and thus potentially add value to existing works. This process may also increase authors' opportunities for receiving royalties for their work.

For academic authors, electronic publishing may support wider dissemination of their work, perhaps in a system in which rights are retained by the author or his or her home institution. Retention of rights may have significant implications for universities, particularly if it can affect reasonable journal pricing. The American Association of Universities Intellectual Property Task Force posits a future in which retention of rights supports university goals of free flow and wide dissemination of information, as well as providing universities with needed revenue (report available at http://arl.cni.org/aauiPTOC.html). Okerson characterized libraries as wanting to represent the interests of users in the unfolding future of copyright and fair use in an increasingly electronic environment but increasingly challenged by the economics of information.

In the future, Okerson sees a change in the use of copyright. Authors may seek greater control by retaining copyright, while it is difficult to predict how users will be affected by future changes. She suggested that the transition be effected by experimentation rather than litigation and reminded us that we all make a statement about copyright in how we hold—or do not hold—the rights to our own work.

A listing of additional URLs which Okerson cited in her presentation is available in the NASIGNet archives (posted 6/2, message 492).

Isabela Hinds, Director of Professional Relations, Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., "Copyright in An Electronic Age: Making New Vintages from the Great Old Grapes"
Reported by Gale Teaster

Isabela Hinds began her presentation by making two important observations: the importance of copyright is to promote ideas and creativity and "fair use" serves the purpose of providing the "wiggle room" in copyright law. Later in her presentation, Hinds mentioned that "fair use" equals "free" copy too often, especially with serial publications. She considered this a disturbing trend and an area that needs further clarification. Libraries and librarians have a great impact on defining and enforcing the "fair use" doctrine. Discussions between publishers and libraries on copyright issues need to continue.

One problem with copyright compliance is that complying is a cumbersome process which needs simplification. If individuals seek to retain more copyright for themselves (a trend that could develop in electronic publishing), this problem of seeking copyright permission could get worse. Copyright transactions can now be reported online with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC), and CCC hopes this will make the process easier.

Hinds reinforced the importance of the position papers referred to in Ann Okerson's presentation. It is important that the interests of scholarly research do not get lost in the quagmire of "Hollywood interest" in the electronic medium. In the age of electronic publishing, publishers and librarians should continue their "valuable roles in selection, validation, dissemination, and preservation" of electronic information.

When you digitize intellectual property it is still the same "stream of bits." What progress has been made in dealing with the special problems created by these "bits"? Electronic publishing will place more emphasis on
practical applications of copyright, for example, site licensing of materials instead of copyright. Hinds stated that multi-media group development of fair use guidelines is another step toward progress. Braille transfer of electronic information is another. In addition, users are beginning to see digitized information as a "copy."

While some progress is being made, Hinds feels we have a long way to go. Along the way, in the transition from paper to digitized information, some "good guys" will be hurt. It is up to publishers, libraries, and users to become allies to ensure a successful transition.

PLENARY SESSION III:
VISIONS FOR A NEW DECADE OF 21ST CENTURY SERIALS

Dianne Leong Man, Assistant University Librarian (Technical Services), University of Witwatersrand,
"The Transformation of a Nation: the Impact of Politics and the Potential of Technology on Information Access in South Africa"
Reported by Maggie Horn

Di Man reviewed the political changes in South Africa in the last ten years with the fight against apartheid ending in democratic elections in 1994. She focused her talk on how politics and technology are influencing information provision and access in South Africa.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of the African National Party mentions "information" multiple times but never in association with libraries. "Libraries" are mentioned only twice and only in association with cultural institutions. Yet libraries and librarians have been very active in providing the tools needed for an informed electorate.

Man noted that librarians have a problem being heard by the government because they do not speak with one voice. Because of apartheid, three professional library associations developed: it is hoped that by September 1996 these three associations will become one. At that time, perhaps there will also be agreement as to where libraries belong in the governmental structure.

Constitutional reforms are having an impact on libraries. As Man stated, "we all know there is a direct correlation between the size of government and the size of the serials collection." The pre-1994 four provinces and ten homelands are now just nine provinces; however, some of the homelands are still publishing gazettes -- seemingly unaware that they no longer exist as government bodies.

Man discussed the issue of access versus ownership in a country which has been subject to censorship from within and sanctions from without. Serials were particularly vulnerable to censorship since a ban could be imposed on the issuing body. Sanctions have meant that South Africa needed to become self-sufficient in computing and telecommunication needs. She felt very strongly that acquiring materials in electronic format is a luxury in a nation which needs to add to its national bookstock. Also, she noted that sanctions are very easy to impose in an electronic environment -- just turn off the switch to the network.

Man's talk was persuasive for her thesis that politics and information have tremendous powers to control the lives of people.

Steven Bellovin, Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff, AT&T Bell Laboratories,
"Security and the Uses of the Internet"
Reported by Ladd Brown

Due to its popularity, Steven Bellovin says the Internet has "achieved a certain critical mass." The online community, he warned, is getting bigger. There are more targets, and more bad guys, and the Internet "lacks genetic diversity" (too much common software in use). The hackers are sophisticated and are gaining more and more expertise: Bellovin guessed that over one million passwords have been compromised by now.

Bellovin shed light on several reasons why there are Internet security problems.
"Authentication failures" occur because of weak passwords. "Lack of cryptography" means there are few strategies for secrecy, verification, or document integrity on the Internet. He alerted us that there is "no cryptographic infrastructure on the Internet." He mentioned that "buggy code" may be a susceptible area. Education of the user, Bellovin urged, is important, and the lack of it can lead to breaches.

If the Internet does not tighten up, serious users will shun it, and it will drop down to the "fun and games level." There will be less publishing and "fewer enhanced services." Bellovin remarked that private, closed networks would not be an acceptable answer. Acceptable solutions include fire walls, servers that run only "mission-necessary" software, increased use of cryptography, and improvements in code.

Bellovin stated that one does not know if security has prevented a break-in. One usually finds out about security failure after the fact. What we Internet users can do, Bellovin prophylactically listed, is demand enhanced security, don't ignore any type of security alert (keep track of it; resolve it), get fire walls, and "practice safe computing."

Clifford Lynch, Director of Library Automation, Office of the President, University of California, "Serials in the Networked Environment"
Reported by Carroll Davis

Lynch organized current issues and trends under two tracks of development or "cultures of change": innovation (applying technology to do current tasks better) and transformation (applying technology to do new things).

Innovation is visible in CD-ROM versions of journals and other new ways of delivering, storing, and displaying the same documents as in print. Especially interesting in this area are several pilot projects, such as the TULIP Project, the Red Sage Project, and a University of California/IEEE partnership.

Lynch credited these pilots with generating useful experience and data. They have achieved some technical successes and identified important technical problems, generally proving the difficulty of realizing these undertakings' goals in open-networked systems. Noteworthy problems include standards, authentication, and upgrading infrastructure to support large-scale implementations.

Because of other matters not addressed convincingly, however, Lynch doubted these pilots point the way to transformation in the long run. Because these projects have been standalones, limited in content and narrow in their aims, Lynch found little basis in them for assessing user acceptance or success in a general population. He predicted users would only accept integrated models that support successful information-seeking on a general scale. Lynch said the pilots have left unresolved problems of centralized versus local storage and have failed to test economic models seriously. The former entail trade-offs between daunting local storage costs and reliance on unpredictable central storage sites; key issues in the latter include the acceptability and effects of transactional pricing systems.

As signs of transformation, Lynch cited a shift to more informal communication over networks and efforts by preprint centers and some professional societies to provide more organization and review of networked information; he predicted more of both in the future. Style changes are under way in networked scholarly communication, both writing and reading: short, interactive communications suit the Internet better than
long analyses; different readers of hypermedia resources navigate them differently and may carry away different content. He identified security, integrity, privacy, and international regulation of data transfers as key issues in the ongoing transformation.

Lynch warned listeners to keep expecting technological change and bear it in mind when committing resources—the World Wide Web is not the end of development. He recommended examining mass market publishing activities for different insights and models.

Serials librarians should be concerned about standards and aggregation in the networked environment, Lynch said. Large numbers of networked serials with individual variations in technical specifications could cause great control problems for libraries. One solution might be value-added services aggregating different serials in a standard stream. Another is development of standards, such as SICI codes, uniform resource identifiers, and standard markup languages.

Lynch denied knowing when or if the innovation and transformation vectors in scholarly communication would converge. He identified professional and scholarly societies as natural agents for innovation, transformation, and convergence of the two, citing the Association for Computing Machinery’s new publishing plan and copyright policies as an exciting example. Lynch suggested one indicator of transformation and convergence might be time studies of how much of libraries’ budgets goes for electronic resources. He encouraged NASIG to pursue and report on this.

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

CONCURRENT SET I:
ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING; HOT TOPICS IN PROGRESS

PROJECTS SESSION 1 (A and B)
Reported by Barbara Hall

1A. Rebecca Simon, Manager, Journals Divisions, University of California Press,
"SCAN: Scholarship for California on the Net"

SCAN (Scholarship for California on the Net) is a pilot project which aims to facilitate scholarly access to humanities journals and monographs by publication on the Internet. The project is a collaboration among the University of California Press, the University Libraries at Berkeley, Irvine, and Los Angeles, and the Division of Library Automation of the Office of the President. Through this collaboration, SCAN hopes to draw together the resources of the UC community to harness electronic technologies in support of new methods of scholarly communication in teaching, learning, and research. The project represents an early experiment to develop an economically viable electronic publishing model for humanities scholarship that will integrate electronic publishing, library access, and scholarly use.

Over the next five years SCAN, which is funded in part by the Mellon Foundation and has been designated a CNI initiative, has four major aims. First, a base of electronic humanities journals and monographs in literary studies, classics, and history will be mounted on the Internet. This base will form the core of a database from which pieces can be combined and reassembled by individual users. Second, the SCAN partners will develop and implement a series of SGML DTDs (Standard Generalized Markup Language Document Type Definitions) for these materials by using and modifying existing DTDs as necessary. Third, the SCAN project will conduct user studies to evaluate the use of SGML-based authoring tools, end-user systems for searching and navigation, and also the most appropriate content and access
structures for on-line information. Fourth, cost recovery experiments will monitor and document both costs and ways for publishers to charge for access to electronic journals monographs and databases.

SCAN was originally developed in response to perceived needs and challenges in the academic community. Research libraries throughout the country are responding to economic pressures by reducing serials subscriptions. The use of electronic technology offers new possibilities for improving the delivery of and access to scholarly information while reducing the cost to libraries and end users. In the electronic world, the roles of author, publisher, librarian, and user of scholarly materials begins to merge. SCAN allows the Press and the Library to work closely together on the technical, methodological, monitoring, and training issues involved in electronic publishing. The SCAN project will ultimately provide simultaneous electronic access to scholarly publications and primary research resources in ways that are likely to transform the way in which both scholars and students in the humanities conduct their work.

1B. Ralph Youngen, Assistant Director of Electronic Products and Services, American Mathematical Society, "Resources for Mathematicians; the Evolution of e-MATH"

Mathematicians have a history of devising successful electronic solutions to problems of production and dissemination of information; and the subject of mathematics has been a natural area for the development of full-featured, full-text databases. In the 1980s the American Mathematical Society established the infrastructure for the development of electronic services and publications by first putting its membership services on the Internet. More recently, in 1995, the AMS responded by providing a communications network on the World Wide Web called e-MATH. Currently the network serves as the residing place of an umbrella preprint server, the e-journal Electronic Research Announcements of the AMS, and a variety of membership services. Service is now enhanced as end-users on the network are able to view fully formatted mathematical notations online. In 1996 it is planned that e-MATH will offer online access to all of its primary journals, including the AMS's important publication, Mathematical Reviews, an electronically searchable reviews database with links from published reviews to complete papers available in online versions of AMS journals. Institutional members will be charged an annual database access fee and a delivery fee for use of the AMS network resources. The comparative subscription pricing structure for individual journal titles is: paper format only, 100%; electronic format only, 90%; and subscription to both versions, 115%. By 1996 there will be a clear-cut division between the AMS's primary journals which will be available both electronically and those specialty journals only available in electronic format.

PROJECTS SESSION 2 (A and B)
Reported by Melissa Nasea


Fisher described how the Chicago Journal of Theoretical Computer Science (CJTCS), a peer reviewed electronic journal, has been under development for one and one-half years. The editors, who are from the University of Chicago, have accepted three papers and expect to get the first articles out in a few weeks after this conference. The call for papers was issued in July 1994. About 20 papers were received; ten were rejected outright.

MIT Press felt that the electronic journal format would allow scholars to do different things. Since MIT Press is strong in computer science, and technology is already important for communication in this field, this seemed a good place to start. They developed an economic model for the journal as quickly as possible.

CJTCS will be published article by article in LaTeX source and PostScript. Articles will be numbered consecutively through the calendar year without a set frequency. The academic community sees no reason for publishers to
hold articles in a queue. Subscribers will be notified via a listserv that an article is available. The notification will include the title, author, abstract, and location of the article. Since the idea was developed before the World Wide Web explosion, the articles will be available via FTP first and probably via WWW later.

The annual subscription price will be $125 for libraries and $35 for individuals. Libraries may treat this electronic subscription like a print one. It may be stored on any file server under library control and made available locally or downloaded. Individual articles may be printed, and the articles may be loaned as print articles are. The journal may be converted to another medium (as microfilm or CD ROM) for storage. Additionally, MIT Press plans to continue the journal for at least two to three years to see if it is financially viable.

The publication costs for this electronic journal will still be $13 to $15 per page. There is a large initial cost to develop the macros needed to convert the author's manuscript into an electronic article. If CJTCS has 200 library subscriptions in the third year, it should break even by covering its direct costs. If it has 300 library subscriptions, the indirect costs will also be covered. MIT Press plans to continue the journal for at least two to three years to see if it is financially viable.

2B. Gregory St. John, Director, STM New Media Development, John Wiley & Sons, "Developing an Electronic Journal: a John Wiley & Sons Project"

St. John described several of the electronic initiatives at John Wiley & Sons. Several years ago in a strategic partnership with CARL UnCover, Wiley conducted a successful pilot project on electronic document delivery, faxing articles directly to the user. As part of the Red Sage project they mounted a large number of journals at a university site.

Wiley participated in the University of Illinois - Urbana Champaign's digital library initiative. They converted documents from HTML to SGML which resulted in much richer search capability and allowed Wiley to control the final look. They created documents in SGML to distribute on the World Wide Web so libraries would not have to mount the journals themselves.

Wiley's original plan was to produce a print Journal of Image Guided Surgery (JIGS). They found several visionary editors in St. Louis interested in producing an electronic journal. JIGS has both a print and an electronic component with six print issues planned for this year. Wiley has the infrastructure for producing print journals. Since doing something different is difficult, they wanted to make it as close as possible to the current print journals.

The author's manuscript is converted to an electronic format. It is sent over the Internet to the peer reviewers who send it back electronically. The files from the editorial office are converted to PostScript and HTML. Preprints, which may lack the mathematics and images, are available online within 24 hours of acceptance by the editors. The finished article replaces the preprint.

The electronic JIGS includes a lot of information about the journal itself. There are links to the editorial board members and to Wiley, subscription information, instructions to contributors, and copyright information. At the beginning of each article is a list of the sections to which the reader can jump. There are internal links from the article's body to the references and also links to Web sites. They could put more images in the electronic version than in the print one, but they have not done this yet. There were six ads in the first issue; none of them had electronic capability.

An individual subscription costs $98. The subscriber can access the journal from any computer he or she wishes but only from one computer at a time. Institutional subscriptions cost $245 and entitle the institution to up to five concurrent users with unlimited registration on campus. The Internet address is http://www.igs.wiley.com/.

The electronic journal development process is harder than it looks. About 35 people from Wiley plus outside developers were involved.
Wiley management was very supportive. Print journals have a history of hundreds of years, but electronic journals are new. Electronic journal screens differ from print journal pages. The developers considered how to use the screen and what would confuse the journal's readers. Development is an ongoing process, and the journal has changed a lot in the six weeks it has been up.

PROJECTS SESSION 3 (A and B)
Reported by Virginia A. Rumph


Lowry gave a summary of Carnegie Mellon University's experience with the Virtual Library Project. They have learned much in the last 18 months, enabling them to draw preliminary conclusions at this point in the three and a half year project. Carnegie Mellon has this opportunity through securing outside funding to establish the Mercury Project; a large-scale distributed public access computer project. The system allows traditional bibliographic access, plus full text access. The Carnegie Mellon system could already retrieve bitmapped documents in TULIP, a prelude to the Virtual Library Project with University Microfilms. Lowry regarded this project as a successful collaboration between an academic library and a vendor. There are mutual benefits in the development of a digital library: greater journal information, usage tracking, and vendor support result.

Currently, two databases are in the University's Library Information System (LIS) -- ABI/Inform, and General Periodicals on Disk. An "order article" icon appears at the bottom of the screen, and when activated, an order form appears on the screen. This Electronic Journal Article Service is truly electronic. Carnegie Mellon is developing a new image structure to increase delivery speed. The new image client includes a Doc Display window and a hierarchical browser. The library must work closely with its OPAC vendor to insure compatibility.

The Virtual Environment enables the library to gather valuable information on patron behavior, including activity measures at the individual user level. Lowry hastened to add that user privacy/confidentiality is scrupulously maintained. Their studies had already found significant reading of whole articles online in TULIP. Lowry expects this behavior to increase with the larger database. He expects requests for staff mediated printing will also increase.

How affordable will digital libraries be; what are the underlying economics? Lowry stated that less than 2% of all current serials listed in Ulrich's International Periodical Directory are available electronically. Obviously, it would be a vast endeavor to convert the other 98%, even assuming that was desirable. Therefore, both print and electronic formats will need to be supported to accommodate patron needs. Also, monographs are even less likely to be converted.

Lowry used a chart to highlight print storage costs, magnetic storage costs (which are 7 times greater than print), and jukebox storage costs (which are 1.2 times greater than print). The need to replace equipment frequently is another expense for the electronic library. Lowry reiterated that electronic publishing is in its infancy, there are many inhibitors to switching from paper to electronic format, and many cost comparisons are needed. Also, the publishing world is not monolithic; telecommunications/technology availability varies, but publishers must have wide availability to move into electronic publishing. Lowry thinks shared access (licensing by publishers) makes more sense than each library creating/maintaining its own electronic collection. New relationships between libraries and publishers are clearly needed. And for the patron seamless access is a high priority. In conclusion, Lowry emphasized that users will play a key role in determining the best way to shape digital libraries.
3B. John Tagler, Director of Corporate Communications, Elsevier Science, "Elsevier's Step Toward Full-Text Electronic Delivery"

Tagler began by outlining the scientific publishing process. Traditionally, the sequence moves from article to journal to library. With electronic publishing, the sequence is from article to electronic database to library/end user/secondary service. In this electronic environment both the products and enhancements will change. Customizing what is delivered to the end user will be based on clearly defined and specified needs. Elsevier is undertaking three electronic initiatives to meet those needs.

1) Elsevier Electronic Subscriptions (EES): includes all Elsevier journal titles; primary information, the full article, and bibliographic information in SGML. File system control files in a baseline system form a database in the electronic library. This initiative transforms how information is acquired and shared in the end user community. A pricing/licensing model that is acceptable to both the publisher and the library is needed. Several technology considerations have been uncovered. Elsevier does not provide the software or hardware; delivery (now on CD or tape, the Internet version is not ready) is the responsibility of the library; printing quality varies and good equipment is costly; user training and feedback are the library's responsibility; collaboration between the library and the publisher is now crucial.

2) Immunology Today Online (ITO): a joint venture of Elsevier and OCLC. ITO will have hypertext links and articles not included in the print version. It is a manageable size journal for a trial in electronic form. However, more work is required to produce ITO electronically than to produce the paper version.

3) GENE-COMBIS (Computing for Molecular Biology Information Service): a new section of a current paper journal is enhanced in the electronic version for timely access and much greater searching capabilities.

Tagler drew several conclusions from these initiatives. The publisher must offer enhancements based on feedback from the user/researcher community; major strides in technology are occurring; the user community is becoming more comfortable with electronic information; the publisher must be responsive to its users' needs, or someone else will fill those needs.

PROJECT SESSION 4 (B only)
Reported by Bea McKay


In 1992, Springer-Verlag, Bell Labs and the University of California-San Francisco began a project called Red Sage to create and manage a large database of full-image electronic versions of numerous journals. They have brought together 21 publishers to provide access to 70 journals in radiology and molecular biology. U.C.S.F. brings strength in the medical field; Bell Labs contributes its RightPages software as an interface; and Springer-Verlag provides its publishing experience.

Project objectives include 1) understanding how scientists will use scientific journals delivered to their desktops and 2) determining production and distribution procedures for electronic delivery. In the development and testing phase, access is being offered free to about 1,100 U.C.S.F. scientists in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The project began in November 1992 with an informal agreement among the 3 participants. In early 1993 other publishers were invited to join. The New England Journal of Medicine was
the first, and others quickly followed. The
database grew through 1994 and in January
1995 was made available to U.C.S.F. scientists.

Bell Labs' RightPages software serves the
function of managing scientists' information
flow by 1) alerting scientists when new issues
of titles they have "subscribed to" become
available and 2) notifying them when "non-
subscribed" titles containing articles that
match their interest profiles become available.
The electronic version is available as much as a
week before the print version. The rate of use at
U.C.S.F. has grown from accessing 1,158
articles through 432 searches in January
1995 to accessing over 3000 articles in April
1995. The project measures how many articles
are viewed and printed. Springer also tracks
the number of faculty, graduate students, staff
and librarians accessing the database.

Librarians were the heaviest early users, but
the teaching faculty have now overtaken them.

Managing the material flow, i.e., claiming
missing issues electronically from the various
publishers, is an important challenge for the
project. Another is the storage requirement for
such large amounts of material. Fractal
compression is being investigated as a way to
compress half-tone graphic images, which will
be stored separately, then combined with text
on command.

The Red Sage Project is to end after 1996.
Springer-Verlag is beginning to discuss a
commercial implementation which would begin
in 1997. A demo of the Project can be found at:
http://192.20.225.104:8080/RightPages/Red
Sage/. The login is "guest;" the password is
"Red Sage."

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

CONCURRENT SET II:
SERIALS AND SERIALISTS ON THE MOVE-
ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE ELECTRONIC AGE

SESSION 1:
ROLES IN TRANSITION
Reported by Sandy Folsom

Thomas W. Leonhardt, Director,
Library Technical Services,
University of Oklahoma,
"The Alarmists vs. the Equilibrists:
Re-examining the Role of the Serials
Professional in the Information Age"

Leonhardt began the session by describing
serials professionals as "knowledge workers for
the postmodern age," continually learning and
adjusting to change. He went on to suggest,
however, that alarmist millennial hysteria has
gripped the profession. He maintained that
while predictions of the future can be fun, they
are often misleading and inaccurate, citing
several unfulfilled prophesies from the past as
examples.

Leonhardt continued by stating his view that
most serials professionals are neither
alarmists nor equilibrists, but rather realists
who adopt new ways when appropriate. He used
the advent of electronic journals as an example,
suggesting that e-journals are not
fundamentally different from other journals.
They may represent change and challenge but
they are not a bona fide threat to the profession.
Leonhardt concluded his portion of the program
by asserting that serials professionals have
core values and a core mission and that
technical innovations should not cause them to
stray from these fundamental precepts.

David S. Goble, Resource Delivery
Manager, North Carolina State
University Libraries,
"What if They Started Talking? New
Roles for Librarians and Staff in
Change Management"

Goble began his presentation by listing some
features of contemporary change management.
Among these were that change management is
not primarily about technology but about
people, process, and communication. Also, managing change is not enough. What is required is to manage continuous change and in the midst of this continuous change, it is important to be able to define constants. Goble went on to discuss why hierarchical organizations are inadequate in the present climate. Two of the reasons he mentioned were that they stifle innovation and that they devalue the contributions of support staff.

Goble then presented a case study of innovative change management at North Carolina State University. From March through August 1994 the library was converting from a manual to an automated acquisitions system. At the same time, there was pressure to process a large number of orders so that the budget would be expended within the fiscal year. A cross divisional team of support staff was formed to function as a workflow planning group in order to address the transition. Goble, who at that time was a library science student intern, served as group facilitator. The group sought to identify stakeholders and achieve a common vision first rather than focusing on details. Some successful outcomes of the group’s efforts which Goble cited were improved communication that expedited the removal of obstacles and an energy and synergy that were contagious throughout the Technical Services Division. The new acquisitions system was implemented and a glut of new material was acquired and processed in a timely and orderly fashion. Goble concluded by reporting that the workflow planning group continues to function at the NC State Library, having taken on additional projects in recent months.

SESSION 2: CONVERSATIONS WITH E-EDITORS
Reported by Ladd Brown

Eyal Amiran, Co-editor, Postmodern Culture, Assistant Professor of English, North Carolina State University, "Breakfast at the 'fun' de siècle"

Not too many years ago, the electronic journal was just a gleam in Old Father Serial's eye. Now that the virtual journal is a reality, it is time to examine its affect on the predominantly paper library, to inspect its editor-publisher-reader relationships, and to explore its characteristics.

"For a long time, I used to go to bed early in the morning wondering why it's so hard to say what we really want from electronic serials." So began Eyal Amiran's discussion of the rhetoric of seriality (order and timelessness), the apocalyptic (transformative) end of the print journal, and the infancy of a new medium. Amiran created a fin de siècle analogy (spiced with a Prince lyric or two) to illustrate our hopes, fears, and expectations for the electric format.

Will the end of the century be the end of the paper serial? Will everything, as Amiran put it, "fit in the eye of a needle, or at least a communications closet?"

The rebirth of the "traditional cardboard serial" as the e-journal is also the genesis for some serious and complex pricing concerns. Amiran stated that some publishers are curbing and controlling e-text instead of developing it. He described the print approach to the management and pricing of electronic text as shortsighted. Some publishers "fear the advent of electronicity and the consequent decline of civilization." The publishers are "running scared, afraid that people will get what they want for free and without their permission."

Amiran then related his personal experiences with PMC and its publisher, Oxford University Journals (OUJ). In a nutshell, PMC's idea of revenue generation is to issue the current journal gratis and then charge for access to their graphic-enhanced and fully-indexed back issues. OUJ, however, does not embrace this philosophy and adheres to what Amiran terms as "paperthink."

Amiran stated that a virtual library -- a lab for experimentation -- is needed for exploration of new models and new librarianship. He also reminded us that we need to reformulate our ideas about serials in light of recent happenings in technology and the publishing world.
James J. O'Donnell, Co-editor, 
Bryn Mawr Classical Review, 
Professor of Classical Studies, 
University of Pennsylvania, 
"Five Years of Bryn Mawr 
Classical Review"

O'Donnell prefaced his remarks with a mild astonishment that his once-fresh electronic journal now had a five-year history, an aspect that it lacked when he spoke at NASIG in 1992.

The advent of BMCR came from O'Donnell's Bryn Mawr peer, Richard Hamilton. He felt the need for a classical book review vehicle that was timely and terse in an area where reviews were so tardy "that they appeared after the book had slouched off to the remainder tables." Although "there was nothing electric about his idea," O'Donnell reported that several factors contributed to the origin of BMCR.

First, Hamilton was familiar with creating textbooks through the Bryn Mawr Commentaries series. The stable of series authors (O'Donnell included) was already formed and tested. Next, the series had a reputation for progressive use of computer technology. Third, e-mail correspondence would speed the interchange between editor and writer.

O'Donnell decided to use e-mail as an additional distribution option. The first print ($15/year) and e-mail (free) versions hit their respective newsstands in November of 1990. The "unusual loud noises," O'Donnell confessed, were the sounds of e-mail boxes buckling under the weight of the first 250k file. Quickly he realized that the electronic version of BMCR could be doled review-by-review and not have to mirror the print version.

As the journal's popularity grew, so did the requests for backfiles. These are now stored at the University of Virginia Libraries and are available as WAIS-indexed individual reviews. "The success of BMCR was remarkable," O'Donnell said, and now Bryn Mawr Medieval Review has been created along the same lines as BMCR. (Bryn Mawr Reviews is the hybrid e-

O'Donnell summarized his e-publishing experiences and lessons and ended by stating that we are entering an era where e-distribution "makes good practical sense."

SESSION 3: 
CATALOGING ON THE EDGE: PROVIDING ACCESS TO REMOTE RESOURCES
Reported by Jennifer L. Edwards

Eric Lease Morgan, Systems Librarian, North Carolina State University Libraries, 
"Mr. Serials Re-Visits Cataloging: Cataloging Electronic Serials and Internet Resources"

Eric Lease Morgan described a series of projects he developed to find a systematic method to effectively catalog and classify electronic serials and Internet resources, in an effort to systematically organize the Internet. The work flow that was outlined at the North Carolina State University Libraries is the following: 1) resources that collection management thinks the patrons need and/or are relevant are selected, by "listening" to the Internet; 2) the resources are analyzed by the Cataloging Department in terms of author, title, notes, subjects, etc.; 3) the database program is updated with the results of the analysis; and 4) reports are generated from the database and put on various servers such as the online catalog, the gopher and World Wide Web server.

Morgan then described the projects, each of which is built on the previous project.

Mr. Serials, a project Morgan described and demonstrated at the 1994 NASIG Conference, is a program developed at NCSU Libraries that allows access to resources through a WWW interface by way of MARC records with URLs in the 856 field records. More records have 856 fields than the 2 records reported last year.
Alex, a database originally created by Hunter Munroe, is a catalog of electronic texts found on the Internet, available through a gopher server. Munroe uses a database program to automatically find resources, create links, index the resources, and make them searchable. Each database record includes fields for title, author, date, location and subjects for an Internet resource. This database was used as a model for NCSU Libraries' development work.

The Simple Internet Database (SID) is the result of using Munroe's ideas, designed to include as many subjects as necessary. Each record includes a field for title, author, date, URL, abstract, major subjects, and minor subjects. Internet resources are added to the database after the above elements are identified. The abstracts are included for keyword searching in the future. A small controlled vocabulary has been developed for the "major subjects", while the much larger group of "minor subjects" usually represent the form of the Internet resources or sub-subjects. As with Alex, reports can be generated from this database, in the form of HTML documents, which contain all the records matching sets of major subject/minor subject pairs. These documents are then put on the WWW server to facilitate browsing and searching of the server. The only problem with this model is that it does not create MARC records.

Alcuin is the Alex catalog translated into MARC records by using a MARC record editing program. The result is a "pseudo-tag" record which is then ftp'd to the OPAC. This developed because 1) NCSU Libraries' OPAC software made it difficult to create original cataloging records with the 856 tags, and 2) it utilizes information already in electronic form by copying and pasting this information. A Windows-based MARC record writing program was created so that end-users can copy and paste text into editable fields, then click a button to create a USMARC record. These records are copied to the same computer hosting the OPAC and imported into Alcuin, which is then indexed and made available on the WWW server.

Son of SID attempts to fix problems with SID and Alcuin and to provide more functionality in such a way that anyone can access the database from any computer with a web interface. Son of SID works on a client/server model whereby the client side is a specialized HTML document called a FORM that provides data input features such as fields, pop-up menus, check boxes and other buttons. A FORM has been developed to create a MARC record "form" for data entry. The server side includes a WWW server for Macintosh computers (to accommodate SID), and common gateway interface (CGI) scripts that interact with the database application providing functions for adding, finding, editing, and deleting records (Alcuin). Soon it will include functions for HTML and MARC record generation.

Morgan recommends that anyone who wants to catalog Internet resources should put everything in a database so that all kinds of reports can be generated to put on a web server, a gopher and/or the local OPAC.

For more information about this, the handout is available on the web at:

http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/staff/morgan/alcuin/alcuin-visits-nasig.html

Priscilla Caplan, Assistant Director for Library Systems, University of Chicago Library,
"U-R-Stars: Standards for Controlling Internet Resources"

Many changes have occurred over the past two years regarding standards for identifying and referencing electronic resources. The 856 field has been implemented by OCLC and libraries' local systems. In March, the Library of Congress issued guidelines for the use of the 856 field, as well as guidelines for cataloging Internet resources. Questions being asked have changed from "Why catalog?" to working on specific fields. Related efforts in the library and Internet community will have a big impact on gaining control over Internet resources in the next year.

The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the most common syntax used for locating resources, analogous to a call number. The main problem with URLs is that often sources do not
stay at that address. The Uniform Resource Name (URN) is a text string that unambiguously identifies a file, like an ISSN. This is a unique identifier that would not change no matter where it moves. The naming authority determines the names, and a resolution service assigns URLs. The URN would be put in a cataloging record.

The Uniform Resource Citation (URC) is a data standard to associate a URN with one or more URLs. It is also a description of the resource, like an abstract. The URC needs to contain the URN, URL, information to be used to give access restrictions, costs, rules for access/use and bibliographic information. The full report of the OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop that outlines URCs is available at:


The data elements are small and simple enough that data authors can input the information themselves. Templates for URC can be incorporated into authoring software, and resource locator services can use this data. The data elements recommended for the URC include: identifier, subject, title, author, publisher, other agent (editor, illustrator, etc.), date, object type, form, relation, source (e.g. print version of scanned image), language, coverage. All are optional, repeatable, fields.

Incorporated in the Request for Comment (RFC) for the URC are the ideas of having authors input the data themselves, having publishers include URNs in their resources, and having location services utilize this data.

How does all this relate to libraries? First, the URC will be an aid to humans when cataloging these resources. Second, it has possible applications for machine conversion, although, because it is syntax independent, it will not be easy to create good MARC records from the data elements via computer. For example, the author field does not specify what kind of author. Some suggested qualifiers would include "schemes" such as LCSH for subjects USMARC code list for languages and "roles" for the types of authors. It may also be possible to do machine mapping, but this goes against the idea of keeping it simple.

Caplan concluded by saying that the idea of URCS has tremendous potential for identifying and referencing electronic resources both in the library and Internet communities. However, there is tremendous inertia on the part of authors of electronic resources to provide input, although this may be addressed by creating software to help authors apply this application.

**NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS**

**PRECONFERENCE:**

"GOPHERS AND WEBS: A CYBER SAFARI"

**GENERAL SESSION:**

Richard Wiggins, Campus-Wide Information System Coordinator, Computer Laboratory, Michigan State University, "The Internet Information Delivery Revolution"

Reported by Bob Persing

Wiggins started with a historical review of the development of Internet search systems, leading up to the World Wide Web. As recently as 1991, the major choices were FTP and telnet. FTP was a labor-intensive system, made confusing by cryptic file name conventions, the multiplicity of document types, and the need for users to have some knowledge of UNIX.

Gopher, which was written at Minnesota as a simple application for local use, was not expected by its authors to last more than a couple of years. Instead, by being able to handle graphics and multimedia (albeit with limitations), it quickly became very popular.

This led to advancing development on WWW browsers, the first of which actually predated Gopher. The Web allowed for rich markup of
files, locally controlled graphic representation, and full use of hypertext (not a new idea -- first envisioned in 1945).

Use of the Web is now ballooning, as even businesses (like CBS, FedEx, the Home Shopping Network, etc.) set up commercial Web pages. Meanwhile, some online service networks (like America Online) are being forced to become more interoperable, while other Internet companies (like Netscape), seeing their products expand, are trying to control specific aspects of Internet development.

Wiggins sees several challenges arising for Internet growth over the next few years. Search tools & client software need to become more sophisticated. Organization and labeling of resources must improve; some projects have already begun that deal with this. Better ways to judge resource quality must develop. As the size of resources grows, bandwidth and network speed issues must be addressed. On the business side, viable models for the economics of Internet use, as well as better security measures, are needed. Resource identification systems, such as permanent (not site-based) resource names, must be implemented. And some fundamental growth questions, such as whether HTML is the best long-term markup language for Internet resources, will have to be addressed.

**BREAKOUT SESSION:**

Birdie MacLennan, Serials Coordinator, University of Vermont, and Maggie Rioux, Acquisitions Librarian, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, "Electronic Dream Catchers and Spinning Charlotte's Web: Using and Maintaining World Wide Web Services"

Reported by Amanda Harmon

After Richard Wiggins' fast-paced summary of the Internet information delivery and retrieval revolution, with the rapid ascendance of the World Wide Web as the vehicle of choice, Birdie MacLennan took us aboard "the Web" for a relaxed, live journey. Using a North Carolina computer, and starting with her "Electronic Dream Catchers" home page, she pointed and clicked through its hyperlinks from Vermont state documents and highlights to tourist and commercial attractions in New England, the British Columbia Freenet, and even Australian sites.

The availability of effective graphical clients, such as Mosaic, Netscape, Cello, MacWeb/Winweb, etc., has enabled users to access and interact relatively easily with hypertext and hypermedia documents. For those with less powerful computers at work or at home, it is possible to use the text-based Lynx browser or to telnet to the site desired. However, as we explored the depth and breadth of the Web and observed the colors of a Vermont fall day captured on the computer screen, it was apparent that greater computer capacity adds to cruising satisfaction. Also obvious is the ease with which the user can become immersed or lost in a series of links.

Along with this pleasant excursion, MacLennan also reviewed Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Hypertext Transfer protocol (HTTP), and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs). The handout accompanying the presentation included helpful references to Web Sites (some of interest to serialists and some for fun), a bibliography and "Netography" of selected WWW sources, and HTML versions of the "Dream Catchers" home page and bibliography. The latter provided a view of the very insides of the presentation and showed what an embedded hypertext link actually looks like.

While the first part of this presentation demonstrated use of the World Wide Web, the second part emphasized using the World Wide Web to organize and maintain electronic resources on the Internet. Using the principals in E.B. White's Charlotte's Web as metaphor, Maggie Rioux suggested imagining the World Wide web as a "virtual spider web extending through hyperspace."

The spider, Charlotte, is the server (software) which sends information when called by a browser (client). The server stays open only long enough to do its job, while the browser puts the information on a screen for us. The
Unix operating system and the server called httpd (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon) are used most by Web sites because of the ability to handle traffic, 24 hour access, and security, as well as being relatively easy to configure and free to acquire. The spinnarets, or tools, include Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the tags of which provide display instructions to the browser, image display, hypertext links, and more advanced tools for publishing.

Wilbur, the pig, represents the content of the Web. Rioux offered several valuable suggestions in this area to would-be participants, such as determining purpose and audience, mapping out ideas on paper, starting "small and simple," emphasizing the importance of quality in both design and content, maintaining home pages by checking links and appearance regularly, and adhering to established design principles. Additional hints for beginning Web masters were indispensable.

Handouts included a summary of Rioux' presentation in regular and HTML language, and a useful list of books and online Web resources.

**BREAKOUT SESSION:**
Donnice Cochenour, Serials Librarian, Colorado State University, and Marilyn Geller, Internet Product Specialist, Readmore, Inc., "Gopher Gold and Gopher Gears"
Reported by Liz Linton

Cochenour began by defining the gopher as a user-friendly text retrieval system that uses the client/server model. She presented "Gopher Gold," the client side of the gopher system, noting that in 1994 there were 17 different clients available for various operating systems. Cochenour then discussed three of these gopher clients: HGopher, TurboGopher, and Curses. HGopher is used with Windows; TurboGopher works with Macintosh; and Curses is for UNIX systems.

Cochenour then conducted an overview of set-up procedures for each system. In set-up, the systems may ask for port numbers, destination of files, and retention time for previous menus in seconds. Curses does not need extensive information in its set up menu, but HGopher requires detailed information. TurboGopher has more built-in capabilities than either of the others. The newest of gopher clients are able to use helper or viewer applications which will play sounds, decompress files, and show graphics. Each of these applications must be set up in the gopher client, and the applications must be loaded on the machine or available to it by network. The gopher clients Cochenour reviewed allow creation of bookmarks without going to or being at a site. Bookmarks can also be renamed in these systems.

Gopher clients can utilize search engines on gopher servers. Cochenour reviewed two types of searches: Veronica and Jughead. Veronica can search for multiple keywords from directories or menus on non-busy servers. Its limitation is that it does not search full text. Since it looks at directory names and menu items only, many retrievals will be junk. And because the information is being pulled out of hierarchical files, context is often lost. Jughead searches a single site or a group of sites. It has the same limitations as Veronica -- menus must be descriptive for it to be helpful. Despite the limitations, these search engines are popular. It is quite common to be locked out of a search when a server is busy. Cochenour recommended 10 gopher sites with effective menus. These were Rice University (which has a subject tree menu), University of California--Santa Cruz (resources listed under more than one heading to accommodate patron diversity), North Carolina State University (offers Jughead search), University of Houston Library, National Library of Canada, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Library of Congress MARVEL, NASIG, and Gopher Jewels.

Geller offered "Gopher Gears," the server side of the gopher client/server. She began by asking "What do I need?" to install a gopher server. Hardware, software, and data comprise the basic equipment required for server installation. Gopher server software can be downloaded by FTP from:

boombox.micro.umn.edu
To install this software a thorough knowledge of the operating system is required.

Root privilege level access and good organizational skills are essential. Uncompress the software and configure the server; then compile and start the server to begin the process. The next step comes naturally to librarians, Geller observed. Identify bodies of information. Select, acquire, and organize the information. Divide it into broad categories. Within these categories identify form and function. At the lowest level create a numerical, alphabetical, or chronological order so the information or links can be arranged under descriptive gopher menus.

Geller explained how the background organization of a gopher is not the organization the public sees. All text files have shadow files that contain information about each file. The shadow files for plain gopher servers and for gopher plus servers must be set up differently.

In plain gophers (Gopher 1.x) the shadow file is in a .cap directory that must be created and supplied with files that have the same name as items in the resource directory. In a gopher plus server (Gopher 2.x) the shadow file is a .names file that is created in the same directory with the resources. In order to create links, the installer will have to know the path (directory names leading to the resource), host (name of the machine on which the resource resides), and port (place on a machine where the service listens) and what type of material is to be linked. Text files, directories, searchable indexes and telnet comprise a few of the various types of materials that might be linked. Geller encouraged cruising with a gopher client to find good information for possible links. When an interesting site is located, the address is easily obtained by pressing the equal sign on the keyboard. These addresses can be saved as a file or printed. Geller concluded the session by soliciting suggestions for a possible reorganization of NASIG's gopher menu.

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

WORKSHOP SAMPLER

(Ed. Note: Previous Conference issues of the Newsletter have not contained Workshop reports, but this year we had so many willing reporters we felt a Workshop "sampler" would be appropriate. The following reports cover less than half of the very valuable workshops presented: for full coverage, keep an eye out for the Proceedings to be published by Haworth Press.)

WORKSHOP NUMBER 1: Marilyn Geller, Internet Product Specialist, Readmore, Inc. and Janice Lange, Assistant Director, Library Collections & Technical Services, Sam Houston State University, "Trading Back Issues on the Internet" Report by Deborah Wisniewski

The workshop began with Marilyn Geller outlining the elements of back issues trading before and after the emergence of the Internet. Prior to the Internet, paper lists of duplicate materials, such as the MLA (Medical Library Association) Exchange, were circulated among special library groups. In 1994, BACKSERV (the BACK Issues and Duplicate Exchange SERvice) and the DEU (the Duplicate Exchange Union) became available on the Internet. These two electronic projects have created new exchange options for serials librarians working in any library.

Janice Lange then discussed the development of the DEU, which is a non-fee, membership association of libraries interested in exchanging duplicate library material and is maintained by ALCTS (Association for Library Collections & Technical Services). She described how the project evolved from a listserv to a gopher and what new enhancements were to be expected. Features of the DEU gopher include addresses of participating institutions, guidelines for submitting electronic lists of duplicates, the DEU-L Archives, and searching capabilities.

Geller returned to the podium to elaborate on the BACKSERV project. BACKSERV was created
to address and alleviate the problems of duplicate issues and filling gaps in collections. She emphasized how participant feedback helps shape guidelines for use and technological development. Back issue dealers' catalogs and list archives are searchable on BACKSERV. Both presenters demonstrated the online features and discussed the future directions of the projects, which include World Wide Web access. BACKSERV and the DEU have made finding missing issues and homes for duplicates and easier task for serials librarians.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 4: Paula Sullenger, Serials Cataloger, Auburn University and Ruth H. Makinen, Head, Technical Services, Bio-Medical Library, University of Minnesota, "Optimizing Serials Access in the On-line Catalog" Reported by Melissa Nasea

Sullenger presented her analysis of transaction logs to check on patron behavior regarding serials. The transaction logs for eight of Auburn's 48 NOTIS PACs were examined for twelve consecutive days in the traditionally busiest month.

Of 1,078 journal searches about 28% resulted in zero hits. In 22% of those the patron self-corrected; that is, they eventually found something. A title search for "science" yields more than 3,000 titles. To get the journal Science requires more steps. Patrons often tried to find journals but failed.

Sometimes title searches were searches of last resort. The patron searched subject, author, and then title. In most of the cases where a patron was actually searching for a journal article and got zero hits, the person moved to the correct data base. Some patrons did not use the correct techniques for key word searching and truncation. A search for "valueline" yielded zero hits because Value Line is two words.

Sullenger suggested that patron interviews or at least patron surveys are needed as well as transaction log analysis to determine if patrons are actually finding what they want. This study was done in October 1994 prior to Auburn's switching to a LAN. If the analysis were done today, no determination could be made whether the search came from a patron or staff terminal.

Makinen said that increasing access to serials in the online catalog is a way to improve service. She then presented various methods used at the University of Minnesota for increasing access.

One way to increase access by key word searching is to enhance monographic series records with additional table of contents data. Several years ago the Library enhanced their reference monographs and found they had to do the same with monographic series. They enhance all the reference materials since they do not receive many new reference books each month. They do not do this for their journals which are mostly covered by the abstracting and indexing services.

They add succinct summaries of the monographic series' contents in a 520 note. This is time consuming, and some records need their notes updated for each new edition. For selected serial records they add 505 (table of contents) notes.

Another way the Library improves access is by using authority records to help patrons navigate through title changes in the online catalog. They add tags with "see also" tracings from earlier and later forms of the title. They also add non-public notes with a careful history of the title changes.

Abstracting and indexing service abbreviations can also be used to increase access. They added the abbreviations from their major indexes to the 246 field. Patrons can move from the journal index to the online catalog without having to look up the full title. Their reference librarians teach the users that the abbreviations are in the catalog.

They produce minimal analytic records to retrieve irregular serials issues and volumes that do not warrant full cataloging. These can be retrieved via the series.
They also put serials staff at the reference desk. Serials staff know the collection and understand catalog retrieval. The resulting cross-fertilization of the staff can produce new ideas to improve access.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 8: Gene Sullivan, Head, Collection Development, University of South Alabama; Karen Darling, Head, Serials Department, University of Oregon; and William Kara, Acquisitions Librarian, Cornell University, "Change and the Impact on Serials Staff"
Reported by Gale Teaster

Serials librarianship has gone through several stages, according to Gene Sullivan. From William Fredrick Poole's first index in 1848 to the more recent availability of serial publications in a variety of formats. With all of these changes, we have a tendency to forget the effect of these changes on the people who work with serial publications. The expertise needed and qualifications expected of the staff change even if some of the tasks seem to remain the same. These changes in requirements for serials staff are sometimes difficult to convey to your Institution's personnel department when you are attempting to upgrade or hire staff. Sullivan wanted to learn from and share ideas with the serial librarians present on how to better handle these roadblocks.

Karen Darling noted that in the past, librarians felt they had to do everything themselves. A staff member's work was revised by the librarians to ensure accuracy. Staff were not told about the functions of the other areas of the library. An overview of the workings of the library was not considered necessary for the staff when you are attempting to upgrade or hire staff. Sullivan wanted to learn from and share ideas with the serial librarians present on how to better handle these roadblocks.

Accuracy is extremely important. Darling stressed the importance of training in obtaining the best results from the serials staff and the system used by the library.

William Kara was unable to attend the conference, but his workshop presentation paper was read by Gene Sullivan: managing the Internet accessible resources available at Cornell University was the focus of his presentation. Receipt of these electronic sources resulted in a review of the entire workflow of the department. Staffing and training needs have changed. Current staff had to acquire computer skills. The serials staff at Cornell ranged from staff members who had been there 27 years to brand new staff. Surprisingly, none of the staff resisted the changes and most enjoyed learning new computer skills. While new knowledge and skills have been acquired, this has not meant automatic promotion.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 11: Betty Landesman, Coordinator, Systems Planning, George Washington University, and Steve Oberg, Serials Cataloger, University of Chicago, "What's in It for Us? Internet Use in Technical Services"
Reported by Deborah Wisniewski

Betty Landesman and Steve Oberg demonstrated the abundance of electronic discussion lists, journals, and resources of interest to serialists and technical services librarians. The Internet has made a significant impact on libraries, but its effect on technical services has been overshadowed by the focus placed on Internet applications in reference services. To demystify the Internet for the audience, the co-leaders provided definitions and examples of Internet tools such as e-mail, FTP, telnet, Gopher, and the World Wide Web. Listservs, selection, acquisitions, and cataloging were main highlights in the discussion on current uses of the Internet for technical services. E-mail allows for quick communication of messages between colleagues. Listservs go one step further to group network users together who share common interests. There are many electronic forums available. For instance,
ACQNET (Acquisitions Librarians' Electronic Newsletter) and SERIALST (discussions on serial processing) are some notable discussion lists. Some questions facing serialists and catalogers everyday such as looking for ISSNs, checking prices, verifying titles, or claiming issues can be easily and quickly answered using Internet resources. Though the Gopher has been outshone by the popularity of the World Wide Web, librarians can still find valuable information to help solve problems. Gopher resources are interconnected to World Wide Web sites making the task of searching the Internet more efficient.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 14: John Blosser, Serials Cataloger, Northwestern University Library, and Margaret Mering, Principal Serials Cataloger, University of Nebraska, "Training Aid in Cataloging Gopher Sites and Electronic Serials" Reported by Sandy Folsom

Two approaches to cataloging gopher sites and electronic serials were discussed in this workshop. Blosser described the Interactive Electronic Serials Cataloging Aid (IESCA) that he has developed together with Wei Zhang at Northwestern. This tool provides access to a variety of resources such as appropriate cataloging rule guidelines and interpretations, examples of MARC bibliographic records, and a glossary of related terms. It is designed for growth, and input is invited. Blosser included a demonstration of IESCA as part of his presentation.

Mering described an ongoing effort at the University of Nebraska for cataloging gopher resources. In this program, locally developed nonMARC records comprise a database that is separate from the library's main OPAC. Discussion ensued centering around issues of MARC vs. nonMARC and OPAC vs. separate databases for the cataloging of electronic resources. Mering mentioned that the volatility of Internet resources was a factor in the decision to maintain them in a separate database at the University of Nebraska.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 16: Rick Ralston, Automate Processing Manager, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine, and Deborah Broadwater, Eskind Biomedical Library, Vanderbilt University, "Automating Journal Use Studies: A Tale of Two Libraries" Reported by Cheryl Riley

Rick Ralston began the workshop by detailing the journal use study he implemented at Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine. The Ruth Lilly Medical Library utilizes NOTIS, has approximately 1800 journal subscriptions, and shelves journals alphabetically by title.

Ralston's methodology utilizes barcode holders attached to the shelves for each title and portable barcode scanners. User-per-title statistics are kept for the current three years: count per volume is not maintained. All older journal use is counted on one barcode; so use is tallied, but use-per-title is not. Use is about 50/50: 50% the last three years; 50% before that.

Ralston obtains use data from the library system plus bibliographic and pricing data from their periodicals vendor (ISSN links the information). Then he downloads this information into a database manager to produce customized reports. Analysis includes: cost per use; use and cost by publisher, and cost and use by subject.

Deborah Broadwater presented the Chisnell-Dunn-Sittig (CDS) method of quantifying journal needs of library users. The CDS methodology uses OVID statistics limited to a specific group. Searches were rerun and the keep statements duplicated to determine what the user wanted. The source field from "kept" items was downloaded and the data analyzed. Preliminary results utilizing one month of usage statistics and one week of CDS in Medline: 1470 unique titles identified by CDS; 1574 by usage statistics; 80% overlap of titles; of top
330 journals identified by CDS, 10% not held locally. The information compiled can be used to determine needs of remote users, appropriate full-text databases, and new title evaluation.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 18: Nancy Markle Stanley, Jr. Chief, Acquisitions Department, Pennsylvania State University, and Tim McAdam, Acquisitions Librarian, University of California, Irvine, "Implementing Teams for Technical Services Functions" Reported by Vikki Medaglia

Nancy Markle Stanley and Tim McAdam presented summaries of their implementation of team-based structures for technical services at their institutions. Although management is more centralized at Penn State and more dispersed at U.C. Irvine, the projects have more similarities than striking differences.

In both cases, reorganization into work teams was driven by outside factors, among them economic and technological realities of the 1990s and the trend toward less hierarchical organizational structures and more self-directed workers. All organizations are feeling pressure to do more with less and to cut costs. Both libraries used the reorganization to set standards and develop processes for achieving, maintaining and evaluating departmental performance. At both institutions, workers can move to higher positions and/or pay levels as they demonstrate increased competencies.

At Penn State, the benefits of quality and team-based organization included streamlined operations, improved ability to take advantage of technological developments and better processes for addressing the needs of knowledge workers. The greatest challenges were changing the organizational culture and finding where existing human resources fit into the new scheme. During the time this was taking place, nine positions were lost through attrition, but no one was laid off. At the same time, they brought up a new acquisitions system.

Penn State reorganized in three stages: designing the reorganizing process, preparing the staff for change, and implementation and training. There are always ongoing issues both within the department and between the department and other parts of the Library. There is also a need for continuing training opportunities to keep workers abreast of developments.

Stanley stressed that, although people want job satisfaction, they often equate recognition with pay and promotion. Since we all have constraints on money, we need to find other ways to recognize workers' efforts.

U.C. Irvine's technical services department moved to a managed team structure as part of a total library reorganization. Implementation took six months, after planning was completed. At the same time, the library consolidated its holdings in one location, moved to a new building and rewrote 5,000 serials acquisitions records. The organizational shift was from a format- to a function-based environment. The new structure was developed not to be driven by format or individual personalities.

Three teams, reporting to the Head of the Acquisitions Department, were formed around basic functions: ordering, serials receiving and monographs receiving. In the process, several people were promoted to a higher step, to reflect their new levels of responsibility.

Among the most significant differences in the two reorganizations is the leadership structure. The team at Penn State is more self-directed, perhaps because the original five-person Acquisitions/Serials Coordinating Team shrank to one person through attrition.

WORKSHOP NUMBER 20: Steve Cohn, Director of Publishing Operations, Duke University Press; Mike Brondoll, Production Manager, Duke University Press; and Matthew Bedell, Marketing Manager, Duke University Press, "If Publishers Perished, Just What Would Be Lost?" Reported by Bob Persing

Duke University Press is a major scholarly journal publisher; it puts out 25 journals, many more than most university presses. Steve
Cohn stressed the importance of quality and value in journal publishing. He discussed how the costs of publishing are divided among personnel (about 50%), printing (30%), marketing & postage (10%) and other miscellaneous costs. The relationship between the publisher and its university was also explored; at Duke, for example, the provost appoints the editors of the university press's journals.

Mike Brondoli ran through the entire production process for an average journal issue, which at Duke takes 144 days from beginning to publication. The audience questioned some elements of the process, including the number of proofs created for checking (Duke does 4, but some other publishers do fewer). The librarians present also voiced strong opposition to the policy of numbering irregularities for a journal's first issue (such as calling it only "Inaugural Issue").

Matthew Bedell discussed the marketing process for a university press journal. The press targeted different audiences -- individuals, newsstands, institutions -- depending on the journal's content (which is normally editor-driven, not market-driven). The library market doesn't require a lot of marketing attention, the main tool used being sample and review copies.

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

NETWORKING NODES

PARAPROFESSIONALS AND SUPPORT STAFF
Kathy Sweet, convenor

In what promises to be a growing, annual NASIG conference event, a small group of paraprofessional serialists met for the first time during the 10th Annual Conference. This meeting was the result of a need evidenced at the 9th Annual Conference at Vancouver during a workshop devoted to the effect of changes in the serial workplace upon staff.

The node's discussion began by self introductions and the welcome of two professional librarians who began a lively discussion as to how best announce, explain, and then implement organizational change brought about by administrative and budget decisions often forced by institutional directives. Issues such as facilitating the "transition" stage of change, communication methodologies, and retraining aid selection were typical of those raised by the group.

While no clear answers emerged, the opportunity to "bare one's soul" and speak candidly regarding these sensitive matters created an evolving agenda that is certain to be the basis for future such get-togethers.

SERIALS CATALOGERS
Margaret Mering, co-convenor

Over sixty people attended the Serials Catalogers' Networking Node meeting. The meeting was moderated by Beverley Geer-Butler (Trinity University) and Margaret Mering (University of Nebraska-Lincoln). In addition to a report on CONSER activities given by Jean Hirons, Acting CONSER Coordinator at the Library of Congress, the following topics were discussed:

1. REMOTE ACCESS TO SERIALS: Regina Reynolds (Library of Congress) lead the discussion on cataloging remote access serials. One question discussed was what are remote access serials. Like print journals, they have unique designation and distinct issues (the issue may not come out all at once but rather one article at a time) and are available through subscription. Remote serials are electronically accessed over a network. They are not listserv discussion lists. CONSER is not considering discussion list digests to be serials but this could change. A
category of electronically accessed materials seem not to fit the definition of serials or monographs.

CONSER has decided that information about multiple electronic formats will be placed all on one record rather than separate records. Format integration has introduced a few new questions, such as, how should the 856, the new electronic location and access field, be used and maintained in serial records. With the second phase of format integration, should the seriality of a remote serial be reflected in the 006 or the 008?

2. TITLE CHANGES: Christie Degener (Health Sciences Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Regina Reynolds debated whether the Journal of Trauma had gone through a title change or not in January 1995 when the phrase "injury, infection, and critical care" was added to the publication. Christie saw the addition of this phrase as a subtitle explaining what was meant by trauma. Catalogers at USDP had seen it as an extension of the title proper and had, thus, considered the title to have change. The final decision was that Journal of Trauma had not gone through a title change.

One point which came out of this debate was whether Rule 21.A 1 needs to be revised to read "In case of doubt, consider the title proper not to have changed" instead of "In case of doubt, consider the title proper to have changed". Reynolds said catalogers generally prefer not to consider a title to have changed.

3. PROVIDING ACCESS TO INDIVIDUAL VOLUMES OF SERIALS: At Texas Christian University, according to Sally Sorenson, monographic series are cataloged as either serials or monographs ... but never both. When a monographic series has been cataloged as a serial, catalogers have included 246s with the titles of the individual volumes. They are aware that using the 246s for this purpose is not appropriate and would like to find a more legitimate alternative.

Everyone attending the cataloging node agreed that the demand was great to provide access to unique titles of monographic series which had been cataloged as serials. However, the money and the time to provide such access was rarely there. One suggestion was to use 740s instead of 246s. 246s should represent variants of the title proper. 740s can represent titles of individual volumes of a serial. The drawback of 740s is that the individual volume with a particular title cannot be specified. Jean Hirons commented that CONSER is considering brief records for analytics which would be attached to serial records.

4. NEW CO-CHAIRS: Pamela Simpson Elsherbeni (Pennsylvania State University) and Steve Oberg (University of Chicago) will co-chair the cataloging node in 1996.

**CONTRACTING FOR SERIALS SERVICES**

Roberta Winjum, co-convenor

Our small but select group of about 10-15 attendees had an interesting and valuable discussion. The group consisted of approximately an equal number of participants from the library and the vendor communities. Bill Willmering of the National Library of Medicine, Debbie Sibley of the University of Massachusetts Medical Center Library, and Roberta Winjum of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library served as co-leaders for the session.

Some of the topics we discussed:

1) effective techniques for the bid request process,
2) bidding versus requests for proposals and varying institutional requirements,
3) the bidding process in governmental libraries,
4) what vendors look for in a bid request (what kinds of bid requests receive the most attention),
5) methods for getting more attention from vendors, and
6) difficulties in educating purchasing agents and contracting officials about the unique problems of subscription purchasing.

At the end of the session, some interest was expressed in making the Contracting for Serials
Services Node an annual event. We hope to see more NASIG members at next year’s Node.

UNION LISTING
Cathy Kellum, co-convenor

Approximately 15 NASIG-ers met for the Union Listing Networking Node, co-led by Cathy Kellum of SOLINET and Marjorie Mann of the National Library of Medicine. Sharon Wiles-Young of Lehigh University also assisted in leading a portion of the discussions. Much of the discussions centered around the topic of “Multiple Systems = Duplicate Work” and the attendees’ frustration due to that factor. There were also updates on some library systems and vendors: NLM, CISTI, and OCLC.

The attempt was made to cover all topics on an extremely ambitious agenda (we got about halfway through it in our allotted time). The attendees agreed that the topic of union listing should be covered more fully at NASIG -- in workshops and other sessions. They also agreed that it was nice to be able to meet with other "union listers" and share ideas and workflow management techniques.

Several attendees have requested that the Union Listing Networking Node be continued at NASIG ’96, so, we’ll see you in Albuquerquel! (Please start thinking now about specific ideas, and get ready for the "call for topics")

TAPE LOADING OF SERIAL RECORDS
Janet Dodd, convener

As technical services departments cut back and streamline, bibliographic records purchased on tape become more appealing. Tape loaded records prove to be economical and have become standard practice for many institutions. Our node group discussed some common benefits and problems related to tape loading serial records (e.g. American Periodicals, government documents). Our topics covered: organization structure and who is responsible for serial tape loads, holdings, error reporting, and speculations about the future. As always, sharing information about our libraries’ treatment of serials was fun and interesting.

HOW TO COST-EFFECTIVELY MANAGE PERIODICAL BACK VOLUMES
Don Jaeger, convener

Methods of acquiring periodical back volumes were discussed. These included: publisher direct, subscription agents, exchanges, discount back volume vendors, full service back volume vendors, and binders. The audience participated in discussing the positive and negative effects of each type of service and ways in which they purchase and sell their duplicate journals currently.

Aspects discussed in detail included: selling duplicate journals, purchasing single issues, purchasing longer back volume runs, and which services offered the most cost-effective solution to those needs. The librarians and vendors who attended the session acquired some new ideas on how to consolidate many of their back volume requirements with a few competent sources and learned how to electronically access some sources through the Internet and through e-mail.

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

USERS GROUPS

DRA USERS GROUP
Reported by Debra Flannery

The meeting opened with a suggestion that a request be made to NASIG for the creation of a DRA Users sub-list on NASIGNET. The Group decided this would be a good idea, and it will be pursued further. Some at the meeting reminded others that ATLAS-L quite often has news and discussion of DRA systems and problems.

Next was mentioned a chronology problem with check-in of seasonal quartiles. With DRA, if you want to use seasons, you sacrifice the 2nd level of description. It is believed this is the result of a misinterpretation of the MARC
format by DRA. As a way around this, one library reports they use months and put in a public note.

It was reported that, unfortunately, there is currently no product specialist for serials at DRA.

If your library is union listing on OCLC, you can get your LDR tape and use it as a starting place when creating your DRA Serials Records database.

One library has found it helpful to use a free text summary holdings statement, appearing "in front" of the individual barcoded item records for monographic series with lots and lots of volumes. The copy note for this record says "Don't check in on this record." Summary holdings are attached to the SERIES title. This does not work with an analyzed series.

Duke reported that DRA originally developed the MFHL programs for them. Duke says your conversion specifications are crucial. Eight test loads were done at Duke before they accepted the MFHL. Duke stresses that conversion specifications and load specifications are separate. In its old OPAC, BIS, Duke had links between mono records and the record for the mono series by having the same barcode on two records; this was not possible with DRA. Duke reports NETCAT does not presently allow keyword searching.

The Acquisitions Subsystem for some libraries will not print out purchase orders. DRA says they are working on the problem.

MFHL shows up in GATEWAY. DRA is moving toward just supporting GATEWAY. Serials Control results display first in GATEWAY; it is not clear to patrons that they are supposed to go to the next screen to view the summary holdings.

DRA does not limit your number of vendors.

Deborah Lee from MSU has had some experience using DRA for acquisitions. She said she will gladly entertain questions.

Another library reports the problem of the bibliographic record for a monographic series being in the OPAC, but screen says "NO HOLDINGS," even though a volume in the series has just recently been checked in. The library reporting the problem has added "STANDING ORDER" in the subject field as a way around this. This underlines the need for each component system to "talk" to each other component system. Many libraries feel strongly, for instance, that the call number and location from the BIB record should automatically transfer to the MFHL and the check-in record; you should not have to re-key this information.

Another library says, when converting to the DRA check-in system, you should start running claiming from Day 1 because it will help you recognize patterns you have set incorrectly. Set intervals in coordination with your serials vendor to make them realistic. Be very careful when setting your templates. Start your conversion with your dailies in alphabetical order and then your weeklies. When you have completed these two categories, you will have completed the highest percentage of your check-in conversion. You may want to consider creating your pattern record from an issue in hand. The issue in hand gives you a test. You set your pattern, then check in the issue you have to see how it will look. Don't try to solve all your problems on the first pass. You need a fairly high level of experienced staff to create pattern records (that is, you probably don't want to have students creating these records). Someone brought up the problem of checking in a combined issue (for example, #1/2). The way around this is to check it in as #1 AND #2, then go back and change #2 to "#1/2" and delete the #1 record. Otherwise, the system will notice an empty box (#1), and print a claim.

DRA announced at its March User Group meeting that it is dropping the SIR project. Many present were disappointed to hear this news, since the project included many wanted enhancements.

Faxon, Ebsco and others are talking to DRA about EDI.
NOTIS USERS GROUP
Reported by Marjorie Wilhite with Rick Ralston and Steve Oberg

Following the final official NASIG session sixteen conference attendees met in a NOTIS User's Discussion Group. Our box lunches and questions and information about NOTIS/Ameritech made the hour meeting go quickly.

Participants were interested in Ameritech's plans to improve the LSER Module for Serials in LMS. A four-member LSER Rewrite Team has been selected and will begin to work with Ameritech. Their initial report will be made at the NOTIS User's Group Meeting in Chicago October 11-13.

Steve Oberg, Head, Bibliographic Control at the University of Chicago Library, and Rick Ralston, Automated Processing Manager at Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University/Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) took turns briefly describing their library's participation as partners with Ameritech Library Services to develop and expand capabilities of Ameritech's Horizon client-server, integrated library system over a period of two years. A contract was officially signed by the three parties on May 15th. The goal of this development partnership is to provide a marketable library system that addresses the needs and demands of large, academic library installations. At Indiana University and at the University of Chicago, several work groups corresponding to the system modules (acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, OPAC, and serials) were appointed earlier this year. Steve Oberg explained that he is a member of the work group charged with implementation of the serials module. Rick Ralston is a member of the Indiana University serials work group.

Steve Oberg reported that after introductory training by Ameritech staff, the University of Chicago Library work groups have been very active in defining enhancement and development needs and priorities and have met periodically with Ameritech staff from the Evanston, Illinois and Provo, Utah offices to discuss these requirements. Current plans for implementation of the Horizon system at Chicago call for the circulation and public catalog modules to be in place by the end of September, 1995. Serials, acquisitions, and cataloging modules are planned for implementation either in Winter 1995 or Spring 1996.

Rick Ralston mentioned that one of the main functionality requirements for Indiana University is the ability to maintain a system-wide union catalog for Indiana University's eight campuses and for each processing unit to maintain its own unique bibliographic record for a particular title. Other requirements include support for the MARC holdings format, a call number index that supports online shelflisting, and a batch loader which can convert Indiana's four million bibliographic records in a reasonable amount of time. Indiana also requires a Windows client which is not currently available. The main library on the Indianapolis campus is scheduled to begin using Horizon in the summer of 1996, and other processing units will be added during the fall and winter after the system has been successfully implemented in Indianapolis.

One participant asked whether the serials module was developmentally akin to the LSER module of Classic NOTIS. The Horizon serials module is derived from the Dynix Marquis system, therefore it is quite different from LSER. Another area of concern was what effect this partnership would have on development priorities for Classic NOTIS, and what was the timetable for marketing the enhanced Horizon system. Participants were referred to Ameritech staff for further information regarding these concerns.

PALS USERS GROUP
Reported by Joan Stephens

Six NASIG members from three PALS libraries met to discuss the PALS serials system over lunch. The discussion centered around the new capabilities of the system including the SER/ACQ interface and how it affects workflow. Additional topics included claiming and EDI.
CARL USERS GROUP
Reported by Joyce Tenney

Representatives from CARL and UNCOVER gave updates on SRAQ and UNCOVER. CARL announced the next release will be 7.26 and is scheduled for release in the fourth quarter of 1995.

7.26 will include the following features:

1) ability to select order records from different source databases;
2) Distributed Selection List, which allows multiple selection lists to be created and maintained by central acquisitions staff and reviewed by all branches;
3) flag controls for features that are currently site specific;
4) stabilization of current functionality and local customization.

SETI forms were discussed and how they are read and resolved at CARL.

UNCOVER now has close to 17,000 titles in their database and approximately 51% are STM titles. UNCOVER REVEAL and SUMO were discussed.

The meeting concluded with a general discussion of temporary records and their uses in the system.

NASIG 10TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1995): REPORTS

MINUTES OF THE NASIG BUSINESS MEETING
JUNE 4, 1995

Susan Davis

INTRODUCTIONS

October Ivins, President, convened the meeting at 8:42 a.m. and introduced the current Board members and Parliamentarian, Alex Bloss.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Awards were presented to outgoing Board members: Cindy Hepfer, Connie Foster and James Mouw, in recognition of their service to NASIG. Outgoing Committee Chairs were also recognized and presented with a token of appreciation from NASIG for their contribution: Marilyn Geller (ECC), Martin Gordon (Nominations), Gaele Gillespie (Bylaws), Michele Crump (PPC), Bobbie Carlson (PPC), Marcia Tuttle (CPC) and Adrian Alexander (Continuing Ed).

Special awards were given to Elaine Rast, NASIG’s first archivist; Ellen Duranceau, outgoing Newsletter Editor-in-chief, and Kevin Curnow, AMS support for NASIGNET.

October also introduced and thanked all the committee chairs, proceedings editors, and Newsletter Editor-in-chief. The final group to be recognized were all the committee members, Proceedings, indexer, Newsletter, editorial board, task force chairs and members.

First time attendees at this conference were asked to stand and be recognized.

October noted that all past-presidents of NASIG had attended this conference and asked those in attendance at the business meeting to stand and receive all our thanks for their hard work.

SECRETARY’S REPORT

Susan Davis, Secretary, gave a brief update on the Board meeting held just prior to the conference. (See Board meeting minutes in this issue for a full report)

TREASURER’S REPORT

Dan Tonkery, Treasurer, presented his report. NASIG’s finances are in good shape, with a current balance of approximately $202,400. He noted that we have yet to pay all the conference expenses, so we are not as well-off as it may appear. The Finance Committee does
not recommend a dues increase at this time. Dan noted that our basic $20 dues are a great value, and that the dues covers most of the basic services offered by the organization. NASIG has a strong cash reserve, which could be used to cover unanticipated expenses.

The membership voted to accept the Treasurer's report.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Martin Gordon, Chair, reported the results of the election held in the spring. Beverley Geer-Butler was elected Vice-president/President-elect, Kat McGrath and Eleanor Cook were elected as Members-at-Large. These terms begin at the conclusion of the conference.

UKSG GREETINGS

Will Wakeling, chair of the United Kingdom Serials Group, offered greetings and congratulations to NASIG on the occasion of its 10th anniversary conference. Will noted that the 3rd European Serials Conference will be held Sept. 1996 in Dublin. He also remembered that the UKSG held its 10th conference at Blenheim Palace, the home of the Duke of Marlborough, so it was only fitting that NASIG's 10th conference be held in tobacco country!

1996 CONFERENCE PREVIEW

Fran Wilkinson and Joan Griffith whetted our appetites for the 11th Annual Conference to be held June 20-23, 1996 at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. They drew Pat Frade's name as the lucky winner of a UNM conference t-shirt.

NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 9:18 a.m. (a new record!)

LIBRARY SCIENCE STUDENT GRANT COMMITTEE:
REPORT FROM GRANT RECIPIENTS
Margaret Mering

This year, eight library science students were awarded NASIG Library Science Grants. The grants covered the cost of their room, board, transportation, and registration to the 1995 NASIG conference at Duke University and membership dues for a year to NASIG. The students are:

Whitney Alexander
Louisiana State University

Hui-Lan (Abby) Chen
University of Illinois

Alan D. Cordle
North Carolina Central University

Jill Emery
University of Texas at Austin

Ruth Haest
Emporia State University

Peter Jareo
University of North Carolina-Greensboro

Heather Norquist
San Jose State University

Jennifer Reaves
University of North Texas

Each of them completed a survey about attending this year's NASIG Conference. Following is a sample of their responses:

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

"Library education programs tend to focus on education from the library or librarian's point of view. NASIG provides students with the chance to see both the serials vendor and serials publishers point of view as well. NASIG also provides a student with a better understanding of how all areas of serials librarianship work together to provide services to patrons."
"Attending the NASIG conference is a great learning experience. It gives students the opportunity to learn what is currently going on in the serials field and to get a glimpse of coming trends in the profession."

How did attending the conference benefit you personally?

"Attending the conference was great for my professional development and confidence. I absorbed a lot of information so that I am confident that my background in serials is solid and that I have the knowledge to be a strong candidate when I begin my job search."

"Attending this conference close to the end of my studies allowed me to interact with professional librarians and gain insight into many areas of interest. Having been working in an academic library, it was very interesting to hear the comments from those working in other types of libraries."

Did attending the conference influence your career plans?

"Attending NASIG helped me to secure my belief that I would like to maintain a job in Acquisitions and if possible, in serials acquisitions. The intelligence and savvy of all the people I met at NASIG impress me greatly and I hope to attend future conferences to fall through on the acquaintances I made."

"Attending this conference did not influence my career plans as much as affirm them. After working with serials as a paraprofessional for many years, I already feel that serials librarianship is the career path that I am going to pursue."

What suggestions do you have for the 1996 NASIG student grant program?

"I would like to see a formal mentoring program of some kind. Having an experienced librarian or better yet, a rookie librarian who could discuss in more detail their experience and provide a contact for future questions."

"We were told in the past that the students had a chance to meet each other at a dinner at the beginning of the conference. Since this year, the dinner was not held in place of the champagne birthday celebration, the students really did not get to meet each other until the last evening of the conference and this was somewhat of a disappointment."

Additional comments or suggestions:

"Receiving this grant and having the opportunity to attend the NASIG conference has been a major highlight in my pursuit of an MLS. It is a wonderful opportunity for students particularly interested in serials and provides information about this area that is not always available through normal course work."

"I am very grateful that I received such a wonderful opportunity so early in my career. NASIG is an excellent organization that I plan to be a part of throughout my professional life."

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR NASIG OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD
Steve Murden

Once again, it is time to begin the process of nominations and elections for NASIG Officers and Executive Board members.

A nomination form is included in this issue of the NASIG Newsletter, for the positions of Vice-President/President-Elect, Treasurer, and Executive Board Members-at-Large. Nominations will be accepted by the Chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee through October 15, 1995, and can be sent by e-mail, fax, or snail-mail.

Individuals whose names are forwarded must be NASIG members in good standing and be eligible for consideration according to Article IV, Section 2 and Article V, Section 2 of the NASIG Bylaws, as adopted 4/19/94. Members of the 1995/1996 Nominations and Elections Committee are not eligible for nomination.

The following positions, with descriptions of their responsibilities, are scheduled for election:
Vice-President/President-Elect
• Coordinates Annual Conference Program and site selection during term of office.
• Assists President with committee appointments.
• Carries out duties of President in that officer's absence.
• Fulfills term of office of President should that position become vacant.
• Serves as liaison to one or more committees.
• Serves as Past President in third year of term.

Treasurer
• Prepares all official NASIG financial reports and statements.
• Prepares annual budget.
• Coordinates all banking/investment activities.
• Assures filing of NASIG's annual tax return.
• Serves as liaison to one or more committees.

Executive Board Members-at-Large,
1996/1997 - 1997/1998 (3 to be elected)
• Represents general membership on Executive Board.
• Carries out special duties and responsibilities.
• Serves as liaison to one or more committees.

Ballots with the final slate of nominees, as well as position statements for each, will be distributed to the NASIG membership on or before February 15, 1996, and must be received by the Chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee no later than March 15, 1996. Results of the election will be published in the June 1996 NASIG Newsletter.

NASIG has had a strong tradition of leadership during its first decade. Please help us continue that trend by placing in nomination the names of individuals who can make significant contributions to the organization. If you feel that describes you, please do not hesitate to nominate yourself. And please remember to VOTE when you receive your ballot in February!

1995/1996 Committee:
Emerita (Emma) Cuesta, Hofstra
Barbara Hall, USC
October Ivins (ex officio)
Marcella Lesher, St. Mary's
Steve Murden, VCU (chair)
Michael Somers, LSU
Marjorie Wilhite, Iowa
Sue Williams, Colorado

ABOUT NASIG MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS
Carol MacAdam
Welcome to the following NASIG members who have joined since the last issue of the Newsletter:

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Student Grant Winner

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**TITLE CHANGES**
Carol MacAdam

[Note: Please report promotions, awards, new degrees, new positions and other significant professional milestones. You may submit items about yourself or other members to Carol MacAdam. Contributions on behalf of fellow members will be cleared with the person mentioned in the news item before they are printed. Please include your e-mail address or phone number.]

**LEIGHANN AYERS** was promoted to Head of the Acquisitions/Serials Division at the University Library, University of Michigan, effective December 1994. She had been Acting Head for three years prior to accepting the permanent appointment. Leighann was previously Head of Serials Cataloging at Michigan, a position she now supervises, along with Serials Acquisitions, Serials Records, Monographic Acquisitions, and Fund Accounting of the book budget. With all the recent administrative and organizational changes at the University Library, Leighann has learned a lot about people and what they can cope with. She can be reached at her same addresses:
- University Library
- University of Michigan
- Phone: (313) 763-3425
- Internet: LAYERS@UMICH.EDU

**JOHN CYS** is now Catalog Librarian at the Moffett Library at Midwestern State University in Wichita Falls, Texas. John started the new job, his first professional library position, in April 1995. John received his MA in Library Science from the University of North Texas in December, 1993. He says that he enjoys the challenge and variety of cataloging, and is learning a lot of details not covered in library school. John is responsible for cataloging all library materials except for a few types which are cataloged by librarians within their own specialities (eg. Media Librarian and Curriculum Librarian). One current major project is the cataloging of a 1000+ item collection of award-winning childrens' books donated by two education professors at MSU. One of the biggest challenges for John, as with all catalogers, is the cataloging of electronic resources, including e-journal cataloging duties. John serves several hours on the Reference desk each week; he finds this experience helps him understand users' needs, and adds variety to his job. Librarianship is John's second career. His first career was as a professional petroleum geologist, most of it in Midland, Texas. John can be reached at:
- Moffett Library
- Midwestern State University
- 3410 Taft Blvd.
- Wichita Falls, TX 76308-2099
- Phone: (817) 689-4204
- E-mail: techserv@nexus.mwsu.edu

In the summer of 1994, **KATHLEEN ESTELLA** joined EBSCO Information Services as Account Services Manager, serving clients in Iowa, central and southern Illinois, and Missouri. She has been a NASIG member since 1994. Prior to joining EBSCO Kathy worked for the Faxon Company for 6 years, where she was Regional Sales Manager in the Midwest. Kathy writes, "In my new role, I work with libraries as a pro-active consultant in assisting with services that we offer, as well as working as a liaison between our clients and our Regional office and headquarters to insure that everything runs smoothly. I have been very pleased with EBSCO and the role that they play in the industry as a leader in providing fully integrated serials management information services." Kathy can be reached at:
- 9226 Golf Road #403
- Des Plaines, IL 60016
- Phone: (708) 635-0882, or (708) 639-2889
- E-mail: KATHYE@EBSCO.COM

**ENRIQUE E. GILDEMEISTER**, known as Rick, writes, "I've been at Lehman College of the City University of New York for over 5 years now, as Documents Cataloger (which covers not only
lots of GovDoc serials, but also all of the "continuations" put out by trade publishers. I'm the rare serials cataloger who doesn't have to overcome title page sanctity with "Title from cover." Most of my serials, 99%, have genuine title pages. I have been promoted from Documents/Serials Cataloger to Head of Cataloging. I am also going to move into the position of Documents Librarian and coordinator of electronic government information. I will be identifying and providing access to full-text databases, CD-ROMS, Internet resources, etc. I have organized an "Internet Task Force" and will be one of three in-house Internet trainers. The three trainers will be required to learn HTML, and our goal for 1995 is to have at least a home page on the Web by the end of the year. Does this sound like I'm going to be busier than before?"  

Rick can be reached at the following addresses:  
Lehman College, CUNY  
Phone: (718) 960-7773  
Fax: (718) 960-6952  
Bitnet: eeglc@cunyvm  
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SHERILY GRAVES, Chair of the Serials Department at Loma Linda University reports a change to her email address, effective June 1, 1995, from: sGraves@ccmail.llu.edu, to: sGraves@dwebb.llu.edu  

MAGGIE HORN has yet another new title this year. Previously Database Projects Librarian at Northern Arizona University, she reports that as of July 1, she is Head of Bibliographic Services there. This means that she supervises Acquisitions, Cataloging, Documents Cataloging/Processing, Binding, Mending, etc. It also means she supervises two other NASIG members -- John Harrison and Mary Beth Chambers. That will keep Maggie on her toes. E-mail remains the same; phone number is new.  
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Flagstaff, AZ 86011  
Phone: (520) 523-6779  
Fax: (520) 523-3770  
E-mail: MEH@NAUVAX.UCC.NAU.EDU  

OCTOBER IVINS is undertaking a new career this fall, as a student. After having been Head of Acquisitions and Serials Services at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge for several years, October will soon begin work in the doctoral program at the University of Texas at Austin School of Library and Information Science. She will focus her studies on library administration, with additional course work in public administration. October's move is occasioned by the appointment of her husband Robert S. Martin, also a NASIG member, as the new director and librarian of the Texas State Library and Archives, in Austin. During the summer October has been teaching a course at U of T called Introduction to the Organization of Materials (= Cataloging). This five-week course enjoyed a guest lecture by NASIG Vice President/President Elect Beverley Geer-Buller. October advises lecturers to NOT give essay tests in summer school. October can be reached at home:  
4603 Creek Ridge  
Austin, TX 78735-6401  
Phone: (512) 892-7932  
E-mail: oivins@gslis.utexas.edu  

KAY JOHNSON was a NASIG student grant recipient in 1994. She writes, "After finishing my MLS at the University of Pittsburgh in December 1994, I accepted a 6-month Adjunct Instructor position in the Serials Unit at Appalachian State University in Boone, NC. I was cleaning up serials check-in records as part of the serials maintenance required from migrating to an Innovative check-in system. As of July 10, I am in a permanent position as Assistant Professor, Original Cataloger at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. The Catalogers at UTK tend to be generalists, and I eagerly anticipate cataloging serials among my other duties." Kay's new addresses are:  
University Library  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
Phone: (615) 974-6696  
E-mail: johnsonk@aztec.lib.utk.edu  

STEVE KOCHOFF's new job title is National Sales Coordinator at Readmore, Inc., a move from Turner Subscriptions. Steve works with members of the Readmore sales force to provide them with support, both inside and outside of the company. His interactions with Readmore clients are sometimes direct and may involve answering questions and addressing sales/marketing issues that might arise related to their accounts. Steve is responsible for
coordinating Readmore staff participation in conferences, and is co-editor/co-publisher of Readmore's client newsletter, The Readmore Reporter. As a co-editor, he develops outlines for articles, collaborates with the editorial board to flesh out articles, edits each article submitted, and does some writing. Steve finds that with this new job he does lots more writing of all sorts. Working at Readmore, he is very stimulated intellectually: "We've a rich sea of serials technology and I am enjoying enormously swimming in that sea. I like my colleagues very much and find them very committed professionals with a strong service orientation." Steve works at Readmore's Cortlandt Street offices and can be reached at the following addresses:

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E-mail: Kochoff@READMORE.COM

ROBERT S. MARTIN is the new director and librarian of the Texas State Library and Archives, in Austin. He was previously Associate Dean for Special Collections at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Robert can be reached at home:

4603 Creek Ridge
Austin, TX 78735-6401
Phone: (512) 892-7932

ROSANNA O'NEIL, formerly Chief of the Cataloging Department at Pennsylvania State University, is now a Library Industry Consultant. She writes: "Since my business is in its infancy, I'm still piecing together what the parameters of the business will be. I've been doing contract cataloging, cataloging training, marketing and advertising, sales training, and new product evaluation. I hope to assist libraries with RFPs for contract cataloging and authority control as well as local system acquisition. I am planning to be put on various consultants lists. I also would like to assist in redesign of cataloging departments and customer service training. And on yet a different track, I have begun the training group NETainers to orient people to the Internet (citizens, not libraries) and will be working with a law firm to get them set up with Internet access and a Web page." Rosanna can be reached at the following addresses:

Rosanna O'Neil
Library Industry Consultant
Internet: ONEILRMC@DELPHI.COM
Phone: (814) 383-4013

SERIALS RELATED REPORTS

REPORT FROM ALA
JUNE 24-28, 1995
Susan Davis

The annual conference in Chicago was a record-breaker for attendance. It was also a record-breaker for most confusing convention center, poorest signage at a convention center and long bus and taxi lines. Nevertheless, Chicago is a wonderful place to hold a conference. Lake Michigan, the Magnificent Mile, the architecture, the restaurants, the Wrigley Building, the Art Institute, etc., more than make up for some difficult moments at McCormick Place. Some bus drivers were very nice, and even dropped off this reporter and her friends right near Gino's East for dinner!

So what did the programs have to offer? Home pages, home pages and more home pages. ALA has a home page, SISAC has a home page, Readmore, EBSCO and Faxon all have home pages. Get your fingers accustomed to "http://" or is it "\"?

The Serials Section published a brochure "What's in a name?" which gives presentation guidelines for serial publications. This brochure is intended for wide distribution and can be obtained from the ALCTS office.

Gene Dickerson organized a really great discussion for the Serials Section Research Libraries Discussion Group. He prepared some
topics for the audience to discuss, and discuss
they did! “Analytics: Access or Albatross”
generated a great deal of lively talk. In general,
the audience felt that catalogers were providing
more analytics than in the past--at users request. “Serials! Serials! Who's Got the
Serials” showed that reorganization is a
continuous process. Some libraries are seeing a
re-emergence of a central serials unit, others
see serials functions dispersed among other
departments.

"Are e-journals the answer to the serials
crisis?" was posed by Cindy Hepfer to a
distinguished panel at the ACRL Journal Costs in
Academic Libraries Discussion Group. The
panel was unanimous in answering "no!" E-
journals may be part of the solution, or pose
even more problems, but they will not solve the
current pricing dilemma.

Serials vendor evaluation issues were presented
by the Serials Section Acquisitions Committee.
Many years of committee work, particularly by
NASIG past-president October Ivins, is coming
to fruition in the Guide to Performance
Evaluation of Serials Vendors, which will be
published soon!

Zines were the focus of a very enjoyable session
sponsored by the ALA Social Responsibilities
Round Table. Zines are self-published
magazines which the presenters encouraged
more libraries to collect. Zines operate in a
world vastly different than library-land, many
of our control procedures do not transfer well
to the land o' zines. The editors write for fun,
not to make any money, and do not keep on a
regular schedule. They publish when the spirit
moves them, and no amount of claims from
libraries will change them!

SISAC and LAMA presented a session "Why
EDI?" A panel of speakers from the US and
abroad provided an overview of the management
considerations of implementing EDI from both
business and library perspectives.

The SISAC general membership meeting
reviewed the "SISAC Cycle: From Order to
Check-in." A SISAC Task Force is working on
language for RFPs which would incorporate EDI
applications. Suzanne Santiago from the ISSN
Centre in Paris was in attendance, a very
special treat!

The audience at the Serials Section Committee to
Study Serials Cataloging meeting was treated to
an EXCELLENT paper presented by Crystal
Graham. The official summary of this meeting
is on p. 46 of this Newsletter.

All in all, there was something for everyone.
You could spend time trying to cover all the
exhibits, or just walk along the lake, or sample
treats at the Taste of Chicago, go to meetings--
in other words not a dull moment!

ALA/ALCTS SERIALS SECTION/
ACQUISITIONS COMMITTEE,
PROGRAM ON VENDOR PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION
Marifran Bustion

The ALA/ALCTS/Serials Section/Acquisitions
Committee sponsored the program Looking
Beyond Service Charge: Performance Evaluation
of Serials Vendors at the 1995 ALA Annual
Conference. This program resulted from the
Committee's work in publishing the Guide to
Performance Evaluation of Serials Vendors,
which is to be published by ALCTS Acquisitions
Committee as one in the Guides Series. The
program was co-sponsored by the ALCTS
Publisher/Vendor/Library Relations
Committee and the ALCTS Acquisitions Section.
The three speakers were all active NASIG members.

October Ivins, Head, Serials and Acquisitions
Department at Louisiana State University, and
Past President of NASIG, was the principal
force behind the Committee's creating the Guide.
As moderator of the program, she delineated the
need among serialists to conduct serials vendor
evaluations and reported some of the history for
the Guide's being.

The program featured Michelle Crump,
Associate Chair, Acquisitions Section, Resource
Services Department from the University of
Florida, who spoke about the need to conduct
performance evaluations and pointed out that
evaluations may be used in many situations.
For example, reasons to conduct an evaluation include 1) having a service agreement, preferably in writing, to clarify what the vendor and the library expect from each other, 2) improving library procedures, thereby providing better management information, and 3) improving library/vendor/publisher communication and relations.

Gary Brown, Director of Library Services, Latin America, of B. H. Blackwell's, and a former consultant to the Acquisitions Committee, addressed the goals of the Guide, which he identified as 1) judging vendor compliance with stated terms and conditions and 2) assessing library services to its clientele. He also described the evaluation process and the roles of the serials vendor, librarian, and the publisher.

Both speakers recommended that vendors and libraries build in formal and regular reviews.

The Acquisitions Committee Program Planning Sub-committee, which was comprised of several active NASIG members, compiled several scenarios to lead into discussion with the audience. The lively discussion that ensued was an indication of the need for the Guide and evaluations as well as continuing discussions among librarians and vendors, which NASIG promotes well.

SUMMARY OF THE ALCTS/SERIALS SECTION/COMMITTEE TO STUDY SERIALS CATALOGING, MEETINGS JUNE 25, 1995, & JUNE 26, 1995
Carolynne Myall.

June 25, 1996

The Committee approved revisions to Guidelines for ALA/ALCTS/SS Committee to Study Serials Cataloging Minutes of Meetings. These revisions corrected minor errors and specified a more timely electronic distribution. The Committee also considered possible programs to sponsor at the 1996 LAMA/LITA conference. Next, Committee and audience members discussed the role and functions of the Committee, identified as the following: to serve as a channel to move proposals into the queue for possible rule changes; to respond to questions; and to identify broad topics for general discussion, with the prospect of identifying proposals for changes in rules and practice.

June 26, 1996

The Committee heard reports from liaisons from LC/NSDP and CC:DA, and a report concerning Serials Cataloging Institutes. Then Crystal Graham read a paper, "What's Wrong with AACR2: A Serials Perspective," previously presented at the AACR2000 PreConference. Graham identified structural, philosophical, and practical difficulties in the use of AACR2 for cataloging serial publications. She explained that serials records serve as bridges to related information, a function grown more essential with the appearance of automated indexing and abstracting tools which require links to library holdings. What we need, she said, is a code that focuses on relationships and distinguishing features of serial "families." Committee and audience members discussed Graham's paper and proposed topics for future meetings. These included serials cataloging for computer files and other materials, conference proceedings, mega-serials, management of serials cataloging, second phase of format integration, use of serials cataloging information by local systems, and the fundamental question of whether we need bibliographic records if patrons require only article-level information.

Complete minutes of this meeting are available from ALCTS. Obtain the minutes electronically by the following method:

Send the message below to "LISTSERV@UICVM.BITNET" OR "LISTSERV@UICVM.UIC.EDU." (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.
CALEDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Carol MacAdam

[Note: Please send announcements concerning meetings of interest to the NASIG membership to Carol MacAdam.]

September 18-19, 1995
Economics of Information Conference
(Sponsored by ARL, SUNY, CLR, CNI, NASULGC)
Washington, D.C.

October 9-12, 1995
American Society for Information Science Annual Meeting
Chicago, IL

October 17-20, 1995
ARL Membership Meeting
Washington, D.C.

November 2-4, 1995
15th Annual Charleston Conference on Issues in Book and Serial Acquisitions: "Still crazy after all these words"
Charleston, SC

January 19-25, 1996
American Libraries Association Mid-winter Conference
San Antonio, TX

April 15-17, 1996
UKSG's 19th Annual Conference
University of Keele,
Staffordshire, England

May 14-17, 1996
ARL Spring Membership Meeting
Vancouver, British Columbia

June 23-26, 1996
North American Serials Interest Group
Eleventh Annual Conference
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM

September 25-27, 1996
Third European Serials Conference of the European Federation of Serials Groups
Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

NASIG NEWSLETTER

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NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

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