

NASIG NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Steve Oberg, NASIG President

NASIG'S ELECTRONIC INFRASTRUCTURE: Current Needs and Future Prospects

I am a self-confessed techie. As a techie, I enjoy keeping up-to-date with developments in the information technology (IT) arena. A recent article by Dr. William H. Graves, President of the COLLEGIS Research Institute and frequent speaker on IT issues, caught my eye. Entitled "Developing and Using Technology as a Strategic Asset," the article describes ways in which the Internet and, more specifically, the World Wide Web, can be used more effectively to strengthen academic programs and support services in institutions of higher education.¹

Dr. Graves' theme in his article has applicability to our work in NASIG. For the past seven years, NASIGNET, which includes NASIGWeb as well as organizational listservs such as NASIG-L, has provided our rather loose-knit organization with a unifying electronic infrastructure on which the work of the organization heavily depends. At this point, however, NASIGNET stands at a crossroads. With the approval of the NASIG Board, I recently appointed a task force to look into possibilities for a new host site for NASIGNET. As part of that process, the task force is developing a wish list of features that will meet our current and future needs.

¹ "Developing and Using Technology as a Strategic Asset." *Dancing with the Devil: Information Technology and the New Competition in Higher Education*. Richard Katz and Associates. Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, 1998.

In this column I would like to describe current NASIGNET services as background to the work of this task force, briefly explain its charge and composition, and discuss possibilities for enhanced electronic services that will position us well for the future.

CURRENT NASIGNET SERVICES

A few short years ago, John Q. Public had never heard of the World Wide Web. Nowadays, the Web is ubiquitous. NASIG became a part of the Web in 1996, when NASIGWeb was first brought up. Originally built as a straightforward transition from our Gopher server (remember that?), NASIGWeb quickly grew in scope and complexity. Today it serves three main purposes: delivery of information that supports the internal work of the organization (e.g. the online *Membership Directory*); delivery of information that is of general interest to our membership (e.g. the job listings service); and last but not least, delivery of publicity, giving us a public face to show to the world at large. The strategic value of NASIGWeb in these three areas cannot be underestimated as we look toward further securing our place in the library and information science community.

The other half of NASIGNET, equally important but not quite as visible as NASIGWeb, is the suite of 20 or so listservs that we maintain, including NASIG-L. Well over 90% of NASIG business is done via e-mail using these listservs. In 1992, NASIG implemented listservs based on favorable results from a survey on e-mail usage conducted in the Spring of 1991. Today, just about every NASIG member has an e-mail account, making NASIG-L an important tool for distributing timely information of interest to members. Every committee and task force has a listserv at its disposal to share, communicate, and archive information as needed to get its work done. As a former NASIG-L listowner, I know how important it is to keep the listservs running smoothly and how quickly problems arise when a particular listserv isn't working properly! Quick and easy communication among members is essential to on-going, effective work.

These parallel components have served us well and enabled us to grow in many different ways. They work so well that we often take them for granted. The Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) bears the primary responsibility for making sure that NASIGNET continues to meet our needs. Their

work is done via remote interaction with the server machine at our host site at the University of North Carolina School of Information and Library Science. Since 1995, we have contracted with UNC SILS to pay for this service; we depend on their on-site staff to configure the server machine properly and to keep things running for us. UNC SILS has given us room for growth that we could not have had at our previous host site (the American Mathematical Society). But over the past few years, ECC members have faced increasing demands for service that often run counter to capabilities that UNC SILS is able to provide.

FORMATION OF THE TASK FORCE

When the NASIG Board met at the annual conference in Boulder, we discussed the issue of current and future host site needs. We agreed that a task force should be formed to draw up a Request for Proposals (RFP) -- in reality our wish list for what we'd like to see in provision of host site services. The Task Force was appointed and began its work in October. RFP Task Force Co-Chairs are Stephanie Schmitt (Yale) and Donnice Cochenour (Colorado State University). Members include Dan Tonkery (Faxon), Amanda Xu (KnowledgeCite), Mike Randall (UCLA), Robb Waltner (University of Denver), Beth Jane Toren (University of West Virginia), and Maggie Rioux (MBL/WHOI) as Board Liaison. By the time you read this, the Board will have met for its Fall meeting at Carnegie Mellon to discuss the Task Force's findings, including a review of the RFP as well as a list of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) that might be good candidates for hosting NASIGNET. Our goal is to distribute the final RFP by early December and have a new ISP selected as our host site by early next year.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The RFP reflects input from a broad array of sources within the organization. The Board has shared its ideas for the functionality we would like to see in the future for NASIGNET. Also, all committee chairs have been asked to share their ideas with the RFP Task Force. By the time this article is in your hands (or on your computer screen), the Task Force will have posted to NASIG-L a general call for comments and suggestions from you, the members of NASIG, to help shape the final RFP.

To give you a taste of where we hope to go in terms of NASIGNET enhancements, here are some of the items already on our wish list:

- our own domain name, e.g. nasig.org
- fully interactive Web-based forms, for example to make it easier for you to fill out a committee volunteer form
- better access to archived messages from NASIG-L and individual committee/task force listservs, e.g. by automatically converting e-mail to HTML for access via the Web
- improved searching capabilities for our full-text publications as well as across all information resources in NASIGWeb
- password protection for members-only areas of NASIGWeb that will provide easier-to-remember passwords than our current password structure
- increased level of on-site technical support

Transitioning to a new host site will require a lot of extra effort, particularly on the part of ECC, as well as patience from the rest of us who depend on NASIGNET services. The end result, I am sure, will be worth it. This description of where we are now and where we hope to go is just the beginning of a

process publicizing a development that affects every NASIG member. To harken back to the theme of Dr. Graves' article, NASIGNET is an important strategic asset for the organization. Improvements in this electronic infrastructure will help us to serve you better, as well as extend our electronic presence in the serials world.

THE NASIG NEWSLETTER EDITORIAL BOARD

is pleased to announce two new members:

CECILIA SERCAN

Cornell University
Print Production Editor

CHARLENE SIMSER

Kansas State University
Electronic Production Editor

Please join us in welcoming Cecilia and Charlene to the Newsletter staff!

NASIG 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1999)
JUNE 10-13, 1999, CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY

Denise Novak, CPC Chair

The Conference Planning Committee for the 14th Annual Conference is hard at work coordinating arrangements for Pittsburgh's first NASIG Conference.

We are looking forward to having all of you visit our beautiful campus in the midst of an urban setting. Carnegie Mellon is located 5 miles east of downtown Pittsburgh, bordered by 500-acre Schenley Park and three culturally active residential neighborhoods.

Conference goers will be arriving at the Pittsburgh International Airport which is served by all major airlines and is the hub for US Airways. The airport is approximately 45 minutes from Pittsburgh. Shuttle service is provided by Airline Transportation and the Pittsburgh Transit Authority. Pittsburgh is also very accessible by car, with several major highways entering the city.

Members of the Conference Planning Committee are: Kitsa Lipecky (Duquesne University), Jerry Eonta (EBSCO Information Services), Alice Bright

(Carnegie Mellon), Erika Linke (Carnegie Mellon), Alison Roth (Blackwell's), Mark Sachon (Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh), Becky Tisack (Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh), Carol McAdam (JSTOR), Barb Yaunt (Carnegie Mellon), Mary Glazier (EBSCO Information Services), Denise Novak, Chair (Carnegie Mellon).

The next issue of the *NASIG Newsletter* will carry more details about the conference, including opening night at the Carnegie Music Hall & Museum Complex, a cruise on the Gateway Clipper "Majestic," and a night on your own. The "Night on Your Own" will offer activities such as a Pirates baseball game and a visit to Kennywood Amusement Park, in addition to other events.

For local travel information, check the conference home page in NASIGWeb under "Time-dated announcements." You may also e-mail the Conference Planning Committee Chair at:

dn22@andrew.cmu.edu.

NASIG 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORTS (1998) PRECONFERENCE

HTML FROM THE GROUND UP – SPINNING WEBS IN THE CLOUDS SPONSORED BY NASIG'S ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE (ECC)

HTML for Beginners – Technical Services Emphasis

Mary I. Wilke, Head, Acquisitions Department, Center for Research Libraries Systems

Reported by Sheila Moran

Mary Wilke instructed the participants in the basics of HTML with a technical services emphasis. The goals of this workshop were: 1) HTML tagging; 2) HTML formatting; 3) creation of links; and 4) creation of lists. Wilke used the metaphors of an onion with many layers of skin or containers within a container to visually orient the participants in creating a Web page. Attendees were then guided through the various steps necessary to create a Web page. We started with tips that would prevent us from forgetting end tags for tag pairs. Then we proceeded through an explanation of the six header tag pairs and centering techniques as well as linking and various formatting techniques. Lastly we were shown how to do lists. Participants were tremendously impressed that after only a couple of hours of basic HTML instruction they were able to produce a Web document. Handouts consisted of a basic manual, an HTML file on disk that served as a template for each person, and an HTML tag cheat sheet. Wilke encouraged participants to use the Web resources found at the end of the manual.

HTML for Beginners – Public Services Emphasis

Beth Jane Toren, Web Development Librarian, West Virginia University

Reported by Maggie Horn

As with the first workshop, this session provided participants with basic HTML tagging and formatting. **Beth Jane Toren** took participants through the steps of changing fonts, breaking lines, incorporating images, and creating links. Since this session emphasized public services, Toren especially noted the need for presenting content over graphics. She noted particularly that patrons using phone lines have slow connections: graphics harm their ability to load Web pages and thus obtain needed

information. She also emphasized that in our design we should consider every page as our first page: we have no idea at what point a patron will enter our Web site. All participants received a basic manual, a file on disk that could be used for further instruction or experimentation, and a bare bones guide to HTML tagging.

Web Design: Effective and Aesthetic

Margi Mann, Customer Services Representative, WLN

Reported by Susan Andrews

(Mann filled in for the creator of the session: Michelle Flinchbaugh, Serials Cataloger, University of Michigan)

Margi Mann first discussed the process of creating a quality Web page or site. There are six steps to the creation of a Web page. First is the plan, which should not be rushed. Identify the purpose and objectives of the site and the target audience, summarize the information to be contained on the site, determine the long-term maintenance required, and be realistic. The next step is the design. Outline the contents of each page. Create a template of the fundamental contents of each page. Also plan a home page for a multi-page site. Finally, be flexible.

Step three involves evaluating the design. Make sure you have the necessary tools (HTML program, scanner, graphics software, etc.). Also be sure you have the skills and resources to do the job. Be realistic about the needs of the site and resources and scale down, if needed. Evaluate your decisions regarding content. Is it unique, or could you link to it just as easily? Will links disturb the flow? Will the design hinder or help the visitors to your site?

The fourth step addresses the author of the Web site. You need to write and tag, proofread, get a second proofreader and test to be sure everything does what it is supposed to. Fifth, evaluate your Web site. Get sample users and colleagues to test your site and get feedback, before going public. Then have a "public" test and ask for feedback. Make changes, if necessary. Finally, develop and implement a maintenance plan. Who does the

maintaining, when and how often? How will your links be tested and who will evaluate them? When will you reply to e-mail?

Mann then discussed the three principles of Web design. The first principle is interface design. She recommended that you be explicit, explain anything that is not obvious, and explain at least once per page. Be consistent, keep the same layout for every page, and use the same editorial conventions all the way through. Finally, make every Web page free-standing: each page should include: author, title, date (of creation and latest update), location, and navigational aids.

Principle two is information design. Your information should be organized into a logical order with a hierarchy based on importance: links should be based on the hierarchy. Context should be clear, and the organization apparent. Length should be short unless you are planning on it being printed and read later. Access time should be kept low, so either insert fast graphics or have no graphics, and limit page size.

The last principle is graphic design. This includes presentation. Keep graphic design simple, think in terms of screens not pages: try loading the Web page to see what the initial impact will be. Design according to what you want emphasized: put what is most important at the top and on the right. Balance is also important. Use white spaces, but don't overuse them. Don't let one problem dictate the whole site. For the text, use heading styles consistently; don't use all capitals. For graphics, use pastels and natural colors. Consider how long the graphics take to load: make sure they fit the screen and printed page. Finally, if you want to catch the audience, don't put a big and/or slow loading graphic at the top of the page.

Graphics Animation

Yvonne W. Zhang, Catalog Librarian, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Reported by John Harrison

Yvonne Zhang gave an interesting presentation of graphic animation possible for library (or personal) home pages. A short introduction to different types of image files began our session: GIF, JPEG, BitMap, and TIFF. The size of these files often determines the speed at which they will load onto your Web site. GIF and JPEG offer easy compression files and color. Zhang talked about different

tools to use in creating graphics, such as GIF Builder for the Mac, GIF Converter Set for the PC, Photo Impact GIF Animator for the PC, and simple HTML tags for 2 frame GIF files.

What can GIF do? Combine several individual image files into a single, multi-image GIF file, so that the eye is fooled into seeing greater range of motion that is actually taking place; adjust interframe delay, which describes how quickly images load and show; adjust degrees of rotation in the image; adjust the number of times of looping (repeats) of the image; and special effects.

Zhang provided an excellent written procedure for her hands-on exercises to create GIF files and walked us through these exercises to create a couple of animations. While we were doing our exercise, she mentioned a few problems which a designer might face such as slow loading time for large detailed images, the potential of graphic animation being a distraction from the content of the page, and a tendency of designers to overuse graphic animation. However, the visual enhancement an animated graphic can give to a page the ability to attract the eye to different functions available in the site, and the ability to address the needs of special users, such as children, all argue for the use of graphic animation.

Zhang concluded with the following principles: model the structure of information; use smaller rather than larger images; balance the artistic with the functional; clearly define regions of the image; give alternative text links; and include site specific help. The mantra of the workshop on Graphics Animation was to keep it simple, fast, and relevant.

Netscape v. Internet Explorer

Robb Waltner, University of Colorado, Denver
Reported by Naomi Kietzke Young

Robb Waltner presented this overview and comparison of version 4.0 of Netscape Communicator and Microsoft Internet Explorer (IE). The outline of this presentation and links to other comparisons of the two packages are available at:

http://carbon.cudenver.edu/~rwaltner/nasig_preconferences.htm.

Waltner began by explaining that these competing products are not just browsers but complex software packages that include mail, news, conferencing, and Web-authoring tools.

Waltner then showed the basic desktop in both versions, displaying how toolbars and other items can be customized according to the user's preference. He also demonstrated features such as channels and the Internet Explorer "interactive desktop." Channels are sites with extensive content, often rich in graphics that can be automatically updated at the request of the user. These features blur the distinction between the operating system and the browser software.

Which is best? He would not answer that question, but pointed out significant differences. Both packages are free for most users. The conferencing, Web-creation, and communications software available with IE are abbreviated versions of products commercially available at a higher price; Netscape allows you to download the most complete version of its add-ons. IE is available as a package only; Netscape allows component-by-component download. (This provides extra convenience for those who want to block access to features such as mail or Usenet news on public computer terminals in their libraries.) However, due to its ubiquitous presence on new computers, users may be more familiar with IE than Netscape when they first come to the library.

Designing Pages with Frames

Yvonne W. Zhang, Catalog Librarian, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Reported by John Harrison

Yvonne Zhang conducted a workshop on using frames in HTML documents. Frames divide a Web page into multiple and scrollable regions, in which each region can contain information independent of the others, and from which hot links can be created to link to information in the different frames. Frames are generally used to give sites a view of constant or static information, a table of contents of the site, or an area for links around the site. Frames are not without their drawbacks. They can seem to scatter information and distract users. There can be printing or browser problems with pages containing frames. Zhang provided excellent written procedures to take us through some simple exercises to create frames. She also listed some sites which provide a good use of frames, such as JSTOR and the Innovative Interfaces, Inc. WebPac.

HTML Standards: History and Future

Margi Mann, Customer Services Representative, WLN
Reported by Valerie Bross

Where did HTML come from and where is it going? How does it relate to other acronyms--SGML, VRML, and

XML? **Margi Mann**, in a well-researched presentation, briskly walked us through these and other topics.

After briefly discussing the concepts of hypertext and markup language, Mann explored the development of the Standard Generalized Markup Language and SGML characteristics and weaknesses. She contrasted the complexity of SGML with the simplicity of version 1 of HTML.

Next, Mann traced the development of HTML from that first version, describing how responsibility for HTML development changed hands. CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, introduced the draft HTML in 1991. CERN then turned responsibility for HTML over to IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) for version 2, finalized in 1994 with 50 elements. IETF, in turn, passed responsibility for version 3 of HTML to W3C (World Wide Web Consortium). W3C released version 3 with 90 elements in March 1995. By version 4 (Dec. 1997), the number of constituencies with competing needs had grown; so, version 4 was released in 3 flavors: strict, transitional, and frameset.

Some content providers, unhappy with the lack of features in version 4, have been looking to other markup languages. VRML, Virtual Reality Markup Language, is one development path. First proposed in 1994, VRML v.1 was released in 1995, and v.2, in 1996. VRML is intended to support video conferencing and virtual reality activities. However, use of VRML has been hampered by the lack of power of desktop PCs.

XML, Extensible Markup Language, is another development path. A W3C Working Group first proposed XML in July 1996; it was approved this last spring (1998). XML is part of a trio of standards. XML defines the syntax for markup only; XLL (Extensible Linking Language) defines types of links such as simple, extended, in-line, and out-of-line. XSL (Extensible Style Language) defines style elements. At least three special-interest communities have developed XML implementations: mathematicians (MathML), chemists (CMC), and musicians. At present, there is only one browser available for XML, Jumbo; but both Netscape and Microsoft have plans to extend their browsers to accept XML files.

After reviewing HTML and related standards, Mann concluded by outlining tips for Web Page authors. She urged the audience to be sensitive to the needs of the intended audience, and to optimize Web pages for the browser likely to be used by that audience.

Image maps

Donnice Cochenour, Serials Librarian, Colorado State University

Reported by John Harrison

Donnice Cochenour provided a nice definition of image maps: a clickable image that will bring up a different URL depending on where you click in the image. You define a region of the image using its pixel coordinates and assign the associated URL for the destination Web page. Through this process you turn a GIF, JPEG, or PNG image into a navigational tool. Early browsers could not interpret image maps; the browser had to query a separate map file residing on the server each time a user clicked on an image. These were referred to as "server-side" image maps. Since early 1996, the major Web browsers have supported "client-side" image maps, where the coordinates designating specific regions of the image and the associated URLs are now incorporated within each Web page's HTML code. Client-side image maps include all the map data directly in the HTML tagging of your document. When the user clicks somewhere on the image map, the browser looks up the region in the HTML file, determines the associated URL, and opens that URL. The browser doesn't communicate with the Web server at all. Cochenour gave as an example the UCLA home page.

Cochenour demonstrated a PC product called Mapedit and led us through an exercise that would link different parts of a map to a file listing participants in the workshop. She closed with the following practical guides for functional image maps: design the image map to model the structure of the information; use smaller rather than larger images; always size the image using pixels; strike a balance between artistic and functional aspects of the image; clearly define the clickable regions in an image map; provide alternate text links elsewhere on the page for image map destinations; limit the number of choices on one image map; and include site-specific help.

Web Editors-Means to an End

Robb M. Waltner, Periodicals Librarian, University of Colorado, Denver

Reported by Maggie Horn

Robb Waltner presented this comparison of the Web editors Netscape Composer and Microsoft Front Page 98. Without making any recommendation, he demonstrated the strengths and weaknesses of each product. Why use a Web editor? So that you don't have to spend a lot of your valuable time coding. The Web editor will do initial coding for you such that all you have to do is clean-up.

You can also use them to download an existing Web site and further edit it. The handouts for this presentation with links to other information about Web editors are available at:

http://carbon.cudenver.edu/~rwaltner/nasig_preconferences.htm

CONFERENCE EVALUATION

NASIG Evaluation & Assessment Committee

Many thanks to the 294 respondents who completed the evaluation form. This represents an increase over the number who completed the form last year (232). The NASIG Executive Board and the Conference and Program Planning Committees rely on your feedback to help them in planning future conferences.

Overall, the conference this year in Boulder was rated 4.4 on a scale of 1 to 5 (with 5 being the highest) -- one of the best rated conferences ever! This is slightly higher than the 1997 conference in Ann Arbor, which was rated 4.3.

Once again, about two thirds of respondents were from university and college libraries. 6% represented medical libraries; 5.4% were from subscription agents (slightly higher than last year); 2.4% represented the publishing community (slightly lower than last year); almost 3% were from corporate/special libraries; and about 2.5% each were from law libraries and library networks/consortia/utilities. We saw a significant increase in the number of respondents from public libraries, 2.4%, compared to .5% in 1997.

Respondents brought an even greater amount of experience with them than in 1997. Almost 60% had over 10 years of serials experience and only 2.4% less than a year. Over one quarter of those responding this year were first-timers, compared to just under one-quarter of those attending in Ann Arbor.

Over 50% of respondents checked off "serials librarian" with regard to work responsibilities. 30% were responsible for cataloging, 28% for acquisitions, 17% for processing or binding, 16% for reference, 21% for collection development, 8% for training and development, and almost 7% for automation/systems. 9% checked off paraprofessionals, compared to 6% in 1997. Less than 1% of the attendees were library directors or president/CEO. Note that the preceding categories were not mutually exclusive, allowing for multiple responses from the same person and a total of over 100%.

Respondents heartily approved of the geographic location, rated 4.8, one of the highest ratings ever. Housing received a 3.6 rating and meals 4.1. Social events/entertainment were also rated highly at 4.6, with many people commenting how much they enjoyed both the NCAR and Celestial Seasonings.

Overall, workshops and concurrent sessions were rated higher than plenaries. Plenary II with Patricia Schroeder generated the greatest number of comments and the widest array of opinions (everything from “just great” and “refreshing” to “no content” and “typical politician”). 13 of the 21 workshops received a rating of 4 or higher. The two most highly rated workshops were “The Latest on Latest (Entry) and Other Hot News on Seriality” and “Dear Abby, Dear Abbot: Practical Advice for the Serials World.” Concurrent sessions were well liked with 9 out of 12 receiving a rating of 4 or higher. Concurrent session “When Disaster Strikes: First Steps in Disaster Preparedness” received the highest overall rating of any workshop, concurrent, or plenary.

Many of you suggested future preconference topics on management and leadership issues, conflict resolution, and how to give better presentations. There were a number of suggestions for future NASIG speakers. Al Gore and Bill Gates were suggested numerous times, but so was our very own Jean Hiron, whose workshop this year was one of the most highly rated. Attendees praised the efforts of the CPC, including the new style of binder, the campus signage, and the entertainment. Others had trouble with the darkened rooms and small print on nametags.

The evaluation form was produced by members of the Evaluation and Assessment Committee. The Committee is always interested in hearing feedback about the conferences, and about the form itself. All suggestions are forwarded to the appropriate Board and/or Committee members in an attempt to improve NASIG conferences and activities year-to-year. Members of the Evaluation and Assessment Committee are: Jennifer Marill (Chair), Vivian Bernstein, June Chressanthis, Janice Lindquist, Juliann Rankin, Lu Rossignol, Kristine Smets, David Winchester; Jim Mouw, Board Liaison.

CORRECTION: The Executive Board Minutes in the September *Newsletter* incorrectly stated that workshop changes and near-capacity numbers meant registrants for the Boulder conference were often assigned third choices. Actually, Pat Wallace and the rest of the Conference Planning Committee were very pleased that they were able to assign everyone their first and second choices of workshops.

NASIG AWARDS

1999 NASIG STUDENT GRANT

NASIG Awards & Recognition Committee

The North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) is currently seeking candidates for student grants to attend the Fourteenth Annual Conference to be held at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA, June 10-13, 1999. Through the granting of student awards, NASIG desires to encourage participation in the serials information chain by students who are interested in pursuing some aspect of serials work upon completion of their professional degrees.

SCOPE OF AWARD: Recipients are expected to attend the entire conference and submit a brief written report to NASIG, which will be excerpted for publication in the *NASIG Newsletter*. Expenses for travel, registration, meals, and lodging will be paid by NASIG. Each recipient will also receive a year's membership in NASIG.

ELIGIBILITY: Students who are currently enrolled at the graduate level in any ALA accredited library school, who do not already have an ALA accredited degree, and who have expressed an interest in some aspect of serials work, are eligible. Applicants must be full- or part-time students at the time of application. In order to accept an award, a recipient must not be employed in a position requiring an ALA accredited degree, nor on leave from such a position, at the time of acceptance of the grant. Equal consideration will be given to all qualified applicants, with preference given to those earning their degrees the year of the conference. Students do not have to be NASIG members to apply, and they must not have earned their degrees earlier than the end of the school year prior to the NASIG conference. Applicants must not have attended a previous NASIG conference.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: Application forms will be available after November 15, 1998, in ALA accredited library schools, through the NASIG Web Page, and from Markel Tumlin, Co-Chair, Awards and Recognition Committee. Completed applications should be sent to:

Markel Tumlin
General Reference Division
University Library, LLA 1101-L
San Diego State University
5500 Camponile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-8050
Phone: (619) 594-6875
Fax: (619) 594-3270
E-mail: mtumlin@mail.sdsu.edu

APPLICATION DEADLINE: Applications must be postmarked or faxed by **February 16, 1999**. Applications postmarked or faxed after this date will not be considered.

AWARD NOTIFICATION: Award recipients will be notified by April 1, 1999. A maximum of ten grants may be awarded for 1999.

1999 NASIG HORIZON AWARD

NASIG Awards & Recognition Committee

NASIG is currently seeking new serialists for grants to attend the Fourteenth Annual Conference to be held at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA, June 10-13, 1999.

DESCRIPTION OF AWARD: The purpose of the NASIG Horizon Award is to advance the serials profession by providing promising new serialists with the opportunity to accelerate their knowledge and understanding of serials by networking and interacting with a wide range of dedicated professionals working in all segments of the serials information chain. The award provides the recipient(s) with a firsthand introduction to NASIG by sponsoring attendance at the NASIG annual conference. NASIG will pay all conference registration, housing, and travel costs. In addition, the recipient(s) will receive a year's free membership in NASIG and will be invited to serve on a NASIG committee the year following the award. A maximum of three awards are given per year.

ELIGIBILITY: Applicants must currently be in a position of a professional nature with primary responsibilities for some aspect of serials, e.g. head of serials, serials acquisitions, serials vendor, serials publisher. Applicants must have served in this position for no more than three years at the time of the application deadline and must not have been in a professional library or library-related position (e.g. book vendor, publisher) for more than five years at the time of the application deadline. Applicants must not have attended any previous NASIG conferences. Applicants do not have to be a member of NASIG. Preference will be given to applicants employed by a North American organization or institution and to those whose career goals include professional growth and development in serials.

For applications or further information contact:

Pat Frade
Co-Chair, NASIG Awards & Recognition Committee
Serials Cataloger
6380 Harold B. Lee Library

Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84602
Phone: (801) 378-6730
Fax: (801) 378-3221 or (801) 378-6708
E-mail: Pat_Frade@byu.edu

Applications must be accompanied by a letter of reference from a current supervisor and a current resume or curriculum vita.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: **February 16, 1999**

Applications postmarked after this date will not be considered. Fax submissions are acceptable.

AWARD NOTIFICATION: The award recipients shall be notified by April 1, 1999.

1999 FRITZ SCHWARTZ SERIALS EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

SPONSORED BY NASIG AND SISAC
NASIG Awards & Recognition Committee

NASIG and the Serials Industry Systems Advisory Committee (SISAC) team up each year to award a \$2500 scholarship to a library science graduate student who demonstrates excellence in scholarship and the potential for accomplishment in a serials career. The purpose of the scholarship is to advance the serials profession by providing an aspiring library student who has prior serials experience with enhanced educational opportunities.

The award is named in honor of Fritz Schwartz, who was a well-known and highly respected authority on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), the Internet, and library standards. A frequent speaker at NASIG annual conferences, his last NASIG appearance presented a highly rated workshop at the 10th Conference at Duke University. He actively participated in various committees within SISAC, the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), and the International Committee on EDI for Serials (ICEDIS). At the time of his death, Fritz was Manager of Electronic Services and Standards at the Faxon Company. NASIG and SISAC are pleased to offer this scholarship in memory of Fritz's many contributions to the library profession and to honor his energy, warmth, humor, and passion for standards.

SISAC provides a forum for professionals throughout the entire serials chain to work together to develop standardized formats for electronic transmission of serials information. For more information about SISAC, see:

<http://www.bookwire.com/bisg/sisac.html>

In addition to the scholarship, the recipient will also receive a Student Grant Award to attend the NASIG conference for the year in which the scholarship is granted and will receive a one-year NASIG membership. The 1999 NASIG conference will be held at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA, June 10th-13th.

ELIGIBILITY: At the time the scholarship is awarded, the applicant must be entering an ALA- accredited graduate library program or must have completed no more than twelve hours of academic requirements towards the graduate degree. The applicant must have serials-related work experience and a desire to pursue a professional serials career after earning the graduate library degree.

The following materials are required by the applicant and must be postmarked or faxed by **February 16, 1999** (applications postmarked or faxed after this date will not be considered):

- A completed application form
- Letters of reference from two information professionals
- A resume or curriculum vita
- A statement of the applicant's career objectives (not to exceed 250 words)
- A statement on how the applicant's qualifications satisfy the eligibility requirements and the purpose of the award (not to exceed 250 words)

The award winner will be required to be enrolled for a minimum of six credit hours of library and information science courses per semester or quarter during the academic year that the award is granted. The award winner will be ineligible to reapply for the scholarship. Only one scholarship will be awarded per academic year.

Application forms will be available after November 15, 1998 in ALA accredited library schools, through the NASIGWeb, and from Markel Tumlin, Co-Chair, Awards and Recognition Committee. Completed applications should be sent to:

Markel Tumlin
General Reference Division
University Library, LLA 1101-L
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-8050
Phone: (619) 594-6875
Fax: (619) 594-3270
E-mail: mtumlin@mail.sdsu.edu

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Correct fax to: (734) 936-3630

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Dana Van Meter
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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 (clm@jstor.org). 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.]

Congratulations and best wishes to all!

This Fall, **Michael Brown** left his position as Library Information Specialist II at the University of New Mexico to begin work on his MLS at the University of Texas at Austin's Graduate School of Library and Information Science. While studying, Michael will work at the Perry-Castaneda Library, the main library at UT, as a clerical assistant in the Collections and Information Resources Division. Michael's new addresses are:

University of Texas
General Library, PCL 5.110
Austin, TX 78713
E-mail: MICKEYB@GSLIS.UTEXAS.EDU

Mary Ito Dennison has moved from Monterey, California, to Rochester, Minnesota, to be Librarian at the University Center in Rochester. At California State University, Monterey Bay, Mary was Collection Processes and Access Librarian. At Rochester her responsibilities cover a wide array of tasks focusing on library-wide technology and bibliographic instruction. She finds the University Center exciting because the campus combines constituencies of the Community and Technical College with those of Winona State University and the University of Minnesota. Mary works on issues of distance education with those host institutions' librarians. She says she is glad to be in serials again and emphasizes that she likes the issues surrounding electronic serials, as a change from her previous focus on more traditional serials cataloging issues. Mary's new addresses are:

University Center Rochester
Goddard Library
851 30th Avenue Southeast
Rochester, MN 55904-4999
Phone: (507) 285-7169
E-mail: MARY.DENNISON@ROCH.EDU

Maureen E. Hady's new job is Assistant Head of Acquisitions at Virginia Commonwealth University. She is in charge of the serials collections for both the James Branch Cabell Library on the academic campus and the Tompkins-McCaw Library at the Medical College of Virginia campus. Maureen says she does everything with serials, except selection. Previously Maureen was the Serials Librarian at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison. Maureen's new addresses are:

University Library Services
Virginia Commonwealth University
P.O. Box 842033
Richmond, VA 23284-2033
Phone: (804) 828-1094
Fax: (804) 828-0151
E-mail: MEHADY@SATURN.VCU.EDU

Barbara Hall has left the University of Southern California, where she was the Head of Acquisitions, for a

position as Head of the Serials and Electronic Resources Department at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She started her new job on September 16, 1998. She writes: "This is a new position created to keep abreast of emerging technologies and to provide leadership in the strategic planning, selection, management and evaluation of both print serials and electronic resources of all kinds. Chinese University is a well-funded bilingual university that has already developed a significant collection of electronic resources. We are currently working on developing the JULAC Electronic Resources Consortium (consisting of the major academic libraries in Hong Kong) to develop our information resources further. Most of our electronic collections are the same as in American libraries, but we also acquire databases in Asian languages which require special software programs and dedicated terminals in the library. For example, even with the basic Windows 95 program, there is a separate Windows 95 for traditional Chinese writing (as in Hong Kong) and there is Windows 95 for simplified Chinese characters (as used on the mainland); if Japanese is needed, too, a separate Japanese Windows 95 is required. Needless to say, it is very challenging and I am very pleased to be living and working in one of the most beautiful and exciting international cities in the world." Barbara's new address information is:

Serials Department
Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shatin, N. T.,
Hong Kong
Phone: (852) 2609-8743
Fax: (852) 2603-5676
E-mail: BARBARA@
ULI.MSMAIL.CUHK.EDU.HK

Jennifer Marill began her new position as Systems Librarian for the Public Services Division of the National Library of Medicine on September 28. She was previously responsible for managing the technical services components of the Washington Research Library Consortium's integrated library system. At NLM she is responsible for managing the Library's public Web site and staff intranet. In addition, she will be providing personal computer and network support for the Division, as well as technical support for a new NLM consumer health information web resource. Jennifer's new addresses are:

Public Services Division
National Library of Medicine/NIH
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
Phone: (301) 496-0113
Fax: (301) 402-1384

E-mail: JENNIFER_MARILL@NLM.NIH.GOV

On June 1, 1998 **Ann O'Neill** began her new job as Director of the Office for Accreditation at the American Library Association. She was previously Assistant Professor at the University of South Carolina's College of Library and Information Science. Of her new job Ann writes, "Although I miss teaching and the daily interactions with students, my new job as Director allows me to work with library and information studies and serials education issues on a much larger scale. I plan to stay involved with serials issues and NASIG. Any NASIG members who are interested in participating in the accreditation process should contact me." Ann's new addresses are:

American Library Association
50 E. Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 280-2435
Fax: (312) 280-2433
E-mail: AONEILL@ALA.ORG

After completing his MLIS at the University of Texas at Austin in August 1998, **Jeff Steely** began his first professional position in mid-September. While working on his degree, Jeff was a Library Associate II in the Serials Department of Baylor University Libraries. His new job as Serials Librarian at the Library of the U.S. Courts is a new position for that library. Jeff says that the new job provides lots of opportunity for learning, and he notes that law libraries are very different from academic libraries. His first major task is to prepare the library to move from a manual check-in system to Sirsi's Unicorn system right after January 1, 1999. Jeff's new addresses are:

Library of the U.S. Courts
219 South Dearborn Street, Room 1637
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 435-5660, ext. 2658
Fax: (312) 408-5031
E-mail: JEFF_STEELY@CA7.USCOURTS.GOV

SERIALS RELATED REPORTS

NEW TITLE AND SCOPE FOR *LAPT*

Carol Pitts Diedrichs

Over the course of the past 22 years, *Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory* reflected the evolution of the subprofession of acquisitions librarianship. Today, it is clear that acquisitions librarianship now encompasses a wide range of technical services activities and the journal

reflects that expansion. As a result, the title will change to reflect this shifting content. Beginning with volume 23 (1999), the journal will be called: *Library Collections, Acquisitions, and Technical Services*.

The revised aims and scope for *LCATS* are to provide a forum for the international exchange of ideas and experiences among members of the library collection management, technical services, vendor and publishing communities throughout the world. It will be a comprehensive publication designed to bring together many of the specializations within the broad areas of library collection management and technical services including, but by no means limited to, acquisition of books and serials in academic, public, school and special libraries; cataloging and authority control; outsourcing of technical services operations; electronic publications; gifts and exchanges; microforms and other non-print media, such as electronic journals; document delivery; networking, resource sharing and access; and pertinent library automation projects. In reflecting the broad, practical and theoretical foundations of the discipline, *LCATS* will publish articles based on the practical work experiences of librarians, vendors and publishers as well as research reports and papers on theory.

MLA CONFERENCE REPORT: VISIONS OF THE FUTURE; REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MEETING OF
MLA, PHILADELPHIA PA

May 22-27 1998

Linda Hulbert, NASIG Liaison to MLA

PLENARIES

Laurie Garrett, science and medical writer for *Newsday* and author of *The Coming Plague*, spoke about the former Soviet Union. She reported on her extensive evaluation of the failure of their public health system. The intent of the program was a warning to Americans to protect their public health system.

Kenneth Ludmerer spoke on preserving traditional values amid changing paradigms of medical education and practice. He discussed the impact of managed care on academic medical centers. Managed care will not pay for medical education; there are fewer lessons in diagnosis because the intention is to get people in and out in a hurry; judgement is not taught; and faculty have no time to do research or teach.

Chuck Martin, President of the Digital Estate Group, spoke on "The Digital Estate: Strategies For Surviving In An Interactive Age." The "digital estate" equals instant access to knowledge. This instant access results in "disintermediation" – removing the middleman in all areas of business, such as buying cars to participating in games and auctions. He cited several reasons that the public is ready: the current environment lacks speed and is inflexible and we no longer seek perfection (just get it to the customer). His instruction to us: organize around the customer; launch and learn; don't plan to death; plan for the I-generation (Internet generation); be an aggregator for people; focus on service; don't *modify* what you are doing, *change* it.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The major discussion was changes in NLM cataloging, which are listed at:

<http://library.umsmed.edu/trends/meshilsp.html>.

These are drastic revisions to the way NLM catalogers are doing business, which will require major rethinking at each library that uses NLM records.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The section sponsored a program on electronic peer review. E.J. Huth was moderator with panelists Mildred Cho, Jon Eldredge, and Ronald E. LaPorte. This group dispelled the misconception that fewer than 2 of the journals in *Index Medicus* are peer reviewed! However there is extreme diversity in what peer review means. The following are areas of diversity in "peer reviewed" journals:

1. Extent of peer review – sometimes only original research is peer reviewed; sometimes all articles are
2. Process varies -- some are sent out; some are reviewed only by editors
3. Blinding -- single or double blinded; or not blinded at all
4. Acceptance rates vary from 10%-75% -- by discipline
5. Guidelines for reviewers sometimes exist and sometimes do not
6. Roles of the reviewers are different -- most editors see the reviewers as advisors not as deciders; most reviewers see themselves as critical
7. 40-85% of articles initially rejected eventually do find their way into publication. Peer review decides where and when it is published, not if

There have been two congresses on peer review which have been published in *JAMA* as special issues or on the Web site.

CATALOGING INTERNET RESOURCES A WORKSHOP ON CATALOGING INTERNET RESOURCES FOR YOUR LOCAL CATALOG

Occidental College, September 18, 1998

Reported by Valerie Bross

Workshop sponsors: North American Serials Interest Group; and California Library Association, Access, Collections and Technical Services Section, Cataloging Interest Group

Program Organizer: Pat French, University of California, Davis

Presenters: Steve Shadle, University of Washington; Greta de Groat, Stanford University

This excellent and timely workshop provided an overview of issues related to Internet cataloging; a review of cataloging rules and current tagging; and sample exercises. Whether novice or developing Internet cataloger, this workshop had something for everyone. Best of all, both speakers had extensive experience and neither was shy about sharing tips and warnings based on their experience.

Steve Shadle began by reviewing types of materials available through the Internet and reasons for cataloging these materials. He illustrated how titles disappear (e.g., *Pierre Bonnard* from the WebMuseum); move (e.g., *EOSDIS Glossary of Terms*) or change format (e.g., *Postmodern culture*). He discussed such tricky questions as how to identify the boundaries of an item; what level in the hierarchy of a site to describe; whether to individually catalog the items linked to a page; and how to identify a site as "serial" or "monograph."

Greta de Groat continued with an in-depth review of cataloging guidelines for Internet resources, including a discussion of how to choose the title proper; coding of 006 and 007 fields; CONSER guidelines (describing both the one-record and two-record approach); and coding and use of the 856 field.

Subject analysis received joint attention from Shadle and de Groat. They reminded the audience of the limited use of topical subdivision "--Computer network resources," and restrictions on the form subdivision "--Databases." Next, they discussed the pros and cons of providing call numbers for Internet resources. Shadle described local reactions from patrons to assignment of classification numbers to item records (confusion). He then described a University of Washington Libraries Digital Registry (an

SQL database) which utilizes classification. Class numbers (and sometimes, multiple class numbers) are assigned to Internet resources so that the resources will display on dynamically-created selector pages in a well-organized manner.

Greta de Groat explained how, originally, Stanford opted to use a "dummy" class number with the phrase "Internet Resource." However, as the number of resources increased, utility of the phrase diminished. Now, Stanford is similarly developing a classification scheme, to get a better sort order for Internet resources.

The workshop concluded with an invitation to the participants to look at sample sites (included at the end of the impressive workshop notebook) and share comments about the related OCLC records.

Be renewed!

***Send in your NASIG membership
renewal today!***

If you already have, thank you!

NASIG membership renewal forms were mailed to all current members in October.

A copy of the form for printing and mailing is also available in NASIGWeb at:

[http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/members/
renewalform.noexp.html](http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/members/renewalform.noexp.html)

1998 WORST SERIALS TITLE CHANGES OF THE YEAR AWARDS

Selina Lin

The ALCTS-SS Worst Serials Title Change of the Year Award Committee would like to share with you the winners of this year's prestigious awards.

The **Asian Crisis Award** goes to *Asia-Pacific magazine* (1997). This title continues *New Asia-Pacific review* (1996-97), which is the offspring of *New Asia review* (summer 1994-spring 1996), and the original *Asia-Pacific magazine* (Apr.-June 1996). What goes around comes around. How true.

The **Healthy Choice (NOT) Award** belongs to *Nutrition forum* (Amherst, N.Y.) for changing back to its original title: *Nutrition forum* (Philadelphia, Pa.), after a short life (3 issues, Sept./Oct. 1996-Jan./Feb. 1997) under the name: *Nutrition & health forum*. Do they think health has NOTHING to do with nutrition?

The **No Business is Bad Business Award** is earned by the UCLA Anderson Forecasting Project for its *UCLA Anderson forecast for the nation and California*; formerly: *UCLA business forecast for the nation and California*. “Thanks,” but “No thanks” for this most notable reduction in meaningfulness of the title words.

The **I Want to Live, or, Walking Dead Award** belongs to *Transactions of the Faculty of Actuaries*. This title is supposed to have merged with *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* to become *British actuarial journal* in 1995, but guess what? It came back to haunt us with nos. 285-286 in 1997, even though *British actuarial journal*, v. 3, pt. 4 (1997) still says on its cover: “incorporating Journal of the Institute of Actuaries and Transactions of the Faculty of Actuaries.” Welcome to the serials Twilight Zone!

No one is more deserving of the **Most Miss-Guided Award** than *Peterson’s Guides...* for dropping the word “guide” from 7 of its guides’ titles:

- Peterson’s graduate and professional programs*
- Peterson’s graduate programs in business, education, health, information studies, law & social work*
- Peterson’s graduate programs in engineering and applied sciences*
- Peterson’s graduate programs in the biological sciences*
- Peterson’s graduate programs in the humanities, arts, & social sciences*
- Peterson’s graduate programs in the physical sciences, mathematics & agricultural sciences*
- Peterson’s private secondary schools*

Practically, all these have merged in our minds to form:
PETERSON’S GUIDE TO FRUSTRATION
(or, Peterson’s frustration?).

The **Medieval Torture in Electronic Age Award** finds its winner in the *Medieval review*, formerly *BMMR*. This e-journal changed title with its July 1997 issue but carried with it ALL the previous issues under the old title. This weird behavior caused CONSER to come up with a brand

new solution: “Incorporating entry.” What more can we say?

The **Snake in the Grass Award**, a.k.a. **E-identity Crisis Award** is presented to *UCLA library staff newsw eb*, an electronic newsletter published by the UCLA Library Administration Office. In its nominator’s (Michael Randall’s) words:

“After a staid and responsible publishing history of almost 33 years, the digital age wreaked havoc upon the *Library Newsletter/ULCA*. A new electronic version with the title *UCLA library newsw eb* began publication with no. 837, on June 17, 1997. But not having drawn its last breath, *Library Newsletter/UCLA* continued publishing until no. 839, July 25, 1997. For this three-issue overlap period, both titles published simultaneously, with slightly differing contents. Could this be an occurrence of serial schizophrenia? Then, showing that change occurs quickly in the digital age, the title changed again, for no apparent reason and with no explanation, to *UCLA library staff newsw eb*, with no. 855, on March 16, 1998.”

Couldn’t have said it better ourselves.

The **Worst Serial Title Change Of The Year Award**, or, **The Three Strikes, You Are (W)In Award** is bestowed upon the Royal Geographical Society of London, for being the ROYAL PAIN IN THE BIB by calling the title of its magazine three different names in as many issues and for receiving three nominations, one of which is from the Netherlands!

The magazine began as: *The Geographical magazine* (May 1936-Nov. 1988), changed to: *Geographical* (Dec. 1988-Apr. 1995), then to: *Geographical magazine* (May 1995-May 1997), followed by: *The Royal Geographical Society magazine* (June 1997), and back to: *Geographical* (July 1997). Not only did the title change unnecessarily and repeatedly, it *always* changed in the middle of the year and volume! To make things even worse, the numbering also screwed up: June-Aug. issues of 1997 are numbered as v. 69, no. 6, v. 70, no. 7 and v. 71, no. 8 respectively. One of the nominators, Jeanette Skwor, said: “I cannot think of a finer example of the spirit of this award.” Nor can we. It is only fitting that we grant this prestigious award from our capital to a recipient in another capital for committing such a capital bibliographical crime!

CALENDAR

Carol MacAdam

[Please submit announcements for upcoming meetings, conferences, workshops and other events of interest to your NASIG colleagues to Carol MacAdam (clm@jstor.org).]

December 7-9, 1998

West Virginia Library Association Conference
White Sulphur Springs, WV

January 29-February 3, 1999

[Corrected from January 22-29, 1999]
ALA Midwinter Meeting
Philadelphia, PA

February 16, 1999

Application deadline:
NASIG Student Grant
NASIG Horizon Award
NASIG/SISAC Fritz Schwartz Serials Education
Scholarship

March 4-6, 1999

Transborder Library Forum
(*FORO Transfonterizo de Bibliotecas*)
Mexicali, B.C., Mexico
URL: <http://www.mxl.cetys.mx/foro/>
Speakers include Steve Oberg, NASIG President, and
Maggie Rioux, NASIG Executive Board member

March 8-10, 1999

Computers in Libraries 1999
Washington, DC

March 16-19, 1999

Louisiana Library Association Conference
Baton Rouge, LA

March 25-27, 1999

Public Library Association
Spring Symposium
Chicago, IL

March 26-27, 1999

Joint meeting of AAUProfessors, ACLS, AAUPresses, ARL, CNI
"New Challenges for Scholarly Communication in the Digital Era: Changing Roles and Expectations in the Academic Community"
Washington, DC
For more information see:
<http://www.arl.org/scomm/conf.html>

April 7-9, 1999

Indiana Library Federation Conference
Indianapolis, IN

April 8-11, 1999

Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)
9th National Conference
Detroit, MI

April 28-30, 1999

New Jersey Library Association Conference
Long Branch, NJ

May 7, 1999

Delaware Library Association Conference
Dover, DE

May 13-16, 1999

Feather River Institute
Feather River, CA

May 14-20, 1999

Medical Library Association
Annual Meeting
Chicago, IL

May 18-20, 1999

National Online
New York, NY

May 21, 1999

Registration deadline:
NASIG 14th Annual Conference

June 10-13, 1999

NASIG 14th Annual Conference
"From Carnegie to Internet2"
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA

June 24-July 1, 1999

ALA Annual Conference
New Orleans, LA

September 30-October 3, 1999

Pennsylvania Library Association Conference
Pittsburgh, PA

NASIG NEWSLETTER

The *NASIG Newsletter* (ISSN: 0892-1733) is published 5 times per year for the members of the North American Serials Interest Group, Inc. It is available through personal membership in the organization, or by subscription for \$25 per year in the U.S.; \$35 per year outside the U.S. Members of the *Newsletter* Editorial Board are:

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University of Chicago

The *Newsletter* is published in February, April, June, September, and December. Submission deadlines are 4 weeks prior to the publication date. (January 1, March 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1).

The submission deadline for the next issue is:

1 January 1999

NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

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Technical Services & Systems
7th Floor, Science & Engineering Library
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202
Phone: (313) 577-4005
Fax: (313) 577-3615
E-mail: stephen.savage@wayne.edu

Send all items for "Title Changes," and the Calendar to:

Carol MacAdam
188 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 592-7345
Fax: (212) 592-7355
E-mail: clm@jstor.org

Send all inquiries concerning the NASIG organization, membership, and change of address information, to:

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Love Library, 209N
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E-mail: mvm@unllib.uni.edu

Send all claims for unreceived issues of the *Newsletter* to:

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Ladd Library
Bates College
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