TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS

REPORTS—LIBRARY PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Light-Pen Technology at the University of South Carolina—The South Carolina Circulation System

For some years at the University of South Carolina studies have been underway to perfect a computer-based circulation system, and every avenue of input has been explored. About three years ago the new light-pen inventory control system which was being developed for use in the retail trade became known to the library. This device, using a light-readable label about one inch square in size, seemed to be a far better input device for an inventory control system utilizing identification cards and books than the traditional punched card. After as much research as could be done in such a new field, the library staff examined light-pen systems marketed by NCR, Checkpoint-Plessey, and the Monarch Marking System, a subsidiary of Pitney-Bowes. All of these systems were similar in technology but the hardware and interest of the companies varied.

Monarch and Plessey were very interested and willing to cooperate with libraries. Plessey (through Checkpoint) has developed and is marketing a library circulation system. At Carolina the decision was made to develop an in-house batch system using the Monarch light-pen and its technology coupled to a Digital Equipment Corporation PDP11/10, 16K, dual Dectape system.

The basis for the functioning of the system is the light-pen stations at the circulation desk where the books are charged and discharged by running the light-pen rapidly over the light-readable label on the patron's ID card and the label in the front inside cover of the book. One quick pass over the ID card sets the system, followed by a pass over each book label in succession. At present the library has three light-pen stations and anticipates adding a fourth, which will be sufficient for meeting all of the main library's needs for the foreseeable future.

The light-pen control boxes were constructed on campus. They turn the system on, and have message lights, trouble lights, and charge points up to five different due dates. Any number of light-pen stations can be attached.

A Hazeltine 2000 CRT is used to show all transactions on the screen as they occur and to serve as the system console.

A Decwriter, used as a line printer, insures a backup system and gives a printout of transactions. The Decwriter was selected because its thirty cps speed is adequate, it is highly reliable, and the price is right.

The PDP11 is used as a batch controller. It does not convert the label data to human-readable data; this is done at the central computer center. Each night after the circulation desk closes, a telephone link is made to the university's central computer and the day's scanned data are pumped into the big computer. While the system is batch design, it incorporates the features of an on-line system without the high cost. If a patron inquires about an item, a glance at the updated patron report and/or an inquiry into the current activity file through the system console can answer questions on the location of all books in the system. Unlike some systems, this one has not required that the library change its hours of operation or data input.

When the library opens in the morning, all reports are distributed. The library gets its in-process, or charge, file, in clear text without borrower information for use by patrons to see which books are charged out. Complete circulation files with bor-

rower information are furnished to the circulation staff on COM fiche. A total of 10,335 charge records is on each four-by-six-inch fiche. The record includes patron name, status, and social security number, call number of the book, item number, date checked out, date due, author, and title. In addition, there is a field for charging to graduate carrels within the library. Notices are periodically written for overdue books and there is an indication in the charge file showing how many notices have been sent.

Personal reserves or holds can be placed on a book by simply keying the book number into the CRT. When a book is returned, a message light on the controller lights so that the staff member will know that the book has a hold on it. Similar procedures will put a "hold" on any borrower whom the library needs to reach.

The printouts are generally by call number; however, it is possible to get lists of all books by borrower, or in other formats. Statistics are obtainable in almost any configuration, including number of books checked out to different categories of borrowers, by individual title, etc.

The total cost for the hardware in this system was $38,381.04. Maintenance contracts, telephone charges, and miscellaneous operational costs add up to about $357.04 monthly. Labels cost $1.70 per thousand. The total cost of the system amortized over a five-year period is no more than $975.00 per month. After that the only continuing costs will be maintenance contracts and labels. Additional light-pen stations can be added in the same building for about $1,200 each. Light-pen stations can be added in branch libraries for about $2,400 each. Not included in the cost figures is central computer time, which is held to a minimum by the batch features and software development.

At the University of South Carolina computer services are not charged to the individual department but are treated as a campus-wide service. All of the COM fiche is produced on the campus.

The entire project was developed and put into operation between April 1973 and January 1974. The first books were officially charged out on January 15, 1974 and the system has been in continuous operation since then. Needless to say, problems of a special nature had to be solved, for example, issuing ID cards with light-readable labels to 20,000 students in two days, acquiring labels which are permanent for the books, constructing the control boxes which are unique, and solving the usual telephone and computer difficulties. Suffice it to say, the entire project was planned and became operational in less than eight months without employing additional staff. Although the system is still being refined, the performance has been spectacular.—*Kenneth F. Toombs, Director of Libraries, University of South Carolina.*

Public Access Cable TV Information Center at New York Public Library

The New York Public Library (NYPL), recognizing public access cable television as an important social tool, has assembled in the Mid-Manhattan library one of the most extensive collections, and possibly the first, on the subject. Noncommercial public access television has been characterized as a people-oriented television system that can respond to and reflect society in terms of culture, language, history, experience, and race.

The collection is designed for readers seeking information on all aspects of public access cable TV, both practical and theoretical, with a significant portion devoted to television as a community tool. The Mid-Manhattan collection includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, and microforms. Related materials are also collected to document television activities of programming intentions similar to public access TV. It is hoped that the Mid-Manhattan project will provide a prototype for other libraries beginning collections of public access cable TV.

The collection's book materials emphasize three main areas of interest: programming and the audience, the educational potential of public access television, and legislative controls. Pamphlet materials in-

clude information on ethnic involvement, women's groups, conferences and conventions, library activities in video, bibliographies, and other current topics, and are accessible through a vertical file index. The subject headings in the file reflect the "rule of probable association" whereby the first meaningful word (after the assumed word television) is used. If the reader knows what he wants, aided by cross-reference system, he can easily identify the proper subject file. The collection also includes periodical indexes leading to a wide variety of journal articles on different aspects of video. The ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) microfiche series is available from 1971 to date and includes much published and unpublished research.

A special feature of the collection is the card file which lists hard-to-find information concerning organizations, associations, and periodicals in the field. Such commercial groups as video cassette manufacturers as well as alternative groups making tapes can all be located in the file. Contact: Richard Hecht, History and Social Science Department, Mid-Manhattan Library, 8 E. 40th St., New York, NY 10018.

REPORTS ON REGIONAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

SALINET—Satellite Library Information Network

This project is designed to experiment in the extension of library services to sparsely populated regions of the Rocky Mountain and northern plains states. The project has been awarded "designated user" status on the Communications Technology Satellite to be launched by NASA in late 1975. SALINET is one of the first attempts to experiment in delivering library services via satellite.

A group meeting in Denver described plans to use the world's most powerful communications satellite as an extension of local library resources for residents of twelve mountain and plains states.

The national space agency, the multistate Federation of Rocky Mountain States, and several library oriented groups and agencies serving the area will pool their expertise and resources in the program, which will begin planning late this year.

The library information and development program is a new passenger on the educational satellite which will demonstrate new means of helping to teach residents of far-flung portions of the Rocky Mountain states and assist them in their information needs during a two-year period beginning next fall.

Four interests are represented in the library oriented project, which bears the acronym of SALINET—Satellite Library Information Network. The University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship, the University of Kansas Libraries, the Wyoming State Library, and Natrona County (Wyoming) Library are the principals in the consortium. Each institution is responsible for certain portions of the library program, which will benefit both libraries and their patrons in the mountain and plains states.

Dr. Margaret Knox Goggin, dean of the DU Graduate School of Librarianship, is principal investigator on the library program. Her co-workers representing other members of the consortium include Kenneth E. Dowlin, director of Natrona County Library, Casper, Wyoming; William Williams, Wyoming state librarian; and Robert Malinowsky, assistant director for public service, education, and statistics at the University of Kansas Libraries.

Also taking part in the SALINET program are the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Inc.; the Federation of Rocky Mountain States; and the Mountain-Plains Library Association. These groups will assist with programming, broadcast, and engineering requirements, utilization, and research.

The proposed program will utilize fifty-six satellite ground stations which will be in place as part of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States' satellite technology demonstrations. Twenty participating libraries in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas will

the student as "physician" has selected in managing the case.

The Learning Center offers this and other kinds of audiovisual programs designed to enhance textbook and classroom learning. Computers, video cassettes, slide projectors, and models enable the student to experience close up and at his or her own speed areas of medicine that often cannot be presented as well in lectures or textbooks.

In addition to the audiovisual materials, the Learning Center provides students with periodicals, lecture notes, and reference texts.

Students can watch dissections, see examples of blood cell abnormalities, hear the sounds of healthy and defective heartbeats, and examine oversize plastic models of the brain, the heart, and other parts of the human anatomy.

And, with the computer learning programs, the students can participate in a case and make choices to guide its outcome.

Medical students learning about iron metabolism last year were split into two groups by their instructor so that half attended traditional classroom lectures and half learned the unit from the computer. Final examinations showed no difference between the two groups, according to their teacher, Dr. James McArthur, formerly associate professor of medicine. The students preferred human teachers in small group tutorial sections for this unit, McArthur said, but generally they were in favor of computer instruction.

McArthur, now assistant director of the Health Sciences Learning Resources Center at the University of Washington in Seattle, said that the crowd of students usually found at the Learning Center is an indication of its success.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Resolution

WHEREAS, the American Library Association is the chief advocate for librarians and laymen seeking to provide citizens of the United States with the highest quality library and information service, and

WHEREAS, a major effort will be required of this Association and of all supporters of libraries in the next few years as the country's leaders determine long-range national positions in such matters as copyright, intellectual freedom, federal support of libraries, and a national plan for libraries and information services, and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of this effort will depend on the concerted effort of all those concerned with library service, including library users, citizens groups, government officials and librarians themselves from all aspects and ranks of the profession;

THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED that all the committees, chapters and divisions of the American Library Association take definite steps to increase mutual efforts within the Association and with other associations seeking ways to strengthen the common effort toward the provision of quality library service to all people.

AND LET IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED that chapter councilors, division officers, the Legislation Assembly and chairpersons of committees and round tables, affiliated organizations and related groups transmit this resolution to members of their respective units.

Adopted by the ALA Legislation Committee on July 9, 1974.

ISAD President Receives Award

Frederick G. Kilgour, director of the Ohio College Library Center, received the Margaret Mann Citation for 1974, on July 9 at the Program Meeting of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association, during the Annual Conference of ALA in New York City, the week of July 7–13, 1974. The award recognizes outstanding professional achievement in the areas of cataloging or classification.

Mr. Kilgour received his A.B. from Harvard and studied Library Service at Columbia while working at the Harvard College Library. He worked at the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C. and later became deputy director of the

loo, Ontario) and Edwin Buchinski Université d'Ottawa): Canadian MARC, Canadian Cataloging Task Group, union lists of serials, prospects for cooperation, unique cataloging problems (e.g., dual language requirements), large serial data bases.

Registration will be $70.00 to members of either ALA or ASIS, $85.00 to non-members, and $20.00 to library school students. Registration includes one lunch, a reception, and a copy of the MARC serials manual. For hotel reservation information and a registration blank, write to Donald P. Hammer, ISAD, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Washington University School of Medicine Library—Book Catalog

The Washington University School of Medicine Library, St. Louis, announces the publication of its *Catalog of Books 1970–1973*, containing all entries for monographs cataloged at this library from January 1, 1970 to December 31, 1973. The first part, the Register, consists of the complete citations arranged in the order cataloged. The second part consists of three alphabetical indexes to the Register —name, title and series, and subject indexes.

The catalog is on thirty microfiche, 24x reduction, and the price is $15.00. Orders can be filled or additional information obtained from Doris Bolef, assistant librarian for technical and informational services.

Proceedings of Informatics/UCLA Symposium Available on Tapes

High fidelity recordings of proceedings from the annual data processing symposium held March 27–29, 1974, at the University of California, Los Angeles, are now available on cassette tapes. The subject of this year's conference, cosponsored by Informatics Inc., Los Angeles, and UCLA, was "Information Systems and Networks: The New World of Information Retrieval Available to Your Organization through Computer Networks."

The complete program, recorded by Convention Seminar Cassettes, North Hol-

lywood, can be ordered by session or in total for review whenever convenient. Cassettes one and two cover Session One, The Evolution of Interactive Information Systems; cassettes three and four include Session Two, Data Bases; cassettes five and six, Session Three, On-line Information Retrieval Systems; cassettes seven and eight, Session Four, Cost Effectiveness of Information Retrieval Systems and Networks; and cassettes nine and ten, Session Five, Information Networks in the 1980s.

Each set of two cassettes covering one session is priced at $10.95. The entire series can be purchased for $49.95 in an easy-to-store cassette album file. Prices include postage and handling. To order, contact Convention Seminar Cassettes, 13356 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, CA 91605; Tel: (213) 765-2777.

Nonprint Media Institute

A Nonprint Media Institute will be held in Galveston, Texas on October 15, 1974, Southwestern Library Association's annual conference registration day. The one-day institute, sponsored by SWLA, will feature morning speakers, including Pearce Grove discussing progress in resolving differences among three cataloging standards for nonprint media, and Vivian Schrader, head of the AV section of Library of Congress, reporting on the progress of LC's nonprint cataloging standards. Afternoon informal discussion forums will focus on technical service handling of art prints, microforms, films, kits, phonorecords, and audiotape.

The Nonprint Media Institute is open to members and nonmembers of SWLA, but is limited to 150 registrants. Registration fee is $20.00. For registration, hotel reservations, and transportation information, write: Ann Adams, Head Cataloger, Houston Public Library, 500 McKinney, Houston, TX 77002.

International Standards for Cataloging: An Institute on ISBD, ISSN, NSDP and Chapter 6, AACR

The seventh annual institute of the Li-

Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association, 4720 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, MD 20014; Tel: (301) 654-4150.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENTS

10,000 Computer Program Abstracts in NCPAS Data Base

The National Computer Program Abstract Service (NCPAS), a clearinghouse for computer program abstracts, has categorized over 10,000 abstracts into 142 subject areas in its latest newsletter. These abstracts of simulation models, application and computational programs, and information retrieval systems are derived from business, government, industry, military, and universities. All fields of knowledge are included and are grouped into the following general categories: biosciences, medical sciences, business, manufacturing, management, education, libraries, environment, ecology, nature, government (federal, state, local), urban affairs, legal, humanities, specific industries, public utilities, military, science, and engineering.

This service should be of value to a present or potential user of computer programs, a vendor with a program to sell, or a professor developing programs in the academic community. Programs can be listed in the data base free of charge. The service is problem oriented.

The program abstract information is disseminated in two forms: (1) a *Program Index Newsletter* which includes a detailed index of the available subjects and the number of abstracts available for each subject (updated quarterly)—the newsletter cost is $10.00 per year ($5.00 additional for foreign airmail); and (2) a *Subject Abstract Report* which includes all the abstracts available in the NCPAS data base on a particular subject identified in the *Program Index Newsletter*—the abstract report cost is $10.00 for the first 200 abstracts and $5.00 for up to each additional 200 abstracts ($5.00 additional for foreign airmail).

For additional information contact: NCPAS, P.O. Box 3783, Washington, DC 20007.

Communications by Telephone

A lightweight communications system about the size of a suitcase is now being introduced that can take the travel—and the cost—out of meetings.

The new solid state system is the Darome Edu-Com, a portable self-contained communications unit with four microphones, that uses regular telephone lines. Edu-Com enables groups of people in different places across the country to confer together as easily as if they were all in the same room. The cost of a one-hour meeting with participants located coast-to-coast is a few hundred dollars.

Manufactured by Darome, Inc., of Harvard, Illinois, makers of modular sound systems equipment, the Edu-Com unit plugs into an inexpensive, standard telephone coupler, a device supplied by the telephone company.

The number of locations that can be included in a Darome Edu-Com conference is practically unlimited. To participate, each location need only be equipped with a Darome unit and a telephone coupler. Then, rather than having just one meeting at a time, it is possible to hold any number of meetings in any number of places at the same time.

Before an Edu-Com session begins, the organizer of the meeting telephones a special conference call telephone operator and gives the names, locations, and telephone numbers of the groups to be reached and the time of the meeting.

Charges begin only when all locations have been tied together by the operator and the conference is ready to start. The rate for the Darome Edu-Com meetings is much lower than for direct dialing the places individually. The rate is equal to the cost of calling only the farthest city participating in the conference.

For example, a one-hour meeting that originates in Chicago and includes groups of people who participate in New York, Newark, Huntington, Greensboro, Atlanta, Orlando, Detroit, Denver, and San Diego would cost $280.

the *Wall Street Journal* and *Barron's* magazine.

Anthony A. Barnett, senior vice-president of Bunker Ramo, said test installations in five stockbrokerage firms over the past month "have allowed us to shake down the system and prepare for nationwide marketing."

Mr. Barnett said fifty of the news retrieval systems were sold before formal introduction. "We're encouraged by the marketing prospects among stockbrokerage firms and financial institutions but believe the market among corporations may have even greater potential," he added.

The news retrieval system permits instantaneous recall of stories on 6,000 companies listed on the New York and American stock exchanges and traded over-the-counter. Users also are able to retrieve news of twenty-five industry groups, fifteen government agencies, and several general categories. Mr. Barnett said that at the outset customers will be able to recall from the file any story that has appeared in the last three months.

DJ News-Recall was developed as a joint venture by Bunker Ramo and Dow Jones, which publishes the *Wall Street Journal, Barron's,* and the Dow Jones News Service. The joint venture, Dow Jones-Bunker Ramo News Retrieval Service Inc., in turn will market the data base to distributors for resale. Bunker Ramo's Information Systems division is the charter distributor for DJ News-Recall.

Mr. Barnett said the basic charge for DJ News-Recall to users of Bunker Ramo's System 7 will be $175 a month per office plus $25 for each video terminal having access to the news retrieval service.

On-Line Access to the COMPENDEX Data Base

Engineering Index, Inc., announces the availability of its computer-readable data base, COMPENDEX, through on-line access.

Two organizations are currently providing this direct mode of bibliographic search: Lockheed Information Systems and System Development Corporation.

Using the latest in data communications services, users requiring access to the COMPENDEX files may interact with the system via their own in-house terminal, thus providing the convenience and speed of "on-demand" searches.

COMPENDEX is the machine-readable version of Ei's *Monthly* and provides abstracts/bibliographic citations covering worldwide developments in all fields of engineering.

Both S.D.C. and Lockheed, utilizing the most modern system technology, afford the user the opportunity to maintain an actual "dialog" with major bases. This is done without imposing an overly complicated or difficult command language on those addressing the system.

On-line access now adds a new dimension to those requiring searches of the Ei data base. For further information interested individuals and organizations may contact: Lockheed Information Service, 3251 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94304; Tel: (415) 493-4411 (East Coast Office: Lockheed—405 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10017; Tel: (212) 697-7171), or S.D.C. Search Service, System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, CA 90406; Tel: (213) 393-9411 (East Coast Office: S.D.C.— 5827 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041; Tel: (703) 820-2220).

STANDARDS

The ISAD Committee on Technical Standards for Library Automation Invites Your Participation in the Standards Game

> *Editor's Note: Use of the following guidelines and forms is described in the article by John Kountz in the June 1974 issue of JOLA. The TESLA Reactor Ballot will also appear in subsequent issues of Technical Communications for reader use, and the TESLA Standards Scoreboard will be presented as cumulated results warrant its publication. To use, photocopy or otherwise duplicate the forms presented in JOLA-TC, fill out these copies, and mail them*

be added to complete a twelve-state test bed representing all categories of libraries.

With the involvement of all these points, half of which will be in two-way communication with other points via the satellite, the library information project hopes to accomplish three primary goals:

1. Improving individual and organization capacities for getting information.
2. Demonstrating and testing cost effectiveness in using technological advances to disseminate information.
3. Developing user "markets" for information utilizing satellite distribution.

The program will try to help individual users of information and community-level groups such as governmental agencies, businesses, and other organizations. On a regional level, bibliographic information will be transmitted to libraries in a "compressed data format." With such a format, a library in a remote area of North Dakota may have access to most needed information about resources available from large and specialized centers, such as the Denver Public Library's special conservation library or Western history collection.

The proposed satellite information program will also be used to train librarians, both at a professional and paraprofessional level. The in-service program will be aimed at helping librarians to better assist their patrons in getting information.

All these major aspects—public information programming at the individual level, technology dissemination at the community level, compressed bibliographical data transmission, and in-service training—will be accomplished in a total of fifty hours per year of programming, reports Dr. William E. Rapp, vice-president of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States.

The limited time available for this programming in coordination with other programs planned for the satellite project place a premium on solid advance preparation of material to be transmitted, and speed of transmission, he notes.

For example, the transmission of the compressed bibliographical data would be in two- to three-minute segments at the end of other programming. Technology dissemination, a community-level program, would be handled in a total of fifteen hours of satellite use a year—an average of fifteen to twenty minutes per week. The largest segment of time, for in-service training of librarians, is twenty hours per year—which breaks down to less than half an hour a week on the average.

But if the available time on the satellite is used to its full potential, Dean Goggin believes the population of the entire Rocky Mountain and plains region will benefit tremendously. The combined resources of major libraries and two major universities could be shared instantly with communities and residents of the region.

NEW HORIZONS

Cure by Computer—A Learning Experience

It has been a long day for the physician, and at 10:30 p.m. he is getting ready to go home and have his first meal since breakfast. But the phone rings and the caller from University of Minnesota Hospital tells him that an infant has just been brought in from outstate Minnesota for diagnosis. The baby's hometown physician has noted that the baby hasn't eaten well for several days and he can't decide what's wrong. The case apparently isn't urgent, so the physician can either go for a bite to eat and return later or go straight to the hospital to look at the baby.

This is the first of a series of choices presented to medical students in this imaginary case history. It's offered as a computerized learning program for medical and health sciences students at the University of Minnesota's Learning Center.

For a student playing the part of the physician in this case, each choice he or she makes presents new difficulties in the case—which call for more choices. Ultimately, the imaginary infant either dies or survives, depending on what options

Office of Intelligence Collection at the Department of State in Washington. He was librarian at the Yale Medical Library and then associate librarian for research and development of the Yale University Library. He has been active in library and library-related organizations since the beginning of his career and has served on many committees. He was managing editor of the *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine;* and has written numerous articles for professional journals. His professional interests are computerization of libraries and information retrieval.

The text of the citation reads in part: ". . . awarded in 1974 to Frederick G. Kilgour for his success in organizing and putting into operation the first practical centralized computer bibliographical center. He has been the principal influence behind an emerging trend toward cooperation in technical services. . . . As director of the Ohio College Library Center he has made the Library of Congress MARC data base a practical and useful product, stimulating interest throughout the country and the profession. . . . His tireless efforts represent an outstanding contribution to the technical improvements of cataloging and classification and the introduction of new techniques of recognized importance."

Institute on Automated Serials Control

The Information Science and Automation Division (ISAD) of the American Library Association and the American Society for Information Science will co-sponsor a preconference institute on "Automated Serials Control: National and International Considerations." The institute will be held on October 11 and 12, 1974 in Atlanta, Georgia immediately before the ASIS annual conference, which begins on October 13. The institute and the conference will both be held in the Atlanta Regency Hyatt House.

The purposes of the institute will be: (1) to present in-depth discussions on the new and dramatic developments in the serials field and their implications for the library and the library systems development communities; and (2) to provide a survey of the progress made to date in automated serials systems.

Formal presentations by acknowledged experts actively involved in the field will be provided, and ample opportunity will be available for informal discussion between the participants and a panel of concerned professionals. The panel will represent various views related to current and future developments as well as the national and international consequences.

Among other things, the program will include the following:

Elaine Wood (LC MARC Development Office): MARC Serials Format and Serials Processing at LC—a tutorial. In addition, this session will include discussion on national and international standards, and will emphasize the difference between MARC serial and MARC monograph formats.

Joseph Howard (LC Serials Record Division): Cataloging Considerations. The proposed changes to the cataloging rules —ISBD, AACR, various points concerning entry and other unique cataloging problems.

Henriette Avram and Lucia Rather (LC MARC Development Office): International Considerations. Prospects for international exchange of data, mechanisms for exchange, problems posed by differing practices and conventions, international developments in machine-readable cataloging.

Paul Fasana (New York Public Library): Impact of National Developments and of Automation on Library Services. General consideration of automation's impact on library services with emphasis on serials control. Recommendations concerning national developments.

Linda Crismond (University of Southern California): Review of Serials Systems and System Considerations. Acquisitions, cataloging, check-in, claiming, etc. Problems posed by holdings notations, volatility of data, linking entries, etc.

Lois Upham (University of Minnesota): CONSER (Consolidated Serials Project).

Joseph Price (NSDP): International Serials Data System and NSDP.

Cynthia Pugsley (University of Water-

brary Institutes Planning Committee will be held October 18–19, 1974, at Rickey's Hyatt House Hotel, Palo Alto, California.

Paul W. Winkler, principal descriptive cataloger, Library of Congress, will speak on the application of the International Standard Bibliographic Description to monographs and on related topics. The establishment of bibliographic control of serials through International Standard Serial Numbers, Chapter 6 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,* and the National Serials Data Program will be presented by Richard Anable, coordinator, CONSER Project. The program is designed to be of particular interest to technical services librarians, serials librarians, bibliographers, and administrators.

Registration for the two-day meeting is limited; the fee is $20.00 and includes two luncheons. Further information, including a list of hotel accommodations, will be mailed to applicants.

Registrants of the 1972 and 1973 institutes will automatically receive registration forms. Others may obtain forms by writing Joseph E. Ryus, 2858 Oxford Ave., Richmond, CA 94806, or by telephoning him during weekday hours at the University of California, Berkeley, (415) 642-4144. All registration forms will be mailed early in September.

The Library Institutes Planning Committee is a nonprofit organization composed of eight librarians from county, special, and university libraries in Northern California. Previous institutes have featured Ralph Ellsworth, J. McRee Elrod, Seymour Lubetzky, Ellsworth Mason, Daniel Melcher, John C. Rather, Joseph A. Rosenthal, and Paul W. Winkler.

Information Industry Association's Expanded Micropublishing and Data Base Programs

Major policy steps have been taken by the Information Industry Association (IIA), making the work of the association more understandable and more relevant to information industry companies. It changed the title of the Government Micropublishing Committee to Micropublishing and it directed the establishment of a Data Base Committee.

"Regardless of the media information companies and other publishers currently use in delivering information," IIA president, Paul G. Zurkowski, said, "Competition and rising costs are forcing them into consideration of alternative methods. IIA member companies will be able to focus their energies most effectively on the industry-wide problems through these new committees."

Micropublishing Committee chairman, Henry Powell, Bell & Howell, Bethesda, at a recent meeting of the committee spelled out several areas of concern to micropublishers which will be the subject of committee action:

1. How can micropublishers protect their investment from unfair competition of unscrupulous competitors who misappropriate the micropublishers' work product and market essentially "reprinted" versions of the original microfilm.
2. Library Relations. Joint library-industry steps toward mutual understanding and cooperation.
3. Z-39 Standards Committee recommended standards covering what micropublishers can say about their products. What is a volume equivalent in microform? What information should be included on each microfiche and where on the header or title section of the microfilm product?
4. A program to educate users as to the operational benefits of micropublished materials.

The Data Base Committee is being formed with the participation of both data base creating companies and those offering public access to various data bases. The area of interest to this committee will embrace the status of data bases under existing proprietary rights laws, communications capabilities and rates as controlled by the FCC, unfair competition legislation pending in Congress, and such other problems as those created for the industry by university computer centers marketing access to similar data bases, but without full cost recovery.

For further information contact Paul G.

Simply by pressing the lever on one of the Edu-Com microphones and speaking into it, anyone in any of those cities will be heard in the meeting in every other city as if he were right there in the room.

In addition, an automatic slide projector can also be plugged into the unit. During a presentation, the speaker can change the slides simultaneously in all the locations equipped with slides. A cassette player-recorder can be plugged into the Darome Edu-Com unit, either to provide the program or record the session.

When used alone, the Darome Edu-Com can also serve as a public address system for a single meeting.

For further information, contact Darome, Inc., 711 E. Diggins St., Harvard, IL 60033.

Automated News Clipping, Indexing and Retrieval System (ANCIRS)

Image Systems, Inc. of Culver City, California, has developed an automated system for the indexing and retrieval of news clippings. While ANCIRS (pronounced answers) is geared for use in the newspaper library, terminals located at remote sites provide access to the system for business, industry, education, and law enforcement and other government agencies.

The microfiche terminals, which are controlled by a minicomputer, are each capable of storing 325,000 clippings and 1 million lines of index and search terms. ANCIRS has a capacity in excess of 1.25 million listings. Access to a page of index listings or to the full text of any clipping requires less than four seconds. Paper copy of any or all of the selected clippings can be produced at the terminal at the touch of a button. Multiple terminals can share the same minicomputer.

A unique off-line/on-line indexing system generates subject term lists from story headlines and other key words, names, and places in the story as selected by the indexer. When indexing a story, the indexer keys in the first letters of the subject terms to be assigned. This causes the terms currently in use to be displayed at the terminal, allowing the indexer to automatically assign the appropriate terms to the story being indexed. If the term is

not already in use it may be entered by completing the typing of the term.

After new terms have been entered and old terms assigned, a magnetic tape is produced for the off-line program. The off-line program prepares three lists for computer output to microfiche:

1. Headlines permuted by the key words in each headline interleaved with subject terms selected from the stories.
2. A category list by classification and subclass.
3. Each story headline in date order.

To perform a search, the user keys in the first few letters of the search term. This causes the appropriate portion of list one to be displayed. Each item on the page has a line number. Keying the line number(s) selects the desired term(s) and causes the most recent clipping to be displayed. If the selected term is too general, i.e., a category heading, the appropriate portion of list two is automatically displayed so that a more precise selection may be made. The selection in this instance is also made by entering the line number(s) of the desired term(s). These selections may be combined logically with other selections to further narrow the search.

Once the terms have been selected and the most recent story is displayed it is then possible to page back through previous related stories. The hard copy of any story can be requested at any time and is produced by the unit in ten seconds.

ANCIRS' low cost makes it the ideal tool for researchers and decision makers who must have at their fingertips complete facts on world, national, and local events.

MACHINE-READABLE DATA BASES

News Retrieval Service

Bunker Ramo Corporation and Dow Jones & Co. Inc. announced the start of DJ News-Recall, a computerized news retrieval service based on stories appearing on the Dow Jones News Service and in

to the TESLA chairman, Mr. John C. Kountz, Associate for Library Automation, Office of The Chancellor, The California State University and Colleges, 5670 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

THE PROCEDURE

This procedure is geared to handle both reactive (originating from the outside) and initiative (originating from within ALA) standards proposals to provide recommendations to ALA's representatives on existing, recognized standards organizations. To enter the procedure for an initiative standards proposal you must complete an "Initiative Standards Proposal" using the outline which follows:

Initiative Standard Proposal Outline— The following outline and forms are designed to facilitate review by both the ISAD Committee on Technical Standards for Library Automation (TESLA) and the membership of initiative standards requirements and to expedite the handling of the Initiative Standard Proposal through the procedure.

Since the outline will be used for the review process, it is to be followed explicitly. Where an initiative standard requirement does not require the use of a specific outline entry, the entry heading is to be used followed by the words "not applicable" (e.g., where no standards exist which relate to the proposal, this is indicated by: VI. Existing Standards. Not Applicable).

Note that the parenthetical statements following most of the outline entry descriptions relate to the ANSI Standards Proposal section headings to facilitate the translation from this outline to the ANSI format.

All Initiative Standards Proposals are to be typed, double spaced on 8½" x 11" white paper (typing on one side only). Each page is to be numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corner. The initiator's last name followed by the key word from the title is to appear one line below each page number.

 I. Title of Initiative Standard Proposal (Title).

II. Initiator Information (Forward).
 A. Name
 B. Title
 C. Organization
 D. Address
 E. City, State, Zip
 F. Telephone: Area Code, Number, Extension

III. Technical area. Describe the area of library technology as understood by initiator. Be as precise as possible since in large measure the information given here will help determine which ALA official representative might best handle this proposal once it has been reviewed and which ALA organizational component might best be engaged in the review process.

IV. Purpose. State the purpose of Standard Proposal (Scope and Qualifications).

V. Description. Briefly describe the Standard Proposal (Specification of the Standard).

VI. Relationship of other standards. If existing standards have been identified which relate to, or are felt to influence, this Standard Proposal, cite them here (Expository Remarks).

VII. Background. Describe the research or historical review performed relating to this Standard Proposal (if applicable, provide a bibliography) and your findings (Justification).

VIII. Specifications. Specify the Standard Proposal using record layouts, mechanical drawings, and such related documentation aids as required in addition to text exposition where applicable (Specification of the Standard).

Kindly note that the outline is designed to enable Standards Proposals to be written following a generalized format which will facilitate their review. In addition, the outline permits the presentation of background and descriptive information which, while important during any evalu-

ation, is a prerequisite to the development of a standard.

The Reactor Ballot is to be used by members to voice their recommendations relative to Initiative Standards Proposals. The Reactor Ballot permits both "for" and "against" votes to be explained, permitting the capture of additional information which is necessary to document and communicate formal Standards Proposals to standards organizations outside of the American Library Association.

TESLA REACTOR BALLOT

Reactor Information

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City_____ State_____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Identification Number For Standard

Requirement _____

For _____

Against _____

Reason for Position: (Use Additional

Pages if Required)

As you, the members, use the outline to present your Standards Proposals, TESLA will publish them in *JOLA-TC* and solicit membership reaction via the Reactor Ballot. Throughout the process TESLA will insure that Standards Proposals are drawn to the attention of the applicable American Library Association division or committee. Thus, internal review usually will proceed concurrently with membership review. From the review and the Reactor Ballot TESLA will prepare a "majority recommendation" and a "minority report" on each Standards Proposal. The majority recommendation and "minority report" so developed will then

be transmitted to the originator, and to the official American Library Association representative on the appropriate standards organization where it should prove a source of guidance as official votes are cast. In addition, the status of each Standards Proposal will be reported by TESLA in *JOLA-TC* via the Standards Scoreboard. The committee (TESLA) itself will be nonpartisan with regard to the proposals handled by it. However, the committee does reserve the right to reject proposals which after review are not found to relate to library automation.

AN INVITATION FROM TESLA

During the formative period of TESLA the list of potential standards areas for library automation, below, was developed. You are invited to review the list below and voice your opinion of any or all areas indicated by means of the Reactor Ballot. Or, if you have a requirement for a standard not included in this list, use the Initiative Standard Proposal outline to collect and present your thoughts.

Potential Technical Standards Areas—

1. Codes for library and library network, including network hierarchy structures.
2. Documentation for systems design, development, implementation, operation, and postimplementation review.
3. Minimum display requirements for library CRTs, keyboards for terminals, and machine-readable character or code set to be used as label printed in book.
4. Patron or user badge physical dimension(s) and minimum data elements.
5. Book catalog layout (Physical and minimum data elements).
   a. Off-line print
   b. Photocomposed
   c. Microform
6. Communication formats for inventory control (absorptive of interlibrary loan and local circulation).
7. Data element dictionary content, format, and minimum vocabulary, and inventory identification minimum content.
8. Inventory labels or identifiers (punched cards, labels, badges, or . . .) physical dimensions and minimum data elements.

9. Model/minimum specifications relating to hardware, software, and services procurement for library applications.
10. Communications formats for library material procurement (absorptive of order, bid, invoice, and related follow-up).

INPUT

To the Editor:

I have reviewed Mr. Joe Rosenthal's incisive survey of the MARC types which appear to be eminent. Unfortunately, in his studies he seems to have overlooked the one MARC type which will pose the greatest problem and relates to "UN-MARCED" books:

NONMARC—the grand universe of records which yet remain to be placed in this most noble of formats and its international counterpart, originating in Holland, NEDERMARC—which stems from, "I nederMARC, you nederMARC, all them systems nederMARC. . . ."

Hopefully, someone will solve the problem explicit in these forms of MARC. As a result, until someone solves this problem, we are all without MARC.

John Kountz
Associate for Library Automation
California State University
and Colleges