

Taissa Kusma Elected ASIDIC President Fall Meeting Considers Government Information Policies New Committee Formed

The Fall 1989 ASIDIC meeting (originally scheduled to be held in Bar Harbor, ME) returned to Old Town, Alexandria, VA. The meeting was held near Washington, DC because most of the speakers represented government agencies. In terms of attendance, it was one of the most successful in recent times; 96 attendees heard the topic "Government Information—Whose Is It?" discussed from several points of view. This topic is currently important because Congress is presently considering the renewal of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), incorporating several provisions critically important to the information industry.

Arrangement of the technical program and chairing the meeting were under the capable hand of Dan Wilde (NERAC), who was superbly assisted in the local arrangements by Nan Cooper (NERAC). Local arrangements were under the direction of Scott Kostenbauder (IBM). Speakers representing several government agencies and private organizations presented a varied and interesting program. On the second day, a panel of five ASIDIC members responded to the speakers' talks. Many of the speakers were new to ASIDIC, and their presence provided long-time ASIDIC members with an excellent opportunity to make new contacts in the important government information area.

There was an enjoyable reception the evening before the technical program opened, and on Monday evening, attendees were treated to an evening cruise aboard the vessel *Dandy*, which cruised up the Potomac River and afforded spectacular views of Washington under lights.

Elections

As mandated by the ASIDIC Constitution and By-Laws, elections were held at the Fall Meeting. The Nominating Committee, chaired by Marjorie Hlava (Access Innovations), presented the following slate of candidates: Taissa Kusma (American Mathematical Society), President; Gloria Moline (Moline Biotechnology Resources), Associate Member-at-Large; Maureen Kelly (BIOSIS), Member-at-Large; and Harry Allcock (IFI/Plenum Data), Member-at-Large. No additional nominations were received, so the committee's slate was elected by acclamation. Outgoing President Dennis Auld (UMI/Data Courier) led the congratulations to the new officers; his farewell message appears in this Newsletter. Taissa Kusma is a long time active participant and officer in ASIDIC; her plans for the Association are described in the President's column of this Newsletter.

Several changes were made in the Committee Chairs; a complete list of current officers and Chairs is attached to this Newsletter. ASIDIC is a volunteer organization; anyone interested in any of the activities of the various Committees is warmly invited to contact the appropriate person to receive further information.

New Committee for Meeting Arrangements Formed

The most important activity of ASIDIC is its semi-annual meetings; the task of arranging these has become more time consuming in recent years. The Executive Committee therefore decided to separate the technical program development from the local arrangements and has formed a new committee to handle the local arrangements. The Meeting Arrangements Committee will handle all the practical aspects of local meeting arrangements and will consist of four members. The Chair of the committee will be the person who has just completed arranging a meeting; the other three members will be those charged with arranging the upcoming three meetings. Dan Wilde, having chaired the Fall Meeting, will chair the Meeting Arrangements Committee until the Spring meeting. The remaining initial members of the committee are Scott Kostenbauder (IBM), Walter Finch (NTIS), and Miriam Drake (Georgia Institute of Technology).

Committee Reports

Treasurer (Gloria Moline): ASIDIC's cash flow position has improved, mainly because of the large many registrants for the Fall meeting. The 1990 budget was calculated on the assumptions that the meetings will be self-supporting and that there will be a dues increase.

Membership (Taissa Kusma): Four new members have joined ASIDIC; they are listed in this Newsletter. A complete list of all full and associate members is also attached. Membership has declined somewhat recently; the Membership Committee will review the mailing list and will try to rebuild the membership by contacting former members and inviting them to rejoin.

Executive Committee (Dennis Auld): The Executive Committee considered the following items at its meeting:

- To help improve ASIDIC's cash flow, a dues increase will take effect in 1990. There has been no increase since 1968. Full membership dues will increase from \$50 to \$100, and associate membership will increase from \$30 to \$60. The \$10 late payment fee will remain in effect. (Dues invoices recently issued reflect these new rates.) Guest fees will be reviewed to ensure that they are covering costs.
- It is the policy of ASIDIC that no other conferences or other organizations shall be promoted in its publications (i.e. this Newsletter), or at meetings. However, to facilitate communication among the members, a display table will be provided in the registration area at each meeting where members may place informational materials.
- Press coverage of ASIDIC meetings is welcomed. However, if the press representative is also an ASIDIC member, they will be expected to pay the full registration fee for the meeting. Non-member press representatives may attend the meetings at no cost, but they must pay the guest fee if they wish to participate in any of the activities.
- The procedures manual is virtually finished. It will be sent to all Committee members and Chairs. Extracts from the manual and the newsletter will be prepared and assembled into a document that will be made available to all members.
- The Education Committee remains inactive; its status will be reviewed.

Future Meetings

The Spring 1990 meeting will be held at the Bahia Mar Hotel in Ft. Lauderdale, FL, on April 1-3, 1990. Its topic will be "The 1990s: Changing Relationships Between Vendors, Suppliers, and Users." Included in this subject are multiple site licensing, CD-ROM networks, universities as private database hosts, etc. The Bahia Mar is a truly beautiful site, and the topic is sure to generate much interesting discussion, so be sure to save the dates. Future meeting sites are Annapolis, MD for Fall 1990, San Diego, CA for Spring, 1991, and Boston for Fall, 1991.

New Members

ASIDIC welcomes the following new members:

Bankers Trust Co.
280 Park Ave.
New York, NY 10017
(212)-850-1440
Carol L. Ginsburg

National Library of Medicine
TSD-Serials
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
(301)-496-1218
Lois Ann Colianni

Atlantic Research Corporation
Technical Information Center
5945 Wellington Road
Gainesville, VA 22065
(703)-642-6590
Suzanne Levitas

Moline Biotechnology Resources
101 Greenridge Ave.
White Plains, NY 10605
(914)-428-2357
Gloria Moline

Past-President's Column *by Dennis Auld*

In preparation for writing this column, I looked back to the Fall 1987 *ASIDIC Newsletter* which contained my first address as President. Among the expressions of gratitude to many people who gave quality time to this organization, I specifically looked for what I planned to cover in the coming term. I found that I planned to complete the "back office" jobs started the previous year. Let's see how I did. (By the way, I encourage you to file the newsletters because they are terrific references. Thanks to the excellent work by Don Hawkins, the summaries of the speakers' presentations are very valuable.)

1. Support procedures document.
Almost finished; I promise Taissa to have it final by the next meeting. Sound familiar?
2. Printing and distributing the brochure.
Done (although we have a new dues structure which makes the brochure incorrect).
3. Evaluating the membership questionnaire.
Done. Nobody wanted to change anything...really!
4. Supporting the committees in presenting the best possible programs so that the membership can have a voice in topics concerning them.
Well-l-l-l—I dunno. Although we had good topics, the "back office" functions failed to generate the necessary support to effectively promote, stage, and deliver the meetings. The effort provided by all involved (the committees, the Secretariat) was not the problem, the system of support was, and for that the buck stops here.

In addition to looking at my initial column, I also looked at the Outgoing President's Message, written by Margie Hlava. Margie got to say great things like, "the treasury is overflowing" and "we have more members than we know what to do with." How I envied that column! As I write, I do not yet have the financial results of our Fall 1989 meeting. Thanks to Dan Wilde, I expect it will be positive. Up to this point, the previous three meetings have resulted in a financial deficit. OUCH! I can only hope that Dan, with his truly Midas meeting touch, has shoes much larger than the ones I admired in Newport at the Fall 1987 meeting, and will save this king's bacon.

But on a more optimistic note, from every fire comes tempered steel. From the financial ashes has evolved a much more proactive and formal process for ensuring that all the tasks and dates are met to present a good and financially positive meeting. What also has emerged are the initial steps of a process aimed at reversing our overwhelming success at keeping the membership down.

This is a great organization. Your next President, Taissa Kusma, will lead us into the land of milk and honey. We will have better supported meetings and more members to debate the issues. These are my campaign promises for Taissa.

President's Column
by Taissa Kusma

Thank you for placing your trust in me and electing me President of ASIDIC. I will be happy to work with you during the coming year to continue providing the special benefits you have come to expect from ASIDIC over the last 20 years. I had the privilege of serving on the Executive Committee from 1983 to 1987 under Presidents Dave Grooms and Margie Hlava and have learned much from them. I would also like to thank Denny Auld for his two years of leadership. He will of course continue on the Executive Committee as Past President, and we will draw on his experience. I am extremely pleased with the excellent people who have agreed to serve on the Executive Committee and as Chairs of our Committees; their names are listed in one of the attachments to this Newsletter.

Now, for a little reminiscing: Eight years ago I attended my first ASIDIC meeting in Alexandria. The information world was new to me and there was so much to learn! ASIDIC became my school, my favorite organization. Twice a year it gave me the opportunity to get together with leaders in the information community, to join them in discussions, learn from them, exchange ideas, and with their help to grow professionally. This year I came back to Alexandria, straight from the Moscow Book Fair, to attend my 17th ASIDIC meeting. Much has changed since 1981. Downloading was on everyone's mind then; many were worried, fearing grave consequences. We all came together at ASIDIC to talk about our concerns and seek solutions. Well, the downloading monster has long since vanished, and ASIDIC has gone on to deal with many other issues.

At this meeting, we tackled the ownership of Government Information, a perplexing subject which drew a large and attentive audience. For our next meeting, April 1-3 in Fort Lauderdale, we will be looking at tape loads and the emerging information centers at many institutions, as well as the changing producer, vendor, user relationships. Have we come full circle since ASIDIC began over 20 years ago? From tape spinning organizations to online vendors, then to CDs and now back to tape spinning! You will not want to miss this program on a subject that is beginning to affect the information community.

ASIDIC has remained a very special, even essential Association for those who represent information-related organizations. It provides an ideal forum for an exchange ideas and information on the most current issues. Since we represent three sides of the information triangle—producers, disseminators and users—we have to look at issues from different perspectives, resulting in a more balanced picture.

How can we make ASIDIC even better? We need your help. Let us know what you would like ASIDIC to do and I promise your wishes will count! What issues would you like to discuss, who should present them, how would you change the meeting format, what are your favorite meeting locations? We will continue to bring you top speakers and look for ways to improve our meeting programs, such as bringing back the popular small discussion groups.

I would like to invite you to participate actively in ASIDIC; you can be part of a committee, help organize a meeting or write a piece for our newsletter. Please join us in 1990!

Committee Column—The Program Committee
by Randy Marcinko

The Program Committee has an exciting and challenging mission: it recommends the format and topic for upcoming meetings to the Executive Committee for approval. With an approved topic in hand, we work with the local program chair to contact and enlist speakers. The Program Committee also works with the local chair to set up and run the technical session.

At the past meeting, the Executive Committee made a major change in the function of the Program Committee. In the past, we had previously overseen the local meeting arrangements, but now an independent Meeting Arrangements Committee has been formed. Both committees work closely together to assemble successful meetings.

These changes in the Program Committee's charge are welcome and very positive; however, the next year will be a shakedown cruise. We will be working to define further the new Program Committee responsibilities and will be examining our relationship with the Meeting Arrangements Committee. Both committees will undoubtedly be making reports to the Executive Committee which will examine the new arrangements and make recommendations for any changes and improvements.

Our two yearly meetings are the mainstay of ASIDIC! So if you have ideas and just a little time, why not become a member of the Program Committee? Just give me a call or send me a note if you are interested or if you have ideas for improvements or changes. *Topic suggestions are always greatly appreciated.*

TECHNICAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

Robert Gellman, Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture, Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The Subcommittee does policy work relating to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In 1985, it held three days of hearings, from which came a report detailing the following policies:

1. The Federal Government is required to provide information products and services to the public, both in electronic and printed form.
2. Increased Federal use of information technology is encouraged because of the advantages to both users and government agencies. The other side of the issue is that increasing the use of information technology also increases the potential for harmful control of information. The FOIA does not clearly apply to electronic information systems; some agencies have therefore restricted access to their information and have become monopolists.
3. Many information laws are outdated, and it is not clear that the FOIA applies. Agencies need more direction, with consistent policies.

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) is due for reauthorization this year. The Information Policy Act of 1989, H.R. 2381, written with the PRA in mind, sets policies relating to the dissemination of information, clarifies FOIA requirements, and provides for a more active role in dissemination for government information providers. It supports electronic dissemination, forbids agencies from becoming information monopolies, and fills other gaps in present law. The bill was introduced in May, 1989 and is now being negotiated with various interested groups. There are many areas of agreement, with no significant opposition in OMB. As drafted, the new bill has the following provisions:

1. OMB will provide guidance on information dissemination policies to agencies.
2. OMB guidance will supplement, but not replace, the FOIA.
3. The goal is for equal and timely public access to information, while still supporting the diversity of information producing agencies.
4. Agencies are required to make information available in usable electronic form.
5. Depository libraries, the Government Printing Office, and the Superintendent of Documents are all supported.
6. Public notice on significant changes to information is required. There will be no fees for royalties on the resale of uncopyrighted information (but existing charging structures, such as that of NTIS, can continue).
7. Agencies must consider legal requirements, usefulness, and availability of information from alternate sources.

The Information Policy Act will move ahead only as part of the PRA, and it is still not clear how this will occur. Prospects for this Act becoming law seem reasonable because any disagreements seem minor.

Timothy Sprehe, Sr. Policy Analyst, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), OMB.

OIRA, created by the PRA of 1980, is responsible for control of the paperwork going to the public and checking agency information collection efforts and proposed regulations. In 1985, OMB Circular A-130 established a general framework for the management of Federal information resources and the management of other information formats (telecommunications, etc.). Among the library community especially, there has been a negative reaction to Circular A-130, with charges that the government sold out to the private sector by letting the private sector make a profit on government information. It has been repeatedly suggested that Circular A-130 be rewritten.

OMB Bulletin 8116 mandates the elimination of wasteful information products, a moratorium on new publications, and development of plans for reducing the number of publications. All information

products should be inventoried, including those in electronic and audiovisual form as well as in print. The product inventories are to be kept by the agencies, not OMB; NTIS will gather the inventories and make them available to the public. (Many of the inventories, however, are not useful because they contain publication titles only.)

The Federal Information Locator System (FILS) is included in the draft of the PRA. It is a database about information collection activities (forms, etc.); its use will prevent duplicate information collection activities. The FILS is now being released by NTIS; it does not have information on the output of collection activities, only the fact that information was collected. The FILS has not been very successful, and OMB is not sure what to do with the inventories.

Federal agencies should provide notice to the public before beginning, terminating, or modifying information products. Agencies should not start information services without notice, but should first check to see if there is duplication.

In January, 1989, a notice in the *Federal Register* stated that agencies should avoid electronic information products that would place the government in competition with the private sector. The government should emphasize basic products, not those with added value. There was much opposition to this notice; objectors felt that an assault was being made on the free flow of information, and that there was too much reliance being placed on the private sector for information dissemination. The danger of high prices was seen, as well as the potential for public subsidy of commercial interests. It is the responsibility of the government to guarantee equitable access to information; there must not be a "have" and "have not" information society.

Not intending these effects, OMB withdrew the notice in June, 1989 and returned to Circular A-130 for its information policy. Government information is for public access and should be made available on equal terms to all. Private Sector participation supports and enhances government activities. OMB is now waiting to see what Congress will do in its reformulation of the PRA.

Bernadine Hoduski, Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), U.S. Congress.

The functions of the JCP include oversight of a large part of Title 44. Title 44 was last revised in 1979, and some of the same discussions occurred then as are occurring today. The JCP has set the stage for the debate by commissioning the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) to produce a study, "Informing the Nation." The General Accounting Office (GAO) also did a study, "Federal Information Agency Needs and Practices"; both of these studies examined users' needs and willingness to pay.

The JCP sets policies for the Government Printing Office (GPO) and helps agencies get services from the GPO. It feels it has a role in both primary and secondary publishing by both maintaining and improving the status quo. The aim of the JCP is for services to operate smoothly.

Because the JCP oversees the GPO, it is a publisher, producing the *Congressional Record*, various directories, hearings, and other Congressional documents. It has also established an electronic publishing system for Congress. Although the JCP tries to keep everyone happy, they are often perceived as troublemakers.

The JCP established the Federal depository library program and plays a leading role in negotiating with agencies to get them to deposit their materials in the libraries. A current pilot project is testing ways to provide the public with information through the depository libraries; the GPO will develop a plan from the results of the test. The GPO is also negotiating with publishers to provide CD-ROM versions of agencies' databases, including the software, disk mastering, and production. A study is currently underway on a GPO-NTIS merger, with the aim of improving access to sci-tech information.

The following are some references to studies requested by the JCP:

- [1] Dissemination of Information in Electronic Format to Federal Depository Libraries. Proposed Project Descriptions. June 1988.
Published in *Administrative Notes*, 9 (13), July 1988.
- [2] Federal Information: Users' Current and Future Technology Needs.
Fact sheet for the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, B231160, U.S. General Accounting Office,

November 30, 1988.

- [3] Federal Information: Agency Needs and Practices. Fact sheet for the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, B231160.2, U.S. General Accounting Office, September 1988.
- [4] Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age. U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, October 1988.

Kenneth Allen, Information Industry Association (IIA).

The IIA has studied Federal information policies for 21 years; the current heightened interest in this area is because of changes in technology, more need for quality government information, and the free flow of information.

The basic precept is that *the public has a right of access to government information*. The IIA feels that the wrong issue is being discussed. Instead of debating territory (government, libraries, private sector, etc.), we should be finding the best way to provide citizens access to government information. Also, we have been applying yesterday's solutions to tomorrow's problems; new ideas and new approaches are needed. Elements of the IIA's Federal information policy are:

- The Federal government has an affirmative responsibility to ensure that citizens have access to the information they need and want.
- There are a variety of mechanisms for dissemination: direct from agencies, via public libraries, or from private organizations.
- The government should encourage diversity of access. The Private Sector has an important part to play; more resources should be available. Normally, the government will not be able to give citizens everything they want, so the Private Sector will complement the government.
- Competition is healthy; if there is no competition, the government will have no incentive to improve its information products. Private Sector investment creates benefits for users.
- The Private Sector creates greater access to information, but it is not a substitute for the government.

The IIA's position on the reauthorization of the PRA is:

- The IIA supports the PRA and its reauthorization.
- There should be a section in the Act that addresses Federal information policy.
- The Act needs to be brought up to date; it should make it clear that citizens have the right of access to information.
- The government should use new technology to enhance its operations.
- Citizens should not be dependent on the government as the sole source of information.
- No single entity should have monopoly control over information; all information should be available on a timely basis.
- Agencies should not place copyright restrictions on their information.
- Citizens should have an opportunity to participate in formal decision processes.
- The final authority for decisions should rest with the agencies, not OMB.

There is considerable interest in the PRA reauthorization. The U.S. is unique among the nations because it has the First Amendment and no government copyright. States are also looking at the same issues and will be following the Federal government as a pattern.

Joseph Caponio, Director, NTIS.

The NTIS privatization issue has been laid to rest; NTIS will remain a Federal agency. Recent oversight hearings pointed out the need for modernization of NTIS, including improvement of its internal operations and its dissemination process. An advisory committee to review pricing policies and new products was recently established.

NTIS has recently begun a program which forms joint ventures with Private Sector organizations to help NTIS carry out its mission, while exploiting the strengths of both parties. Participants in the joint ventures share in both the risks and the rewards. Strengths of the Private Sector include resources to develop new products and services, improvements in existing services, value added to government information, and promotion and marketing for information products. NTIS strengths include the ability

to acquire information from agencies and foreign sources, access to U.S. government contracts and resources, and a diverse customer base.

Organizations that have participated in joint ventures with NTIS include McGraw-Hill, Xerox, American Welding Institute, and Hunter Associates. It is too early to determine the success of these programs; NTIS would appreciate comments from the information community and ASIDIC members.

Kent Smith, Deputy Director, National Library of Medicine (NLM).

NLM feels that medical information is different from other types; it has therefore established varying pricing policies. Medical data is distributed to academic institutions, the Private Sector, and foreign publishers. The EEC 1992 initiative will affect the U.S. and will be only one challenge we will face in the information business during the 1990s. The U.S. is losing competitive stature in the world market; it is not a time for confrontation but for cooperation. Flexibility is vital.

A 1985 Congressional report criticized NLM's licensing policies and charged that NLM exercised copyright control over its information. Congress felt that NLM's tapes should fall under the FOIA. NLM's view is that its fees are not royalties but are recoveries of costs. They feel that their controls ensure database integrity, but that the right of ownership by the licensee exists as long as NLM can control the distribution. A Court of Appeals decision upheld a lower court's decision that NLM's tapes are not subject to the FOIA.

Information dissemination is NLM's reason for being and is not a spinoff; NLM is not interested in profit, and policies are evaluated from a user viewpoint. Since NLM's subject is medicine, there is a potential for life-threatening errors in the database, so strict controls are necessary. Vendor software is important; it is important that the information entered into the database actually is retrieved. NLM has collaborated extensively with the Private Sector on the production of CD-ROM versions of its database, with prices set by the vendor.

Health information is a public good; fees must not be so high as to discourage use. NLM sets fees across all costs, not just those for an individual database. Usage of esoteric or specialized files is therefore not hindered. Its pricing policies are examined by many—Congress, database producers, vendors, appropriations committees, etc. In general, NLM pays the costs of creating the database; users pay for access and dissemination.

U.S. government agencies should work with the Private Sector as NLM has done. There is a need to develop sci-tech information policies and a place for cooperation with a less parochial approach.

Joseph Ebersole, Attorney and Consultant.

The best way to balance private and public information interests is to price government information on marginal cost. Unlike goods, information has many owners in its lifetime. If the owners control the price, information can be made to appear scarce; this should not happen to government information.

Marginal cost pricing leads to a level playing field when there is a diversity of providers because all users start at the same starting point. Government works therefore should not be copyrighted; the copyright owner can charge whatever it wishes. The User Fee Act of 1952 provided that agencies may charge for their services when they provide benefits to an identifiable beneficiary except where charges are fixed by law or where the law specifically prohibits charging. This policy has never been contested for information products, but it has broad political support from organizations such as the ACLU, NCLIS, and several recent Acts.

Access to information has new dimensions because of technology. Timeliness and machine readability add value to information but may create large swings in demand.

Respondent Panel

Art Elias, BIOSIS.

The speakers presented attractive pictures and an image of striving for cooperation with the Private Sector. (One would almost think they invented marginal pricing!) But there are many unanswered

questions. What are the margins? Do we rely on agencies to establish the margins? Does creative accounting occur? Are there different margins for different agencies? Does the amortization of R&D effect margins? What is the effect of innovation? How much innovation could be done on a level playing field? Would products without added value have a competitive advantage because their prices would be lower? How independent can one be with a single input if one is dependent on a single source of supply or a single provider? What would the effects of Federal budget cuts be on the continuity of information products? In partnerships with the government what recourse do the parties have if the partnership runs into difficulties? What confidence can we have in the quality of data?

Marjorie Hlava, Access Innovations.

Some "lessons learned" from the speakers were:

- Information is dependent on need.
- Medical information is different from other types of information.
- Marginal cost is the cost of copying the information.
- A level playing field may mean that everyone must accept the data in the same load format.

"Free" information is costing the U.S. taxpayer millions of dollars a year. Many government incentives will affect the information world, so many are rushing to redefine information policy. The government should mandate cooperation between agencies and establish a uniform "government data format" for the information.

David Grooms, Patent & Trademark Office (PTO).

The PTO has implemented marginal cost recovery, but there is no clear indication of what the pricing policy is. The government should charge something for its information, even if it is only a nuisance charge; the PTO is on a fee basis for its products. The cost of a full text patent database was about \$75,000/year; but when Circular A-130 implementing marginal pricing was issued, the cost dropped to \$8,000. A CD-ROM subset costs only \$300.

Creating new data formats would increase the marginal cost. Circular A-130 does not define marginal costs, so agencies define it as they wish. Marginal costs include the cost of the tape, processing, and overhead for distribution and customer service. The PTO spends about \$1 million/year in quality control; if these costs were included in the marginal cost, the database cost would increase considerably.

Miriam Drake, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Users have concerns also in the area of government information. Who is accountable for achieving the goals of government agencies? Will the government deliver what was promised? Projects may change midway, compromising the data. Title 44 must be revised to include electronic dissemination of information. "Publication" must be defined. The costs of receiving "free" government information are huge, including housing, storage, staff, overhead, etc. The Private Sector must have a return on its investment, so there are many things it cannot afford to do. To cut down on storage costs, users want information in machine readable form, not on paper.

Peyton Neal, PRN Associates.

The new information policy voyage is less like a love boat and more like the *Titanic*. We must look for good out of a disaster and work to be survivors. Marginal cost may need to be jettisoned in favor of full recovery of costs; if so, we may see government agencies competing with the Private Sector. The average citizen does not understand information policy; we need to help them understand. Much of the rest of the world does not have this problem because governments put a tight control on information dissemination.

ASIDIC Executive Committee

President	Taissa Kusma	American Mathematical Society	(401)-272-9500 (800)-321-4267
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Member-at-Large	Harry Allcock	IFI/Plenum Data Corp.	(703)-683-1085 (800)-368-3093
Member-at-Large	Bill Bartenbach	Foundation Center	(212)-620-4230
Member-at-Large	Maureen Kelly	BIOSIS	(215)-587-4811
Associate Member-at-Large	Gloria Moline	Moline Biotechnology Resources	(914)-428-2271

ASIDIC Committee Chairs

Committee	Chair	Affiliation	Telephone
Finance	Daniel Jones	Newsbank, Inc.	(203)-966-1100
Meeting Arrangements	Dan Wilde	NERAC	(203)-872-7000
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Planning	Dennis Auld	UMI/Data Courier	(502)-582-4111
Program	Randy Marcinko	Dynamic Information	(415)-591-5900
Publications	Donald Hawkins	AT&T	(201)-221-5370
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ASIDIC Secretariat

Jeanette Webb University of Georgia (404)-542-6820

ASIDIC Full Members

Organization	Representative
Access Innovations, Inc.	Ms. Marjorie M. K. Hlava
American Institute of Physics	Mr. Jeff Howitt
American Mathematical Society	Ms. Taissa T. Kusma
American Psychological Association	Ms. Lois W. Granick
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Dr. Dwight R. Tousignaut
AMS International	Mr. H. David Chafe
AT&T	Dr. Donald T. Hawkins
Aubergine Information Services	Ms. Reva Basch
Bankers Trust Co.	Ms. Carol Ginsburg
BIOSIS	Ms. Maureen Kelly
Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Safety	Mr. James R. Brownridge
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information	Mr. Edward Kipp
Chemical Abstracts Service	Ms. Patricia S. Wilson
Department of Defense	Mr. John W. Guy
Department of Energy Office of Scientific and Technical Information	Mr. William L. Buchanan
Derwent, Inc.	Mr. Al Marmor
DIALOG Information Services, Inc.	Dr. Roger K. Summit
Dynamic Information	Mr. Randy Marcinko
Engineering Information, Inc.	Mr. John J. Regazzi
ERIC Processing and Reference Facility	Mr. Ted Brandhorst
Exxon Research & Engineering Co.	Ms. Elizabeth H. Soled
Fachinformationszentrum Energie, Physik, Mathematik GMBH	Dr. W. Rittberger
The Foundation Center	Mr. Bill Bartenbach
Georgia Institute of Technology	Ms. Helen C. Wiltse
IFI/Plenum Data Corp.	Mr. Harry Allcock
Information Access Co.	Mr. Morris Goldstein
Information Express	Mr. Bruce Antelman
IBM Corp.	Dr. Scott I. Kostenbauder
INSPEC/IEE	Mr. Jim Ashling
I. S. Grupe, Inc.	Mr. Peter B. Schipma
Institute of Paper Chemistry	Mr. Frank Lynch
International Development Research Center—Canada	Ms. Valerie Monkhouse
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	Mr. H. Leonard Fisher
Maxwell Online, Inc.	Ms. Kay Pool
McNeil Consumer Products Co.	Ms. Helen J. Hohman
National Library of Medicine	Ms. Lois Ann Colianni
Newsbank, Inc.	Mr. Daniel S. Jones
Newsnet, Inc.	Mr. Andrew S. Elston
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