

## Vendors, Producers, Users Agree: The Times, They Are A Changin'

### Spring Meeting Considers Relationships in the Information Chain

The Bahia Mar Hotel in Ft. Lauderdale, FL was the beautiful setting for the Spring 1990 ASIDIC meeting, which took place April 1-3. The technical program, local arrangements, and even the weather all combined to make this one of the most successful ASIDIC meetings in recent history. The meeting returned to a format used previously: invited speakers, discussion groups, and a readout from the groups. The technical program was under the experienced direction of Marjorie Hlava (Access Innovations), and local arrangements were orchestrated by Scott Kostenbauder (IBM) (who will also chair the Meeting Arrangements Committee for the Fall 1990 meeting). The Monday evening activities included a poolside barbecue accompanied by a calypso band. For their masterful performances, both Scott and Marjorie earned an enthusiastic expression of thanks from the meeting attendees.

The meeting theme was "Changing Relationships Between Vendors, Producers, and Users"; some lively discussions and debates took place. Of particular note were two presentations from primary publishers, who have not often been represented at ASIDIC meetings. As customary, detailed summaries of the technical presentations appear in this Newsletter.

#### Committee Reports

*Finance:* Dan Jones (Newsbank, Inc.) reported that ASIDIC's cash flow is in a good state. Attempts are being made to ensure that meetings pay their way; as a precaution, the interest from ASIDIC's Certificate of Deposit has been placed in a checking account if it is needed to subsidize meeting expenses.

*Membership:* Wally Finch (NTIS) announced that seven new or returning members have been added to ASIDIC's rolls (they are listed elsewhere in this Newsletter). An effort will be made to boost the membership by contacting former members and inviting them to rejoin, and also by using mailing lists from other organizations to solicit members for ASIDIC.

*Publications:* The Executive Committee expressed pleasure at the complete list of members that appeared in the last Newsletter; this practice will be continued.

*Nominations:* Dennis Auld (American Psychological Association) announced that two offices will become vacant at the Fall Meeting: President and Member-at-Large. Although the present incumbents are eligible for re-election, suggestions for other candidates are welcome and should be made to any member of the Nominations Committee (Dennis Auld, Bruce Kiesel (BIOSIS), and Donald Hawkins (AT&T)).

*Planning:* Marjorie Hlava (Access Innovations) announced that the program planning process is being examined.

*Executive:* Taissa Kusma (American Mathematical Society) reported on the Executive Committee Meeting. The meeting registration fee for non-members is being raised to \$50 above the member fee. The ASIDIC Procedures Manual, long in the production process, should be ready by the Fall meeting. In response to a desire for a closer liaison with ASIDIC's sister organization in Europe, EUSIDIC, an ASIDIC representative will attend EUSIDIC meetings and will submit a report to the Newsletter. Finally, a change in the ASIDIC Constitution has been proposed, separating the Secretary/Treasurer position into two separate positions. As required, text of a proposed Amendment will be distributed to all ASIDIC Members at least 90 days before the next meeting, and discussion will take place at that meeting.

### **Fall 1990 Meeting**

The Fall 1990 meeting will be held at the Loews Annapolis Hotel in Annapolis, MD on September 23-25. It is convenient to the Baltimore-Washington Airport and within walking distance of all the attractions of Annapolis. Local host will be Wally Finch (NTIS); program chair for the meeting will be Art Elias (BIOSIS). The meeting topic, innovative methods of information distribution, has been designed to appeal to as many in the information arena as possible. A Maryland crab feast will be a feature of the meeting. Be sure and mark your calendars NOW and plan to attend this meeting!

### **Future Meetings**

The Spring 1991 meeting will be at the Catamaran Hotel on Mission Bay, San Diego, CA. Local host will be Miriam Chall (Sociological Abstracts); program chair will be Harry Boyle (Chemical Abstracts Service). In the Fall of 1991, ASIDIC will return to Boston and the ever popular New England lobster and clam feast at the Boston Aquarium. Local host will be Dan Wilde (NERAC); program chair has not yet been appointed.

### **Committee Column: The Standards Committee**

*by Bruce Kiesel*

Why does ASIDIC have a Standards Committee? Simply, standards are important in the information business. Well developed standards benefit information producers, distributors, and users alike, and help ensure the continued growth and well being of the industry. Shortly after the formation of ASIDIC, the Standards Committee was created to facilitate information collection, dissemination, and action on standards-related issues.

The Standards Committee is responsible for staying up to date on what is happening in the area of standards and alerting the membership to these issues. The committee is also responsible for representing the interests of ASIDIC to standards developing organizations such as the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The current ASIDIC Standards Committee consists of approximately half a dozen ASIDIC members. Since ASIDIC maintains a voting membership in organizations such as the NISO Z39 Committee, ASIDIC committee members regularly receive and are asked to review and comment on the draft standards as they are circulated. These comments are then reviewed, and a vote and/or comments are submitted on behalf of the ASIDIC membership. At each spring and fall ASIDIC meeting, a report of the actions taken by the committee is delivered to the membership.

It is important to have a broad spectrum of membership representation and involvement on the Standards Committee, since many standards may not directly affect each individual member. If you are interested in serving or finding out more about this committee, I urge you to contact me for additional information. Benefits to those who serve include direct participation in the standards development process as well as staying up to date on new and emerging standards issues. The time commitment is small, and the benefit to both yourself and ASIDIC is great. Get involved!

**New Members**

ASIDIC welcomes the following new or returning members:

Institute of Paper Science & Technology (formerly Institute of Paper Chemistry)  
575-14th St.  
Atlanta, GA 30318 (404)-853-9529  
Representative: Robert G. Patterson

Aspen Systems Corporation  
1600 Research Blvd.  
Rockville, MD 20850 (301)-251-5141  
Representative: Richard Valdez

Information Sources, Inc.  
P. O. Box 7848  
Berkeley, CA 94707 (415)-525-6220  
Representative: Ruth K. Koolish

OCLC Library  
6565 Frantz Road, P. O. Box 7777  
Dublin, OH 43017 (614)-764-6000  
Representative: Ann T. Dodson

Caruso Associates, Inc.  
440 Second St.  
California, PA 15419 (412)-938-9166  
Representative: Nicholas Caruso

International School of Information Management (ISIM)  
18662 MacArthur Blvd., No. 200  
Irvine, CA 92715 (714)-955-9224  
Representative: Eric H. Boehm

## TECHNICAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

### Site Licensing and Multiple Media Site Loads

*Morris Goldstein,*

Information Access Corporation

The following are some information trends up to the year 2000:

- The market will become increasingly segmented, and specialized products will be developed. (For example, there are now nine different versions of *Magazine Index* and seven different versions of the Computer Database.)
- Information providers (database producers) and vendors will become more consolidated. Information has become a business.
- More alliances will be formed. There will be an increase of cross licensing of similar products.
- There will be a rise of services and a decline of the product mentality.
- Prices will rise independent of media, and the increases over the next ten years will be significant.

Many information sales are no longer simple quotes from price lists but are coming from RFPs. Because of the wide distribution of data and the many different media use to distribute information, it has become impossible to rely exclusively on standard rates. Customers perceive the information business as allowing wide distribution and redistribution of the product; prices must therefore be modified to suit individual situations. Vendors must look at clients' wishes and their multiple information access points. Successful information companies will be those that have a service mentality.

Advances in software will neutralize nuances and differences in databases. For example, new InfoTrac software helps users to change their searches. It prompts them, suggests related terms, and gives feedback on searches. Boolean capability will soon be added. Hypertext software is also being used to unify databases in the health area. The system will extract all types of data from many databases without the user having to re-enter the search. Users will be able to move across files and be guided to the information. They will also be able to jump into a dictionary to look up terms they don't understand.

Information providers price their data differently, but it can be fused into a single system to serve the needs of information centers. Users want to search collections of information, back issues of journals, etc., all with the same software. Corporations are acquiring databases and are integrating them with their internal information, and major online vendors are responding by offering fixed price unlimited searching contracts. These developments show that new attitudes by the information providers are slowly evolving. Usage will beget usage, so pricing and delivery mechanisms need reexamination. Successful information companies will do the following:

- Change their thinking to a service orientation,
- Base more pricing on custom proposals,
- Become more flexible in pricing (i.e. mix and match delivery media and analyze the customers' environments and design customized systems)
- Press for standards to allow easy interconnection of information sources,
- Separate the value of the data from that of the delivery system, and
- Better define the size of the information requirement (for example, some products may have to be downsized to make cheaper products that will fit smaller budgets).

### Licensing CD-ROMs to Library Networks

*Christopher Pooley, SilverPlatter, Inc.*

CD-ROM database access is changing, and products must be designed to meet users' needs. Although vendors must listen to users, sometimes it is not always appropriate; for example, some users expect mainframe capabilities on their PCs. Others think they should be able to purchase products for only the marginal cost of making duplicate copies.

Now that there are enough database titles available on CD-ROM, collection development for them has become a phenomenon. The large number of titles held by some libraries has created scheduling and

hardware access problems. CD-ROM delivery platforms to meet the needs of information centers and their users are needed.

The technical issues of connecting CD-ROMs in a LAN have been resolved, but the licensing issues are still outstanding. Multiuser access raises some of the same questions as were raised with printed and online databases. There are four possible pricing schemes for LAN access to CD-ROMs:

1. No additional charges (as with ERIC or Medline),
2. Additional flat fees for the LAN access,
3. Tiered pricing based on number of users (becomes difficult when users want to add access stations midway through their license period), and
4. Variations of the above with restrictions.

Only two CD pricing arrangements exist today: no additional charges, and no dialup access.

A new breed of user is emerging—the intermittent and infrequent searcher. Most of them are not familiar with online databases, so they have difficulties grasping some of the concepts of CD-ROM databases. Many users understand and respect copyright issues, but vendors must still depend on the honor system, and trust that users will use their products for their intended purposes. License agreements are the main means of enforcing copyright.

The rise of CD-ROM LANs has created a large desire for information and a means of reaching its final consumers. The vendors also have an expansion path for greater capabilities and new products. Information providers are challenged to develop ways to monitor use and to collect data for billing. Dialup access will continue to be difficult to monitor; one way to do it may be to use 900 numbers.

#### Copyright and Academic Usage Rights *Keith Dennis, Cornell University*

Information is an important commodity and will move towards the public domain. If it is too tightly held, somebody else will rediscover it or steal it. In scholarly publication, universities play a large role; without them this form of information dissemination would be impossible. For example, authors, journal editors, and referees are usually people supported by universities. Publishers are in business to make money and depend on universities for their input, but relationships between publishers and universities are not always happy.

Many journal articles begin life in electronic form in their authors' computer systems; the publisher (a middleman) could be eliminated by keeping the manuscripts in electronic form and disseminating them to all who want to read them. There are four purposes of academic publishing:

1. Dissemination of information to users. Journals are not major players because of publication delays. Many articles are distributed as preprints by their authors through electronic mail.
2. Archiving information. Electronic databases are now taking over this function.
3. Recording information. This is an important function for journals, an "academic patent office."
4. Providing status for the author in the academic community. Where an author publishes is most important. Authors gain prestige from their publications and the references other authors make to them.

Electronic information is different from printed information because of

- Access. Manuscripts can be copied in a flash and can be distributed widely through electronic networks. The networks are especially important to small users because they have the same status on the network as a large university. Network users can solve problems, communicate with authors, and receive answers in far less time than it would have taken previously using written media.
- Storage. Documents can be stored anywhere and, again through networks, accessed remotely. Co-authorship is thus promoted and is easy and convenient.
- Communication. Using electronic mail, one can communicate around the world in real time. However,

it is also possible to distribute bugs that will bring the networks down (e.g. the Robert Morris case).

Important principles for electronic information users:

- People should not be hindered from legitimate uses of the networks.
- Sanctions against abusers are needed.
- We cannot fight the impossible and make every person honest.
- Old pricing mechanisms do not make sense. Users just want to be given a price to use software or databases, and the use should determine the price. Prices should be based on the maximum number of possible simultaneous users, and there would not need to be any policing. The software could regulate the number of users.

University Network Systems

*Clifford Lynch, University of California, Berkeley*

The world is rapidly becoming more complex. At UC, databases are being made accessible through networks. The community has about 1/4 million users on nine campuses with 100 libraries. The library budget is about \$130 million/year, with an acquisition budget of \$30 million/year. They add tens of miles of new shelving a year and are rapidly running out of storage space. Libraries are currently under construction on seven of the nine campuses, and still some materials must be stored in warehouses.

UC's online catalog, MELVYL, provides access to the collections of all nine campuses. There are about 10 million holdings and 5 million unique titles. The system processes about 400,000 queries every week. MELVYL contains records for books only, yet about half of the acquisition budget goes toward journal purchases, and the shift away from books and towards journals is continuing.

The Medline database was recently made available on MELVYL, where it has generated about 50,000 queries a week. Since Medline is a public domain database, there is no cost to the users. About 15-20% of Medline users are undergraduates, and many are in courses outside the traditional biomedical fields. Accessing such large databases is one way that the university can provide access to the journal literature. A problem is how to mount such large databases and integrate them into the system, and then how to tell people what is in them. Most people have no feel for the costs involved in acquiring and mounting databases.

Universities have rich infrastructures: workstations, electronic updating services, personal databases, etc. Many users do not have modems and cannot download information from databases to their PCs; how can information be moved from the network to them? Most of these users do not have money for database or information access; charges are usually to faculty and their grants. Charging individual users in such a community is therefore ineffective.

Many universities are linked through the networks, and there is a current debate in Congress to create a national education computing network. Networks will continue to grow and become more important. Many universities now share their own databases and online catalogs, but commercial databases cannot be shared yet because of contract restrictions. So several versions of the same database may exist; what about centralized storage and resource sharing, thus saving on storage space? The problem is too big for any single university, but they will all be forced to deal with it as resources become more scarce.

The best way to price information for the university budget process is with flat rate contracts. Unfortunately, these are not prevalent in the commercial database world. There is interest in linking local and commercial database, but this cannot proceed on a wide scale under the current licensing and pricing schemes. CD-ROM databases cannot support high use ratios; we must figure out how to make them communicate.

Some people think abstracting and indexing databases are temporary, and that once the full text of everything is in electronic form they will go away. But electronic databases are also a good way to bury information, so we will need the abstracting and indexing services more than ever! There needs to be a way to generate keywords and subject terms for items in large full text databases. Unfortunately, automatic indexing technology does not seem to be advancing fast enough, and such systems will probably not be in general use for about ten years.

Another problem with large databases is uneven coverage. There is much overlap; should similar databases remain separate as they are today, or should they be merged with duplicate items eliminated? Licensing issues will cause problems in this area. What if we succeed? Will some databases go away? If so, universities may enter the database business, especially in narrow scholarly fields where commercial companies do not find it economically viable to produce databases or where universities cannot deal with the commercial publishers and decide to produce the databases themselves.

Who do database licenses cover? Universities have very diverse communities and many types of users with affiliates, adjunct faculty, etc. Database producers must be careful not to be too absolute in their licensing agreements because there will always be some level of usage outside the university community. They should not be too rigid about prohibiting the mounting of databases locally because, even with networks, people like to stay on their local system if possible.

Possible scenarios for electronic publishing include:

- Existing publications will become electronic and universities will become the publishers. (Although possible, this scenario seems improbable.)
- Electronic publications will exist to support scholarship, but they will be different and distinct from printed publications. A venture between AAAS and OCLC may show us what works best in electronic form.
- Grass roots publishing will exist in parallel with traditional publishing. Some very narrow and specialized journals may be replaced by this form of publication.
- Back issue runs of journals may be made available electronically, and libraries may replace them with some of their present paper copies. This will help solve the storage problem.

The transition to electronic publishing will be slow; color images will still be printed because of expensive hardware and storage problems.

#### Problems of a Print Publisher

*Jolanda von Hagen, Springer-Verlag*

Springer-Verlag is a sci/tech/medical publisher established in Berlin in 1842 which operates independent publishing companies in several countries. About 1500 new titles and 250 journals are published in Germany, with a smaller number in the U.S. Anyone can purchase any Springer-Verlag title from any of the local companies. All books are registered under the Bern Convention and the U.S. Copyright Act. Under these acts, copyright is not universal, and the publisher has no obligation to deposit free copies of works in every national depository library. Springer deposits free copies in the depository library of the country of publication, which has caused a conflict with the Library of Congress. LC feels that it is entitled to a free copy of every book Springer publishes, not just those published in the U.S. Many publishers have encountered this conflict, but only Springer's case has made headlines. LC has demanded copies of all Springer's publications; if Springer had to comply with such a demand from every country in the world they might have to stop publishing. Some journal runs, for example, are too small to supply all national libraries, and the costs would be too high. To get around LC's demand, publishers may have to cease print publication and publish exclusively in electronic form.

Springer's position is that books published outside the U.S. do not have to be deposited in LC. For the present, they have reached a compromise; the Copyright Office is empowered to consider hardship cases, and they have followed this course temporarily with Springer. Copyright and publication are not synonymous; a uniform world system of deposits and copyright laws is needed.

Electronic publishing is the fastest growing segment of book and journal publication. Both print and electronic publication will continue to coexist. Publishers want to protect their product from reproduction without their knowledge. They also respect the intellectual property (and royalty income) of their authors. Springer is concerned about unauthorized copying; they were a founding member of the Copyright Clearance Center. If information is provided free to some of the market, the rest of the buyers will inevitably pay for it.

### Copyright for the New Media

*Isabella Hinds, Copyright Clearance Center (CCC)*

CCC now has 101 corporate licensees, 7500 publishers, and over 1 million copyable titles. It also has reciprocal agreements with similar organizations overseas. About \$5.2 million was distributed to 800 publishers last year.

What is the role of copyright in the new electronic media? Everything has become more complex. There are two major pilot areas which have considered this problem:

- Universities have much paper in their systems. The only way they can deal with copying is through licensing. Northwestern, Stanford, and Columbia have started a pilot data collection project with 29 participating publishers. No royalties have been paid yet, but information has been exchanged to assist development of a licensing program.
- Some small user groups (from 18 to 2000 people) have considered becoming linked together. They have developed small tailored databases with content ranging in size from 20 publishers and 50 titles to 75 publishers and 400 titles. These projects are user-driven; the users came to CCC to help them develop licensing arrangements for sharing their databases. Usually, the champions are people with an interest in copyright; no decisions were made by large corporations.

The databases were built to serve specific user needs, and the users believe that compiling them saves time and hence was worth the effort. Originally, the users thought the technical problems would be easy, but they are finding otherwise as they have proceeded into the projects. Users of these databases are not sophisticated searchers but the end users.

Other projects in which CCC is involved include:

- A large manufacturing company is looking at the quality control issue and wanted to build a database to facilitate its effort. They wanted to merge references to books and newspaper articles as well as journals.
- An association of manufacturers involved in technology transfer wanted to build a databases of current information to serve small users.
- A state wanted to make AIDS information available to patients.
- A university wanted to establish an electronic library for its biotechnology center.

To help these projects, CCC needs information. Little hard data is available. Who will use the information? How will it be used—just on the screen or printed out from the database as well? What are the usage patterns? Will compiling the database and allowing printing from it displace subscriptions to the underlying reference works?

Users need to be aware that information is somebody else's property. Publishers must be educated about who is using the information, how it will be used, and so on. It is critical that pricing structures are *simple* and *predictable*. Users need to know what their project will cost, and publishers need to know what revenue they will receive and what the constraints on the users will be. Publishers cannot be expected to "give away the store." Projects should be started with the attitude that cooperation and collaboration is wanted.

### The Changing Role of the Primary Publisher

*Robert Badger, Springer-Verlag*

Scientific/technical/medical (STM) reference publishing was started by major publishers around World War II. After the war, European companies became active, and now the field is dominated by large companies producing books and journals. Rising book prices (some books can cost over \$100) mean that the major market is libraries. Some book publishing programs are under severe financial pressure; a publisher's average return on books is 5 to 7% a year. Many publishers subsidize their book programs with healthy journal publication programs. A typical publisher has editorial, marketing, and production departments. The power is shifting towards marketing and financial, away from editorial.

Although we have a thriving online industry since the 1970s, publishers are still struggling to accept manuscripts in electronic form from authors. The early 1980s saw two major developments that will encourage electronic-aided publishing. The American Association of Publishers developed Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), the first industry-wide cooperative effort to set a standard for electronic submission of manuscripts. SGML helps publishers get through the author-publisher-compositor bottleneck because the authors type their manuscripts in the same format as the compositor needs to typeset the journal. The second development to come out of the early 1980s was the ADONIS project which provides full text document delivery from a collection of 487 journals stored on optical disk. Both of these projects have been successful although they took a long time to get underway.

Currently, users are having more influence in electronic publishing. They are doing their own desktop publishing, and there is more storage capacity in their workstations. They are able to store large amounts of data locally, and many now have the capability of scanning documents into their personal databases.

For the future, the following trends will be important:

- Full text databases are growing. Compositors' tapes are being saved and used to build back files of publications. The American Chemical Society is using Bellcore software to integrate text and graphics into a database. Scientists are turning to electronic publishing to counteract the large price increases of journals caused by currency fluctuations.
- Specialized networks are becoming more widespread as users become linked together. In building an electronic journal, the refereeing process could be done by having a separate "in process" database for papers not yet refereed. When the reviews are completed and the paper is revised, it could be transferred to the "main database."
- Copyright needs to be altered to become applicable for electronic media. Is maximum creativity being encouraged by the present copyright laws? Most scientists do not receive royalties for their articles, so they want them distributed as widely as possible. Present copyright laws hinder this.

#### New Methods of Document Delivery

*Charles Bourne*, Dialog Information Service

Document delivery technology has been evolving over at least the past 40 years. The following are a few significant milestones from the past:

1951	Interlibrary loan (ILL) form formally approved by ALA.
1966	First use of fax for ILL.
1976	New U.S. Copyright Act.
1978	Initial operation of the Copyright Clearance Center.
1979	OCLC ILL system becomes available.
1982	CLASS initiates OnTyme electronic mail for ILL requests.
1983	ACS database of 18 journals made publicly available online.
1984	ALANET available for ILL requests.
1987	ADONIS pilot operation.
1989	UMI pilot operation.

Major trends today are order switching and request redirection (the OCLC system for users to send orders to holding institutions had over 4 million uses in 1989) and document fulfillment (the British Library fills over 3 million orders a year). Non-library organizations have moved into the document delivery business; usually they keep a low profile and do not fill a large volume of orders, but some (e.g. ISI, Chemical Abstracts Service) are quite active. Document delivery may represent a large portion of an information broker's revenues.

Full text databases have been available for some time and have frequently been used as an alternative to ordering a copy of a document. The full text of journal articles began with the ACS Journal File in 1983. Now, databases containing the full text of newspapers are becoming available. Wire services are available online, as are newsletters and periodicals. There are now millions of articles available online.

Image databases have begun to appear. Trademarks and chemical structures are now available, other databases of images are in preparation. Optical storage has been used for image databases. In 1984, LaserDisclosure contained images of SEC documents on videodisks; it has been replaced by a database on CD-ROM. And collections of digital data are being used for document delivery as well, such as the ADONIS project, Business Periodicals Online, and a collection of 200,000 pages of IEEE journal contents on 25 to 30 CD-ROMs.

Document delivery through online ordering systems as an adjunct to online searching has been available for some time. These systems transfer records directly from search output to document delivery vendors. They are particularly convenient for searchers because the bibliographic information does not need to be re-entered. Some online retrieval systems are linked to electronic mail systems, so output can be sent directly from full text databases to requesters.

The BRS Onsite Program: A Partnership of the Producer, Vendor, and Academic Community  
*Jim Terragno, Maxwell Online*

The BRS Onsite program provides search software and pre-loaded databases ready to load on a user's mainframe. The resulting database can be searched with the standard BRS interface or with user-defined software. Technical support, both at installation and afterwards, is provided by the Maxwell Online technical staff. The system runs on several platforms (VAX minicomputers and IBM mainframes are the most popular ones). Pricing is made of three components: a software fee, an information provider fee, and a database loading fee. Most of the demand for BRS Onsite has come from the academic community; there have been no sales to public libraries.

BRS Onsite was developed in response to expressed market needs. It provides unlimited searching at a fixed cost and helps to relieve budget pressures caused by variable search fees. It can serve a large end user community and is flexible and easy to use. The following are some of its benefits:

- To the information producer:
  - Fills a market need.
  - Exposes users to the benefits of online searching.
  - Creates a future demand for information services (particularly among undergraduate users in the academic community).
  - Can provide a gateway to a commercial online service.
- To the academic community:
  - Costs are fixed and predictable.
  - Better service can be provided to students and staff at multiple locations.
  - Access to the journal collection is enhanced because the holdings data can be a database on the system.
  - Provides tools for local access to internal or proprietary databases.

Of course, there are some risks. Producers may experience some migration to local databases and away from their commercial products. Users may switch to competing databases if they are available locally. Risks to the academic community include popularity, which may put a strain on resources (more training and more hardware may be needed, and the staff may have increased workloads). In addition, security may be a problem; access must be controlled to comply with database site licenses.

Key issues for producers and vendors to consider in the local online environment are pricing for consortia or local networks. Much of the pricing is specialized and must be done from RFPs. Users must consider the quality of searching and whether the correct databases are being searched. (Just because a database is available locally does not mean it is the correct one to use.)

The future will bring enhanced user interfaces (a single standard would be ideal), links to integrated library systems, more databases, inclusion of the full text of journals online, and gateways to more online services.

## ASIDIC Full Members

Organization	Representative
Access Innovations, Inc.	Ms. Marjorie M. K. Hlava
American Institute of Physics	Ms. Stacie Bradford
American Mathematical Society	Ms. Taissa T. Kusma
American Psychological Association	Mr. Dennis Auld
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists	Dr. Dwight R. Tousignaut
Aspen Systems Corp.	Mr. Richard Valdez
AT&T	Dr. Donald T. Hawkins
Aubergine Information Services	Ms. Reva Basch
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
Defense Technical Information Ctr.	Mr. Kurt Molholm
Department of Defense	Ms. Karen S. Hitcho
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DIALOG Information Services, Inc.	Dr. Roger K. Summit
Dynamic Information	Mr. Randy Marcinko
Engineering Information, Inc.	Mr. Eric Johnson
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Information Access Co.	Mr. Morris Goldstein
Information Express	Mr. Bruce Antelman
Information Sources, Inc.	Ms. Ruth K. Koolish
IBM Corp.	Dr. Scott I. Kostenbauder
INSPEC/IEE	Mr. Jim Ashling
Institute of Paper Science & Technology	Mr. Robert G. Patterson
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Maxwell Online, Inc.	Ms. Kay Pool
McNeil Consumer Products Co.	Ms. Helen J. Hohman
NASA Industrial Application Center, University of Pittsburgh	Dr. Jan P. Miller
National Library of Medicine	Ms. Lois Ann Colianni
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NERAC, Inc.	Dr. Daniel U. Wilde
Newsbank, Inc.	Mr. Daniel S. Jones
Newsnet, Inc.	Mr. Andrew S. Elston
NIOSH	Ms. Vivian Morgan
OCLC Library	Ms. Ann T. Dodson
Petroleum Abstracts, University of Tulsa	Dr. John L. Dowgray
Philip Morris USA	Mr. Murray D. Rosenberg
Predicasts, Inc.	Mr. Paul Owen
Public Affairs Information Service	Ms. Barbara Preschel
Science & Technical Information Ctr.	Dr. Tao-Hsing Ma
Sociological Abstracts, Inc.	Ms. Miriam Chall
Sport Information Resource Centre—Canada	Mr. Gilles Chiasson
Technical Centre for Agricultural & Rural Co-Operation	Mr. Andries Dusink
Thomson & Thomson	Ms. Anthea P. Gotto
University of Georgia Libraries	Mr. John Yelverton
US Patent & Trademark Office	Mr. David Grooms
University Microfilms International	Mr. Richard Wood
UMI/Data Courier, Inc.	(Vacant)
VU/TEXT Information Services	Ms. Donna Willmann

## ASIDIC Associate Members

Organization	Representative
Atlantic Research Corp.	Ms. Suzanne Levitas
Bedford Advisors, Inc.	Mr. John C. Harned
Canadian International Development Agency	Ms. Nicole Sansfacon
CAB International	Ms. Elaine Cook
Caruso Associates	Mr. Nicholas Caruso
Database Services International	Ms. Fran Spigai
Elsevier Science Publishers	Mrs. L. H. Van der Weide
ERIC Processing and Reference Facility	Mr. Ted Brandhorst
German National Research Center for Computer Science	Dr. Hans G. Klaus
Inforonics, Inc.	Mr. Lawrence F. Buckland
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